

**RHINOCE/RIAL**, *a.* [from *rhinoceros*.] Pertaining to the rhinoceros; resembling the rhinoceros. *Tutler.*

**RHINOCEROS**, *n.* [Fr. *rhinoceros* or *rhinocerot*; It. Sp. *rinoceronte*; L. *rhinoceros*; Gr. *ρινόκερος*, nose-horn; *ρῆς*, the nose, *W. rhyu*, a point, and *κερας*, a horn.]

A genus of quadrupeds of two species, one of which, the *unicorn*, has a single horn growing almost erect from the nose. This animal when full grown, is said to be 12 feet in length. There is another species with two horns, the *bicornis*. They are natives of Asia and Africa. *Encyc.*

**RHINOCEROS-BIRD**, *n.* A bird of the genus *Buceros*, having a crooked horn on the forehead, joined to the upper mandible.

**RHO'DIAN**, *a.* Pertaining to Rhodes, an isle of the Mediterranean; as *Rhodian laws*.

**RHO'DIUM**, *n.* A metal recently discovered among grains of crude platinum.

**RHODODEN'DRON**, *n.* [Gr. *ρόδον*, a rose, and *δένδρον*, a tree.]

The dwarf rosebay. *Evelyn.*

**RHO'DONITE**, *n.* A mineral of a red, reddish, or yellowish white color, and splintery fracture, occurring compact or fibrous in the Hartz, at Strahlberg, &c.

**RHOETIZITE**, } A mineral occurring  
**RHETIZITE**, } *n.* in masses or in radiated concretions, and of a white color. *Phillips.*

**RHOMB**, *n.* [Fr. *rhombe*; L. *rhombus*; Gr. *ρῶμβος*, from *περῶ*, to turn or whirl round, to wander, to *roam* or *rove*; literally, a deviating square.]

In *geometry*, an oblique angled parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and parallel, but the angles unequal, two of the angles being obtuse and two acute. It consists of two equal and right cones united at the base. *Encyc. Harris.*

**RHOMBIC**, *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb. *Greav.*

**RHOMBO**, *n.* A fish of the turbot kind. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

**RHOMBOID**, *n.* [Gr. *ρῶμβος*, rhomb, and *εἶδος*, form.]

1. In *geometry*, a figure having some resemblance to a rhomb; or a quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular. *Encyc.*

2. *a.* In *anatomy*, the *rhomboid muscle* is a thin, broad and obliquely square fleshy muscle, between the basis of the scapula and the spina dorsa. *Encyc.*

**RHOMBOID'AL**, *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid, or a shape approaching it. *Woodward.*

**RHOMB-SPAR**, *n.* A mineral of a grayish white, occurring massive, disseminated and crystalized in rhomboids, imbedded in chlorite slate, limestone, &c. It consists chiefly of carbonates of lime and magnesia. *Ure.*

**RHUBARB**, *n.* [Pers. *راوند*, rawand.]

In *Syr. raiborig*. It seems to be a compound word, latinized *rhabarbarum*.

A plant of the genus *Rheum*, of several species; as the *rhapontic*, or common rhu-

bard; the palmated, or true Chinese rhubarb; the compact or Tartarian; the undulated, or waved-leaved Chinese rhubarb; and the ribes, or currant rhubarb of mount Libanus. The root is medicinal and much used as a moderate cathartic.

**RHUB'ARBARINE**, *n.* A vegetable substance obtained from rhubarb. *Journ. of Science.*

**RHUMB**, *n.* [from *rhomb*.] In *navigation*, a vertical circle of any given place, or the intersection of such a circle with the horizon; in which last sense, rhumb is the same as a point of the compass.

**RHUMB-LINE**, *n.* In *navigation*, a line prolonged from any point of the compass on a nautical chart, except from the four cardinal points.

**RHYME**, } *n.* [Sax. *rim* and *gerim*, number;  
**RIME**, } *n.* *riman*, to number; *ge-riman*, id.; *riman* and *ryman*, to give place, to open a way, to make room; Sw. *Dan. rim*; D. *rym*; G. *reim*; W. *rhiv*; Ir. *rimh* or *reomh*. The Welsh word is rendered also, that divides or separates, and the Sax. *rim* seems to be connected with *room*, from opening, spreading. The deduction of this word from the Greek *ρῆμος*, is a palpable error. The true orthography is *rime* or *ryme*; but as *rime* is hoar frost, and *rhyme* gives the true pronunciation, it may be convenient to continue the present orthography.]

1. In *poetry*, the correspondence of sounds in the terminating words or syllables of two verses, one of which succeeds the other immediately, or at no great distance.

For *rhyme* with reason may dispense,  
And sound has right to govern sense.

To constitute this correspondence in single words or in syllables, it is necessary that the *vowel*, and the *final articulations* or *consonants*, should be the same, or have nearly the same sound. The initial consonants may be different, as in *fiad* and *mind*, *new* and *dreic*, *cause* and *laws*.

2. A harmonical succession of sounds.  
The youth with songs and *rhymes*,  
Some dance, some haul the rope. *Deuham.*

3. Poetry; a poem.  
He knew  
Himself to sing, and build the lofty *rhyme*. *Milton.*

4. A word of sound to answer to another word. *Young.*

*Rhyme* or *reason*, number or sense.  
But from that time unto this season,  
I had neither *rhyme* nor *reason*. *Spenser.*

**RHYME**, *v. i.* To accord in sound.  
But fagoted his notions as they fell,  
And if they *rhym'd* and rattl'd, all was well. *Dryden.*

2. To make verses.  
There march'd the bard and blockhead side by side,  
Who *rhym'd* for hire, and patroniz'd pride. *Pope.*

**RHYME**, *v. t.* To put into rhyme. *Wilson.*

**RHYMELESS**, *a.* Destitute of rhyme; not having consonance of sound. *Hall.*

**RHYMER**, } One who makes rhymes;

**RHYMIST**, } *n.* a versifier; a poor poet. *Hall.*

**RHYMSTER**, } *Johnson. Dryden.*

**RHYMIC**, *a.* Pertaining to rhyme.

**RHYTHM**, } [Gr. *ρῆθμος*.] In *music*,  
**RHYTHMUS**, } *n.* variety in the movement as to quickness or slowness, or length and shortness of the notes; or rather the proportion which the parts of the motion have to each other. *Encyc.*

2. Meter; verse; number. *Howell.*

**RHYTHMICAL**, *a.* [Gr. *ρῆθμικός*; L. *rhythmicus*.]

Having proportion of sound, or one sound proportioned to another; harmonical. *Johnson.*

Duly regulated by cadences, accents and quantities. *Rusby.*

**RIAL**, *n.* A Spanish coin. [See *Real*.]

**RI'AL**, *n.* [from *royal*.] A royal; a gold coin of the value of ten shillings sterling, formerly current in Britain. *Encyc.*

**RI'ANT**, *a.* [Fr. from *rire*, to laugh.] Laughing; exciting laughter. [Not anglicized.] *Buck.*

**RIB**, *n.* [Sax. *rib* or *ribb*; Ice. *rif*; G. *rippe*; D. *rib*, a rib or rafter; Sw. *refben*, rib or side bone; Dan. *ribbe* or *ribbeen*, rib-bone; Russ. *rebro*, a rib or side. This word, like the L. *costa*, signifies side, border, extremity, whence the compound in Sw. *Dan. rib-bone*, that is, side-bone. It may be allied to the L. *ripa*. The sense of *side* is generally from extending.]

1. A bone of animal bodies which forms a part of the frame of the thorax. The ribs in the human body are twelve on each side, proceeding from the spine to the sternum, or towards it, and serving to inclose and protect the heart and lungs.

2. In *ship building*, a piece of timber which forms or strengthens the side of a ship.

*Ribs* of a *parrel*, are short pieces of plank, having holes through which are reeved the two parts of the parrel-rope.

*Mar. Dict.*

3. In *botany*, the continuation of the petiole along the middle of a leaf, and from which the veins take their rise. *Martyn.*

4. In *cloth*, a prominent line or rising, like a rib.

5. Something long, thin and narrow; a strip. [W. *ribb*.]

**RIB**, *v. t.* To furnish with ribs. In *manu-factures*, to form with rising lines and channels; as, to *rib* cloth; whence we say, *ribbed* cloth.

2. To inclose with ribs. *Shak.*

**RIB'ALD**, *n.* [Fr. *ribaud*; It. *ribaldo*, a rogue, and as an adjective, poor, beggarly; Arm. *ribaud*, a fornicator. Qu. D. *raboul*, *rabauw*, a rogue or rascal. According to the Italian, this word is a compound of *ri* or *re*, and *baldo*, bold, or Sp. *baldo*, idle, lazy, vagrant, untitled. But the real composition of the word is not ascertained.]

A low, vulgar, brutal wretch; a lewd fellow. *Shak. Spenser. Pope.*

**RIB'ALD**, *a.* Low; base; mean. *Shak.*

**RIB'ALDISH**, *a.* Disposed to ribaldry. *Hall.*

**RIB'ALDRY**, *n.* [It. *ribalderia*.] Mean, vulgar language; chiefly, obscene language. *Dryden. Swift.*

**RIB'AN**, *n.* In *heraldry*, the eighth part of a bend. *Encyc.*

**RIB'BED**, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with ribs; as *ribbed* with steel. *Sandys.*

2. Inclosed as with ribs. *Shak.*