

side on long foot-stalks. Between the leaves grow the flower and the fruit, which is of the size of a melon. The juice is acrid and milky, but the fruit when boiled is eaten with meat, like other vegetables.

Encyc.

2. The papaw of North America belongs to the genus *Annona* or custard apple.

PAPÉ, *n.* The pope.

PAPER, *n.* [Fr. *papier*; It. *papiro*; Port. Sp. *papel*; D. G. *papier*; W. *papyr*; Gr. *παπυρος*; L. *papyrus*, the name of an Egyptian plant, from which was made a kind of paper.]

1. A substance formed into thin sheets on which letters and figures are written or printed. Paper is made of different materials; but among us it is usually made of linen or cotton rags. A fine paper is made of silk, particularly for bank-notes, which require to be very thin.

2. A piece of paper. *Locke.*

3. A single sheet printed or written; as a daily *paper*; a weekly *paper*; a periodical *paper*; referring to essays, journals, newspapers, &c.

4. Any written instrument, whether note, receipt, bill, invoice, bond, memorial, deed, and the like. The *papers* lie on the speaker's table.

They brought a *paper* to me to be signed.

Dryden.

5. A promissory note or notes or a bill of exchange; as negotiable *paper*. *Kent.*

6. Hangings printed or stamped; paper for covering the walls of rooms.

PAPER, *a.* Made of paper; consisting of paper.

2. Thin; slight; as a *paper* wall. *Burnet.*

PAPER, *v. t.* To cover with paper; to furnish with paper hangings; as, to *paper* a room or a house.

2. To register. [Not used.] *Shak.*

3. To fold or inclose in paper.

PAPER-CREDIT, *n.* Evidences of debt; promissory notes, &c. passing current in commercial transactions.

3. Notes or bills emitted by public authority, promising the payment of money. The revolution in N. America was carried on by means of *paper-credit*.

PAPER-FACED, *a.* Having a face as white as paper. *Shak.*

PAPER-KITE, *n.* A light frame covered with paper for flying in the air like a kite. *Warton.*

PAPER-MAKER, *n.* One that manufactures paper.

PAPER-MILL, *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.

PAPER-MONEY, *n.* Notes or bills issued by authority, and promising the payment of money, circulated as the representative of coin. We apply the word to notes or bills issued by a state or by a banking corporation; rarely or never to private notes or bills of exchange, though the latter may be included.

PAPER-STAINER, *n.* One that stains, colors or stamps paper for hangings.

PAPESCENT, *a.* [from *pap.*] Containing pap; having the qualities of pap.

Arbutnot.

PATNESS, *n.* A female pope. *Hall.*

PAPIL, *n.* [L. *papilla*.] A small pap or nipple.

PAPILIO, *n.* [L.] A butterfly. In *zoology*, a genus of insects of numerous species. These insects are produced from the caterpillar. The chrysalis is the tomb of the caterpillar and the cradle of the butterfly.

Barbut.

PAPILIONACEOUS, *a.* Resembling the butterfly; a term in botany, used to describe the corols of plants which have the shape of a butterfly, such as that of the pea. The *papilionaceous* plants are of the leguminous kind. *Encyc. Quincy.*

The *papilionaceous* corol is usually four-petaled, having an upper spreading petal, called the *banner*, two side petals called *wings*, and a lower petal called the *keel*.

Martyn.

PAPILLARY, } Pertaining to the pap or
PAPILLOUS, } *a.* nipple; resembling the nipple; covered with papils. *Derham.*

PAPILLATE, *v. i.* To grow into a nipple.

Fleming.

PAPILLOSE, *a.* Nipply; covered with fleshy dots or points; verrucose; warty; as a *papillose* leaf.

Martyn.

Covered with soft tubercles, as the ice-plant.

Smith.

PAPISM, *n.* [from Fr. *pape*, pope.] Popery.

Bedell.

PAPIST, *n.* [Fr. *papiste*; It. *papista*; from

Fr. *pape*, pope.] A Roman catholic; one that adheres to the church of Rome and the authority of the pope.

Clarendon.

PAPISTIC, } Popish; pertaining to
PAPISTICAL, } *a.* popery; adherent to the church of Rome and its doctrines and ceremonies. *Whitgift.*

PAPISTRY, *n.* Popery; the doctrines and ceremonies of the church of Rome.

Ascham. Whitgift.

PAPIZED, *a.* Conformed to popery.

Fuller.

PAPPOUS, *a.* [from L. *pappus*; Gr. *παππος*.] Downy; furnished with a pappus, as the seeds of certain plants, such as thistles, dandelions, &c.

Ray.

PAPPUS, *n.* [L. from Gr. *παππος*, an old man or grandfather, hence a substance resembling gray hairs.]

The soft downy substance that grows on the seeds of certain plants, as on those of the thistle.

Encyc.

PAPPY, *a.* [from *pap.*] Like pap; soft; succulent.

Burnet.

PAPULE, *n.* [L.] Pimples; blisters; eruptions on the skin.

PAPULOSE, *a.* Covered with vesicular points or with little blisters; as a *papulose* leaf.

Martyn.

PAPULOUS, *a.* Full of pimples or pustules.

PAPYRUS, *n.* [L.] An Egyptian plant, a kind of reed, of which the ancients made paper.

PAR, *n.* [L. *par*, equal; W. *par*, that is upon or contiguous, that is in continuity, a state of readiness or preparedness, *a pair*, a fellow, Eng. *peer*. The word seems to be formed on the root of L. *paro*, and the Shemitic *פָּרָא*, and the primary sense, to extend or reach.]

1. State of equality; equal value; equivalence without discount or premium. Bills of exchange are at *par*, above *par*, or be-

low *par*. Bills are at *par*, when they are sold at their nominal amount for coin or its equivalent.

2. Equality in condition.

PAR'ABLE, *a.* [L. *parabilis*.] Easily procured. [Not used.] *Brown.*

PAR'ABLE, *n.* [Fr. *parabole*, from L. *parabola*; Gr. *παράβολη*, from *παράβαλλω*, to throw forward or against, to compare; *παρά*, to or against, and *βάλλω*, to throw; as in *confero*, *collatum*, to set together, or one thing with another.]

A fable or allegorical relation or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction; such as the *parable* of the trees choosing a king, Judges ix.; the *parable* of the poor man and his lamb, 2 Sam. xii.; the *parable* of the ten virgins, Matt. xxv.

PAR'ABLE, *v. t.* To represent by fiction or fable. *Milton.*

PARAB'OLA, *n.* [L. See *Parable*.] A conic section arising from cutting a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides, or parallel to a plane that touches one of its sides.

Harris.

PARABOLE, *n.* *parab'oly*. [See *Parable*.] In oratory, similitude; comparison.

Encyc.

PARABOL'IC, } *a.* Expressed by para-
PARABOL'ICAL, } *a.* ble or allegorical representation; as *paraboli*cal instruction or description. *Brown.*

2. [from *parabola*.] Having the form of a parabola; as a *parabolic* curve. *Cheyne.*

PARABOL'ICALLY, *adv.* By way of parabole. *Brown.*

2. In the form of a parabola.

PARABOL'IFORM, *a.* Having the form of a parabola.

PARABOLISM, *n.* [from *parabola*.] In *algebra*, the division of the terms of an equation by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term. *Dict.*

PARABOLOID, *n.* [Gr. *παράβολη* and *ειδος*, form.]

In *geometry*, a paraboliform curve whose ordinates are supposed to be in the subtriplicate, subquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their respective abscissæ. Another species is when the parameter multiplied into the square of the abscissæ, is equal to the cube of the ordinate. The curve is then called a semi-cubical paraboloid. *Harris.*

A *parabolic conoid*. [See *Conoid*.] *Encyc.*

PARACEL'SIAN, *n.* A physician who follows the practice of Paracelsus, a Swiss physician of celebrity, who lived at the close of the fifteenth century. *Ferrand.*

PARACEL'SIAN, *a.* Denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus. *Hakewill.*

PARACENTE'SIS, } [Gr. *παράκτισις*;
PARACENT'ESY, } *n.* *παρά*, through, and *κτείνω*, to pierce.]

The operation in surgery called *tapping*.

Encyc.

PARACENT'RIC, } *a.* [Gr. *παρά*, be-
PARACENT'RICAL, } *a.* yond, and *κέντρον*, center.]

Deviating from circularity. *Cheyne.*

PARACH'RONISM, *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beyond, and *χρονος*, time.]

An error in chronology; a mistake in regard to the true date of an event. *Encyc.*