

which being completed, the new and full moons return on the same days of the month.

3. *The cycle of the sun*, is a period of twenty eight years, which having elapsed, the dominical or Sunday letters return to their former place, and proceed in the former order, according to the Julian calendar.

4. *Cycle of indiction*, a period of fifteen years, at the end of which the Roman emperors imposed an extraordinary tax, to pay the soldiers who were obliged to serve in the army for that period and no longer.

5. A round of years, or period of time, in which the same course begins again; a periodical space of time. *Holder.*

6. An imaginary orb or circle in the heavens. *Milton.*

**CYCLOGRAPH**, *n.* [κυκλος, circle, and γραφω, to describe.]

An instrument for describing the arcs of circles.

**CYCLOID**, *n.* [κυκλος, circle, and ιδος, form.] A geometrical curve on which depends the doctrine of pendulums; a figure made by the upper end of the diameter of a circle, turning about a right line. *Bailey.*

The genesis of a cycloid may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel; the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid. *Johnson.*

**CYCLOIDAL**, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a cycloid; as, the cycloid space is the space contained between the cycloid and its substance. *Chambers.*

Or the space contained between the curve or crooked line and the subtense of the figure. *Bailey.*

**CYCLOLITE**, *n.* A name given to Maldeporos. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

**CYCLOMETRY**, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος, circle, and μετρο, to measure.] The art of measuring cycles or circles. *Wallis.*

**CYCLOPEAN**, *a.* [from Cyclops.] Pertaining to the Cyclops; vast; terrific. *Hall.*

**CYCLOPE/DIA**, } [Gr. κυκλος, circle, and  
**CYCLOPEDE**, } *n.* παιδεια, discipline, erudition.]

The circle or compass of the arts and sciences; circle of human knowledge. Hence, the book or books that contain treatises on every branch of the arts and sciences, arranged under proper heads, in alphabetical order. [See *Encyclopaedia*.]

**CYCLOPIC**, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic; savage. *Bryant.*

**CYCLOPS**, *n.* [Gr. κυκλωψ; κυκλος, a circle, and ωψ, an eye.]

In *fabulous history*, certain giants, the sons of Neptune and Amphitrite, who had but one circular eye in the midst of the forehead. They inhabited Sicily, and assisted Vulcan in making thunderbolts for Jupiter. *Lempriere.*

**CYDER**. [See *Cider*.]

**CYGNET**, *n.* [L. cygnus, cygnus, a swan; Gr. κυνος.] A young swan. *Shak.*

**CYLINDER**, *n.* [Gr. κυλινδρος, from κυλω, to roll, from κυλος, id.; L. cylindrus;

Sp. cilindro; It. id.; Fr. cylindre; Heb. Ch.

לָלָה, Ar. جَال to roll.]

In *geometry*, a solid body supposed to be generated by the rotation of a parallelogram round one of its sides; or a long circular body of uniform diameter, and its extremities forming equal parallel circles. *Encyc. Bailey.*

**CYLINDRACEOUS**, *a.* Cylindrical. [Little used.] *Lee. Bot.*

**CYLINDRIC**, } *a.* Having the form of  
**CYLINDRICAL**, } a cylinder; or partaking of its properties.

**CYLINDRIFORM**, *a.* [cylinder and form.] Having the form of a cylinder.

**CYLINDROID**, *n.* [cylinder and εidos, form.] A solid body, approaching to the figure of a cylinder, but differing in some respects, as having the bases elliptical, but parallel and equal. *Encyc.*

**CYMAR**, *n.* A slight covering; a scarf; properly, *simar*.

**CYMA/TIUM**, } *n.* [L.; Gr. κυματος, a little wave, from κυμα, a wave.]

In *architecture*, a member or molding of the cornice, the profile of which is waving, that is, concave at the top and convex at bottom.

**CYMBAL**, *n.* [L. cymbalum; Gr. κυμβαλον; It. cembalo.]

1. A musical instrument used by the ancients, hollow and made of brass, somewhat like a kettle-drum; but the precise form is not ascertained.

2. A mean instrument used by gypsies and vagrants, made of a steel wire, in a triangular form, on which are passed five rings, which are touched and shifted along the triangle with an iron rod held in the left hand, while it is supported in the right by a ring, to give it free motion. *Encyc.*

**CYMBIFORM**, *a.* [L. cymba, a boat, and forma, form.] Shaped like a boat. *Martyn.*

**CYME**, } *n.* [Gr. κυμα, fetus, from κυω, to swell.] Literally, a sprout, particularly of the cabbage. Technically, an aggregate flower composed of several florets sitting on a receptacle, producing all the primary peduncles from the same point, but having the partial peduncles scattered and irregular; all fastigate, or forming a flat surface at the top. It is naked or with bracts. *Martyn.*

**CYMLING**, *n.* A squash. *Virginia.*

**CYMPHANE**, *n.* [Gr. κυμα, a wave, and φανω, to appear.]

A mineral, called also chrysoberyl. Its color is green of different shades; its fracture conchoidal or undulated, and in hardness it ranks next to the sapphirine. *Hauy. Cleaveland.*

**CYMOPIANOUS**, *a.* Having a wavy floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

**CYMOSE**, } *a.* Containing a cyme; in the  
**CYMOUS**, } form of a cyme. *Martyn.*

**CYNAN CHE**, *n.* [Gr. κυναρχη, a dog-collar, angina; κυνα, a dog, and αρχω, to press or bind, to suffocate.]

A disease of the throat, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing. It is of several kinds and comprehends the quinsy, croop and malignant sore throat.

**CYNANTHROPY**, *n.* [Gr. κυνα, a dog, and ανθρωπος, man.]

A kind of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

**CYNARCTOMACHY**, *n.* [Gr. κυνα, a dog, αρκτος, a bear, and μαχη, a fight.]

Bear-baiting with a dog. [A barbarous word.] *Hudibras.*

**CYNIC**, } *a.* [Gr. κυνικος, canine, from  
**CYNICAL**, } κυνος, a dog.] Having the qualities of a surly dog; snarling; captious; surly; curish; austere.

*Cynic spasm*, a kind of convulsion, in which the patient imitates the howling of dogs. *Encyc.*

**CYNIC**, *n.* A man of a canine temper; a surly or snarling man or philosopher; a follower of Diogenes; a misanthrope. *Shak.*

**CYNICALLY**, *adv.* In a snarling, captious or morose manner. *Bacon.*

**CYNICALNESS**, *n.* Moroseness; contentment of riches and amusements.

**CYNICS**, *n.* In *ancient history*, a sect of philosophers, who valued themselves on their contempt of riches, of arts, sciences and amusements. They are said to owe their origin to Antisthenes of Athens. *Encyc.*

**CYNOSURE**, *n.* [Gr. κυνοσουρα, the tail of the dog, ursa minor, the little bear.]

The constellation near the north pole, consisting of seven stars, four of which are disposed like the four wheels of a chariot, and three lengthwise, like the beam; hence called the chariot or Charles's wain. As seamen are accustomed to steer by this constellation, it is sometimes taken for that which directs or attracts attention. *Encyc. Milton.*

**CYON**. [See *Cion*.]

**CYPHER**. [See *Cipher*.]

**CYPRESS**, *n.* [L. cypressus; Gr. κυπαρισсос.]

A genus of plants or trees. The most remarkable are the sempervivens or common cypress, the evergreen American cypress or white cedar, and the disticha or deciduous American cypress. The wood of these trees is remarkable for its durability. The coffins in which the Athenian heroes and the mummies of Egypt were deposited, are said to have been made of the first species. *Encyc.*

2. The emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress branches having been anciently used at funerals.

Had success attended the Americans, the death of Warren would have been sufficient to damp the joys of victory, and the cypress would have been united with the laurel. *Eliot's Biog.*

**CYPRIN**, *a.* Pertaining to the fish of the genus Cyprinus.

**CYPRUS**, *n.* A thin transparent black stuff. *Shak.*

**CYRIOLOGIC**, *a.* [Gr. κυριος, chief, and λογος, discourse.] Relating or pertaining to capital letters. *Encyc.*