SEM/1-DITONE, n. [semi and It. ditono.] In music, a lesser third, having its terms as 6 to 5; a hemi-ditone.

SEM'I-DOUBLE, n. [semi and double.] In the Romish breviary, an office or feast celebrated with less solemnity than the double Bailey.

floret, which is tubulous at the beginning, like a floret, and afterwards expanded in SEM/INATE, v. t. [L. semino.] To sow; to In geology, of a middle nature between sub-Bailey. the form of a tongue.

SEMIFLOS'EULOUS, a. [semi and L. flos-| SEMINA'TION, n. [L. seminatio.] The net culus, a little flower. Semifloscular is also

used, but is less analogical.]

Composed of semiflorets; ligulate; as a semifloseulous flower. SEMI-FLU'ID, a. [semi and fluid.] Imper-SEM'I-FORMED, a. [semi and formed.]

formed crystals. Edwards, W. Indies. SEMINIF'IC, SEMINIF'ICAL, & [L. semen, seed, and SEMI-QUAD'RATE, SEMI-QUAR'TILE, or quadratus, or rated.] Imperfectly indurated or hard-Forming or producing seed.

SEMI-LAPID'IFIED, a. [semi and lapidified.] Imperfectly changed into stone. Kirmun.

SEMI-LENTIC'ULAR, a. [semi and lenticular.]

Half lenticular or convex; imperfectly resembling a lens. SEMILU'NAR,

SEMILU'NARY, \( \alpha \) . [Fr. semilunaire; 1. lar.]
SEMILU'NARY, \( \alpha \) semi and luna, moon.] Having the shape of a half orb or sphere. Rescibling in form a half moon. Grew

imperfect metal, or rather a metal that is not malleable, as bismuth, arsenic, nickel, cobalt, zink, antimony, manganese, tungsten, molyhden, and pranite. The name however is usually given to the regulus of these substances. Nicholson.

semi-metal, or partaking of its nature and qualities. Kirwan.

from semen, seed; from the root of sow.]

1. Pertaining to seed, or to the elements of SEMI ON YGENATED, α. Half saturated production.

2. Contained in seed; radical; rudimental; original; as seminal principles of genera-Glanville. Swift. tion; seminal virtue. Seminal leaf, the same as seed-leaf.

SEMINAL, n. Seminal state. Brown. SEMINALITY, n. The nature of seed; or

the power of being produced. SEM INARIST, n. [from seminary.] A Romish priest educated in a seminary. Sheldon. SEMINARY, n. [Fr. seminaire; L. semina-

rium, from semen, seed; semino, to sow.] 1. A seed-plat; ground where seed is sown for producing plants for transplantation; a nursery; as, to transplant trees from a seminary. Mortimer. In this sense, the word is not used in

America; being superseded by nursery.] 2. The place or original stock whence any

thing is brought.

This stratum, being the seminary or promptuary, furnishing matter for the formation of animal and vegetable bodies-Woodward. [Not in use.]

3. Seminal state. [Not in use.] Brown. 4. Source of propagation.

5. A place of education; any school, academy, college or university, in which young! branches of learning which may qualify state of being imperfectly transparent. thom for their future employments. [This SEMI-PERSPIC'UOUS, a. [semi and peris the only signification of the word in the spicuous.] United States, at least as far as my knowl- Half transparent; imperfectly clear. Grew. edge extends.]

a seminarist. B. Jonson.

SEM'IFLORET, n. [semi and floret.] A half SEM'INARY, a. Seminal; belonging to SEMI-PRIMIG'ENOUS, a. [semi and priseed. Smith.

Waterhouse. spread; to propagate.

of sowing. 2. In botany, the natural dispersion of seeds. Martyn.

Martyn. SEM'INED, a. Thick covered, as with SEMI-PRO'TOLITE, n. [semi and Gr. B. Jonson. seeds. Obs. Arbuthnot. SEMINIF'EROUS, a. [L. semen, seed, and A species of fossil of a middle nature be-

fero, to produce.] Half formed; imperfectly formed; as semi-Seed-bearing; producing seed. Darwin.

Brown. SEMINIFICA/TION, n. Propagation from An aspect of the planets, when distant from the seed or seminal parts. SEMI-ŌPA/KE, SEMI-OPA'COUS,

parent only. SEM/I-OPAL, n. A variety of opal.

Kirwan. SEMI-ORBIC'ULAR, a. [semi and orbicu-

Martyn. SEM'I-METAL, n. [semi and metal.] An SEMI-OR'DINATE, n. [semi and ardinate.] In conic sections, a line drawn at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and SEMI-SAV/AGE, a. [semi and savage.] reaching from one side of the section to the other; the half of which is properly SEMI-SAVAGE, n. One who is half savthe semi-ordinate, but is now called the ordinate.

SEMI-METAL/LIC, a. Pertaining to a SEMI-OS/SEOUS, a. [semi and osseous.]

Half as hard as hone.

Med. and Phys. Journal. SEM'INAL, a. [Fr. from L. seminalis, SEMI-O'VATE, a. [semi and ovate.] Half SEMI-SPHER'IC, egg-shaped.

> with oxygen. SEMI-PAL/MATE, \{\alpha. \text{ [semi and pal-roidal.] Formed like a half spheroid.} \} \( \text{SEMI-PAL/MATED, } \{\alpha. \text{ [semi and pal-semi-roidal.] Formed like a half spheroid.} \) \( \text{SEMI-PAL/MATED, } \{\alpha. \text{ [semi and tertian.] } \) \( \text{SEMI-PAL/MATED, } \{\alpha. \text{ [semi and tertian.] } \) \( \text{SEMI-PAL/MATED, } \{\alpha. \text{ [semi and tertian.] } \) \( \text{SEMI-PAL/MATED, } \{\alpha. \text{ [semi and tertian.] } \) \( \text{SEMI-PAL/MATED, } \{\alpha. \text{ [semi and tertian.] } \) \) mated or webbed. Nut. Hist.

SEM/IPED, n. [semi and L. pes, a foot.]

A half foot in poetry.

SEMIPE'DAL, a. Containing a half foot. Brown. SEMI-PELA/GIAN, n. In coclesiastical his tory, the Semi-pelagians are persons who S retain some tincture of the doctrines of Pelagius. See Pelagianism. They hold that God has not by predestination dispensed his grace to one more than to another; that Christ died for all men; that the grace purchased by Christ and necessary to salvation, is offered to all men; that SEMITONIC, a. Pertaining to a semitone; man, before he receives grace, is capable of faith and holy desires; and that man being born free, is capable of accepting grace, or of resisting its influences.

Encyc. SEMI-PELA'GIAN, a. Pertaining to the Semi-pelagians, or their tenets.

SEMI-PELA'GIANISM, n. The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-pelagians, supra. Harvey. SEMI-PELLU'CID, a. [semi and pellucid.]

Half clear, or imperfectly transparent; as SEMI-VIT/REOUS, a. Partially vitreous. Woodward. a semi-pellucid gem.

persons are instructed in the several SEMI-PELLUCID ITY, n. The quality or

SEMI-PHLOGIS'TICATED, a. [semi and ones, but with more than the single ones. 6. A Romish priest educated in a seminary; phlogisticated.] Partially impregnated with phlogiston.

migenous.]

stances of primary and secondary formation. Kirwan.

Wotton. SEM'I-PROOF, n. [semi and proof.] Half proof; evidence from the testimony of a single witness. [Little used.] Baileu.

πρωτος, first, and λιθος, stone.]

tween substances of primary and those of secondary formation. Kirwan.

quartus, fourth.]

each other the half of a quadrant, or forty a [L. semi and opa-a cus.] Half trans-Boyle.

SEM'IQUAVER, n. [semi and quaver.] In music, a note of half the duration of the

Jameson. SEM/IQUAVER, v. t. To sound or sing in semiquavers. SEMI-QUIN'THE, n. [L. semi and quin-

tilis.

An aspect of the planets, when distant from each other balf of the quintile, or thirty six degrees. Bailey.

Half savage; half barbarian.

age or imperfectly civilized. J. Bartow. SEMI-SEN'THE, n. [semi and sextite.] An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other the twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. Bailey.

Half SEMI-SPHERAC, \ a. [semi and spheri-Lee. SEMI-SPHERACAL, \ a. [cal.] Having the [ gemi and spherifigure of a half sphere. Kirwan. Kirwan. SEMI-SPHEROID AL, a. [semi and sphe-

Compounded of a tertian and quotidian

SEMITER/TIAN, n. An intermittent compounded of a tertian and a quotidian.

Bailey. EMITONE, n. [semi and tone.] In music, half a tone; an interval of sound, as between mi and fu in the diatonie scale, which is only half the distance of the interval between ut and re, or sol and la. It is the smallest interval admitted in modern music. Encyc. Busby.

consisting of a semitone.

SEMI-TRAN'SEPT, n. [semi and transept; L. trans and septum.] The half of a transept or cross aisle.

SEMI-TRANSPA/RENT, a. [semi and transparent.] Half or imperfectly trans-

SEMI-TRANSPA'RENCY, n. Imperfect transparency; partial opakeness.

Bigelow.