

To convert into soap by combination with an alkali. *Ure.*

SAP'ONULE, *n.* A combination of volatile or essential oil with some base.

SAP'OR, *n.* [L.] Taste; savor; relish; the power of affecting the organs of taste. There is some *sapor* in all aliments. *Brown.*

SAPORIF'IC, *a.* [Fr. *saporifique*; from L. *sapor* and *facio*, to make.]

Having the power to produce taste; producing taste. *Bailey. Johnson.*

SAPOROSITY, *n.* The quality of a body by which it excites the sensation of taste.

SAP'OROUS, *a.* Having taste; yielding some kind of taste. *Bailey.*

SAPO'TA, *n.* In *botany*, a tree or plant of the genus *Achras*.

SAPPADIL/LO-TREE, } *n.* A tree of the genus *Sloanea*. *Fam. of Plants. Lee.*

SAP'PARE, *n.* A mineral or species of earth, the kyanite; called by Haüy, disthene. *Ure.*

SAP'PED, *pp.* Undermined; subverted.

SAP'PER, *n.* One who saps. In an army, sappers and miners are employed in working at saps, to protect soldiers in their approach to a besieged place, or to undermine the works.

SAPP'PHIC, *a. sa'fic.* Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess; as *Sapphic* odes; *Sapphic* verse. The Sapphic verse consists of eleven syllables in five feet, of which the first, fourth and fifth are trochees, the second a spondee, and the third a dactyl, in the first three lines of each stanza, with a fourth consisting only of a dactyl and a spondee.

SAP'PHIRE, *n.* [L. *sapphirus*; Gr. *σαφειρος*; from the Ar. *سافير* *safara*, to scrape, to shine, to be fair, open, beautiful; Ch. Syr. *Sain*, to scrape, to shave.]

A species of silicious gems or minerals, of several varieties. In hardness it is inferior to the diamond only. Its colors are blue, red, violet, yellow, green, white, or limpid, and one variety is chatoyant, and another asteriated or radiated. *Cleveland.*

Sapphire is a subspecies of rhomboidal corundum. *Ure. Jameson.*

The oriental ruby and topaz are sapphires. *Ure.*

Sapphire is employed in jewelry and the arts.

SAP'PHIRINE, *a.* Resembling sapphire; made of sapphire; having the qualities of sapphire. *Boyle.*

SAP'PINESS, *n.* [from *sappy*.] The state or quality of being full of sap; succulence; juiciness.

SAP'PY, *a.* [Sax. *sepig*.] Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent. *Mortimer.*

2. Young; not firm; weak.

When he had passed this weak and *sappy* age— *Hayward.*

3. Weak in intellect.

SAP'PY, *a.* [Qu. Gr. *σπρω*, to putrefy.] Musty; tainted. [Not in use.]

SAR'ABAND, *n.* [Sp. *zarabanda*; Port. It. *sarabanda*; Fr. *sarabande*.]

A dance and a tune used in Spain, said to be derived from the Saracens. *Sp. Dict. Encyc.*

SARACEN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Saracens, inhabitants of Arabia; so called from *sara*, a desert.

2. Denoting the architecture of the Saracens, the modern Gothic. *Johnson.*

SAR'AGOY, *n.* The opossum of the Molucca isles.

S'ARCASM, *n.* [L. *sarcasmus*; Gr. *σαρκαζω*, from *σαρξ*, to deride or sneer at, primarily to flay or pluck off the skin.]

A keen reproachful expression; a satirical remark or expression, uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt; a taunt; a gibe. Of this we have an example in the remark of the Jews respecting Christ, on the cross, "He saved others, himself he cannot save."

SARCAS'TIC, } *a.* Bitterly satirical; SARCAS'TICAL, } scornfully severe; taunting.

What a fierce and *sarcastic* reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world! *South.*

SARCAS'TICALLY, *adv.* In a *sarcastic* manner; with scornful satire. *South.*

S'ARCENET', *n.* [Qu. *saracenicum* or *saracen*, silk.] A species of fine thin woven silk. *Dryden.*

S'ARCOCELE, *n.* [Gr. *σαρξ*, flesh, and *κρκη*, tumor.]

A spurious rupture or hernia, in which the testicle is swelled or indurated, like a scirrhus, or enlarged by a fleshy excrescence much beyond its natural size. *Encyc.*

S'ARCOCOL, } *n.* [Gr. compounded of S'ARCOCOL/LA, } *σαρξ*, flesh, and *κολλα*, glue.]

A semi-transparent solid substance, imported from Arabia and Persia in grains of a light yellow or red color. It is sometimes called a gum resin, as it partakes of the qualities of both gum and resin. It has its name from its use in healing wounds and ulcers. *Encyc.*

S'ARCOLITE, *n.* [flesh-stone.] A substance of a vitreous nature, and of a rose flesh color, found near Vesuvius. The French call it *hydrolite*, water stone. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

Sarcolite is a variety of analcime. *Ure.*

SARCOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to sarco-

cology.

SARCOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *σαρξ*, flesh, and *λογος*, discourse.]

That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body, as the muscles, fat, intestines, vessels, &c. *Encyc.*

SARCO'MA, *n.* [Gr. from *σαρξ*, flesh.] Any fleshy excrescence on an animal body. *Encyc.*

SARCOPI'AGOUS, *a.* [See *Sarcophagus*.]

Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating. *Dict.*

SARCOPI'AGUS, *n.* [L. from Gr. *σαρκοφαγος*; *σαρξ*, flesh, and *φαγω*, to eat.]

1. A species of stone used among the Greeks in their sculptures, which was so called because it consumed the flesh of bodies deposited in it within a few weeks. It is otherwise called *lapis Assius*, and said to be found at Assos, a city of Lycia. Hence,

2. A stone coffin or grave in which the ancients deposited bodies which they chose not to burn. *Encyc.*

SARCOPI'AGY, *n.* [supra.] The practice of eating flesh. *Brown.*

SARCOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *σαρξ*, flesh.] In *surgery*, producing or generating flesh.

SARCOT'IC, *n.* A medicine or application which promotes the growth of flesh; an incarnative. *Core.*

S'ARDACHATE, *n.* The clouded and spotted agate, of a pale flesh color.

S'ARDAN, *n.* A fish resembling the her-
ring. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

S'ARDE, } *n.* A mineral, a variety of S'ARDOIN, } carnelian, which displays on its surface a rich reddish brown, but when held between the eye and the light, appears of a deep blood red. *Ure.*

S'ARDEL, } [L. *sardius*; Gr. *σαρδιος*; S'ARDINE, } *n.* from *Sardis*, in Asia Minor, S'ARDIUS, } now *Sart*.] A precious stone. One of this kind was set in Aaron's breastplate. Ex. xxviii.

S'ARDONIAN, } *a.* Sardonian or sardonic SARDON'IC, } laughter, a convulsive involuntary laughter, so called from the *herba sardonica*, a species of ranunculus, which is said to produce such convulsive motions in the cheeks and lips as are observed during a fit of laughter. *Encyc.*

SARDON'IC, *a.* Denoting a kind of linen made at Colchis. *Bryant.*

S'ARDONYX, *n.* [L. *sardonyx*, from Gr. *σαρδωνξ*, from *Sardis*, a city of Asia Minor, and *ονξ*, a nail; so named, according to Pliny, from the resemblance of its color to the flesh under the nail. Plin. Lib. 37. 6.]

A silicious stone or gem, nearly allied to carnelian. Its color is a reddish yellow, or nearly orange. We are informed that the yellow or orange colored agate, with an undulating surface, is now often called sardonyx. *Encyc. Cleveland.*

S'ARGUS, *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean, whose body is variegated with brown transverse rings, resembling the variegations of the perch. This is also a name of the garden. *Dict.*

S'ARK, *n.* [Sax. *syrc*.] In Scotland, a shirt.

2. A shark. [Not used.]

S'ARLAC, *n.* The grunting ox of Tartary.

SARMA'TIAN, } Pertaining to Sarmatia SARMAT'IC, } and its inhabitants, the ancestors of the Russians and Poles.

SARMENT'OUS, *a.* [L. *sarmentosus*, from *sarmentum*, a twig.]

A sarmentous stem, in *botany*, is one that is filiform and almost naked, or having only leaves in bunches at the joints or knots, where it strikes root. *Martyn.*

SARON'IC, *a.* Denoting a gulf of Greece between Attica and Sparta. *D'Anville.*

SARPLAR, *n.* A sarplar of wool is a sack containing 80 tod; a tod contains two stone of 14 pounds each. *Encyc.*

SARPLIER, *n.* [Fr. *serpilliere*.] Canvas, or a packing cloth. *Bailey.*

SAR'ASIN, } *n.* A plant, a kind of birth SAR'ASINE, } wort. *Bailey.*

2. A portcullis or herse.

S'ARSA, } *n.* A plant, a species S'ARSAPARIL/LA, } of *Smilax*, valued in medicine for its mucilaginous and farinaceous or demulcent qualities. *Encyc.*

S'ARSE, *n.* [Qu. *sarcenet*, or Fr. *sas*.] A fine sieve; usually written *scarce* or *searse*. [Little used.]