

laches, a tribe of Indians, in the western part of Georgia. Hence the word is applied to the mountains in or near their country, which are in fact the southern extremity of the Alleghanian ridges.

APANTHROPY, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *ανθρωπος*, man.]

An aversion to the company of men; a love of solitude.

APARITIMESIS, *n.* [Gr.] In rhetoric, enumeration.

APART, *adv.* [a and part; Fr. *aparté*. See Part.]

1. Separately; at a distance; in a state of separation, as to place.

Jesus departed thence into a desert place *apart*. Math. xiv.

2. In a state of distinction, as to purpose, use or character.

The Lord hath set *apart* him that is godly for himself. Ps. iv.

3. Distinctly; separately; as, consider the two propositions *apart*.

4. Aside; in exclusion of; as, *apart* from all regard to his morals, he is not qualified, in other respects, for the office he holds.

APARTMENT, *n.* [Fr. *apartement*, or *apartement*, of *ab* or *a*, from, and *partir*, to depart. See Part.]

A room in a building; a division in a house, separated from others by partitions; a place separated by inclosure.

APATHETIC, *a.* Void of feeling; free from passion; insensible.

APATHY, *n.* [Gr. a priv. and *παθος*, passion.]

Want of feeling; an utter privation of passion, or insensibility to pain; as, *apathy* either to the body or the mind.

As applied to the mind, it is stoicism, a calmness of mind incapable of being ruffled by pleasure, pain or passion. In the first ages of the church, the christians adopted the term to express a contempt of earthly concerns.

Quietism is *apathy* disguised under the appearance of devotion.

APATITE, *n.* [from Gr. *απατα*, to deceive; it having been often mistaken for other minerals.]

A variety of phosphate of lime; generally crystallized in low, flat, hexahedral prisms, sometimes even tabular. Its powder phosphoresces on burning coals.

The phosphorite of Werner includes the massive and earthy varieties of the phosphate, which are distinguished from the apatite, by their containing a small portion of fluorine acid.

APE, *n.* [D. *aap*; Dan. *abe*; Sax. *Sw.* and *Ir.* *apa*; Ice. *ape*; Germ. *affe*; W. *ab*, or *epa*, so named from the celerity of its motions.]

1. A genus of quadrupeds, found in the torrid zone of both continents, of a great variety of species. In common use, the word extends to all the tribe of monkeys and baboons. In zoology, *ape* is limited to such of these animals as have no tails; while those with short tails are called *baboons*, and those with long ones, *monkeys*. These animals have four cutting teeth in each jaw, and two canine teeth, with obtuse grinders. The feet are formed like hands, with four fingers and a thumb, and flat nails. Apes are lively, full of frolic and chatter, generally untamable, thiev-

ing and mischievous. They inhabit the forests, and live on fruits, leaves and insects.

2. One who imitates servilely, in allusion to the manners of the ape; a silly fellow.

APE, *v. t.* To imitate servilely; to mimic, as an ape imitates human actions. Weak persons are always prone to ape foreigners.

APEAK, *adv.* [a and *peak*, a point. See Peak.]

1. On the point; in a posture to pierce.

2. In seamen's language, perpendicular. The anchor is *apeak*, when the cable is drawn so as to bring the ship directly over it.

APENNINE, *a.* [L. *apenninus*; ad and *penninus*, an epithet applied to a peak or ridge of the Alps. *Livy*. Celtic *pen* or *ben*, the peak of a mountain, or in general, a mountain.]

Pertaining to or designating a chain of mountains, which extend from the plains of Piedmont, round the gulf of Genoa, to the center of Italy, and thence south east to the extremity.

APENNINE, *n.* The mountains above

APENNINES, *n.* described.

APEPSY, *n.* [Gr. a priv. and *πεψω*, to digest.]

Defective digestion; indigestion. [Little used.]

APEP, *n.* One who apes. In zoology, the wild boar.

APERIENT, *a.* [L. *aperiens*, *aperio*; Sp. Port. *abrir*; It. *aprire*; Fr. *ouvrir*.]

Opening; that has the quality of opening; deobstruent; laxative.

APERIENT, *n.* A medicine which promotes the circulation of the fluids, by removing obstructions; a laxative; a deobstruent; as, smallage, fennel, asparagus, parsley, and butcher's broom.

APERITIVE, *a.* Opening; deobstruent; aperient.

APERTE, *a.* [L. *apertus*.] Open; evident; undisguised. [Not used.]

APERITION, *n.* The act of opening; the state of being opened; an opening; a gap, aperture, or passage. [Little used.]

APERTELY, *adv.* Openly. [Little used.]

APERTESS, *n.* [L. *apertus*.] Openness. [Rarely used.]

APERTOR, *n.* A muscle that raises the upper eye lid.

APERTURE, *n.* The act of opening; more generally, an opening; a gap, cleft or chasm; a passage perforated; a hole through any solid substance.

2. An opening of meaning; explanation. [Not used.]

3. In geometry, the space between two right lines, forming an angle.

APETALOUS, *a.* [Gr. a neg. and *πεταλον*, a flower-leaf or petal.]

In botany, having no petals, or flower-leaves; having no corol.

APETALOUSNESS, *n.* A state of being without petals.

APEX, *n.* plu. *apexes*. [L. *apex*, plu. *apices*.]

The tip, point or summit of anything. In antiquity, the cap of a flamen or priest; the crest of a helmet. In grammar, the

mark of a long syllable. In botany, the author of flowers, or tops of the stems, like knobs.

APHANITE, *n.* [Gr. a priv. and *φανω*, to appear.]

In mineralogy, compact amphotile in a particular state.

APHELION, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *ηλιος*, the sun.]

That point of a planet's orbit which is most distant from the sun; opposed to perihelion.

APHERESIS, *n.* [Gr. *απο*, from, and *αιρω*, to take.]

1. The taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word. Thus by an *apheresis*, *omittere* is written, *mittere*.

2. In the healing art, the removal of any thing noxious. In surgery, amputation.

APHIDIVOROUS, *a.* [of *aphis*, the puceon or vine fetter, and *voro*, to eat.]

Eating, devouring, or subsisting on the aphids, or plant-lice.

APHILANTHROPY, *n.* [of a neg. and *φιλανθρωπος*, of *φίλω*, to love, and *ανθρωπος*, man.]

Want of love to mankind. In medicine, the first stage of melancholy, when solitude is preferred to society.

APHIS, *n.* In zoology, the puceon, vine fetter, or plant-lice; a genus of insects, belonging to the order of hemipters. The aphid is furnished with an inflected beak, and with feelers longer than the thorax.

In the same species, some individuals have four erect wings, and others are entirely without wings. The feet are of the ambulatory kind, and the belly usually ends in two horns from which is ejected the substance called honey-dew. The species are very numerous.

APHLOGISTIC, *a.* [Gr. a priv. and *φλογω*, inflammable.]

Flameless; as an *aphlogistic* lamp, in which a coil of wire is kept in a state of continued ignition by alcohol, without flame.

APHONY, *n.* [Gr. a priv. and *φωνη*, voice.]

A loss of voice; a palsy of the tongue; dumbness; catalepsy.

APHORISM, *n.* [Gr. *αφορισμος*, determination, distinction; from *αφορίζω*, to separate.]

A maxim; a precept, or principle expressed in few words; a detached sentence containing some important truth; as, the *aphorisms* of Hippocrates, or of the civil law.

APHORISMER, *n.* A dealer in aphorisms.

APHORISTIC, *a.* In the form of an aphorism; as, aphoristic; in the form of short unconnected sentences; as an *aphoristic* style.

APHORISTICALLY, *adv.* In the form or manner of aphorisms.

APHRITE, *n.* [Gr. *απριος*, froth; the schaum erde, or earth scum, of Werner; the silvery chalk of Kirwan.]

A subvariety of carbonate of lime, occurring in small masses, solid or tender and friable. It is composed of lamels or scales, of a pearly luster. It is connected by insensible shades with argentine.

Jameson. Cleaveland.