

2. Dissimilar part; something of a different kind. *Boyle.*

HETEROGENEOUSNESS, *n.* Difference of nature and quality; dissimilitude or contrariety in kind, nature or qualities.

HETEROPHYLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ετερος*, diverse, and *φυλλον*, leaf.] Producing a diversity of leaves; as a *heterophyllous* violet. *Journ. of Science.*

HETEROPTICS, *n.* [See *Optics*.] False optics. *Spectator.*

HETEROSCIAN, *n.* [Gr. *ετερος*, other, and *σκια*, shadow.]

Those inhabitants of the earth are called *Heteroscians*, whose shadows fall one way only. Such are those who live between the tropics and the polar circles. The shadows of those who live north of the tropic of Cancer, fall northward; those of the inhabitants south of the tropic of Capricorn, fall southward; whereas the shadows of those who dwell between the tropics fall sometimes to the north and sometimes to the south.

HETEROSCIAN, *a.* Having the shadow fall one way only. *Gregory.*

HEULANDITE, *a.* [from *M. Heuland*.] A mineral, occurring massive, frequently globular, or crystallized in the form of a right oblique-angled prism. It has been ranked among the zeolites, but is now considered as distinct. *Phillips.*

HEW, *v. t.* pret. *heaved*; pp. *heaved* or *heven*. [Sax. *hæawan*; G. *hauen*; D. *hauen*; Sw. *hugga*; Dan. *hugger*. In Sw. *hugge* is a cut, a slash; Dan. *hug*, a beating, a striking; so that the primary sense is to strike, to drive with the hand. See *Hoe*.]

1. To cut with an ax, or other like instrument, for the purpose of making an even surface or side; as, to *hew* timber.

2. To chop; to cut; to hack; as, to *hew* in pieces.

3. To cut with a chisel; to make smooth; as, to *hew* stone.

4. To form or shape with an edged instrument; with out; as, to *hew* out a sepulchre. *Is. xxii.*

5. To toil laboriously.

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than *heaving* out new ones. [Unusual.] *Pope.*

To *hew* down, to cut down; to fell by cutting.

To *hew* off, to cut off; to separate by a cutting instrument.

HEW'ED, *pp.* Cut and made smooth or even; chopped; hacked; shaped by cutting or by a chisel.

HEW'ER, *n.* One who hews wood or stone.

HEW'ING, *ppr.* Cutting and making smooth or even; chopping; hacking; forming by the chisel.

HEW'N, *pp.* The same as *heaved*.

HEX'ADE, *n.* [Gr. *εξ*, six.] A series of six numbers. *Med. Repos.*

HEX'ACHORD, *n.* [Gr. *εξ*, six, and *χορδη*, a chord.]

In ancient music, an imperfect chord called a *sixth*. Also, an instrument of six chords, or system of six sounds. *Rousseau.*

HEX'AGON, *n.* [Gr. *εξ*, six, and *γωνια*, an angle.]

In geometry, a figure of six sides and six angles. If the sides and angles are equal, it is a *regular hexagon*. The cells of honeycomb are hexagons, and it is remarkable that bees instinctively form their cells of this figure which fills any given space without any interstice or loss of room.

HEXAGONAL, *a.* Having six sides and six angles.

HEXAGONY, for *hexagon*, is not used.

HEX'AGYN, *n.* [Gr. *εξ*, six, and *γυνη*, a female.] In botany, a plant that has six pistils.

HEXAGYN'IAN, *a.* Having six pistils.

HEXAHEDRAL, *a.* Of the figure of a hexahedron; having six equal sides.

HEXAHEDRON, *n.* [Gr. *εξ*, six, and *εδρα*, a base or seat.] A regular solid body of six sides; a cube.

HEXAHEMERON, *n.* [Gr. *εξ*, six, and *ημερα*, day.] The term of six days.

HEXAMETER, *n.* [Gr. *εξ*, six, and *μετρος*, measure.] In ancient poetry, a verse of six feet, the first four of which may be either dactyls or spondee, the fifth must regularly be a dactyl, and the sixth always a spondee. In this species of verse are composed the Iliad of Homer and the Aeneid of Virgil.

Divia solo fixos oculos a versa tenet bat. *Virgil.*

HEXAMETER, *a.* Having six metrical feet.

HEXAMETRIC, } Consisting of six metrical feet.

HEXAMETRICAL, } *Warton.*

HEXANDER, *n.* [Gr. *εξ*, six, and *ανδρ*, male.] In botany, a plant having six stamens.

HEXANDRIAN, *a.* Having six stamens.

HEXANGULAR, *a.* [Gr. *εξ*, six, and *γωνια*.] Having six angles or corners.

HEX'APED, *a.* [Gr. *εξ*, six, and *πους*, pedes, the foot.] Having six feet.

HEX'APED, *n.* An animal having six feet.

[Ray, and Johnson after him write this *hexaped*; but it is better to pursue uniformity, as in *quadruped*, *centiped*.]

2. A fathom. [Not in use.]

HEXAPETALOUS, *a.* [Gr. *εξ*, six, and *πεταλον*, a leaf, a petal.] Having six petals or flower-leaves.

HEXAPHYLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. *εξ*, six, and *φυλλον*, a leaf.] Having six leaves.

HEX'APLAR, *a.* [Gr. *εξ*, six, and *πλοα*, to unfold.]

Sextuple; containing six columns; from *Hexapla*, the work of Origen, or an edition of the Bible, containing the original Hebrew, and several Greek versions.

HEXAS'TICH, *n.* [Gr. *εξ*, six, and *στιχος*, a verse.]

A poem consisting of six verses.

Johnson. Weaver.

HEX'ASTYLE, *n.* [Gr. *εξ*, six, and *στυλος*, a column.]

A building with six columns in front. *Encyc.*

HEY. An exclamation of joy or mutual exhortation, the contrary to the *L. hei*. *Prior.*

HEYDAY, *exclam.* [Qu. *high-day*.] An expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder. *Shak.*

HEYDAY, *n.* A frolic; wildness. *Shak.*

HIA'TION, *n.* [L. *hio*, to gape.] The act of gaping. [Not used.]

HIA'TUS, *n.* [L. from *hio*, to open or gape, Gr. *χωα*.]

1. An opening; an aperture; a gap; a chasm.

2. The opening of the mouth in reading or speaking, when a word ends with a vowel, and the following word begins with a vowel. *Pope.*

3. A defect; a chasm in a manuscript, where some part is lost or effaced. *Encyc.*

HIBERNACLE, *n.* [L. *hibernacula*, winter-quarters.]

1. In botany, the winter-quarters of a plant, that is, a bulb or a bud, in which the embryo of a future plant is inclosed by a scaly covering and protected from injuries during winter. *Barton. Martyn.*

2. The winter-lodge of a wild animal.

HIBERN'AL, *a.* [L. *hibernus*.] Belonging or relating to winter. *Brown.*

HIBERNATE, *v. i.* [L. *hiberno*; *I. t. ver-nare*.]

To winter; to pass the season of winter in close quarters or in seclusion, as birds or beasts. *Darwin.*

HIBERNA'TION, *n.* The passing of winter in a close lodge, as beasts and fowls that retire in cold weather. *Darwin.*

HIBERN'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland.

HIBERN'IAN, *n.* A native of Ireland.

HIBERNICISM, *n.* An idiom or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish. *Todd.*

HIBERNOC'ELTIC, *n.* The native language of the Irish, or the Gaelic.

Hiccup *Doccus*. [Qu. *hic est doctus*.] A cant word for a juggler. *Hudibras.*

HIC'COUGH, } [Dan. *hik* or *hikken*; Sw. *hicka*; A. D. *hik*, *hikken*; Fr. *hoquet*; W. *ig*, *igian*; Arm. *hiq*. The English is a compound of *hic* and *cough*; and *hic* may be allied to *hitch*, to catch. The word is generally pronounced *hick-up*.]

HICK'UP, } *v. i.* To have a spasmodic affection of the stomach, esophagus, and muscles subservient to deglutition. *Encyc. Parr.*

Convulsive catch of the respiratory muscles, with sonorous inspiration; repeated at short intervals. *Good.*

HIC'COUGH, } *v. i.* To have a spasmodic affection of the stomach from repetition or other cause.

HICK'ORY, *n.* A tree, a species of Juglans or walnut. Its nut is called *hickory-nut*.

HICK'WALL, } [Qu. *hitchwall*.] A small species of woodpecker.

HICK'WAY, } *n.* [Qu. *hitchwall*.] A small species of woodpecker.

HID, } *pp.* of *hide*. Concealed; placed in secrecy.

HID'DEN, } *pp.* of *hide*. Concealed; placed in secrecy.

2. *a.* Secret; unseen.

3. Mysterious.

HID'DAGE, *n.* [from *hide*, a quantity of land.]

An extraordinary tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land.

HIDALGO, *n.* In Spain, a man of noble birth.

HID'DENLY, *adv.* In a hidden or secret manner.

HIDE, *v. t.* pret. *hid*; pp. *hid*, *hidden*. [Sax. *hydan*; W. *huzian*; Arn. *cuza*, or *cuddio*, or *kytho*; Corn. *kitha*; Russ. *kutygu*; Gr. *xydo*. In Sw. *hydda*, Dan. *hytte*, is a *hut*; and the Sw. *hyda*, *forhyda*, Dan. *forhuere*, to