

the second ditch, opposite to the places of arms; or a covered place before the courtine, consisting of two faces that form an angle inward. It is commonly raised in ditches full of water, to serve instead of *fausse brays*, to dispute the enemy's passage of the ditch. *Encyc. Trevoux.*

2. In the *manège*, a half horse-shoe, which wants the sponge, or that part of the branch which runs towards the quarters of the foot. *Encyc.*

3. A piece of felt to cover the eye of a vicious horse. *Encyc.*

LUNET, *n.* A little moon. *Bp. Hall.*

LUNG, *n.* [Sax. *lungen*; D. *long*; G. Dan. *lunga*; Sw. *lunga*.]

1. The lungs are the organs of respiration in man and many other animals. There are two of these organs, each of which occupies its cavity in the thorax. They alternately inhale and expel the air, by means of which the necessary function of respiration is carried on.
Each lung fills completely the cavity in which it is placed. *Wistar.*

2. Formerly, a person having a strong voice, and a sort of servant. *B. Jonson.*

LUNGE, *n.* [See *Allonge*.] A sudden push or thrust.

LUNG'ED, *a.* Having lungs, or the nature or resemblance of lungs; drawing in and expelling air. *Dryden.*

LUNG-GROWN, *a.* Having lungs that adhere to the pleura. *Harvey.*

LUNGIS, *n.* [Fr. *longis*, from *long*.] A lingerer; a dull, drowsy fellow.

LUNG'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Pulmonaria*.

LUNIFORM, *a.* [L. *luna*, the moon, and *form*.] Resembling the moon.

LUNISO'LAR, *a.* [L. *luna*, moon, and *solaris*, sol, sun.]

Compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon. *Johnson.*

The *lunisolar* year consists of 532 common years; found by multiplying the cycle of the sun by that of the moon. *Encyc.*

LUNISTICE, *n.* [L. *luna*, the moon, and *sto*, *steti*, or *sisto*, to stand.]

The farthest point of the moon's northing and southing, in its monthly revolution. *Encyc.*

LUNT, *n.* [D. *lont*, Dan. *hunte*, a match.] The match-cord used for firing cannon. *Johnson.*

LU'NULAR, *a.* [from L. *luna*, the moon.] In *botany*, like the new moon; shaped like a small crescent.

LU'NULATE, *a.* [from L. *luna*, the moon.] In *botany*, resembling a small crescent.

LU'PERCAL, *a.* Pertaining to the *Lupercalia*, or feasts of the Romans in honor of Pan; as a noun, the feast itself.

LUPINE, *n.* [Fr. *lupin*; L. *lupinus*.] A kind of pulse. The genus *Lupinus* contains several species, mostly annual plants, bearing digitate leaves, and papilionaceous flowers. The seeds of the white lupine have a leguminous taste, accompanied with a disagreeable bitterness, and are said to be anthelmintic. *Encyc.*

LU'PULIN, *n.* [L. *lupulus*, hops.] The fine yellow powder of hops. *A. W. Ives.*

LURCH, *n.* [W. *llerc*, a frisk, or frisking about, a loitering or lurking; *llercian*, to loiter about, to lurk. This is the same

word radically as *lurk*. The primary sense is to run, start, leap or frisk about, as a man or beast that flies from one tree or other object to another to conceal himself. Hence we see the peculiar applicability of this word in seamen's language.]

In seamen's language, a sudden roll of a ship. A *lee-lurch* is a sudden roll to the leeward, as when a heavy sea strikes the ship on the weather side. *Cyc.*

To leave in the lurch, to leave in a difficult situation, or in embarrassment; to leave in a forlorn state or without help. *Denham.*

LURCH, *v. i.* To roll or pass suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea.

2. To withdraw to one side, or to a private place; to lie in ambush or in secret; to lie close. [For this, *lurk* is now used.] *L'Estrange.*

3. To shift; to play tricks.
I am fain to shuffle, to hedge and to lurch. *Shak.*

LURCH, *v. t.* To defeat; to disappoint, that is, to evade; as, to lurch the expectation. [Little used.] *South.*

2. To steal; to filch; to pilfer. [Little used.] *Johnson.*

LURCH, *v. t.* [L. *lurco*, a glutton.] To swallow or eat greedily; to devour. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

LURCHER, *n.* One that lies in wait or lurks; one that watches to pilfer, or to betray or entrap; a poacher.
Swift from the play the scudding turcher flies. *Gay.*

2. A dog that watches for his game. *Tatler.*

3. [L. *lurco*, a glutton.] A glutton; a gourmandizer.

LUR'DAN, *a.* Blockish. [Not used.] *Johnson.*

LUR'DAN, *n.* A clown; a blockhead. [Not used.]

LURE, *n.* [Fr. *leurre*.] Something held out to call a hawk; hence,

2. Any enticement; that which invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure; as the *tures* of beauty or of gain.

LURE, *v. i.* To call hawks.
Standing by one that lured loud and shrill. *Bacon.*

LURE, *v. t.* To entice; to attract; to invite by any thing that promises pleasure or advantage.
Lured on by the pleasure of the bait. *Temple.*

And various science lures the learned eye. *Gay.*

LURED, *pp.* Enticed; attracted; invited by the hope of pleasure or advantage.

LU'RID, *a.* [L. *luridus*; W. *llur*, livid, a gloom. Qu. the root of *lower*.] Gloomy; dismal. *Thomson.*

LU'RING, *ppr.* Enticing; calling.

LURK, *v. i.* [W. *llercian*, to frisk or loiter about, to lurk; G. *lauern*; D. *loeren*; Sw. *lura*; Dan. *lurer*. See *Lurch*.]

1. To lie hid; to lie in wait.
Let us lay wait for blood; let us lurk privily for the innocent. *Prov. i.*

2. To lie concealed or unperceived. See that no selfish motive lurks in the heart. *See*
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree. *Dryden.*

3. To retire from public observation; to keep out of sight.
The defendant *lurks* and wanders about in Berks. *Blackstone.*

LURK'ER, *n.* One that lurks or keeps out of sight.

LURK'ING, *ppr.* Lying concealed; keeping out of sight.

LURK'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place in which one lies concealed; a secret place; a hiding place; a den. 1 Sam. xxiii.

LUS'CIOUS, *a.* [I know not the origin and affinities of this word. The Dutch express it by *zoethustig*, sweet-lusty. Qu. the root of *luxury*.]

1. Sweet or rich so as to cloy or nauseate; sweet to excess; as *luscious* food.

2. Very sweet; delicious; grateful to the taste.
And raisins keep their luscious native taste. *Dryden.*

3. Pleasing; delightful.
He will bait him in with the luscious proposal of some gainful purchase. *South.*

4. Fullsome; as *luscious* flattery.

5. Smutty; obscene. [Unusual.] *Steel.*

LUS'CIOUSLY, *adv.* With sweetness or richness that cloy or nauseates.

2. Obscenely. *Steele.*

LUS'CIOUSNESS, *n.* Immoderate richness or sweetness that cloy or offends. *Mortimer.*

LU'SERN, *n.* A lynx. *Johnson.*

LUSH, *a.* Of a dark, deep, full color.
How lush and lusty the grass looks; how green! *Obs.* *Shak.*

LUSK, *a.* [Fr. *lasche*.] Lazy; slothful. [Not in use.]

LUSK, *n.* A lazy fellow; a lubber. [Not in use.]

LUSK'ISH, *a.* Inclined to be lazy. *Marston.*

LUSK'ISHLY, *adv.* Lazily.

LUSK'ISHNESS, *n.* Disposition to indolence; laziness. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

LUSO'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *lusorius*, from *ludo*, *lusi*, to sport.]

Used in play; sportive. [Little used.] *Sanderson.*

LU'SORY, *a.* [L. *lusorius*, as above.] Used in play; playful; as *lusory* methods of instructing children. *Watts.*

LUST, *n.* [Sax. G. D. Sw. *lust*; Dan. *lyst*; Ir. *lasadh*, lust, and a burning. The primary sense is to extend, reach, expand, to stretch forward. It is the same as *list*.]

1. Longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy; as the *lust* of gain.
My *lust* shall be satisfied upon them. *Ex. xv.*

2. Concupiscence; carnal appetite; unlawful desire of carnal pleasure. Rom. i. 2 Pet. ii.

3. Evil propensity; depraved affections and desires. James i. Ps. lxxxii.

4. Vigor; active power. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

LUST, *v. i.* [Sax. *lustan*; G. *lûsten*; D. *lusten*; Sw. *lysta*; Dan. *lyster*.]

1. To desire eagerly; to long; with *after*.
Thou mayest kill and eat flesh in all thy gates, whatsoever thy soul *lusteth after*. *Deut. xii.*