the grooves or channels of the corresponding or female screw.

whose office is to beget young; a he-animal.

2. In botany, a plant or flower which produ-

ces stamens only, without pistils. 3. In mechanics, the screw whose threads enter the grooves or channels of the corresponding part or female screw.
MALEDIC'ENCY, n. [L. maledicentia;

male and dico.]

Evil speaking; reproachful language; proneness to reproach. [Little used.]

Atterbury.MAL'EDICENT, a. Speaking reproachfully; slanderons. [Little used.] Sandys. MALEDIC'TION, n. [L. maledictio; male, evil, and dico, to speak.]

Evil speaking; denunciation of evil; a cursing; curse or execration. Hooker. MALEFAC'TION, n. [L. mate, evil, and

facio, to do.]

criminal deed; a crime; an offense against the laws. [Little used.] Shak.

MALEFAC'TOR, n. [supra.] One who commits a crime; one guilty of violating the laws, in such a manner as to subject him to public prosecution and punishment, particularly to capital punishment; a 2. Unfavorable; pernicious; tending to in-Dryden. criminal.

MAL/EFICE, n. [Fr. See Malefaction.] An [Not evil deed; artifice; enchantment. Chaueer.

MALEFI"CIATE, v. t. To bewitch. [Not] Burton. in use.] MALEFICIA'TION, n. A bewitching

[Not in use.] MALEFI"CIENCE, n. [L. maleficientia.]

The doing of evil, harm or mischief.

MALEFI''CIENT, a. Doing evil, harm or mischief.

Burke.

MALIGN, v. i. To entertain malice. The doing of evil, harm or mischief.

MALEN'GINE, n. [Fr. malengin.] Guile;

deceit. [Not in use.] Spenser.
MAL/ET, n. [Fr. malette. See Mail.] A little bag or budget; a portmanteau. Not used. MALEVOLENCE, n. [L. malevolentia;

malum, evil, and volens, volo, to will.] Ill will; personal hatred; evil disposition

than malignity. Shak.

MALEVOLENT, a. Having an evil dispo-MALIG'NANT, a. [L. malignus, maligno, sition towards another or others; wishing evil to others; ill disposed, or disposed to 1. Malicious; having extreme malevolence A plant of the genus Malva; so called from injure others. A malevolent heart rejoices in the misfortunes of others.

2. Unfavorable; unpropitious; bringing ealamity

MALEVOLENTLY, adv. With ill will or 4. Dangerous to life; as a malignant fever. MALEV'OLOUS, a. Malevolent. [Not in]

use.] MALFE'ASANCE, n. [Fr.] Evil doing; wrong; illegal deed.

Ill or wrong formation; irregular or anomalous formation or structure of parts.

Darwin. MA'LIC, a. [L. malum, an apple.] Pertaining to apples; drawn from the juice of MALIG'NITY, n. [L. malignitas.] Exapples; as malic acid.

3. Denoting the screw whose threads enter MALICE, n. [Fr. It. malizia; Sp. malicia;] L. malitia, from malus, evil; W. mall. See Malady.]

> disposition to injure others without canse, from mere personal gratification or from 3. Extreme evilness of nature; as the mua spirit of revenge; unprovoked malignity or spite.

-Nor set down aught in matice. Shak. MALICE, v. t. To regard with extreme ill MALIGNLY, adv. With extreme ill will.

will. [Not used.] Spenser. 2. Unpropitiously; perniciously MALI'CIOUS, a. Harboring ill will or en-MALISON, n. Malediction. mity without provocation; malevolent in the extreme; malignant in heart.

I grant him bloody, Sudden, maticious, smacking of every sin That has a name. Shak:

2. Proceeding from extreme hatred or ill 1. A large heavy wooden heetle; an instruwill; dictated by malice; as a malicious

MALI"CIOUSLY, adv. With malice; with extreme enmity or ill will; with deliberate intention to injure.

MALI"CIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being malicious; extreme enmity or disposition to injure; malignity. Herbert.

MALIGN, a. mali'ne. [Fr. maligne; L. malignus, from malus, evil. See Malady.] . Having a very evil disposition towards others; harboring violent hatred or enmity; malicious; as malign spirits. Milton.

jure; as a malign aspect of planets. Milton.

3. Malignant; pernicious; as a malign ulcer. Bacon.

MALIGN, v. t. To regard with envy or malice; to treat with extreme enmity; to injure maliciously.

The people practice mischief against private men, whom they malign by stealing their Spenser.

Milton. Spenser, MALIG'NANCY, n. [See Malignant.] Ex-fail.] A treme malevolence; bitter enmity; malice: as malignancy of heart.

Shelton. 2. Unfavorableness; unpropitiousness; as colentia; the malignancy of the aspect of planets. The malignancy of my fate might distemper

towards another; enmity of heart; inclination to injure others. It expresses less a fatal issue; as the malignanen of an ulvours. Virulence; tendency to mortineation or to a fatal issue; as the malignancy of an ul-MALLOWS, \ n. [Sax. malu, mealwe, malwe; a fatal issue; as the malignancy of an ul-MALLOWS, \ Fr. mauve; L. Sp. 1t.

from malus, evil.]

or enmity; as a malignant heart.

2. Unpropitious; exerting pernicious influence; as malignant stars. 3. Virulent; as a malignant ulcer.

enmity; with the wish or design to injure. 5. Extremely hainous; as the malignant The name of a species of grape, and also of nature of sin.

mity or evil intentions. [Not used.] Hooker.

MALFÖRMA'TION, n. [mal and forma MALIG'NANTLY, adv. Malicionsly; with MALT, n. [Sax. mealt; D. mout; G. malz; extreme malevolence.

2. With pernicious influence.

MALIGNER, n. One who regards or treats another with enmity; a traducer; a defamer.

Chimistry. treme enmity, or evil dispositions of heart MALT, v. i. To become malt.

towards another; malice without provocation, or malevolence with baseness of heart; deep rooted spite.

MALE, n. Among animals, one of the sex Extreme enmity of heart, or malevolence; a 2. Virnlence; destructive tendency; as the malignity of an ulcer or disease.

lignity of frand.

4. Extreme sinfulness; enormity or hainousness; as the malignity of sin.

[Not in use.] Chaucer.

MALKIN, n. maw'kin. A mop; also, a low maid-servant. Shale

MALL, n. maul. [Fr. mail; Sp. mallo; Port. malho; from L. malleus.

ment for driving any thing with force. A blow. Obs.

Spenser. MALL, n. mal. [Arm. mailh. Qu. from a play with mall and ball, or a beaten walk.]

A public walk; a level shaded walk. Allée d'arbres battue et bordée.

Gregoire's Arm. Dict. MALL, v. t. maul. To beat with a mall; to beat with something heavy; to bruise.

MAL/LARD, n. A species of duck of the Pennant. genus Anas.

MALLEABILITY, n. [from malleable.] That quality of bodies which renders them susceptible of extension by beating. It is opposed to friability or brittleness. Locke.

MAL/LEABLE, a. [Fr. from L. malleus. See Mall.]

That may be drawn out and extended by beating; capable of extension by the hammer; a quality of metals, particularly of Newton.

MÅL/LEABLENESS, n. Malleability, which see

MAL/LEATE, v. t. To hammer; to draw into a plate or leaf by beating.

MALLEA/TION, n. The act of beating into a plate or leaf, as a metal; extension by beating

MAL/LET, n. [Fr. maillet; Russ. molot; Slav. mlat; L. malleus.]

A wooden hammer or instrument for beating, or for driving pins; particularly used in earpentry, for driving the chisel.

malva; Gr. μαλαχη, from μαλαχος, soft, Eng. mellow, W. mall. Sec Malady.]

its emollient qualities. Marsh-mallows, a plant of the genus Althea.

Shak. MALM'SEY, n. [Fr. malvoisie; It. malvosio; Sp. marrisia, from Malvasia, in Greece; L. vinum arvisium.]

a kind of wine.

Warburton. MALIG'NANT, n. A man of extreme en-MALPRAC'TICE, n. [mal and practice.] Evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct; practice contrary to established rules.

Sw. Dan. malt. Qu. W. mall, soft.]

Barley steeped in water, fernicited and dried in a kiln, and thus prepared for brewing into ale or beer.

Swift. MALT, v. t. To make into malt; as, to malt barley.