

POLY, } [L. *polium*; Gr. *πολιον*, from
POLY, } *πολιος*, white.] A plant. The
poly grass is of the genus *Lythrum*.
POLY, in compound words, is from the
Greek *πολυς*, and signifies *many*; as in
polygon, a figure of many angles.
POLYACOUS/TIC, *a*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many,
and *ακουω*, to hear.]
That multiplies or magnifies sound; as
a noun, an instrument to multiply sounds.
POLYADELPH, *n*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
αδελφος, brother.]
In *botany*, a plant having its stamens united
in three or more bodies or bundles by the
filaments.
POLYADELPHIAN, *a*. Having its sta-
mens united in three or more bundles.
POLYANDER, *n*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
ανηρ, a male.]
In *botany*, a plant having many stamens, or
any number above twenty, inserted in the
receptacle.
POLYANDRIAN, *a*. Having many sta-
mens, that is, any number above twenty,
inserted in the receptacle.
POLYANDRY, *n*. [supra.] The practice
of females' having more husbands than
one at the same time; plurality of hus-
bands. *Forster's Obs.*
POLYANTH, } [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
POLYANTHOS, } *ανθος*, a flower.] A
plant of the genus *Primula* or *primrose*,
whose flower stalks produce flowers in
clusters. *Encyc.*
POLYAUTOG RAPHY, *n*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many,
and *αυτος*, he himself, and *γραφω*, to write.]
The act or practice of multiplying copies of
one's own handwriting or of manuscripts,
by engraving on stone; a species of li-
thography. *Delasteyrie. Med. Repos.*
POLYCHORD, *a*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
chord.]
Having many chords or strings. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*
POLYCHREST, *n*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
χρησος, useful.]
In *pharmacy*, a medicine that serves for ma-
ny uses, or that cures many diseases.
Obs.
POLYCHROITE, *n*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many,
and *χρωζω*, to color.] The coloring mat-
ter of saffron. *Ure.*
POLYCOTYLEDON, *n*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many,
and *κοτυληδων*, a cavity.]
In *botany*, a plant that has many or more
than two cotyledons or lobes to the seed.
Martyn.
POLYCOTYLEDONOUS, *a*. Having more
than two lobes to the seed.
POLYEDRIC, } [See *Polyhedron* and *Po-*
POLYEDROUS, } *lyhedral*.]
POLYGAM, } [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
POLYGAMIAN, } *γαμος*, marriage.] In
botany, a plant which bears hermaphrodite
flowers, with male or female flowers, or
both, not inclosed in the same common
calyx, but scattered either on the same
plant, or on two or three distinct indi-
viduals. *Martyn.*
POLYGAMIAN, *a*. Producing hermaphro-
dite flowers, with male or female flowers,
or both.
POLYGAMIST, *n*. [See *Polygamy*.] A per-
son who maintains the lawfulness of po-
lygamy.

POLYGAMOUS, *a*. Consisting of polyga-
my. *Encyc.*
2. Inclined to polygamy; having a plurality
of wives.
POLYGAMY, *n*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
γαμος, marriage.]
A plurality of wives or husbands at the same
time; or the having of such plurality.
When a man has more wives than one, or
a woman more husbands than one, at the
same time, the offender is punishable for
polygamy. Such is the fact in christian
countries. But *polygamy* is allowed in
some countries, as in Turkey.
POLYGAR, *n*. In Hindoostan, an inhabit-
ant of the woods.
POLYGENOUS, *a*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
γενος, kind.]
Consisting of many kinds; as a *polygenous*
mountain, which is composed of strata of
different species of stone. *Kirwan.*
POLYGLOT, *a*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
γλωσσα, tongue.]
Having or containing many languages; as
a *polyglot* lexicon or Bible.
POLYGLOT, *n*. A book containing many
languages, particularly the Bible contain-
ing the Scriptures in several languages.
2. One who understands many languages.
[Not in use.] *Howell.*
POLYGON, *n*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and *γωνια*,
an angle.]
In *geometry*, a figure of many angles and
sides, and whose perimeter consists of
least of more than four sides. *Encyc.*
POLYGONAL, } *a*. Having many angles.
POLYGONOUS, } *a*. *Lee.*
POLYGONUM, } [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
POLYGON, } *γωνι*, knee or knot.]
Kuoterass, a genus of plants so named
from the numerous joints in the stem.
POLYGRAM, *n*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
γραμμα, a writing.] A figure consisting of
many lines. *Dict.*
POLYGRAPH, *n*. [See *Polygraphy*.] An
instrument for multiplying copies of a writ-
ing with ease and expedition.
POLYGRAPHIC, } *a*. Pertaining to po-
POLYGRAPHICAL, } *lygraphy*; as a
polygraphic instrument.
2. Done with a polygraph; as a *polygraphic*
copy or writing.
POLYGRAPHY, *n*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
γραφη, a writing; *γραφω*, to write.]
The art of writing in various ciphers, and of
deciphering the same. *Dict. Encyc.*
POLYGYN, *n*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and *γυνη*,
a female.] In *botany*, a plant having many
pistils.
POLYGYNIAN, *a*. Having many pistils.
POLYGYNY, *n*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
γυνη, a female.]
The practice of having more wives than one
at the same time. *Forster's Obs.*
POLYHALITE, *n*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
αλς, salt.]
A mineral or salt occurring in masses of a
fibrous structure, of a brick red color, be-
ing tinged with iron. It contains sul-
phates of lime, of magnesia, of potash and
of soda. *Clearland.*
POLYHEDRAL, } [See *Polyhedron*.]
POLYHEDROUS, } *a*. Having many sides;
as a solid body.

POLYHEDRON, *n*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
εδρα, side.]
1. In *geometry*, a body or solid contained un-
der many sides or planes.
2. In *optics*, a multiplying glass or lens con-
sisting of several plane surfaces disposed
in a convex form. *Encyc.*
POLYLOGY, *n*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
λογος, discourse.]
A talking much; talkativeness; garrulity.
[Not in use.] *Granger.*
POLYMATHIC, *a*. [See *Polymathy*.] Per-
taining to polymathy.
POLYMATHY, *n*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
μαθησις, learning; *μανθανω*, to learn.]
The knowledge of many arts and sciences;
acquaintance with many branches of learn-
ing or with various subjects. *Johnson. Encyc.*
POLYMNITE, *n*. [stone of many marshes.]
A stone marked with dendrites and black
lines, and so disposed as to represent riv-
ers, marshes and ponds. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
POLYMORPH, *n*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
μορφη, form.]
A name given by Soldani to a numerous
tribe or series of shells, which are very
small, irregular and singular in form, and
which cannot be referred to any known ge-
nus. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
POLYMORPHOUS, *a*. [supra.] Having
many forms. *Bigelow.*
POLYNEME, *n*. A fish having a scaly
compressed head, with a blunt prominent
nose, and pliform appendages to the pecto-
ral fins. *Pennant.*
POLYNESEA, *n*. *s* as *z*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many,
and *νησος*, isle.]
A new term in geography, used to designate
a great number of isles in the Pacific
ocean, as the Pelew isles, the Ladrões,
the Carolines, the Sandwich isles, the
Marquesas, the Society isles and the
Friendly isles. *De Brosse. Pinkerton.*
POLYNESIAN, *a*. Pertaining to Poly-
nesia.
POLYNOME, *n*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
ονομα, name.]
In *algebra*, a quantity consisting of many
terms.
POLYNOMIAL, *a*. Containing many
names or terms.
POLYNOMOUS, *a*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many,
and *ονομα*, name.]
Having many names or titles; many-titled.
Sir W. Jones.
POLYNOMY, *n*. [supra.] Variety of dif-
ferent names. *Faber.*
POLYOPTERUM, *n*. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
οπτωμα, to see.]
A glass through which objects appear mul-
tified.
POLYPE, } [Gr. *πολυπους*; *πολυς*, many,
POLYPUS, } *and* *πους*, foot.]
1. Something that has many feet or roots.
2. In *zoology*, a species of fresh water insect,
belonging to the genus *Hydra* and order
of zoophytes. Of this animal it is re-
markable, that if cut into pieces, each part
will shoot out a new head and tail and
become a distinct animal. The general
character of this animal is, it fixes itself
by its base, is gelatinous, linear, naked,
contractile, and capable of changing place.
Encyc.