

Diapason-*diapente*, a compound consonance in a triple ratio, as 3 to 9, consisting of 9 tones and a semitone, or 19 semitones; a twelfth. *Encyc. Busby.*

Diapason-*diatesaron*, a compound concord, founded on the proportion of 8 to 3, consisting of eight tones and a semitone.

Diapason-*ditone*, a compound concord, whose terms are as 10 to 4, or 5 to 2.

Diapason-*semitone*, a compound concord, whose terms are in the proportion of 12 to 5. *Encyc.*

DIAPEN'TE, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *πεντε*, five.] 1. A fifth; an interval making the second of the concords, and with the diatessaron, an octave. *Encyc.*

2. In medicine, a composition of five ingredients. *Coxe.*

DIAPER, *n.* [Fr. *diapré*, diapered; said to be from *Ypres*, in the Netherlands. *Anderson.*]

Figured linen cloth; a cloth wove in flowers or figures; much used for towels or napkins. Hence, a towel or napkin.

DIAPER, *v. l.* To variegate or diversify, as cloth, with figures; to flower.

Spenser. Howel.
DIAPER, *v. i.* To draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth.

If you *diaper* on folds. *Peacham.*
DIAPHANED, *a.* Transparent. [*Little used.*]

DIAPHANEITY, *n.* [Gr. *διαφανεια*; *διαφανω*, to shine through; *δια* and *φανω*, to shine.]

The power of transmitting light; transparency; pellucidity. *Ray.*

DIAPHANIC, *a.* [Gr. *διαφανς*. See *supra*.] Having power to transmit light; transparent. *Raleigh.*

DIAPHANOUS, *a.* [See *supra*.] Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pellucid; transparent; clear.

DIAPHORE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *διαφορησις*; *διαφορεω*, to carry through; *δια* and *φορεω*, to carry.]

Augmented perspiration; or an elimination of the humors of the body through the pores of the skin. *Coxe. Encyc.*

DIAPHORETIC, *a.* [*supra*.] Having the power to increase perspiration; sudorific; sweating.

DIAPHORETIC, *n.* A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific.

Coxe. Encyc.
Diaphoretics differ from sudorifics; the former only increase the insensible perspiration; the latter excite the sensible discharge called *sweat*. *Parr.*

DIAPHRAGM, *n.* *di'afrahm*. [Gr. *διαφραγμα*; *δια* and *φρασσω*, to break off, to defend.]

1. In anatomy, the midriff, a muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen or lower belly. *Coxe. Encyc.*

2. A partition or dividing substance. *Woodward.*

DIAPOR'ESIS, *n.* [Gr. *διαπορησις*; *διαπορεω*, to doubt.] In rhetoric, doubt; hesitation. *Bailey.*

DIAR'ESIS, *n.* [Gr. *διαρησις*, a division.] **DIAR'ESY**, *n.* [*supra*.] *διαρω*; *δια* and *αρω*, to take away.]

The dissolution of a diphthong; the mark \cdot placed over one of two vowels, denoting

that they are to be pronounced separately, as distinct letters; as *ar*.

DIARIAN, *a.* [See *Diary*.] Pertaining to a diary; daily.

DIARIST, *n.* One who keeps a diary.

DIARRHEA, *n.* [Gr. *διάρροια*; *διαρρεω*, to flow through; *δια* and *ρρω*, to flow.]

Purging or flux; a frequent and copious evacuation of excrement by stool.

Encyc.
DIARRHETIC, *a.* Promoting evacuation by stool; purgative.

DIARY, *n.* [*L.* *diarium*, from *dies*, a day.] An account of daily events or transactions; a journal; a register of daily occurrences or observations; as a *diary* of the weather.

A *diary fever* is a fever of one day.

DIASCHISM, *n.* [Gr. *διασχιζω*, a piece cut off; *διασχιζω*; *δια* and *σχιζω*, to cut off.]

In music, the difference between the comma and enharmonic diesis, commonly called the *lesser comma*. *Encyc.*

DIASPORE, *n.* [Gr. *διασπορα*, to disperse.] A mineral occurring in lamellar concretions, of a pearly gray color, and infusible. A small fragment, placed in the flame of a candle, almost instantly decrepitates, and is dispersed; whence its name. It is a mineral little known.

Huy. Brongniart. Cleaveland.

DIASTAL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *διασταλτικός*, dilating.] Dilated; noble; bold; an epithet given by the Greeks to certain intervals in music, as the major third, major sixth and major seventh. *Busby.*

DIASTEM, *n.* [Gr. *διαστημα*.] In music, a simple interval.

DIAS'TOLE, *n.* [Gr. *διαστολη*; *δια* and *στολω*, to set or send from.]

1. Among physicians, a dilatation of the heart, auricles and arteries; opposed to *systole* or contraction. *Encyc.*

2. In grammar, the extension of a syllable or a figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

DIASTYLE, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *στυλος*.] An edifice in which three diameters of the columns are allowed for intercolumniations. *Harris.*

DIATES'SARON, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *τεσσαρα*, four.]

Among musicians, a concord or harmonic interval, composed of a greater tone, a lesser tone, and one greater semitone. Its proportion is as 4 to 3, and it is called a perfect fourth. *Harris.*

DIATON'IC, *a.* [Gr. *δια*, by or through, and *τονος*, sound.]

Ascending or descending, as in sound, or from sound to sound. This epithet is given to a scale or gammut, to intervals of a certain kind, or to music composed of these intervals; as a *diatonic* series; a *diatonic* interval; *diatonic* melody or harmony. It is applied to ordinary music, containing only the two greater and lesser tones, and the greater semitone.

Encyc. Harris.
DIATRIBE, *n.* [Gr. *διατριβη*.] A continued discourse or disputation.

DIAZEUT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *διαζεω*, to disjoint.]

A *diazetic* tone, in ancient Greek music, disjointed two fourths, one on each side of

it, and which, being joined to either, made a fifth. This is, in our music, from A to B. *Harris.*

DIBBLE, *n.* [probably from the root of *top*, tip, a point, and denoting a little sharp point; or allied to *dip*, to thrust in.]

A pointed instrument, used in gardening and agriculture, to make holes for planting seeds, &c.

DIBBLE, *v. l.* To plant with a dibble; or to make holes for planting seeds, &c.

DIBBLE, *v. i.* To dibble or dip; a *term* in angling.

DIB STONE, *n.* A little stone which children throw at another stone. *Locke.*

DICAC'ITY, *n.* [*L.* *dicacitas*.] Pertness. [*Little used.*]

DIC'AST, *n.* [Gr. *δικαστηρ*, from *δικαζω*, to judge, from *δικη*, justice.]

In ancient Greece, an officer answering nearly to our jurymen. *Milford.*

DICE, *n.* *plu. of die*; also, a game with dice. *Shak.*

DICE, *v. t.* To play with dice.

DICE-BOX, *n.* A box from which dice are thrown in gaming. *Addison.*

DICE-MAKER, *n.* A maker of dice.

DICER, *n.* A player at dice.

DICHOTOMIZE, *v. l.* [See the next word.] To cut into two parts; to divide into pairs.

DICHOTOMOUS, *a.* [Gr. *διχα*, doubly, by pairs, and *τομος*, to cut.]

In botany, regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom; as a *dichotomous* stem. *Martyn.*

DICHOTOMOUS-CORYMBED, *a.* Composed of corymbis, in which the pedicels divide and subdivide by pairs. *Martyn.*

DICHOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. *διχοτομία*, a division into two parts; *διχα* and *τομος*, to cut.] 1. Division or distribution of ideas by pairs. [*Little used.*]

2. In astronomy, that phase of the moon in which it appears bisected, or shows only half its disk, as at the quadratures. *Encyc.*

DICH'ROIT, *n.* [See *Idiote*.]

DICKING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where dice is played; a gaming house. [*Little used.*]

DICK'ER, *n.* [probably from Gr. *διχα*, ten, W. *deg*, *L.* *decem*.]

In old authors, the number or quantity of ten, particularly ten hides or skins; but applied to other things, as a *dicker* of gloves, &c. [*I believe not used in America.*]

DICOC'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *δύς* and *κόκκος*, *L.* *coccus*, a grain.] Two-grained; consisting of two cohering grains or cells, with one seed in each; as a *dicocous* capsule. *Martyn.*

DICOTYLE'DON, *n.* [Gr. *δύς*, two, and *κωτιληδων*, a cavity.]

A plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating. *Martyn.*

DICOTYLE'DONOUS, *a.* Having two lobes. A *dicotyledonous* plant is one whose seeds have two lobes, and consequently rise with two seminal leaves. *Milne.*

DIC'TATE, *v. l.* [*L.* *dicto*, from *dico*, to speak; *Sip.* *dictar*; *It.* *dictare*; *Fr.* *dicter*; *Ir.* *deachtain*. Class Dg.]

1. To tell with authority; to deliver, as an order, command, or direction; as, what God has *dictated*, it is our duty to believe.

2. To order or instruct what is to be said or