

2. Having a tendency; liable; *used of things*; as, wheat on moist land is *apt* to blast or be winter-killed.
3. Inclined; disposed customarily; *used of persons*; as, men are too *apt* to slander others.
4. Ready; quick; *used of the mental powers*; as, a pupil *apt* to learn; an *apt* wit.
5. Qualified; fit.

All the men of might, strong and *apt* for war. 2 Kings XXIV.

APT, *v. t.* To fit; to suit or adapt. *Obs.*

APTABLE, *a.* That may be adapted. [*Not used.*]

APTATE, *v. t.* To make fit. [*Not used.*]

APTER, *z. n.* [Gr. *a priv.* and *πτερον*, a. *APTERA*, *z. wing.*]

An insect without wings. The aptera, constituting the seventh order of insects in Linné's system, comprehend many genera. But later zoologists have made a very different distribution of these animals.

APTALIA, *a.* [*Synon.*] Destitute of wings.

APTITUDE, *n.* [*of aptus, apt.*]

1. A natural or acquired disposition for a particular purpose, or tendency to a particular action or effect; as, oil has an *aptitude* to burn; men acquire an *aptitude* to particular vices.

2. Fitness; suitability.

3. Aptness; readiness in learning; docility.

APTLY, *adv.* In an apt or suitable manner; with just correspondence of parts; fitly; properly; justly; pertinently.

APTNESS, *n.* Fitness; suitability; as, the *aptness* of things to their end.

2. Disposition of the mind; propensity; as, the *aptness* of men to follow example.

3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness in learning; docility; as, an *aptness* to learn is more observable in some children than in others.

4. Tendency, in things; as, the *aptness* of iron to rust.

APTOTE, *n.* [Gr. *a priv.* and *πρωσις*, case.] In grammar, a noun which has no variation of termination, or distinction of cases; an indeclinable noun.

APYRENY, *n.* [Gr. *a priv.* and *πυρεσις*, to be feverish, from *πυρ*, fire.]

The absence or intermission of fever.

APYROUS, *a.* [Gr. *απυρος*, *a priv.* and *πυρ*, fire.]

Incombustible, or that sustains a strong heat without alteration of form or properties.

APPROUS bodies differ from those simply refractory. Refractory bodies cannot be fused by heat, but may be altered. *Encyc.*

AQUA, *n.* [L. *aqua*; Sp. *agua*; Port. *agua*; It. *acqua*; water; Arm. *engui*, to water, or steep; Goth. *ahwa*, water, which in Saxon is reduced to *ea*; G. and D. *er*, in *vildan*; Fr. *eau*; W. *gwy* or *aw*; Ir. *oig* or *oiche*; Anh. *oge*.]

Water; a word much used in pharmacy, and the old chemistry.

*Aqua fortis*, in the old chemistry, is now called *nitric acid*.

*Aqua marina*, a name which jewelers give to the *beryl*, on account of its color.

*Aqua regia*, in the old chemistry, is now called *nitro-muriatic acid*.

*Aqua viti*, brandy, or spirit of wine.

AQUARIAN, *n.* One of a sect of christians in the primitive church, who conse-

crated water in the eucharist instead of wine; either under a pretense of abstinence, or because it was unlawful to drink wine. *Encyc.*

AQUARIUS, *n.* [L.] The water bearer; a sign in the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of January; so called from the rains which prevail at that season, in Italy and the East. The stars in this constellation, according to Ptolemy, are 45; according to Tycho Brahe, 41; according to Hevelius, 47; and according to Flamstead, 108.

AQUATIC, *a.* [L. *aquaticus*. See *Aqua*.] Pertaining to water; applied to animals which live in water, as fishes; or to such as frequent it, as *aquatic* fowls; applied to plants, it denotes such as grow in water. *Aquatic* is rarely used.

AQUATIC, *n.* A plant which grows in water, as the flag.

AQUATILE, *a.* That inhabits the water. [*Rarely used.*] *Brown.*

AQUATINTA, *n.* [*aqua*, water, and It. *tinta*, dye. See *Tincture*.]

A method of etching on copper, by which a beautiful effect is produced, resembling a fine drawing in water colors or Indian ink. This is performed with a powder of asphalt and fine transparent rosin sifted on the plate, which is a little greased; the loose powder being shaken off, the plate is heated over a chafin dish; and when cool, the light places on the plate are covered with a hair pencil, dipped in turpentine varnish mixed with ivory black. A rim is then raised with bees wax, and reduced nitrous acid is poured on, and suffered to stand five minutes; then poured off, and the plate dried. This process with the pencil and the aqua fortis is to be repeated till the darkest shades are produced. *Encyc.*

AQUEDUCT, *n.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *ductus*, a pipe or canal, from *duco*, to lead. See *Duke*.]

A structure made for conveying water from one place to another over uneven ground; either above or under the surface. It may be either a pipe or a channel. It may be constructed above ground of stone or wood; carried through hills by piercing them, and over valleys, by a structure supported by props or arches. Some have been formed with three conduits on the same line, elevated one above another. *Encyc.*

AQUEOUS, *a.* Watery; partaking of the nature of water, or abounding with it.

AQUEOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being watery; wateriness; wateriness.

AQUILA, *n.* [L., whence *aquilinus*; from the Oriental *qpp*, to be crooked. This fowl is probably named from its curving beak.]

In ornithology, the eagle. Also, a northern constellation containing, according to the British catalogue, 71 stars. *Encyc.*

AQUILINE, *a.* [L. *aquilinus*. See *Aquila*.]

1. Belonging to the eagle.

2. Curving; hooked; prominent, like the beak of an eagle.

AQUILON, *n.* [L. *aquila*.]

The north wind. *Shak.*

AQUITANIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Aquitania, one of the great divisions of Gaul, which, according to Cesar, lay between the Garonne, the Pyrenees and the Ocean. In modern days, it has been called Gascony. The inhabitants, in Cesar's time, spoke a different dialect from that of the proper Celts, between the Garonne and Seine. This dialect bore an affinity to the *Basque*, in Biscay, to which they were contiguous; and some remains of it still exist in the Gascon. Aquitania is the country of the *Aqui*; from the name of the people, with *tan*, a Celtic word, signifying region or country. The Romans, either from their general usage, or from not understanding the Celtic *tan*, annexed another termination signifying country, *ia*, the Ir. *at* or *aoi*, Heb. *'ai*, a settlement or habitation; Gr. *aa*, land, country; Hindu, *eya*, the same.

Cesar, *Com. lib. i. 1. D'Anville.*

A. R. stand for *anno regni*, the year of the king's reign; as A. R. G. R. 20, in the 20th year of the reign of King George.

ARABESQUE, *z. a.* [*See Arabian*.]

ARABESK Y, *z. a.* [*See Arabian*.]

1. In the manner of the Arabians; applied to ornaments consisting of imaginary foliage, stalks, plants, &c., in which there are no figures of animals. *Encyc.*

2. The Arabic language. [*Not in use.*]

ARABIAN, *a.* [*See the noun.*] Pertaining to Arabia.

ARABIAN, *n.* [Arab denotes a wanderer, or a dweller in a desert.]

A native of Arabia; an Arab.

ARABIC, *a.* Belonging to Arabia, or the language of its inhabitants.

ARABIC, *n.* The language of the Arabians.

ARABICALLY, *adv.* In the Arabian manner.

ARABISM, *n.* An Arabic idiom or peculiarity of language. *Encyc. Stuart.*

ARABIST, *n.* One well versed in Arabic literature. *Encyc.*

ARABLE, *a.* [L. *aro*, Gr. *apoa*, to plow; Ir. *arain*.]

Fitted for plowing or tillage; hence often applied to land which has been plowed.

ARABY, *n.* Arabia. *Milton.*

ARACHNOID, *a.* [Gr. *αραχνη*, a spider, and *αειδω*, form; Heb. *tsam*, to weave, that is, to stretch, to draw out; Eng. *reach*.]

In anatomy, the arachnoid tunic, or arachnoid, is a semitransparent thin membrane which is spread over the brain and piamater, and for the most part closely connected with the latter. The term has also been applied to that capsule of the crystalline lens, which is a continuation of the hyaloid membrane. *Cyc.*

ARACHNOID, *n.* A species of madrepore found fossil. *Cyc.*

ARACHOSIAN, *a.* Designating a chain of mountains which divide Persia from India. *As. Researches.*

ARAGNEE/ or ARRAIGN, *n.* arain. [Fr. a spider.]

In fortification, the branch, return or gallery of a mine. *Bailey.*

ARARISE, *v. t.* To raise. [*Not used.*]

*Shak.*