

Circumnavigation; a voyage round a certain sea or sea coast. *Vincent.*

PERIPNEUMONIC, *a.* Pertaining to peripneumony; consisting in an inflammation of the lungs.

PERIPNEUMONY, *n.* [Gr. *περι*, about, and *πνευμων*, the lungs.]

An inflammation of the lungs, or of some part of the thorax, attended with acute fever and difficult respiration. *Encyc.*

PERIPOLYGNAL, *a.* [Gr. *περι* and *polygon*.]

In *crystallography*, having a great number of sides.

PERISCIAN, *n.* [Gr. *περιστοι*; *περι*, around, and *σκια*, shadow.]

An inhabitant of a frigid zone or within a polar circle, whose shadow moves round, and in the course of the day falls in every point of compass. The Greek word *periscii*, in the plural, is generally used in geographies; but the English word is preferable.

PERISH, *v. i.* [Fr. *perir*, *perissant*; It. *perire*; Sp. *percer*; from L. *perco*, supposed to be compounded of *per* and *eo*, to go; literally, to depart wholly.]

1. To die; to lose life in any manner; *applied to animals*. Men *perish* by disease or decay, by the sword, by drowning, by hunger or famine, &c.

2. To die; to wither and decay; *applied to plants*.

3. To waste away; as, a leg or an arm has *perished*.

4. To be in a state of decay or passing away.

Duration, and time which is a part of it, is the idea we have of *perishing* distance.

5. To be destroyed; to come to nothing. *Perish* the lore that deadens young desire.

6. To fail entirely or to be extirpated. 2 Kings ix.

7. To be burst or ruined; as, the bottles shall *perish*. Luke v.

8. To be wasted or rendered useless. Jer. ix.

9. To be injured or tormented. 1 Cor. viii.

10. To be lost eternally; to be sentenced to endless misery. 2 Pet. ii.

PERISH, *v. t.* To destroy. [Not legitimate.]

PERISHABLE, *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay and destruction. The bodies of animals and plants are *perishable*. The souls of men are not *perishable*.

2. Subject to speedy decay.

Property of a *perishable* nature, saved from a wreck, may be sold within a year and a day.

PERISHABLENESS, *n.* Liableness to decay or destruction. *Locke.*

PERISPERM, *n.* [Gr. *περι*, around, and *σπέρμα*, seed.]

A thick, farinaceous, fleshy, horny or woody part of the seed of plants, either entirely or only partially surrounding the embryo, and inclosed within the investing membrane. It corresponds to the *albumen* of Gærtner. *Jussieu. Smith.*

PERISPHERIC, *a.* [Gr. *περι* and *σφαίρα*.]

Globular; having the form of a ball. *Journ. of Science.*

PERISSOLOGICAL, *a.* Redundant in words.

PERISSOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *περισσολογια*; *περισσος*, redundant, and *λογος*, discourse.]

Superfluous words; much talk to little purpose. [Little used.] *Campbell.*

PERISTALTIC, *a.* [Gr. *περισταλτικός*, from *περι* and *σπασσω*, to involve.]

Spiral; vermicular or worm-like. The *peristaltic* motion of the intestines is performed by the contraction of the circular and longitudinal fibres composing their fleshy coats, by which the chyle is driven into the orifices of the lacteals, and the excrements are protruded towards the anus. *Encyc.*

PERISTERION, *n.* [Gr.] The herb ver-vain. *Dict.*

PERISTYLE, *n.* [Gr. *περιστύλιος*; *περι*, about, and *στυλος*, a column.]

A circular range of columns, or a building encompassed with a row of columns on the outside. *Johnson. Encyc.*

PERISYSTOLE, *n.* *perisys toly*. [Gr. *περι*, about, and *συστολη*, contraction.]

The pause or interval between the systole or contraction, and the diastole or dilatation of the heart. *Quincy.*

PERITE, *a.* [L. *peritus*.] Skillful. [Little used.] *Whitaker.*

PERITONEAL, *a.* Pertaining to the peritoneum.

PERITONEUM, *n.* [Gr. *περιτοναϊον*; *περι*, about, and *τονος*, to stretch.]

A thin, smooth, lubricous membrane investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and more or less completely, all the viscera contained in it. *Encyc. Parr.*

PERIWIG, *n.* [Fr. *percebic*. Qu. D. *parvik*; G. *perücke*; Dan. *perryk*; Fr. *peruque*; It. *parrucca*.]

A small wig; a kind of close cap formed by an intertexture of false hair, worn by men for ornament or to conceal baldness. *Periwigs* were in fashion in the days of Addison.

PERIWIG, *v. t.* To dress with a periwig, or with false hair, or with any thing in like form. *Swift.*

PERIWINKLE, *n.* [Sax. *perwince*; It. *pervinca*; Fr. *pervence*; L. *vinca*; Sax. *wincle*, a shell fish. If *n* is casual, *vinca* may be and probably is the W. *gwic*, for *wic*, a squeak, whence *gwiciad*, a periwinkle.]

1. A sea snail, or small shell fish.

2. A plant of the genus *Vinca*.

PERJURE, *v. t.* *perjur*. [L. *perjuro*; *per* and *juro*, to swear; that is, to swear aside or beyond.]

Willfully to make a false oath when administered by lawful authority or in a court of justice; to forswear; as, the witness *perjured* himself.

PERJURE, *n.* A perjured person. [Not used.] *Shak.*

PERJURED, *pp.* Guilty of perjury; having sworn falsely.

PERJURER, *n.* One that willfully takes a false oath lawfully administered.

PERJURING, *ppr.* Taking a false oath lawfully administered.

PERJURIOUS, *a.* Guilty of perjury; containing perjury. *Coke.*

PERJURY, *n.* [L. *perjuriū*.] The act or crime of willfully making a false oath, when lawfully administered; or a crime committed when a lawful oath is adminis-

tered in some judicial proceeding, to a person who swears willfully, absolutely and falsely in a matter material to the issue. *Coke.*

PERK, *a.* [W. *perc*, compact, trim, perk; as a noun, something that is close, compact, trim, and a perch.] Properly, erect; hence, smart; trim.

PERK, *v. i.* [W. *percu*, to trim, to make smart.]

To hold up the head with affected smartness. *Pope.*

PERK, *v. t.* To dress; to make trim or smart; to prank. *Shak.*

PERKIN, *n.* Cyderkin; a kind of cyder made by steeping the muck in water. *Encyc.*

Perlute acid, the acidulous phosphate of soda. *Chemistry. Nicholson.*

Perlated acid, or *ouretic*, biphosphate of soda.

PERLOUS, for *perilous*, is not used. *Spenser.*

PERLUSTRATION, *n.* [L. *perlustro*; *per* and *lusto*, to survey.] The act of viewing all over. *Howell.*

PERMAGY, *n.* A little Turkish boat. *Dict.*

PERMANENCE, } [See *Permanent*.]

PERMANENCY, } *n.* Continuance in the same state, or without a change that destroys the form or nature of a thing; duration; fixedness; as the *permanence* of a government or state; the *permanence* of institutions or of a system of principles.

2. Continuance in the same place or at rest.

PERMANENT, *a.* [L. *permanens*, *permaneo*; *per* and *maneo*, to remain. Class Mn.]

Durable; lasting; continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys the form or nature of the thing. The laws, like the character of God, are unalterably *permanent*. Human laws and institutions may be to a degree *permanent*, but they are subject to change and overthrow. We speak of a *permanent* wall or building, a *permanent* bridge, when they are so constructed as to endure long; in which examples, *permanent* is equivalent to *durable* or *lasting*, but not to *undecaying* or *unalterable*. So we say, a *permanent* residence, a *permanent* intercourse, *permanent* friendship, when it continues a long time without interruption.

PERMANENTLY, *adv.* With long continuance; durably; in a fixed state or place; as a government *permanently* established.

PERMANSION, *n.* [L. *permansio*.] Continuance. [Not used.] *Brown.*

PERMEABILITY, *n.* [infra.] The quality or state of being permeable. *Journ. of Science.*

PERMEABLE, *a.* [L. *permeo*; *per* and *meo*, to pass or glide.]

That may be passed through without rupture or displacement of its parts, as solid matter; applied particularly to substances that admit the passage of fluids. Thus cloth, leather, wood are *permeable* to water and oil; glass is *permeable* to light, but not to water.

PERMEANT, *a.* [supra.] Passing through. [Not used.] *Brown.*

PERMEATE, *v. t.* [L. *permeo*; *per* and *meo*, to glide, flow or pass.]