enaly into the church. Johnson. 2. Among horse-dealers, to use arts to make an old horse look like a young one, or to BISSEX'TILE, n. [L. bissextilis, leap year,

give a good appearance to a bad horse. Ash. Encue BISH OPLIKE, a. Resembling a bishop; belonging to a hishop. Full:e.

BISH OPRIC, n. [bishop and ric, jurisdic tion.

1. A diocese; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends. In England, are twenty-four bishoprics, besides that of Sodor and Man; in Ireland, eighteen.

2. The charge of instructing and governing in spiritual concerns; office. Acts i. 20. BISIFOPSWEED, n. [bishop and weed.]
A genus of plants, with the generic name Ammi.

BISH OPSWORT, n. A plant. BISK, n. [Fr. bisque.] Soup or broth, made

by boiling several sorts of flesh together. King

is adopted by many respectable writers.

BIS MUTH, n. s as z. [G. wissmuth.] A metal of a vellowish or reddish white color, and a lamellar texture. It is somewhat harder, than lead, and scarcely, if at all, malleable, being so brittle as to break easily under the hammer, and it is reducible to powder. Its internal face or fracture exhibits large shining plates, variously dis-posed. It melts at 476° Fahr, and may be fused in the flame of a candle. It is BIS TORT, n. [L. bistorta, bis and tortus, 8. To injure by angry contention. often found in a native state, crystalized in rhombs or octahedrons, or in the form of A plant, a species of polygonum, or manydendrites, or thin lamens investing the ores of other metals, particularly cobalt. Nicholson. Energe.

BIS'MUTHAL, a. Consisting of bismuth, or Cleaveland. containing it.

BIS MUTHIC, a. Pertaining to bismuth; as bismuthic acid. Lavoisier.

BIS'ON, n. [L.] A quadruped of the bovine genus, usually but improperly called the of the Eastern Continent. The bison is a wild animal, with short, black, rounded BISUL PHURET, n. [bis and sulphuret.] horns, with a great interval between their bases. On the shoulders is a large hunch consisting of a fleshy substance. head and hunch are covered with a long undulated fleece, of a rust-color, divided The iron part of a bridle which is inserted into locks. In winter, the whole body is covered in this manner; but in summer the hind part of the body is naked, and wrinkled. The tail is about a foot long, wrinkled. naked, except a tuft of hairs at the end. The fore parts of the body are very thick and strong; the hind parts are slender and weak. These animals inhabit the in-

is the same species of animal as the bison and aurochs of Europe, the bonasus of Aristotle, the urus of Cesar, the bos ferus or wild ox of Strabo, the bison of Pliny, and BIT, n. [Sax. bita, a bite or mouthful; bitan, the biston of Oppian.

BIT, n. [Sax. bita, a bite or mouthful; bitan, to bite; D. bit; G. biss.] A small piece; the biston of Oppian.

terior parts of North America, and some

of the mountainous parts of Europe and

Pennant.

Asia.

Cuvier has not separated the bison of America from that of Europe. He considers 2. A small piece of any substance.

2. Sharp their identity as doubtful. The former has 3. A small coin of the West Indies, a half Heb. i.

BIT the legs and tail shorter, and the hairs of its head and neck longer than in the latter.

from bissextus, [bis and sextus] the sixth of This word is used, like jot and whit, to exthe calends of March, or twenty-fourth press the smallest degree; as, he is not a day of February, which was reckoned twice every fourth year, by the intercalation of a day. Ainsworth.]

Leap year; every fourth year, in which a day is added to the month of February, on account of the excess of 6 hours, which the I. The female of the canine kind, as of the civil year contains, above 365 days. This excess is 11 minutes 3 seconds too much ; 2. A name of reproach for a woman, that is, it exceeds the real year, or annual revolution of the earth. Hence at the end BITE, v. t. pret. bit; pp. bit, bitten. [Sax. of every century, divisible by 4, it is necessary to retain the bissextile day, and to suppress it at the end of those centuries which are not divisible by 4. Encyc. BISSEX/TILE, a. Pertaining to the leap

BIS SON, a. [Sax. bisen.] Blind. [Not used.

BISK'ET, n. A biscuit. This orthography BIS TER, n. [Fr. bistre, from bis, brown. Among painters, the burnt oil extracted from the soot of wood; a brown pigment, 4. To prepare it, soot [that of beach is the two pounds to a gallon, and boiled half an hour; after standing to settle, and while 6. hot, the clearer part of the fluid must be poured off from the sediment, and evaporated to dryness; the remainder is bister. Encue

twisted.]

knotted or angled. In popular language. it is called snake-weed.

Pistoia, a city.] A surgical instrument for making incisions.

It is either straight and fixed in a handle like a knife, or its blade turns like a lancet, or it is crooked, with the sharp edge

on the inside. buffalo. The proper buffalo is a distinct BISULCOUS, a. [L. bisulcus, of bis and species, peculiar to the warmer climates sulcus, a furrow.] Cloven footed, as swine Brown. or oxen.

> In chimistry, a sulphuret, with a double proportion of sulphur. BIT, n. (Sax. bitol, gebate, gebatel, a bit batan, to bit or curb.

in the mouth of a horse, and its appendages, to which the reins are fastened. It includes the bit mouth, the branches, the curb, the sevel holes, the tranchefil and cross chains. Bits are of various kinds as the musrol, snaffle, or watering bit the canon mouth, jointed in the middle the canon or fast mouth, all of a piece kneed in the middle; the scatch-mouth; the masticador, or slavering bit; &c.

Johnson, Encuc Pennant alledges that the bison of America BIT, v. t. To put a bridle upon a horse; to put the bit in the mouth.

BIT, pret. and pp. of bite. Seized or wound ed by the teeth.

a mouthful, or morsel; a bite.

pistareen, about ten cents, or five pence

Regne Anim. 4. The point of an auger, or other borer : the bite.

> press the smallest degree; as, he is not a bit wiser or better.

> BITCH, n. [Sax. bicca, bicce, bice; Dan. bikke. Qu. Ger. betze; Basque, potzoa. This word probably signifies a female, for the French hiche is a hind.

> dog, wolf, and fox.

bitan ; Sw. bita ; Dan. bider ; Ger. beissen, to bite.] 1. To break or crush with the teeth, as in

eating: to pierce with the teeth, as a serpent; to seize with the teeth, as a dog, To pinch or pain, as with cold; as a biting north wind; the frost bites.

Shak, 3. To reproach with sarcasm; to treat with severity by words or writing; as, one poet praises, another bites.

To pierce, cut, or wound ; as a biting faulchion. Shak best is put into water, in the proportion of 5. To make to smart; as, acids bite the

mouth. To cheat; to trick.

The rogue was bit. Pope. [Not elegant, but common.] To enter the ground and hold fast, as the

bill and palm of an anchor. Mar. Dict. If ye bite and devour one another. Gal. 5. BITE, n. The seizure of any thing by the

teeth of an animal, as the bite of a dog; or with the mouth, as of a fish. BIS TOURY, n. bis'tury. [Fr. bistouri, from 2. The wound made by the teeth.

A morsel; as much as is taken at once by biting; a mouthful. 4. A cheat; a trick; a fraud. [A low word.]

5. A sharper; one who cheats. BITER, n. One who bites; that which bites; a fish apt to take bait.

2. One who cheats or defrauds.

BITERN'ATE, a. [L. bis and ternus, three.] In bolany, doubly ternate, as when a petiole has three ternate leaflets. Martyn.

BI'TING, ppr. Seizing, wounding, or crushing with the teeth; pinching, paining, causing to smart with cold; reproaching with severity, or treating sarcastically; cheating.

BI'TING, a. Sharp; severe; sarcastic. BI'TINGLY, adv. In a sarcastic or jeering

BIT'LESS, a. Not having a bit or bridle. Fanshaw.

BIT MOUTH, n. [bit and mouth.] The bit. or that part of a bridle which is put in a horse's mouth. Bailey. Ash. Encyc. BIT'TACLE, n. [Qu. Fr. boile d'aiguille.

needle box.] The box for the compasses and lights on board a ship. [See Binnacle.]

BIT TEN, pp. of bite. bit tn. Seized or wounded by the teeth; cheated.

BIT'TER, a. [Sax. biter; Sw. D. Ger. and Dan. biller; from bile.] 1. Sharp, or biting to the taste; acrid; like

wormwood.

2. Sharp; cruel; severe; as bitter enmity