

**HYEMATION**, *n.* [L. *hiemo*, to winter.] The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place.

**HYENA**, *n.* [L. *hyæna*; Gr. *υανα*.] A quadruped of the genus *Canis*, having small naked ears, four toes on each foot, a straight jointed tail, and erect hair on the neck; an inhabitant of Asiatic Turkey, Syria, Persia and Barbary. It is a solitary animal, and feeds on flesh; it preys on flocks and herds, and will open graves to obtain food. It is a fierce, cruel and untamable animal, and is sometimes called the *tiger-wolf*.

**HYGROMETER**, *n.* [Gr. *υγρος*, moist, and *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere. *Encyc.*

**HYGROMETRICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to hygrometry; made by or according to the hygrometer.

**HYGROMETRY**, *n.* The act or art of measuring the moisture of the air.

**HYGROSCOPE**, *n.* [Gr. *υγρος*, moist, and *σκοπος*, to view.] The same as *hygrometer*. The latter is now chiefly used.

**HYGROSCOPIC**, *a.* Pertaining to the hygroscopic; capable of imbibing moisture. *Adams.*

**HYGROSTATICS**, *n.* [Gr. *υγρος*, moist, and *στατική*.] The science of comparing degrees of moisture. *Evelyn.*

**HYKE**, *n.* [Ar.] A blanket or loose garment. *Parkhurst.*

**HYLARICAL**, *a.* [Gr. *υλη*, matter, and *αρχη*, rule.] Presiding over matter. *Hallywell.*

**HYLOZOIC**, *n.* [Gr. *υλη*, matter, and *ζωη*, life.]

One who holds matter to be animated. *Clarke.*

**HYM**, *n.* A species of dog. *Qu.* *Shak.*

**HYMEN**, *n.* [L. from Gr. *υμεν*, membrana, pellicula, hymen.]

1. In *ancient mythology*, a fabulous deity, the son of Bacchus and Venus, supposed to preside over marriages.

2. In *anatomy*, the virginal membrane.

3. In *botany*, the fine pellicle which incloses a flower in the bud.

**HYMENEAL**, *a.* Pertaining to marriage. *Pope.*

**HYMENEAL**, *n.* A marriage song. *Milton.*

**HYMENOPTER**, *n.* [Gr. *υμεν*, a membrane, and *πτερον*, a wing.]

In *entomology*, the hymenoptera are an order of insects, having four membranous wings, and the tail of the female mostly armed with a sting.

**HYMENOPTERAL**, *a.* Having four membranous wings.

**HYMN**, *n.* *hym.* [L. *hymnus*; Gr. *υμνος*; Eng. *hym*.]

A song or ode in honor of God, and among pagans, in honor of some deity. A hymn among Christians is a short poem, composed for religious service, or a song of joy and praise to God. The word primarily expresses the tune, but it is used for the ode or poem.

And when they had sung a hymn, they went out to the mount of Olives. *Matt. xxvi.*

Admonishing one another in psalms and hymns. *Col. iii.*

**HYMN**, *v. i.* *hym.* To praise in song; to worship by singing hymns. *Milton.*

2. To sing; to celebrate in song. They hymn their maker's praise.

**HYMN**, *v. i.* *hym.* To sing in praise or adoration. *Milton.*

**HYMNED**, *pp.* Sung; praised; celebrated in song.

**HYMNING**, *ppr.* Praising in song; singing.

**HYMNIC**, *a.* Relating to hymns. *Donne.*

**HYMNOLOGIST**, *n.* A composer of hymns. *Busby.*

**HYMNOLGY**, *n.* [Gr. *υμνος* and *λογος*.] A collection of hymns. *Mede.*

**HYOSCIMA**, *n.* A new vegetable alkali, extracted from the *Hyoscyamus nigra*, or henbane. *Ure.*

**HYP**, *n.* [a contraction of *hypochondria*.] A disease; depression of spirits.

**HYP**, *v. t.* To make melancholy; to depress the spirits. *Spectator.*

**HYPALAGE**, *n.* *hypoalagy*. [Gr. *υποαλαγη*, change, from *υπαλλασσω*; *υπο* and *αλλασσω*, to change.]

In *grammar*, a figure consisting of a mutual change of cases. Thus in Virgil, *dare classibus auro*, for *dare classes auro*.

*Hyallage* is a species of hyperbaton.

**HYPASPIST**, *n.* [Gr. *υπασπιστα*; *υπο* and *ασπης*, a shield.]

A soldier in the armies of Greece, armed in a particular manner. *Milford.*

**HYPHER**, Gr. *υπερ*, Eng. *over*, is used in composition to denote excess, or something over or beyond.

2. *n.* A hypercrite. [*Not used.*] *Prior.*

**HYPERSPIST**, *n.* [Gr. *υπερσπιστα*; *υπερ* and *ασπης*, a shield.] A defender. *Chillingworth.*

**HYPHERBATE**, *n.* [Gr. *υπερβατα*, from *υπερβαινω*, to transgress, or go beyond.]

In *grammar*, a figurative construction, inverting the natural and proper order of words and sentences. The species are the anastrophe, the hysteron proteron, the hypallage, the synchysis, the tmesis, the parenthesis, and the proper hyperbaton, which last is a long retention of the verb which completes the sentence. *Encyc.*

**HYPHERBOLA**, *n.* [Gr. *υπερ*, over, beyond, and *βαλλα*, to throw.]

In *conic sections* and *geometry*, a curve formed by cutting a cone in a direction parallel to its axis. *Encyc.*

A section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes. *Webber.*

The latter definition is the most correct.

**HYPERBOLE**, *n.* *hyperboly*. [Fr. *hyperbole*; Gr. *υπερβολη*, excess, from *υπερβαινω*, to throw beyond, to exceed.]

In  *rhetoric*, a figure of speech which expresses much more or less than the truth, or which represents things much greater or less, better or worse than they really are.

An object uncommon in size, either great or small, strikes us with surprise, and this emotion produces a momentary conviction that the object is greater or less than it

is in reality. The same effect attends figurative grandeur or littleness; and hence the use of the hyperbole, which expresses this momentary conviction. The following are instances of the use of this figure.

He was owner of a piece of ground not larger than a Macedonian letter. *Longinus.*

If man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered. *Gen. xiii.*

*Ipsæ arduus, alta que pulsant Sidera.* *Virgil.*

He was so gaunt, the case of a flagellet was a mansion for him. *Shak.*

**HYPERBOLIC**, *a.* } Belonging to the

**HYPERBOLICAL**, *a.* } hyperbola; having the nature of the hyperbola.

2. Relating to or containing hyperbole; exaggerating or diminishing beyond the fact; exceeding the truth; as a *hyperbolic* expression.

*Hyperbolic space*, in *geometry*, the space or content comprehended between the curve of a hyperbole and the whole ordinate. *Bailey.*

**HYPERBOLICALLY**, *adv.* In the form of a hyperbola.

2. With exaggeration; in a manner to express more or less than the truth.

*Scylla* is *hyperbolically* described by Homer as inaccessible. *Broome.*

**HYPERBOLIFORM**, *a.* [*hyperbola* and *form*.]

Having the form, or nearly the form of a hyperbola. *Johnson.*

**HYPERBOLIST**, *n.* One who uses hyperboles.

**HYPERBOLIZE**, *v. i.* To speak or write with exaggeration. *Montagu.*

**HYPERBOLIZE**, *v. t.* To exaggerate or extenuate. *Fotherby.*

**HYPERBOLOID**, *n.* [*hyperbola*, and Gr. *ειδος*, form.]

A hyperbolic conoid; a solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis. *Ed. Encyc.*

**HYPERBOREAN**, *a.* [L. *hyperboreus*; Gr. *υπερβορεος*; *υπερ*, beyond, and *βορæα*, the north.]

1. Northern; belonging to or inhabiting a region very far north; most northern.

2. Very cold; frigid.

**HYPERBOREAN**, *n.* An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth. The ancients gave this denomination to the people and places to the northward of the Scythians, people and regions of which they had little or no knowledge. The Hyperboreans then are the Laplanders, the Samioids, and the Russians near the White Sea.

**HYPERCARBURETED**, *a.* Supercarbureted; having the largest proportion of carbon. *Silliman.*

**HYPERCATALECTIC**, *a.* [Gr. *υπερχαταλεκτος*; *υπερ* and *καταλεκσις*, termination.]

A *hypercatalectic verse*, in Greek and Latin poetry, is a verse which has a syllable or two beyond the regular and just measure. *Bailey. Encyc.*

**HYPERCRITIC**, *n.* [Fr. *hypercritique*; Gr. *υπερ*, beyond, and *κριτικός*, critical. See *Critic*.]