

2. Having the form of a lens; lentiform.
LENTICULARLY, *adv.* In the manner of a lens; with a curve.
LENTICULITE, *n.* A petrified shell.
LENTIFORM, *a.* [*L. lens* and *forma*, form.] Of the form of a lens.
LENTIGINOUS, *a.* [*L. lentigo*, a freckle, from *L. lens*.] Freckly; scurfy; furfuraceous.
LENTIGO, *n.* A freckly eruption on the skin.
LENTIL, *n.* [*Fr. lentille*, from *L. lens*.] A plant of the genus *Ervum*. It is an annual plant, rising with weak stalks about 18 inches. The seeds, which are contained in a pod, are round, flat, and a little convex in the middle. It is cultivated for fodder, and for its seeds. *Encyc.*
LENTISK, *n.* [*Fr. lentisque*; *It. lentis-*
LENTISCUS, *n.* [*Fr. lentisque*; *It. lentis-*
lentiscus.]
A tree of the genus *Pistacia*, the mastich-tree, a native of Arabia, Persia, Syria, and the south of Europe. The wood is of a pale brown, resinous and fragrant. [See *Mastich*.]
LENTITUDE, *n.* [*L. lentus*, slow.] Slowness. [*Not used.*] *Diet.*
LENTNER, *n.* A kind of hawk. *Walton.*
LENTOR, *n.* [*L. from lentus*, slow, tough, clammy; *Fr. lenteur*.]
1. Tenacity; viscosness. *Bacon.*
2. Slowness; delay; sluggishness. *Arbutnot.*
3. Siziness; thickness of fluids; viscosity; a term used in the humoral pathology. *Core. Quincy.*
LENTOUS, *a.* [*L. lentus*, slow, thick.] Viscid; viscous; tenacious. *Brown.*
LENZINITE, *n.* [from *Lenzius*, a German mineralogist.]
A mineral of two kinds, the opaline and argillaceous; a variety of clay, occurring usually in small masses of the size of a nut. *Cleveland. Phillips.*
LEO, *n.* [*L.*] The Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac.
LEONINE, *a.* [*L. leoninus*, from *leo*, lion.] Belonging to a lion; resembling a lion, or partaking of his qualities; as *leonine* fierceness or rapacity.
Leonine verses, so named from *Leo*, the inventor, are those, the end of which rhymes with the middle; as,
Gloria factorum tenere conceditur horum.
Johnson.
LEONINELY, *adv.* In the manner of a lion. *Harris.*
LEOPARD, *n.* *lep'ard*. [*L. leo*, lion, and *pardus*, pard, *Gr. παρδος*, from *Heb. פַּרְדָּ* to separate, that is, spotted, broken into spots.]
A rapacious quadruped of the genus *Felis*. It differs from the panther and the once in the beauty of its color, which is of a lively yellow, with smaller spots than those of the two latter, and disposed in groups. It is larger than the once and less than the panther. This animal is found in Africa and Asia, and so rapacious as to spare neither man nor beast. *Encyc.*
LEOPARD'S-BANE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Doronicum*. The German *Leopard's-bane* is of the genus *Arnica*. *Lee.*
LEP'ER, *n.* [*L. lepra*, leprosy, *Fr. lepre*, *Ir. lobhar*, *Gr. λεπρα*.] A person affected with leprosy.

LEPID, *a.* [*L. lepidus*.] Pleasant; jocose. [*Little used.*]
LEPIDOLITE, *n.* [*Gr. λεπιδ, a scale.*] A mineral found in scaly masses, ordinarily of a violet or lilac color; allied to mica. *Dict.*
Lepidolite is of a peach-blossom red color, sometimes gray; massive and in small concretions. On account of its beautiful color, it has been cut into snuff-boxes. It is sometimes called *lilalite*. *Jameson. Ure.*
LEPIDOPTER, *n.* [*Gr. λεπιδ, a scale,*
LEPIDOPTERA, *n.* [*Gr. λεπιδ, a scale,*
and πτερον, a wing.]
The *Lepidoptera* are an order of insects having four wings covered with fine scales, like powder, as the butterfly.
LEPIDOPTERAL, *a.* Belonging to the order of *Lepidoptera*.
LEPORINE, *a.* [*L. leporinus*, from *lepus*, a hare. *Qu.* the Teutonic *leap*, to run.] Pertaining to a hare; having the nature or qualities of the hare. *Johnson.*
LEPROSITY, *n.* Squamousness. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
LEPROSY, *n.* [See *Leper*.] A foul cutaneous disease, appearing in dry, white, thin, scurfy scabs, attended with violent itching. It sometimes covers the whole body, rarely the face. One species of it is called elephantiasis. *Encyc.*
The term *leprosy* is applied to two very distinct diseases, the scaly and the tuberculated, or the proper leprosy and the elephantiasis. The former is characterized by smooth laminated scales, sometimes livid, but usually whitish; in the latter, the skin is thickened, livid and tuberculated. It is called the black leprosy, but this term is also applied to the livid variety of the scaly leprosy. *Good.*
LEPROUS, *a.* [*Fr. lepreux*. See *Leper*.] Infected with leprosy; covered with white scales.
His hand was *leprous* as snow. *Ex. iv.*
LEPROUSLY, *adv.* In an infectious degree.
LERE, *n.* Learning; lesson; lore. *Obs.*
LERE, *v. t.* To learn; to teach. *Spenser.*
LERE, *v. t.* To learn; to teach. *Obs.*
LESION, *n.* *le'zhun*. [*L. læsio*, from *lædo*, to hurt.]
A hurting; hurt; wound; injury. *Rush.*
LESS, *for unless*. [*Not in use.*]
LESS, a terminating syllable of many nouns and some adjectives, is the Sax. *leas*, Goth. *laus*, belonging to the verb *lysan*, *lausyan*, to loose, free, separate. Hence it is a privative word, denoting destitution; as a *witless* man, a man destitute of wit; *childless*, without children; *fatherless*; *faithless*; *pernyless*; *lawless*, &c.
LESS, *a.* [*Sax. læs*; perhaps allied to *Dan. liser*, to abate, to *lessen*, to relieve, to ease. *Less* has the sense of the comparative degree of *little*.]
Smaller; not so large or great; as a *less* quantity or number; a horse of *less* size or value. We are all destined to suffer affliction in a greater or *less* degree.
LESS, *adv.* Not so much; in a smaller or lower degree; as *less* bright or loud; *less* beautiful; *less* obliging; *less* careful. The *less* a man praises himself, the more disposed are others to praise him.
LESS, *n.* Not so much.

They gathered some more, some *less*. *Ex. xvi.*
2. An inferior.
The *less* is blessed by the better. *Heb. vii.*
LESS, *v. t.* To make less. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*
LESSEE, *n.* [from *lease*.] The person to whom a lease is given, or who takes an estate by lease. *Blackstone.*
LESS'EN, *v. t.* *les'n*. [from *less*.] To make less; to diminish; to reduce in bulk, size, quantity, number or amount; to make smaller; as, to *lessen* a kingdom or its population.
2. To diminish in degree, state or quality; as, awkward manners tend to *lessen* our respect for men of merit.
3. To degrade; to reduce in dignity.
St. Paul chose to magnify his office, when ill men conspired to lessen it. *Atterbury.*
LESS'EN, *v. i.* *les'n*. To become less; to shrink; to contract in bulk, quantity, number or amount; to be diminished. The apparent magnitude of objects *lessens* as we recede from them.
2. To become less in degree, quality or intensity; to decrease. The strength of the body, and the vivacity of the temper usually *lessen* as we advance in age.
LESS'ENED, *pp.* Made smaller; diminished.
LESS'ENING, *ppr.* Reducing in bulk, amount or degree; degrading.
LESS'ER, *a.* [*Sax. læssa, læsse*, from *las*. This word is a corruption; but too well established to be discarded.]
Less; smaller. Authors always write the *Lesser Asia*.
By the same reason, may a man in a state of nature, punish the *lesser* breaches of that law. *Locke.*
God made the *lesser* light to rule the night. *Gen. i.*
LESS'ON, *n.* *les'n*. [This word we probably have received from the *Fr. leçon*, *L. lectio*, from *lego*, to read, *Fr. lire*, *lisant*; *Sp. leccion*; *It. lezione*; *Sw. lexa*; and not from the *D. lezen*, *G. lesen*, to read.]
1. Any thing read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner for improvement; or such a portion of a book as a pupil learns and repeats at one time. The instructor is pleased when his pupils recite their *lessons* with accuracy and promptness.
2. A portion of Scripture read in divine service. Thus endeth the first *lesson*.
3. A portion of a book or manuscript assigned by a preceptor to a pupil to be learnt, or for an exercise; something to be learnt. Give him his *lesson*.
4. Precept; doctrine or notion inculcated. Be not jealous over the wife of thy bosom, and teach her not an evil *lesson* against herself. *Eccles.*
5. Severe lecture; reproof; rebuke. She would give her a *lesson* for walking so late. *Sidney.*
6. Tune written for an instrument. *Davies.*
7. Instruction or truth, taught by experience. The *lessons* which sickness imparts, she leaves to be practiced when health is established.
LES'ON, *v. t.* *les'n*. To teach; to instruct. Children should be *lessoned* into a contempt and detestation of this vice. *L'Estrange.*
LESSONED, *pp.* Taught; instructed.
LESSONING, *ppr.* Teaching.