

testimony of these witnesses *amounts to* very little. *Bacon.*

AMOUNT, *n.* The sum total of two or more particular sums or quantities; as, the amount of 7 and 9 is 16.

2. The effect, substance or result; the sum; as, the amount of the testimony is this.

AMOUNTING, *ppr.* Rising to, by accumulation or addition; coming or increasing to; resulting in effect or substance.

AMOUR, *n.* [Fr., from *L. amor*, love.] An unlawful connection in love; a love intrigue; an affair of gallantry. *South.*

AMOV'AL, *n.* [*L. amoveo*.]

Total removal. [Not used.] *Evetyln.*

AMOVE, *v. t.* [*L. amoveo*, *a* and *moveo*, to move.]

To remove. [Not used.] *Hall. Spenser.*

AMPELITE, *n.* [Gr. *αμπελος*, a vine. The name of an earth used to kill worms on vines. Pliny says it is like bitumen. Lib. 35, 16.]

Camel coal, or candle coal; an inflammable substance of a black color, compact texture, and resinous luster, and sufficiently hard to be cut and polished. It burns with a bright flame, of a short duration; and gives but a moderate heat. It is used like jet for making toys. It is found in France and England, where husbandmen smear vines with it to kill vermin.

Encyc. Cleveland.
AMPHIBIAL, **AMPHIBIA**, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι*, both or about, and *βιος*, life.]

In *zoology*, amphibials are a class of animals, so formed as to live on land, and for a long time under water. Their heart has but one ventricle; their blood is red and cold; and they have such command of the lungs, as for a considerable time, to suspend respiration. This class of animals is divided into two orders, the Reptiles and the Serpents. To the first belong the testudo, or tortoise, the draco or dragon, the lacerta or lizard, and the rana or frog; to the second, the crocalus, boa, coluber, anguis, amphisbena, and cecilia. *Linne.*

The term has also been applied to such quadrupeds, as frequent the water, particularly the marine quadrupeds, such as the seal, walrus and lamantin. *Encyc.*

AMPHIBIOLITE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιβιος*, amphibious, and *λιθος*, stone.]

A fragment of a petrified amphibious animal.

Diet. of Nat. Hist.
AMPHIBIOLOGICAL, *a.* [*Infra*.]

Pertaining to amphibiology.

AMPHIBIOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι*, on both sides, *βιος*, life, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on amphibious animals, or the history and description of such animals.

AMPHIBIOUS, *a.* [See *Amphibial*.]

1. Having the power of living in two elements, air and water, as frogs, crocodiles, beavers, and the like.

2. Of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures; as, an amphibious breed.

AMPHIBIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being able to live in two elements, or of partaking of two natures.

AMPHIBIUM, *n.* That which lives in two elements, as in air and water.

AMPHIBOLE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιβολος*, equivocal; *αμφι* and *βαλλω*.]

A name given by Haüy to a species of min-

erals, including the Tremolite, Hornblend, and Actinolite. Its primitive form is an oblique rhombic prism. *Cleveland.*

AMPHIBOLIC, *a.* Pertaining to amphibole; resembling amphibole, or partaking of its nature and characters. *Cooper.*

AMPHIBOLOGICAL, *a.* Doubtful; of doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOLOGICALLY, *adv.* With a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι*, *βαλλω* and *λογος*, speech, *αμφιβολος*.]

A phrase or discourse, susceptible of two interpretations; and hence, a phrase of uncertain meaning. Amphibology arises from the order of the phrase, rather than from the ambiguous meaning of a word, which is called equivocation. We have an example in the answer of the oracle to Pyrrhus. "Αίο το Romanos vincere posse." Here *te* and *Romanos*, may either of them precede or follow *vincere posse*, and the sense may be either, *you may conquer the Romans*, or *the Romans may conquer you*. The English language seldom admits of amphibology. *Encyc. Johnson.*

AMPHIBOLOUS, *a.* [Gr. *αμφιβολος*, *αμφι* and *βαλλω*, to strike.]

Tossed from one to another; striking each way, with mutual blows. [*Little used*.]

AMPHIBOLY, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιβολια*, *αμφι*, both ways, and *βαλλω*, to strike.]

Ambiguity of meaning. [*Rarely used*.]

Spelman.
AMPHIBRACH, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι*, and *βραχυς*, short.]

In *poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short; as *hā-bere*, in Latin. In English verse, it is used as the last foot, when a syllable is added to the usual number forming a double rhyme; as,

The piece, you think, is incorrect, *why take it?*
Pope. Trumbull.

AMPHICOME, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι* and *κομη*, hair.]

A kind of figured stone, of a round shape, but rugged and beset with eminences; called *Eratylos*, on account of its supposed power of exciting love. Anciently, it was used in divination; but it is little known to the moderns. *Encyc.*

AMPHICTYONIC, *a.* Pertaining to the august council of Amphictyons.

AMPHICTYONS, *n.* In *Grecian history*, an assembly or council of deputies from the different states of Greece, supposed to be so called from Amphictyon, the son of Deucalion, but this opinion is probably a fable. Ten or twelve states were represented in this assembly, which sat at Thermopylae, but ordinarily at Delphi. Each city sent two deputies, one called *Hieromonemon* and the other *Pythagoras*. The former inspected the sacrifices and ceremonies of religion; the latter, had the charge of deciding causes and differences between private persons. The former was elected by lot; the latter by a plurality of voices. They had an equal right to deliberate and vote in all matters relating to the common interests of Greece.

Paus. Plin. Strabo. Encyc.
AMPHIGENE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι* and *γενος*.]

In *mineralogy*, another name of the leucite or Vesuvian.

AMPHIHEXAHEDRAL, *a.* [Gr. *αμφι*, and *hexahedral*.]

In *crystallography*, when the faces of the crystal, counted in two different directions, give two hexahedral outlines, or are found to be six in number. *Cleveland.*

AMPHIMACER, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιμαχος*, long on both sides.]

In *ancient poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long, as in *castus*.

AMPHIBEN, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιβενια*, *αμφι* and *βενια*, to go; indicating that the animal moves with either end foremost.]

A genus of serpents, with the head small, smooth and blunt; the nostrils small, the eyes minute and blackish, and the mouth furnished with small teeth. The body is cylindrical, destitute of scales, and divided into numerous annular segments; the tail obtuse, and scarcely to be distinguished from the head, whence the belief that it moved equally well with either end foremost. There are two species; the *fuliginosa*, black with white spots, found in Africa and America; and the *alba*, or white species, found in both the Indies, and generally in ant-hillocks. They feed on ants and earth-worms, and were formerly deemed poisonous; but this opinion is exploded. *Plin. 8. 23. Encyc. Cyc.*

The aquatic amphibien, *Gordius aquaticus*, *Linne*, is an animal resembling a horse hair, found in water, and moving with either end foremost. The vulgar opinion that this is an animated horse-hair is found to be an error. This hair-worm is generated in the common black beetle, in which the parent worm lays its eggs; and is sometimes found in the earth and on the leaves of trees.

Lister. Phil. Trans. No. 83.
AMPHISCII, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι*, on both

AMPHISCIAN, *n.* [*sides*, and *σκια*, shadow.]

In *geography*, the inhabitants of the tropics, whose shadows, in one part of the year, are cast to the north, and in the other, to the south, according as the sun is in the southern or northern signs.

AMPHITANE, *n.* A name given by ancient naturalists to a fossil, called by Dr. Hill *pyriticum*. Pliny describes it as of a square figure and a gold color. *Qu. Cubic pyrites. Pliny. 37. 10. Encyc.*

AMPHITHEATER, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιθεατρον*, of *αμφι*, about, and *θεατρον*, theater, from *θραωμαι*, to see or look.]

1. An edifice in an oval or circular form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats, rising higher as they recede from the area, on which people used to sit to view the combats of gladiators and of wild beasts, and other sports. The ancient theater was a semicircle, but exceeding it by a fourth part of its diameter; the amphitheater was a double theater, and its longest diameter was to its shortest as 1 1/2 to 1. It was at first of wood, but in the reign of Augustus one was erected of stone. The area or cavea being covered with sand was called *arena*. *Konnel.*

2. In *gardening*, a disposition of shrubs and trees in the form of an amphitheater, on a slope, or forming a slope, by placing the