

The common name of all those small gelatinous animals, whose mouth is surrounded by *tentacula* or feelers, (whence the name,) and conducts to a simple stomach, or one followed by intestines in the form of vessels. They constitute a distinct class or order of zoophytes, and include those compound animals, with a fixed and solid stem, which were formerly regarded as marine plants (*Lithophytes*.)

*Cuvier.*

3. A concretion of blood in the heart and blood vessels. *Parr.*

4. A tumor with a narrow base, somewhat resembling a pear; found in the nose, uterus, &c. *Cooper.*

POLYPET'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *πέταλον*, a petal.]

In *botany*, having many petals; as a *polypetalous* corol. *Martyn.*

POLYPHON'IC, *a.* [infra.] Having or consisting of many voices or sounds. *Busby.*

POLYPHONISM, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many,

POLYPHONY, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *φωνή*, sound.] Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo. *Derham.*

POLYPHYLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *φύλλον*, leaf.]

In *botany*, many-leaved; as a *polyphyllous* calyx or perianth.

POLYPIER, *n.* The name given to the habitations of polypes, or to the common part of those compound animals called polypes. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Cuvier.*

POLYPIPE, *n.* Fossil polype.

POLYPODE, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς* and *πούς*.] An animal having many feet; the milleped or wood-louse. *Core.*

POLYPODY, *n.* [L. *polypodium*, from the Greek. See *Polype*.]

A plant of the genus *Polypodium*, of the order of Filices or ferns. The fructifications are in roundish points, scattered over the inferior disk of the frons or leaf. There are numerous species, of which the most remarkable is the common male fern. *Encyc.*

POLYPOUS, *a.* [from *polypus*.] Having the nature of the polypus; having many feet or roots, like the polypus; as a *polypous* concretion. *Arbuthnot.*

POLYSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *σκοπέω*, to view.]

A glass which makes a single object appear as many. *Dict.*

POLYSPAST, *n.* [Sp. *polispastos*; Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *σπασω*, to draw.]

A machine consisting of many pulleys. *Dict.*

POLYSPERM, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *σπέρμα*, seed.]

A tree whose fruit contains many seeds. *Evelyn.*

POLYSPERMOUS, *a.* Containing many seeds; as a *polypermous* capsule or berry. *Martyn.*

POLYSYLLABIC, *n.* [from *polysyllaba*.] *a. ble.* Pertaining to a polysyllable; consisting of many syllables, or of more than three.

POLYSYLLABLE, *n.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *σλλαβή*, a syllable.]

A word of many syllables, that is, consisting of more syllables than three, for words of

a less number than four are called monosyllables, dissyllables and trisyllables. *Encyc.*

POLYSYN'DETON, *n.* [Gr. *πολυσυνδετος*; *πολύς*, many, and *συνδετος*, connecting.]

A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative is often repeated; as, "we have ships and men and money and stores."

POLYTECH'NIC, *a.* [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *τεχνή*, art.]

Denoting or comprehending many arts; as a *polytechnic* school.

POLYTHEISM, *n.* [Fr. *polytheisme*; Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *θεός*, God.]

The doctrine of a plurality of gods or invisible beings superior to man, and having an agency in the government of the world. *Stillingfleet.*

POLYTHEIST, *n.* A person who believes in or maintains the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

POLYTHEIS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to POLYTHEIS'TICAL, *a.* polytheism; as *polytheistic* belief or worship.

2. Holding a plurality of gods; as a *polytheistic* writer. *Milner. Encyc.*

POMACE, *n.* [from L. *pomum*, an apple, It. *pome*, Sp. *pomo*, Fr. *pomme*.]

The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding. In America, it is so called before and after being pressed. [See *Pomp* and *Pommel*.]

POMACEOUS, *a.* Consisting of apples; as *pomaceous* harvests. *Philips.*

2. Like pomace.

POMADE, *n.* [Fr. *pommade*; It. *pomata*; Sp. *pomada*, either from *pomo*, fruit, or from perfuming; *poma* signifying in Spanish, a perfume-box.] Perfumed ointment. [Little used.]

POMANDER, *n.* [Fr. *pomme d'ambre*. *Johnson*.]

A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder. *Bacon. Shak.*

POMATUM, *n.* [Fr. *pommade*; It. *pomata*; Sp. *pomada*. See *Pomade*.]

An unguent or composition used in dressing the hair. It is also used in medicine. *Encyc.*

POMATUM, *v. t.* To apply pomatum to the hair. *Dict.*

POME, *n.* [L. *pomum*.] In *botany*, a pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a capsule or core, as the apple, pear, &c. *Martyn.*

POME, *v. i.* [Fr. *pommer*.] To grow to a head, or form a head in growing. [Not used.] *Dict.*

POMCIT'RON, *n.* A citron apple. *B. Jonson.*

POMEGRAN'ATE, *n.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *granatum*, grained. See *Grain* and *Granate*.]

1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *Punica*. This fruit is as large as an orange, having a hard rind filled with a soft pulp and numerous seeds. It is of a reddish color.

2. The tree that produces pomegranates.

3. An ornament resembling a pomegranate, on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high priest.

POMEGRANATE-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces pomegranates.

PO'MEROY, *n.* } Royal apple; a particular sort of apple. *Answoth.*

POMEROY'AL, *n.* } *Shak.*

POM'E-WATER, *n.* A sort of apple. *Shak.*

POMIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *fero*, to produce.]

Apple-bearing; an epithet applied to plants which bear the larger fruits, such as melons, gourds, pumpkins, cucumbers, &c. in distinction from the bacciferous or berry-bearing plants. *Ray. Arbuthnot.*

POMME, *n.* } In heraldry, a cross with one or more knobs at each of the ends. *Encyc.*

POMMETTE, *n.* } *Encyc.*

POMMEL, *n.* [Fr. *pommeau*; It. *pomo*, an apple; *pomo della spada*, the pommel of a hilt; Sp. *pomo*, L. *pomum*, an apple, or a similar fruit; W. *pump*, a round mass or lump.]

1. A knob or ball. 2 Chron. iv.

2. The knob on the hilt of a sword; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow; the round knob on the frame of a chair, &c.

POMMEL, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To beat as with a pommel, that is, with something thick or bulky; to bruise. [The French *se pommeler*, to grow dapple, to curdle, is from the same source; but the sense is to make knobs or lumps, and hence to variegate, or make spots like knobs. The Welsh have from the same root, or *pump*, a mass, *pumpiau*, to form a round mass, and to thump, to bang, Eng. to bump.]

POMMELED, *pp.* Beaten; bruised.

2. In heraldry, having pommels; as a sword or dagger.

POMMELLION, *n.* [from *pommel*.] The cascabel or hindmost knob of a cannon. *Mar. Dict.*

POMP, *n.* [L. *pompa*; Fr. *pompe*; Arm. *pomp*; *pompadi*, to boast; It. Sp. *pompa*; Sw. *pomp*; D. *pomp*, a pump, and *pompoen*, a gourd, a pumpkin; G. *pomp*, show, and *pumpe*, a pump. These words appear to be all of one family, coinciding with L. *bombus*, Sp. *bomba*, Eng. *bomb*, *bombast*. The radical sense is to swell or dilate; Gr. *πομπή*, *πομπία*, *πομπή*.]

1. A procession distinguished by ostentation of grandeur and splendor; as the *pomp* of a Roman triumph.

2. Show of magnificence; parade; splendor.

Hearts formed for love, but doom'd in vain to glow

In prison'd *pomp*, and weep in splendid woe. *D. Humphreys.*

POMPAT'IC, *a.* [Low L. *pompaticus*, *pompatus*.]

Pompous; splendid; ostentatious. [Not in use.] *Barrow.*

POMPET, *n.* The ball which printers use to black the types. *Cotgrave.*

POMPHOLYX, *n.* [L. from Gr. *πομφολύξ*; *πομφος*, a tumor; *πυφίξ*, a blast, a puff, a bubble, a pustule. See *Pomp*.]

The white oxyd which sublimates during the combustion of zink; called flowers of zink. It rises and adheres to the dome of the furnace and the covers of crucibles. *Hill. Nicholson. Ure.*

POMPION, *n.* [D. *pompoen*, a pumpkin, a gourd; Sw. *pumpa*. See *Pomp* and *Pomace*.]