

In the form of an eel, or of a serpent; resembling an eel or serpent.

ANGUISH, *n.* [Fr. *angoisse*; It. *angoscia*; Sp. *angia*; Port. *angustia*, showing the direct derivation of this word from *L. angustia*, narrowness, from pressure; D. and G. *angst*; Dan. *angest*. This and a numerous class of words are from the root *ang*, *eng*, denoting narrow, from pressure. See *Anger*.]

Extreme pain, either of body or mind. As bodily pain, it may differ from *agony*, which is such distress of the whole body as to cause contortion, whereas *anguish* may be a local pain as of an ulcer, or gout. But *anguish* and *agony* are nearly synonymous. As pain of the mind, it signifies any keen distress from sorrow, remorse, despair and the kindred passions.

And they hearkened not to Moses, for *anguish* of spirit, and for cruel bondage. Ex. vi.

ANGUISH, *v. t.* To distress with extreme pain or grief. Temple.

ANGUISHED, *pp.* Extremely pained; tortured; deeply distressed.

ANGULAR, *a.* Having an angle, angles or corners; pointed; as an *angular figure*.

2. Consisting of an angle; forming an angle; as an *angular point*.

ANGULARITY, *n.* The quality of having an angle or corner.

ANGULARLY, *adv.* With angles, or corners; in the direction of the angles.

ANGULARNESS, *n.* The quality of being angular.

ANGULATED, *a.* Formed with angles or corners. Woodward.

ANGULOUS, *a.* Angular; having corners; hooked. Glanville.

ANGUST, *a.* [*L. angustus*.] Narrow; straight. [Not used.] Burton.

ANGUSTATION, *n.* [*L. angustus*, narrow. See *Anger*.]

The act of making narrow; a straightening, or being made narrow. Wiseman.

ANGUSTICLAVE, *n.* [*L. angustus*, narrow, and *clavus*, a knob or stud.]

A robe or tunic embroidered with purple studs or knobs, or by purple stripes, worn by Roman knights. The laticlave, with broader studs, was worn by senators. Quincilian.

ANHEALATION, *n.* [*L. anhealo*, to pant or breathe with difficulty; from *halo*, to breathe.]

Shortness of breath; a panting; difficult respiration, without fever, or with a sense of suffocation. Encyc. Corr.

ANHELOUSE, *a.* Out of breath; panting; breathing with difficulty. [Little used.] Dict.

ANHIMA, *n.* A Brazilian aquatic fowl, larger than a swan, somewhat like a crane. Its head is small, its bill black, the toes armed with long claws. But what is remarkable, is a horn growing from its forehead; and the second joint of the wing is armed with two straight triangular spurs, an inch in length. The fidelity between the male and female is so great, that when one dies, the other remains by the carcass, till it expires.

ANHYDRITE, *n.* [See *Anhydrous*.]

A species of sulphate of lime, anhydrous gypsum, of which there are several vari-

ties; compact, granular, fibrous, radiated, sparry, siliceous or vulcanic, and convoluted. Jameson.

ANHYDROUS, *a.* [Gr. *anhydros*, dry; a priv. and *uap*, water.]

Destitute of water. Anhydrite is so called, because it is destitute of the water of crystallization. Cleveland.

ANIENED, *a.* [It. *niente*, nothing; Norm. *neant*; Fr. *aneantir*, to annihilate.]

Frustrated; brought to naught. Obs. Chaucer.

ANIGHT, *adv.* [a or at, and night.]

In the night time; *anights*, in the plural, is used of frequent and customary acts.

You must come in earlier *anights*. Shak.

ANIL, *n.* [Sp. *añil*, indigo; Port. *anil*; D. *anil*; Ar. *أزلي*, nilon, slender, *nila*, blue.]

A shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made; *Indigofera*, or the indigo plant. Encyc.

ANILITY, *n.* [*L. anilis, anilitas*, from *anus*, an old woman; Celtic, *hen*, old.]

The state of being an old woman; the old age of a woman; dotage.

ANIMADVERSION, *n.* [*L. animadversio*.]

Remarks by way of censure or criticism; reproof; blame. It may sometimes be used for *punishment*, or *punishment* may be implied in the word, but this is not common. In an ecclesiastical sense, it differs from *censure*, says Ayliffe; *censure*, respecting spiritual punishment, and *animadversion*, a temporal one. Glanville uses the word in the sense of *perception*, but this use is not authorized.

ANIMADVERSE, *a.* That has the power of perceiving. Obs. Glanville.

ANIMADVERT, *v. i.* [*L. animadverto*, of *animus*, mind, and *adverto*, to turn to.]

1. To turn the mind to; to consider.

2. To consider or remark upon by way of criticism or censure. Dryden.

3. To inflict punishment; followed by *upon*. Greiv.

ANIMADVERTER, *n.* One who animadvertes or makes remarks by way of censure.

ANIMADVERTING, *ppr.* Considering; remarking by way of criticism or censure.

ANIMAL, *n.* [*L. animal*, from *anima*, air, breath, soul; Gaelic *anam*, breath. The W. has *enail*, en, a being, soul, spirit, and *mil*, a beast; Arm. *aneval*. Qu. Dan. *and*, Sw. *anda*, breathe.]

An organized body, endowed with life and the power of voluntary motion; a living, sensitive, locomotive body; as, man is an intelligent *animal*. Animals are essentially distinguished from plants by the property of *sensation*. The contractile property of some plants, as the *mimosa*, has the appearance of the effect of *sensation*, but it may be merely the effect of *irritability*.

The distinction here made between animals and vegetables, may not be philosophically accurate; for we cannot perhaps ascertain the precise limit between the two kinds of beings, but this is sufficiently correct for common practical purposes.

The history of animals is called *zoology*.

By way of contempt, a dull person is called a *stupid animal*.

ANIMAL, *a.* That belongs or relates to animals; as *animal functions*.

Animal is distinguished from *intellectual*; as *animal appetites*, the appetites of the body, as hunger and thirst.

The *animal functions*, are touch, taste, motion, &c.

Animal life is opposed to *vegetable life*.

Animal is opposed also to *spiritual* or *rational*, which respects the *soul* and *reasoning faculties*; as *animal nature*, *spiritual nature*, *rational nature*.

Animal food may signify that food which nourishes animals; but it usually denotes food consisting of animal flesh.

Animal economy is the system of laws by which the bodies of animals are governed and depending on their organic structure.

Animal spirit is a name given to the nervous fluid.

Animal spirits in the plural, life, vigor, energy.

Animal system, or *animal kingdom* denotes the whole class of beings endowed with animal life. Encyc. Johnson.

ANIMAL CULE, *n.* [*L. animalculum, animalcula*.]

A little animal; but appropriately, an animal whose figure cannot be discerned without the aid of a magnifying glass; such as an invisible to the naked eye. Encyc.

ANIMAL-FLOWER, *n.* In *zoology*, sea-anemone, sea-nettle or *urtica marina*, the name of several species of animals belonging to the genus *actinia*. They are called *sea-nettle* from their supposed property of stinging, and *sea-anemone* from the resemblance of their claws or tentacles, to the petals of some flowers. These are disposed in regular circles, and tinged with various bright colors. Some of these animals are hemispherical, others cylindrical; others are shaped like a fig. Some are stiff and gelatinous; others, fleshy and muscular; but all can alter their figure by extending their claws in search of food. These animals can move slowly, but are generally fixed by one end to rocks or stones in the sand. On the other extremity, is the mouth in the center, which is surrounded by rows of fleshy claws and capable of great dilatation. They are very voracious, and will swallow a muscle, or crab, as large as a hen's egg. Encyc.

The term, *Animal Flower*, is also extended to many other marine animals, from their resemblance to flowers. They belong to the *Holothurians*, which with the *Actinians*, were ranged under the *Molluscs*, by Linne; and to the *Tubularians* and *Hydras*, which were classed with the *Zoophytes*. They are all arranged under the *Zoophytes*, by Cuvier. Cyc.

ANIMALIZATION, *n.* The act of giving animal life, or endowing with the properties of an animal. Ure. Med. Repos.

ANIMALIZE, *v. t.* To give animal life to; to endow with the properties of animals.

ANIMALIZED, *pp.* Endowed with animal life.

ANIMALIZING, *ppr.* Giving animal life to.

ANIMATE, *v. t.* [*L. animo*. See *Animal*.]

1. To give natural life to; to quicken; to make alive; as, the soul *animates* the body.

2. To give powers to; or to lighten the