Mars; and Flamen Quirinalis, who superintended the rites of Quirinus or Rom-FLANK'ER, n. A fortification projecting so 2. To flutter with splendid show; to be

ulus. 2. A priest. FLA'MING, ppr. Burning in flame.

2. a. Bright; red. Also, violent; vehement; as a flaming harangue.

FLA'MING, n. A bursting out in a flame. FLA'MINGLY, adv. Most brightly; with great show or vehemence.

from flamma, flame. A fowl constituting the genus Phonicopterus, of the grallic order. The beak is naked, toothed, and bent as if broken; the feet palmated and four-toed. This fowl resembles the heron in shape, but is entirely red, except the quill-fethers. It is a

native of Africa and America. Encyc. FLAMINACAL, a. Pertaining to a Roman

FLAMMABILITY, n. The quality of admitting to be set on fire, or enkindled into a flame or blaze; inflammability.

FLAM MABLE, a. Capable of being enkindled into flame.

flame. Brown.

stead of them are used the compounds, inflammable, inflammability, inflammation.

FLAM MEOUS, a. Consisting of flame; like Brown. flame FLAMMIF'EROUS, a. [L. flamma and fero,

to bring.] Producing flame. FLAMMIV OMOUS, a. [L. flamma and vomo, to vomit.] Vomiting flames, as a vol-

FLA'MY, a. [from flame.] Blazing; burn-

Sidney. ing; as flamy breath. 2. Having the nature of flame ; as flamy mat-

3. Having the color of flame.

FLANK, n. [Fr. flanc ; Sp. and Port. flanco ; It. fianco; G. flanke; Sw. and Dan. flank Gr. xaywe; probably connected with lank. W. llac, Eng. flag, Gr. hayapos, and so called from its laxity, or from breadth.]

an animal, between the ribs and the hip. Hence,

an army, as of a brigade, regiment or bat-talion. To attack an enemy in flank, is to attack them on the side. 3. In fortification, that part of a bastion

which reaches from the curtain to the face and defends the opposite face, the flank and the curtain ; or it is a line drawn from the extremity of the face towards the in-Harris. Encyc. side of the work.

FLANK, v. t. [Fr. flanquer; Sp. flanquear.] 1. To attack the side or flank of an army or FLARE, v. i. [If this word is not contractbody of troops; or to place troops so as to command or attack the flank.

2. To post so as to overlook or command on the side; as, to flank a passage. Dryden. 3. To secure or guard on the side; as flank-Dryden. ed with rocks.

FLANK, v. i. To border; to touch.

Butler. 1.

to Jupiter; Flamen Martialis, sacred to FLANK'ED, pp. Attacked on the side : is, the light wanders from its natural

as to command the side of an assailing Knolles. Fairfax. body.

FLANK ER, v. t. To defend by lateral for Herbert. 3. 2. To attack sideways. Evelyn.

FLANNEL, n. [Fr. flanelle; D. Dan. fla-nel; G. flanell; W. gwlanen, from gwlan, wool, L. lana, Fr. laine, Ir. olann, Arm. gloan.

FLAP, n. [G. lappen and klappe; D. lap or klap; Sw. klapp or lapp; Dan. klap or lap; Sax. læppa, a lap; W. llab, a stroke, 6. To open or spread outward. a whipping; llabiaw, to slap; L. alapa, a FLA RING, ppr. or a. Burning with a waver-There is a numerous family of with something broad, or from a noun dewith something grat and broad. It seems FLASH, n. [Ir. lasair, lasrach, a flame, a difficult to separate flap from clap, slap, flash; lasain, to burn, to kindle; flabby, lap, &c.

Any thing broad and limber that hangs loose, or is easily moved.

A cartilaginous flap on the opening of the We say, the flap of a garment, the flap

of the ear, the flap of a hat. FLAMMA'TION, n. The act of setting on 2. The motion of any thing broad and loose,

or a stroke with it. The three last words are little used. In- 3. The flaps, a disease in the lips of horses. Farrier's Dict.

FLAP, v. t. To beat with a flap. Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings.

2. To move something broad; as, to flap the

3. To let fall, as the brim of a hat. [This sense seems to indicate a connection with

something broad or loose.

broad thing.

Herbert, FLAP DRAGON, n. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.

2. The thing eaten. Johnson FLAP DRAGON, v. t. To swallow or de-Shak.

1. The fleshy or muscular part of the side of FLAP EARED, a. Having broad loose ears. 6. Shul

FLAP JACK, n. An apple-puff. Shak 2. The side of an army, or of any division of FLAP/MOUTHED, a. Having loose hanging lins

FLAP PED, pp. Struck with something broad; let down; having the brim fallen, as a flapped hat. FLAP PER, n. One who flaps another.

Chesterfield.

FLAP'PING, ppr. Striking; beating; moving something broad; as flapping wings. The ducks run flapping and fluttering. L'Estrange.

ed, it may be allied to clear, glare, glory, L. floreo, Eng. floor, the primary sense of which is to open, to spread, from parting, 3. To burst out into any kind of violence, departing, or driving apart. But in Norm. flair is to blow, and possibly it may be from L. flo, or it may be contracted from G. flackern.]

To waver; to flutter; to burn with an unsteady light; as, the candle flures, that

loose and waving as a showy thing. With ribbands pendant flaring 'bout her head

Shak To glitter with transient luster. -But speech alone Doth vanish like a flaring thing,

Herbert To glitter with painful splendor. When the sun begins to fling

His flaring beams-Milton. FLAMIN GO, n. [Sp. and Port. flamenco, A soft nappy woolen cloth of loose texture. 5. To be exposed to too much light. I cannot stay Flaring in sunshine all the day. [Qu.]

ing light; fluttering; glittering; showy.

words in Lb, which spring from striking 2. Opening; widening outward; as a flaring fireplace.

leos, light; leosam, to give light; also, loisgim, losgadh, to burn; loisi, flame; Danlys, light; lyser, to shine, to glisten or glister; Sw. lius, lysa, id. Qu. G. blitz, a glance; blitzen, to lighten, to flash; Russ. blesk, bleschu, id. There is a numerous class of words in Ls, with different prefixes, that denote to shine, to throw light, as gloss, glass, glisten, blush, flush, flush, luster, &c.; but perhaps they are not all of one family. The Welsh has llathru, to make smooth and glossy, to polish, to glit-ter; thethrid, a gleam, a flash. See Class Ld. No. 5. and Ls. No. 25. and see Flush. I. A sudden burst of light; a flood of light

ing; as a flash of lightning.

FLAP, v.i. To move as wings, or as 2. A sudden burst of flame and light; an instantaneous blaze; as the flash of a gun.

To fall, as the brim of a hat, or other 3. A sudden burst, as of wit or merriment; as a flash of wit; a flash of joy or mirth. His companions recollect no instance of pre mature wit, no striking sentiment, no flash of

4. A short, transient state. The Persians and Macedonians had it for a

Bacon 5. A body of water driven by violence. [Lo-Pegge A fittle pool. Qu. plash. [Local.]

FLASH, v. i. To break forth, as a sudden flood of light; to burst or open instantly on the sight, as splendor. It differs from glitter, glisten and gleam in denoting a flood or wide extent of light. The latter words may express the issning of light from a small object, or from a pencil of rays. A diamond may glitter or glisten, but it does not flash. Flash differs from other words also in denoting suddenness of appearance and disappearance.

To burst or break forth with a flood of flame and light: as, the powder flashed in the pan. Flashing differs from exploding or disploding, in not being accompanied with a loud report.

He flashes into one gross crime or other.

4. To break out, as a sudden expression of wit, merriment or bright thought.

2. To be posted on the side.