

2. To charm to love; to excite to love or animal desire by a potion.

PHIZ, *n.* [supposed to be a contraction of *physiognomy*.] The face or visage; in contempt. *Stepney.*

PHLEBOTOMIST, *n.* [See *Phlebotomy*.] One that opens a vein for letting blood; a blood-letter.

PHLEBOTOMIZE, *v. t.* To let blood from a vein. *Howell.*

PHLEBOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. *φλεβοτομία*; *φλεψ*, a vein, and *τεμνω*, to cut.]

The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood for the cure of diseases or preserving health.

PHLEGM, } *n.* [Gr. *φlegμα*, inflammation, *phlegm*, } and pituitous matter, from *φlegω*, to burn; hence the word must have originally expressed the matter formed by suppuration.]

1. Cold animal fluid; watery matter; one of the four humors of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed. *Coxe. Encyc.*

2. In common usage, bronchial mucus; the thick viscid matter secreted in the throat.

3. Among chemists, water, or the water of distillation. *Coxe.*

4. Dullness; coldness; sluggishness; indifference. *Coxe.*

PHLEGMAGOGUE, *n.* *phleg'magog*. [Gr. *φlegμα*, phlegm, and *αγω*, to drive.]

A term anciently used to denote a medicine supposed to possess the property of expelling phlegm. *Obs. Encyc. Floyer.*

PHLEGMATIC, *a.* [Gr. *φlegματικός*.]

1. Abounding in phlegm; as *phlegmatic humors*; a *phlegmatic constitution*. *Harvey.*

2. Generating phlegm; as *phlegmatic meat*. *Shak.*

3. Watery. *Newton.*

4. Cold; dull; sluggish; heavy; not easily excited into action or passion; as a *phlegmatic temper* or temperament. *Addison.*

PHLEGMATICALY, *adv.* Coldly; heavily. *Warburton.*

PHLEGMON, *n.* [Gr. *φλεγμων*, from *φlegω*, to burn.]

An external inflammation and tumor, attended with burning heat.

PHLEGMONOUS, *a.* Having the nature or properties of a phlegmon; inflammatory; burning; as a *phlegmonous tumor*. *Harvey.*

PHLEME, *n.* [Arm. *flemm*, a sharp point.] [See *Fleam*.]

PHLOGISTIAN, *n.* A believer in the existence of phlogiston.

PHLOGISTIC, *a.* [See *Phlogiston*.] Partaking of phlogiston; inflaming. *Adams.*

PHLOGISTICATE, *v. t.* To combine phlogiston with.

PHLOGISTICATION, *n.* The act or process of combining with phlogiston.

PHLOGISTON, *n.* [Gr. *φλογιστος*, from *φλογίζω*, to burn or inflame; *φlegω*, to burn.]

The principle of inflammability; the matter of fire in composition with other bodies.

Stahl gave this name to an element which he supposed to be pure fire fixed in combustible bodies, in order to distinguish it from fire in action or in a state of liberty.

But the theory has been proved to be false and is generally abandoned.

PHO'LADITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus *Pholas*. *Bartram.*

PHON'ICES, *n.* [Gr. *φωνή*, sound.] The doctrine or science of sounds; otherwise called *acoustics*. *Jameson.*

2. The art of combining musical sounds. *Encyc.*

PHONOCAMP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *φωνή*, sound, and *καμπτω*, to inflect.]

Having the power to inflect sound, or turn it from its direction, and thus to alter it. *Busby.*

PHON'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. *φωνή*, sound, and *λίθος*, stone.]

Sounding stone; a name proposed as a substitute for *klingstein* [jingling stone.] *Derham.*

PHONOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to phonology.

PHONOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A treatise on sounds, or the science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice in speech, including its various distinctions or subdivisions of tones. *Du Ponceau.*

PHOS'GENE, *a.* [Gr. *φως*, light, and *γεννω*, to generate.]

Generating light. Phosgene gas is generated by the action of light on chlorine and carbonic oxyd gas. *Silliman.*

PHOSPHATE, *n.* [See *Phosphor* and *Phosphorus*.]

1. A salt formed by a combination of phosphoric acid with a base of earth, alkali or metal. *Lavoisier.*

2. A mineral found in Estremadura, &c. *Lavoisier.*

PHOSPHITE, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of phosphorous acid with a salifiable base. *Lavoisier.*

PHOSPHOLITE, *n.* [phosphor and Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] An earth united with phosphoric acid. *Kirwan.*

PHOSPHOR, *n.* [Gr. *φωσφορος*; *φως*, light, from *φω*, to shine, and *φερω*, to bring. See *Phosphorus*.]

The morning star or Lucifer; Venus, when it precedes the sun and shines in the morning. In this sense, it is also written *phosphorus*. *Pope.*

PHOSPHORATE, *v. t.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

PHOSPHORATED, *pp.* Combined or impregnated with phosphorus.

PHOSPHORATING, *ppr.* Combining with phosphorus.

PHOSPHORESCE, *v. i.* *phosphoresc'*. [See *Phosphorus*.]

To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat.

Arenaceous limestone *phosphoresces* in the dark, when scraped with a knife. *Kirwan.*

PHOSPHORES'CENCE, *n.* A faint light or luminousness of a body, unaccompanied with sensible heat. It is exhibited by certain animals, as well as by vegetable and mineral substances.

PHOSPHORES'CENT, *a.* Shining with a faint light; luminous without sensible heat.

PHOSPHORES'GING, *ppr.* Exhibiting light without sensible heat. *Cleveland.*

PHOSPHORIC, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus. The phosphoric acid is formed by a saturated combination of phosphorus and oxygen.

PHOSPHORITE, *n.* A species of calcareous earth; a subspecies of apatite. *Ure.*

PHOSPHORIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to phosphorite, or of the nature of phosphorite. *Spallanzani.*

PHOSPHOROUS, *a.* The phosphorous acid is formed by a combination of phosphorus with oxygen.

PHOSPHORUS, } *n.* [L. from the Greek. *See Phosphor.*]

1. The morning star.

2. *Phosphorus*, in chemistry, a combustible substance, hitherto undecomposed. It is of a yellowish color and semi-transparent, resembling fine wax. It burns in common air with great rapidity; and in oxygen gas, with the greatest vehemence. Even at the common temperature, it combines with oxygen, undergoing a slow combustion and emitting a luminous vapor. It is originally obtained from urine; but it is now manufactured from bones, which consist of phosphate of lime. *D. Olmsted.*

PHOSPHURET, *n.* A combination of phosphorus not oxygenated, with a base; as *phosphuret of iron* or copper. *Hooper.*

PHOSPHURETED, *a.* Combined with a phosphuret.

PHOTIZITE, *n.* A mineral, an oxyd of manganese. *Phillips.*

PHOTOLOG'IC, } *a.* [See *Photology*.]

PHOTOLOG'ICAL, } *a.* Pertaining to photology, or the doctrine of light.

PHOTOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *φως*, light, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena. *Mitchell.*

PHOTOMETER, *n.* [Gr. *φως*, light, and *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light. *Rumford. Leslie.*

PHOTOMETRIC, } *a.* Pertaining to or

PHOTOMET'RICAL, } *a.* made by a photometer.

PHRASE, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Gr. *φρασις*, from *φραζω*, to speak.]

1. A short sentence or expression. A phrase may be *complete*, as when it conveys complete sense, as *humanum est errare*, to err is human; or it may be *incomplete*, as when it consists of several words without affirming any thing, or when the noun and the verb do the office of a noun only; as, *that which is true*, that is, *truth*, satisfies the mind. *Encyc.*

2. A particular mode of speech; a peculiar sentence or short idiomatic expression; as a *Hebrew phrase*; an *Italian phrase*.

3. Style; expression. *Thou speak'st* In better *phrase*. *Shak.*

4. In music, any regular symmetrical course of notes which begin and complete the intended expression. *Busby.*

PHRASE, *v. t.* To call; to style; to express in words or in peculiar words. *These suns,* For so they *phrase* them. *Shak.*

PHRASELESS, *a.* Not to be expressed or described.