

of polypiers, whose substance is stony. The older naturalists classed them with vegetables. *Cuvier. Ray.*

LITHOPHYTIC, *a.* Pertaining to lithophytes.

LITHOPHYTOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of lithophytes.

LITHOTOME, *n.* [Gr. *λίθος*, stone, and *τέμνω*, to cut.]

A stone so formed naturally as to appear as if cut artificially. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

LITHOTOMY, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by lithotomy.

LITHOTOMIST, *n.* [See *Lithotomy*.] One who performs the operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder; or one who is skilled in the operation.

LITHOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. *λίθος*, stone, and *τέμνω*, to cut.]

The operation, art or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

LITHOXYLE, *n.* [Gr. *λίθος*, stone, and *ξύλον*, wood.]

Petrified wood. It differs from *lignite*, being really changed into stone; such as silicified woods, which are changed into varieties of silex, &c. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

LITHY, *a.* [See *Lithe*.] Easily bent; pliable. [This is probably the word which, in our popular use, is pronounced *lathy*.]

LITIGANT, *a.* [See *Litigate*.] Contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit; as the parties *litigant*. *Ayliffe.*

LITIGANT, *n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit. *L'Estrange.*

LITIGATE, *v. t.* [L. *litigo*, from *lis*, *litis*, a

contest or debate; Ar. *لدا* ladda, to dispute. Class Ld. No. 2. *Lis*, *litis*, coincides with the Sax. *flit*, contention; *flitan*, to contend.]

To contest in law; to prosecute or defend by pleadings, exhibition of evidence, and judicial debate; as, to *litigate* a cause or a question.

LITIGATE, *v. i.* To dispute in law; to carry on a suit by judicial process.

LITIGATED, *pp.* Contested judicially.

LITIGATING, *ppr.* Contesting in law.

LITIGATION, *n.* The act or process of carrying on a suit in a court of law or equity for the recovery of a right or claim; a judicial contest.

LITIGIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *litigieux*; L. *litigiosus*.]

1. Inclined to judicial contest; given to the practice of contending in law; quarrelsome; contentious; *applied to persons*. A *litigious* man is a bad neighbor and a bad citizen.

2. Disputable; controvertible; subject to contention; as *litigious* right.

Blackstone.
No fences, parted fields, nor marks nor bounds,

Distinguish'd acres of *litigious* grounds.

Dryden.

LITIGIOUSLY, *adv.* In a contentious manner.

LITIGIOUSNESS, *n.* A disposition to engage in or to carry on lawsuits; inclination to judicial contests.

LITMUS, } *n.* A blue pigment, formed
LACMUS, } *n.* from archil, a species of lichen. [See *Archil*.] It is prepared by

bruising the archil, and adding quick lime and putrefied urine, or spirit of urine distilled from lime. The mixture, after cooling and the evaporation of the fluid, becomes a mass of the consistence of paste, which is laid on a board to dry in square lumps. *Encyc.*

LIT'ORN, *n.* A bird, a species of thrush, in size and shape resembling the hen-blackbird. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

LIT'OTE, *n.* [Gr. *λεπτός*, slender.] Diminution; extenuation. *Pope.*

LIT'ETER, *n.* [Fr. *litiere*, from *lit*; contracted from L. *lectus*, from the root of *lego*, Eng. *lay*; It. *lettica* or *lettiga*; Sp. *litera*; Port. *liteira*; Arm. *leter*.]

1. A vehicle formed with shafts supporting a bed between them, in which a person may be borne by men or by a horse. If by the latter, it is called a horse-litter. A similar vehicle in India is called a *palanquin*.

2. Straw, hay or other soft substance, used as a bed for horses and for other purposes.

3. [Ice. *lida*, generation, from the root of *lad*, *lead*.] A brood of young pigs, kittens, puppies, or other quadrupeds. The word is applied only to certain quadrupeds of the smaller kinds. [Qu. the root of *lad*.]

4. A birth of pigs or other small animals.

5. Waste matters, shreds, fragments and the like, scattered on a floor or other clean place.

LITTER, *v. t.* To bring forth young, as swine and other small quadrupeds. It is sometimes applied to human beings in contempt. *Shak.*

2. To scatter over carelessly with shreds, fragments and the like; as, to *litter* a room or a carpet. *Swift.*

3. To cover with straw or hay; as, to *litter* a stable. *Dryden.*

4. To supply with litter; as, to *litter* cattle.

LITTERED, *pp.* Furnished with straw.

2. *a.* Covered or overspread with litter, pieces, shreds, &c.

LIT'TLE, *a.* comp. *less*, *lesser*; sup. *least*. [Sax. *lytel*, *lytle*; Scot. *lite*, *lyte*, *adv.* *lyt*; Goth. *leitil*; Sw. *liten*; Dan. *liden*; D. *luttel*; probably from the sense of diminishing. Class Ld. No. 15. 22. 31.]

1. Small in size or extent; not great or large; as a *little* body; a *little* animal; a *little* piece of ground; a *little* table; a *little* book; a *little* hill; a *little* distance; a *little* child.

2. Short in duration; as a *little* time or season; a *little* sleep.

3. Small in quantity or amount; as a *little* hay or grass; a *little* food; a *little* sum; a *little* light; a *little* air or water.

4. Of small dignity, power or importance.

When thou wast *little* in thy own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes? 1 Sam. xv.

5. Of small force or effect; slight; inconsiderable; as *little* attention or exertions; *little* effort; *little* care or diligence; *little* weight.

LIT'TLE, *n.* A small quantity or amount. He demanded much and obtained *little*. He had *little* of his father's liberality.

2. A small space.

Much was in *little* writ—

Dryden.

3. Any thing small, slight, or of inconsiderable importance.

I view with anger and disdain,

How *little* gives thee joy and pain. *Prior.*

4. Not much.

These they are fitted for, and *little* else.

Cheyne.

LIT'TLE, *adv.* In a small degree; slightly; as, he is *little* changed. It is a *little* discolored.

2. Not much; in a small quantity or space of time. He sleeps *little*.

3. In some degree; slightly; sometimes preceded by *a*. The liquor is a *little* sour or astringent.

LIT'TLENESS, *n.* Smallness of size or bulk; as the *littleness* of the body or of an animal.

2. Meanness; want of grandeur; as *littleness* of conception.

3. Want of dignity. Contemplations on the majesty of God displayed in his works, may awaken in us a sense of our own *littleness*.

4. Meanness; penuriousness.

LIT'TORAL, *a.* [L. *littoralis*, from *litus*, shore.] Belonging to a shore. [*Little* used.]

LIT'UITE, *n.* A fossil shell.

LITUR'GICAL, *a.* [See *Liturgy*.] Pertaining to a liturgy.

LIT'URGY, *n.* [Fr. *liturgie*; Sp. It. *liturgia*; Gr. *λειτουργία*; *λειτος*, public, and *εργον*, work.]

In a general sense, all public ceremonies that belong to divine service; hence, in a restricted sense, among the Romanists, the mass; and among protestants, the common prayer, or the formulary of public prayers. *Johnson. Encyc.*

LIVE, *v. i.* *liv*. [Sax. *liban*, *leofan*, *lifan*; Goth. *liban*; Sw. *lefica*; Dan. *lever*; G. *leben*; D. *lieven*. It coincides with *leave*. The primary sense probably is to rest, remain, abide. If so, the root may be Ar. *ل* *labba*, to be, to abide. Class Lb. No. 1.]

1. To abide; to dwell; to have settled residence in any place. Where do you *live*? I *live* in London. He *lives* in Philadelphia. He *lives* in a large house in Second street. The Swiss *live* on mountains. The Bedouin Arabs *live* in the desert.

2. To continue; to be permanent; not to perish.

Men's evil manners *live* in brass; their virtues We write in water. *Shak.*

3. To be animated; to have the vital principle; to have the bodily functions in operation, or in a capacity to operate, as respiration, circulation of blood, secretions, &c.; *applied to animals*.

I am Joseph; doth my father yet *live*? Gen. xlv.

4. To have the principles of vegetable life; to be in a state in which the organs do or may perform their functions in the circulation of sap and in growth; *applied to plants*. This tree will not *live*, unless watered; it will not *live* through the winter.

5. To pass life or time in a particular manner, with regard to habits or condition. In what manner does your son *live*? Does