

PAR'ALLEL, *v. t.* To place so as to keep the same direction, and at an equal distance from something else. *Brown.*

2. To level; to equal. *Fell. Shak.*

3. To correspond to. *Burnet.*

4. To be equal to; to resemble in all essential points. *Dryden.*

5. To compare. *Locke.*

PAR'ALLELABLE, *a.* That may be equalled. [*Not much used.*] *Hall.*

PAR'ALLELISM, *n.* State of being parallel. *More.*

2. Resemblance; equality of state; comparison. *Warton.*

PAR'ALLELLY, *adv.* In a parallel manner; with parallelism. *Scott.*

PARALLEL'OGRAM, *n.* [Gr. *παράλληλος* and *γραμμή*.]

1. In *geometry*, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. *Harris.*

2. In *common use*, this word is applied to quadrilateral figures of more length than breadth, and this is its sense in the passage cited by Johnson from Brown.

PARALLELOGRAM'IC, } *a.* Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELOPIP'ED, *n.* [*parallel* and Gr. *επί*, on, and *πεδόν*, a plain.]

In *geometry*, a regular solid comprehended under six parallelograms, the opposite ones of which are similar, parallel and equal to each other, or it is a prism whose base is a parallelogram. It is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height. Or a paralleloiped is a solid figure bounded by six faces, parallel to each other two and two. *Harris. Encyc.*

PARALLELOPIPE'DIA, *n.* A genus of spars, externally of a determinate and regular figure, always found loose and separate from other bodies, and in the form of an oblique paralleloiped, with six parallelogramic sides and eight solid angles. *Encyc.*

PARAL'OGISM, *n.* [Gr. *παράλογισμος*; *παρα*, beyond, and *λογισμος*, reasoning; *λογος*, discourse, reason.]

In *logic*, a fallacious argument or false reasoning; an error committed in demonstration, when a consequence is drawn from principles which are false, or though true, are not proved; or when a proposition is passed over that should have been proved by the way. *Encyc.*

PARAL'OGIZE, *v. i.* To reason falsely. *Ash.*

PARAL'OGY, *n.* False reasoning. [*supra.*] *Brown.*

PARAL'YSIS, *n.* [Gr. *παράλυσις*, from *παράλω*, to loosen, dissolve or weaken; *παρα* and *λυω*.]

Palsy; the loss of the power of muscular motion, or of the command of the muscles.

PARALYT'IC, } *a.* Affected with palsy;

PARALYTICAL, } *a.* deprived of the power of muscular motion; sometimes, weak; trembling; subject to an involuntary shaking; as a *paralytic* arm.

2. Inclined or tending to palsy.

PARALYTIC, *n.* A person affected with palsy. *Hall.*

PARAM'ETER, *n.* [from Gr. *παράμετρος*.]

1. The latus rectum of a parabola. It is a third proportional to the abscissa and any ordinate, so that the square of the ordinate is always equal to the rectangle under the parameter and abscissa; but in the ellipsis and hyperbola it has a different proportion. *Harris.*

2. In *conic sections*, a third proportional to any diameter and its conjugate. In the parabola, a third proportional to any absciss and its ordinate.

PARAMOUNT, *a.* [Norm. *peramont*; *per* and *mount*, *amount* or *monter*, to ascend.]

1. Superior to all others; possessing the highest title or jurisdiction; as lord *paramount*, the chief lord of the fee, or of lands, tenements and hereditaments. In England, the king is lord paramount, of whom all the land in the kingdom is supposed to be held. But in some cases the lord of several manors is called the lord paramount. *Blackstone.*

2. Eminent; of the highest order. *Bacon.*

3. Superior to all others; as, private interest is usually *paramount* to all other considerations.

PARAMOUNT, *n.* The chief; the highest in rank or order. *Milton.*

PARAMOUR, *n.* [Fr. *par*, L. *per*, and *amour*; Norm. *paraimer*, to love affectionately.]

1. A lover; a wooer. *Milton.*

2. A mistress. *Shak.*

PARANTHINE. [See *Scapolite*.]

PAR'ANYMPI, *n.* [Gr. *παρα*, by, and *νμφη*, a bride or spouse.]

1. A bride-man; one who leads the bride to her marriage. *Milton.*

2. One who countenances and supports another. *Taylor.*

PARAPEGM, *n.* *par'apem*. [Gr. *παράπηγμα*.]

A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; also, a table set in a public place, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses, seasons, &c. *Phillips.*

PAR'APET, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *parapeto*; It. *parapetto*; *para*, for, and *petto*, breast, L. *pectus*.]

Literally, a wall or rampart to the breast or breast high; but in practice, a wall, rampart or elevation of earth for covering soldiers from an enemy's shot. *Encyc.*

PARAPIHER'NA, } *n.* [Gr. *παράφηρνα*;

PARAPIHER'NALIA, } *n.* *παρα*, beyond, and *φερν*, dower.]

The goods which a wife brings with her at her marriage, or which she possesses beyond her dower or jointure, and which remain at her disposal after her husband's death. Such are her apparel and her ornaments, over which the executors have no control, unless when the assets are insufficient to pay the debts. *Blackstone.*

PAR'APHRASE, *n.* *s. as z.* [Gr. *παράφρασις*; *παρα*, beyond, and *φρασις*, phrase.]

An explanation of some text or passage in a book, in a more clear and ample manner than is expressed in the words of the author. Such as the *paraphrase* of the New Testament by Erasmus.

In *paraphrase*, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense. *Dryden.*

PAR'APHRASE, *v. t.* To explain, interpret or translate with latitude; to unfold the sense of an author with more clearness and particularity than it is expressed in his own words.

PAR'APHRASE, *v. i.* To interpret or explain amply; to make a paraphrase.

Where translation is impracticable, they may *paraphrase*. *Felton.*

PAR'APHRASED, *pp.* Amply explained or translated.

PAR'APHRASING, *ppr.* Explaining or translating amply and freely.

PAR'APHRAST, *n.* [Gr. *παράφραστης*.] One that paraphrases; one that explains or translates in words more ample and clear than the words of the author. *Hooker.*

PARAPIHRAS'TIC, } *a.* Free, clear and

PARAPIHRAS'TICAL, } *a.* ample in explanation; explaining or translating in words more clear and ample than those of the author; not verbal or literal.

PARAPIHRAS'TICALLY, *adv.* In a paraphrastic manner. *Howell.*

PARAPIHRENT'IS, *n.* [Gr. *παρα* and *φρενιτις*, delirium.]

An inflammation of the diaphragm. *Arbuthnot.*

PAR'APLEGY, *n.* [Gr. *παρα*, beyond, and *πληγη*, stroke; *πλησσω*, to smite.]

That kind of palsy which affects the lower part of the body. *Good.*

PARAQUET', *n.* A little parrot. *Shak.*

PAR'ASANG, *n.* A Persian measure of length, which Herodotus states to be thirty stadia, nearly four English miles; but in different times and places, it has been 30, 40 or 50 stadia. *Herod. Eulerp. Encyc.*

PARASCEUAS'TIC, *a.* Preparatory.

PARASCEVE, *n.* [Gr. *παρασκευή*, preparation.]

Preparation; the sabbath-eve of the Jews. *Todd.*

PARASELE'NE, *n.* [Gr. *παρα*, about or near, and *σέληνη*, the moon.]

A mock moon; a luminous ring or circle encompassing the moon, in which sometimes are other bright spots bearing some resemblance to the moon. *Encyc.*

PARASITE, *n.* [Fr. *parasite*; It. *parassito*; Sp. *parasito*; L. *parasita*; from Gr. *παράσιτος*; *παρα*, by, and *σιτος*, corn.]

1. In *ancient Greece*, a priest or minister of the gods whose office was to gather of the husbandman the corn allotted for public sacrifices. The public store-house in which this corn was deposited was called *παρασιτον*. The parasites also superintended the sacrifices. *Potter's Antiq.*

2. In *modern usage*, a trencher friend; one that frequents the tables of the rich and earns his welcome by flattery; a hanger on; a fawning flatterer. *Milton. Dryden.*

3. In *botany*, a plant growing on the stem or branch of another plant and receiving its nourishment from it, as the mistletoe. *Encyc.*

PARASIT'IC, } *a.* Flattering; wheed-

PARASIT'ICAL, } *a.* ling; fawning for bread or favors.

2. Growing on the stem or branch of another plant; as a *parasitic* plant.