

Linear problem, that which may be solved geometrically by the intersection of two right lines. *Encyc.*

LIN'EATE, *a.* In *botany*, marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines; as a *lineate leaf*.

LINEA'TION, *n.* Draught; delineation, which see. *Woodward.*

LIN'ED, *pp.* Covered on the inside.

LIN'EN, *n.* [*L. linum*, flax, *Gr. λινον*, *W. llin*, *Ir. lin*, *Russ. len*, *G. lein*. The sense is probably long, extended or smooth. In the latter sense, it would accord with *L. lenio*, *lenio*.]

1. Cloth made of flax or hemp.

2. An under garment.

LIN'EN, *a.* [*L. lineus*.] Made of flax or hemp; as *linen cloth*; a *linen stocking*.

2. Resembling linen cloth; white; pale.

Fossil-linen, a kind of amianth, with soft, parallel, flexible fibers. *Encyc.*

LIN'EN-DRAP'ER, *n.* A person who deals in linens.

Linener and *linen-man*, in a like sense, are obsolete.

LING, *n.* [*D. leng*; *Ir. long*; probably *Sax. leng*, *long*.]

A fish of the genus *Gadus*, or cod kind, which grows to the length of four feet or more, is very slender, with a flat head. This fish abounds on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, and forms a considerable article of commerce. *Encyc.*

LING, *n.* [*Ice. ling*, from *leng*, *long*.] A species of long grass; heath.

Ling, a Saxon termination, as in *darling*, *firstling*, denotes primarily state, condition, or subject. In some words, it denotes the young of an animal, or a small one.

LING'ER, *v. i.* [from the root of *long*, *Sax. leng*.]

1. To delay; to loiter; to remain or wait long; to be slow.

Nor east one longing, *lingering* look behind. *Gray.*

Whose judgment now of a long time *lingereth* not. 2 *Pet. ii.*

2. To hesitate; to be slow in deciding; to be in suspense.

Perhaps thou *lingerest*, in deep thought detained. *Milton.*

3. To remain long in any state. The patient *lingers* on a bed of sickness.

LIN'GER, *v. t.* To protract. *Shak.*

LIN'GERER, *n.* One who lingers.

LIN'GERING, *ppr.* Delaying; loitering.

2. *a.* Drawing out in time; remaining long; protracted; as a *lingering* disease.

To die is the fate of man; but to die with *lingering* anguish is generally his folly. *Rambler.*

LIN'GERING, *n.* A delaying; a remaining long; tardiness; protraction.

The *lingerings* of holyday customs. *Irving.*

LIN'GERINGLY, *adr.* With delay; slowly; tediously. *Hale.*

LIN'GET, *n.* [*Fr. lingot*, from *languette*, a tongue.]

A small mass of metal. *Camden.*

LIN'GLE, *n.* [*Fr. ligneul*, from *ligne*.] Shoemaker's thread. [*Not in use or local.*]

Drayton.

LIN'GO, *n.* [*L. lingua*.] Language; speech.

[*Vulgar.*]

LINGUADENT'AL, *a.* [*L. lingua*, tongue, and *dens*, a tooth.]

Formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth; as the letters *d* and *t*.

Holder.

LINGUADENT'AL, *n.* An articulation formed by the tongue and teeth.

LINGUAFORM, *a.* [*lingua* and *form*.] Having the form or shape of the tongue.

Martyn.

LING'UAL, *a.* [*L. lingua*, the tongue.] Pertaining to the tongue; as the *lingual* nerves, the ninth pair, which go to the tongue; the *lingual* muscle, or muscle of the tongue.

LINGUIST, *n.* [*L. lingua*, tongue.] A person skilled in languages; usually applied to a person well versed in the languages taught in colleges, Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. *Milton.*

LING'ULATE, *a.* [*L. lingulatus*, from *lingua*, tongue.]

Shaped like the tongue or a strap. [But *ligulate* is more generally used.]

Martyn.

LINGWÖRT, *n.* An herb.

LIN'IMENT, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. linimentum*, from *linio*, *lino*, to anoint.]

A species of soft ointment; a composition of a consistence somewhat thinner than an unguent, but thicker than oil. *Encyc.*

LIN'ING, *ppr.* [See *Line*.] Covering on the inside, as a garment.

LIN'ING, *n.* The inner covering of any thing, as of a garment or a box. The pleura is called the *lining* of the thorax.

2. That which is within. *Shak.*

LINK, *n.* [*G. gelenk*, a joint, a ring, a swivel, a link, and as an adjective, flexible, limber, from *lenken*, to bend; *Dan. lenke*, a chain.]

1. A single ring or division of a chain.

2. Any thing doubled and closed like a link; as a link of horse hair. *Mortimer.*

3. A chain; any thing connecting. —And love, the common *link*, the new creation crowned. *Dryden.*

4. Any single constituent part of a connected series. This argument is a *link* in the chain of reasoning.

5. A series; a chain.

LINK, *n.* [*Gr. λυχνος*, *L. lychnus*, a lamp or candle, coinciding in elements with *light*.]

A torch made of tow or bards, &c., and pitch. *Shak. Dryden.*

LINK, *v. t.* To complicate. *Johnson.*

2. To unite or connect by something intervening or in other manner.

—*Link* towns to towns by avenues of oak. *Pope.*

—And creature *link'd* to creature, man to man. *Pope.*

LINK, *v. i.* To be connected. *Burke.*

LINK'BOY, } *n.* A boy or man that carries

LINK'MAN, } a link or torch to light passengers. *More. Gay.*

LIN'KED, *pp.* United; connected.

LIN'KING, *ppr.* Uniting; connecting.

LIN'NET, *n.* [*Fr. linot*; *W. llinos*, from *llen*, flax, and called also in *W. adern y llin*, flax-bird; *Sax. linetvege*. So in *L. carduelis*, from *carduus*, a thistle.]

A small singing bird of the genus *Fringilla*.

LINSEED. [See *Lintsced*.]

LIN'SEY-WOOLSEY, *a.* Made of linen and wool; hence, vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts. *Johnson.*

LIN'STOCK, *n.* [*lint* and *stock*.] A pointed staff with a crotch or fork at one end, to hold a lighted match; used in firing cannon. It may be stuck in the ground or in the deck of a ship. *Encyc.*

LINT, *n.* [*Sax. linet*, *L. linteum*, *linteus*, from *linum*, flax.]

Flax; but more generally, linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores.

LINTEL, *n.* [*Fr. linteau*; *Sp. lintel* or *dintel*.]

The head-piece of a door-frame or window-frame; the part of the frame that lies on the side-pieces. *Ex. xii.*

LINT'SEED, *n.* [*lint*, flax, and *seed*; *Sax. linsod*.] Flaxseed.

LION, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. leo*, *leonis*, *Gr. λεων*, *Arm. leon*, *W. llew*, a lion; *llewa*, to swallow, to devour.]

1. A quadruped of the genus *Felis*, very strong, fierce and rapacious. The largest lions are eight or nine feet in length. The male has a thick head, beset with long bushy hair of a yellowish color. The lion is a native of Africa and the warm climates of Asia. His aspect is noble, his gait stately, and his roar tremendous.

2. A sign in the zodiac.

LIONESS, *n.* The female of the lion kind.

LIONLIKE, *a.* Like a lion; fierce.

Camden.

LION-METTLED, *a.* Having the courage and spirit of a lion. *Hillhouse.*

LION'S FOOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Catananche*.

LION'S LEAF, *n.* A plant of the genus *Leontice*.

LION'S TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus *Leonurus*.

LIP, *n.* [*Sax. lippa*, *lippe*; *D. lip*; *G. Dan. lippe*; *Sw. läpp*; *L. labium*, *labrum*; *It. labbro*; *Sp. labio*; *Fr. lèvre*; *Ir. clab* or *liobhar*; *Pers. لب*. It may be connected with *W. llavaru*, *Ir. labhram*, to speak, that is, to thrust out. The sense is probably a border.]

1. The edge or border of the mouth. The lips are two fleshy or muscular parts, composing the exterior of the mouth in man and many other animals. In man, the lips, which may be opened or closed at pleasure, form the covering of the teeth, and are organs of speech essential to certain articulations. Hence the lips, by a figure, denote the mouth, or all the organs of speech, and sometimes speech itself. *Job ii.*

2. The edge of any thing; as the *lip* of a vessel. *Burnet.*

3. In *botany*, one of the two opposite divisions of a labiate corol. The upper is called the *helmet*, and the lower the *beard*. Also, an appendage to the flowers of the orchises, considered by Linne as a necessary. *Martyn. Smith.*

To *make a lip*, to drop the under lip in sullenness or contempt. *Shak.*

LIP, *v. t.* To kiss. *Shak.*

LIP-DEVO'TION, *n.* Prayers uttered by the lips without the desires of the heart.