

One who is critical beyond measure or reason; an over rigid critic; a captious censor. *Dryden.*

HYPERCRITIC, } *a.* Over critical.
HYPERCRITICAL, } *a.* critical beyond use or reason; animadverting on faults with unjust severity; as a *hypercritical* reader. *Swift.*

2. Excessively nice or exact; as a *hypercritical* punctilio. *Evelyn.*

HYPERCRITICISM, *n.* Excessive rigor of criticism. *Med. Repos. Bailey.*

HYPERDULIA, *n.* [Gr. *υπερ*, beyond, and *δουλια*, service.]

Super-service in the Romish church, performed to the virgin Mary. *Usher.*

HYPERICON, *n.* John's wort. *Stukely.*

HYPERMETER, *n.* [Gr. *υπερ*, beyond, and *μετρον*, measure.]

Any thing greater than the ordinary standard of measure. *Addison.*

A verse is called a hypermeter, when it contains a syllable more than the ordinary measure. When this is the case, the following line begins with a vowel, and the redundant syllable of the former line blends with the first of the following, and they are read as one syllable.

HYPERMETRICAL, *a.* Exceeding the common measure; having a redundant syllable. *Rambler.*

HYPEROX YD, *a.* [Gr. *υπερ* and *οξυλ*.] Acute to excess, as a crystal. *Cleveland.*

HYPEROX YGENATED, } *a.* [Gr. *υπερ*, beyond, and *οξυγενειν*, oxygenized.]

HYPEROX YGENIZED, } *a.* beyond, and oxygenated, or oxygenized.]

Super-saturated with oxygen. *Darwin. Med. Repos.*

HYPEROXYMURIATE, *n.* The same as chlorate.

HYPEROXYMURIATIC, *a.* The *hyperoxy-muriatic* acid is the chloric acid.

HYPERPHYSICAL, *a.* Supernatural.

HYPERSTENE, } *n.* A mineral, Labra-
HYPERSTENE, } *n.* dor hornblend, or schillspars. Its color is between grayish and greenish black, but nearly coppered on the cleavage. So named from its difficult fragility. [Gr. *υπερ* and *σθινος*.] *Jameson. Kirwan. Phillips.*

HYPHEN, *n.* [Gr. *υφειν*, under one, or to one.]

A mark or short line made between two words to show that they form a compound word, or are to be connected; as in *pre-occupied*; *fire-leaved*; *ink-stand*. In writing and printing, the hyphen is used to connect the syllables of a divided word, and is placed after the syllable that closes a line, denoting the connection of that syllable or part of a word with the first syllable of the next line.

HYPNOTIC, *a.* [Gr. *υπνος*, sleep.] Having the quality of producing sleep; tending to produce sleep; narcotic; soporific. *Brown.*

HYPNOTIC, *n.* A medicine that produces, or tends to produce sleep; an opiate; a narcotic; a soporific.

HYPO, a Greek preposition, *υπο*, under, beneath; used in composition. Thus, *hyposulphuric* acid is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphuric acid.

HYPOBOLE, *n.* *hypoboly*. [Gr. *υπο*, under, and *βολη*, to cast.]

In *rhetoric*, a figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against the argument or in favor of the opposite side, and each of them is refuted in order. *Encyc.*

HYPOCAUST, *n.* [Gr. *υποκαυστον*; *υπο* and *καυσ*, to burn.]

1. Among the *Greeks and Romans*, a subterraneous place where was a furnace to heat baths.

2. Among the *moderns*, the place where a fire is kept to warm a stove or a hot-house. *Encyc.*

HYPOCHONDRIAC, } [See *Hypochondri-*
HYPOCHONDRIAC, } *dria*.]

HYPOCHONDRIA, *n.* *plu.* [Gr. from *υπο* and *χονδριον*, a cartilage.]

1. In *anatomy*, the sides of the belly under the cartilages of the spurious ribs; the spaces on each side of the epigastric region. *Core. Encyc.*

2. Hypochondriac complaints. *Tidder.*

HYPOCHONDRIAC, *a.* Pertaining to the hypochondria, or the parts of the body so called; as the *hypochondriac* region.

2. Affected by a disease, attended with debility, depression of spirits or melancholy.

3. Producing melancholy, or low spirits.

HYPOCHONDRIAC, *n.* A person affected with debility, lowness of spirits or melancholy.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL, *a.* The same as *hypochondriac*.

HYPOCHONDRIACISM, *n.* A disease of men, characterized by languor or debility, depression of spirits or melancholy, with dyspepsy. *Darwin.*

HYPOCHONDRIASIS, *n.* Hypochondriacism.

HYPOCIST, *n.* [Gr. *υποκιστης*, sub cisto, under the cistus.]

An insipid juice obtained from the sessile asarum [*Cytinus hypocistis*], resembling the true Egyptian acacia. The juice is expressed from the unripe fruit and evaporated to the consistence of an extract, formed into cakes and dried in the sun. It is an astringent, useful in diarrheas and hemorrhages. *Encyc.*

HYPOCRATERIFORM, *a.* [Gr. *υπο*, under, *κρατερ*, a cup, and *form*.]

Salver-shaped; tubular, but suddenly expanding into a flat border at top; applied to a monopetalous corol. *Bigelow.*

HYPOCRISY, *n.* [Fr. *hypocrisie*; *L.* *hypocrisis*; Gr. *υποκρισις*, simulation; *υποκριναι*, to feign; *υπο* and *κριναι*, to separate, discern or judge.]

1. Simulation; a feigning to be what one is not; or dissimulation, a concealment of one's real character or motives. More generally, hypocrisy is simulation, or the assuming of a false appearance of virtue or religion; a deceitful show of a good character, in morals or religion; a counterfeiting of religion.

Beware ye of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is *hypocrisy*. Luke xii.

2. Simulation; deceitful appearance; false pretence.

Hypocrisy is the necessary burden of villainy. *Rambler.*

HYPOCRITE, *n.* [Fr. *hypocrite*; Gr. *υποκριτης*.]

1. One who feigns to be what he is not; one who has the form of godliness without the

power, or who assumes an appearance of piety and virtue, when he is destitute of true religion.

And the *hypocrite's* hope shall perish. Job viii.

2. A dissembler; one who assumes a false appearance.

Fair *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain. *Dryden.*

HYPOCRITIC, } *a.* Simulating; coun-
HYPOCRITICAL, } *a.* terfeiting a religious character; assuming a false and deceitful appearance; applied to persons.

2. Dissembling; concealing one's real character or motives.

3. Proceeding from hypocrisy, or marking hypocrisy; as a *hypocritical* face or look.

HYPOCRITICALLY, *adv.* With simulation; with a false appearance of what is good; falsely; without sincerity.

HYPOGASTRIC, *a.* [Gr. *υπο*, under, and *γαστρ*, the belly.]

1. Relating to the *hypogastrium*, or middle part of the lower region of the belly.

2. An appellation given to the internal branch of the iliac artery. *Encyc.*

HYPOGASTROCELE, *n.* [Gr. *υπογαστριον*, and *κελη*, a tumor.]

A hernia or rupture of the lower belly. *Core.*

HYPOGEUM, *n.* [Gr. *υπο*, under, and *γειον* or *γη*, the earth.]

A name given by ancient architects to all the parts of a building which were under ground, as the cellar, &c. *Encyc.*

HYPOGYNOUS, *n.* [Gr. *υπο*, under, and *γυνη*, a female.]

A term applied to plants that have their corols and stamens inserted under the pistil. *Lutier.*

HYPOPHOSPHOROUS, *n.* [Gr. *υπο* and *phosphorus*.]

The hypophosphorous acid contains less oxygen than the phosphorous, and is obtained from the phosphuret of baryte. It is a liquid which may be concentrated by evaporation, till it becomes viscid. It has a very sour taste, reddens vegetable blues, and does not crystallize. *Ure.*

HYPOPHOSPHITE, *n.* A compound of hypophosphorous acid and a salifiable base. *Ure.*

HYPOSTASIS, } *n.* [*L.* *hypostasis*; Fr. *hypostase*; *Gr.* *υποστασις*, from *υπο* and *στημι*, to stand.]

Properly, subsistence or substance. Hence it is used to denote distinct substance, or subsistence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, in the Godhead, called by the Greek christians, three *hypostases*. The Latins more generally used *persona* to express the sense of hypostasis, and this is the modern practice. We say, the Godhead consists of three persons.

HYPOSTATIC, } *a.* Relating to hypo-
HYPOSTATICAL, } *a.* stasis; constitutive.

Let our Cameleas warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the chemists, touching their three *hypostatical* principles, all they have a little examined it. *Boyle.*

2. Personal, or distinctly personal; or constituting a distinct substance. *Pearson.*

HYPOSULPHATE, *n.* A compound of hyposulphuric acid and a base.