

separated with more difficulty, by a saw-gin invented by E. Whitney.

Ramsay. *Dryden*.

COT-TON-THISTLE, *n.* A plant, the *Oenopodium*.

COT-TON-WEED, *n.* A plant, the *Griffithia*. The name is given also to the *Griffithia*, cud-weed, or golden-locks.

COT-TONY, *a.* Downy; muppy; covered with hairs or pubescence like cotton.

Martyn.

2. Soft like cotton.

COT-TYLE, *n.* [Gr. *κοτύλη*.] The cavity of a bone which receives the end of another in articulation.

COT-TYLEDON, *n.* [Gr. *κοτύληδων*, from *κοτύλη*, a hollow or cavity.]

1. In *botany*, the perishable lobe or placenta of the seeds of plants. It involves and nourishes the embryo plant, and then perishes. Some seeds have two lobes; others one only, and others none.

2. In *anatomy*, a little glandular body adhering to the chorion of some animals.

Milne. Martyn. Encyc.

3. A genus of plants, navel-wort, or kidney-wort, of several species.

COT-TYLEDONOUS, *a.* Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe.

COUCH, *v. i.* [Fr. *coucher*, a couch; *coucher*, to lay down; Norm. *couché*, a couch, and laid double; Sp. *gacho*, bent down, slouching; *agacharse*, to stoop, to crouch; Port. *agacharse*, *acacarse*, to stoop, crouch, or squat; Arm. *coucha* and *scoucha*, our vulgar *scouch*; D. *hukken*; G. *hocken*; Dan. *luger*. The primary sense is to lay or throw down. See Class Cg. GK. No. 7. 8. 9.]

1. To lie down, as on a bed or place of repose.

2. To lie down on the knees; to stoop and recline on the knees, as a beast.

Fierce tigers *couched* around. *Dryden*.

3. To lie down in secret or in ambush; to lie close and concealed.

The earl of Angus *couched* in a furrow. *Hayward*.

4. To lie; to lie in a bed or stratum.

Blessed of the Lord be his land—for the dew, and for the deep that *coucheth* beneath. Deut. xxxiii.

5. To stoop; to bend the body or back; to lower in reverence, or to bend under labor, pain, or a burden.

Issachar is a strong ass, *couching* down between two burdens. Gen. xlix.

These *couchings*, and these lowly courtesies. *Shak*.

COUCH, *v. t.* To lay down; to repose on a bed or place of rest.

Where unbruis'd youth, with unstuffed brain, Doth *couch* his limbs. *Shak*.

3. To lay down; to spread on a bed or floor; as, to *couch* malt. *Mortimer*.

3. To lay close, or in a stratum.

The waters *couch* themselves, as close as may be, to the center of the globe. *Buenet*.

4. To hide; to lay close, or in another body. It is in use at this day, to *couch* vessels in walls, to gather the wind from the top, and pass it down in spouts into rooms. *Bacon*.

5. To include secretly; to hide; or to ex-

press in obscure terms, that imply what is to be understood; with *under*.

All this, and more, lies *couched under* this allegory. *L'Estrange*.

Hence, 6. To involve; to include; to comprise; to comprehend or express.

This great argument for a future state, which St. Paul hath *couched* in the words read. *Albany*.

7. To lie close. *Spenser*.

8. To fix a spear in the rest, in the posture of attack.

They *couched* their spears. *Milton. Dryden*.

9. To depress the condensed crystalline humor or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye.

To remove a cataract, by entering a needle through the coats of the eye, and pushing the lens to the bottom of the vitreous humor, and then downwards and outwards, so as to leave it in the under and outside of the eye. *Encyc.*

The true phrase is, to *couch* a cataract; but we say, to *couch* the eye, or the patient.

COUCH, *n.* A bed; a place for rest or sleep.

2. A seat of repose; a place for rest and ease, on which it is common to lie down undressed. *Milton. Dryden*.

3. A layer or stratum; as a *couch* of malt. *Mortimer*.

4. In *painting*, a lay or impression of color, in oil or water, covering the canvas, wall, or other matter to be painted. *Encyc.*

5. Any lay, or impression, used to make a thing firm or consistent, or to screen it from the weather. *Encyc.*

6. A covering of gold or silver leaf, laid on any substance to be gilded or silvered. *Encyc.*

COUCHANT, *a.* [Fr. See *Couch*.] Lying down; squatting. In *heraldry*, lying down with the head raised, which distinguishes the posture of *couchant* from that of *dormant*, or sleeping; applied to a lion or other beast. *Encyc.*

Levant and couchant, in law, rising up and lying down; applied to beasts, and indicating that they have been long enough on land to lie down and rise up to feed, or one night at least. *Blackstone*.

COUCH-ED, *pp.* Laid down; laid on; hid; included or involved; laid close; fixed in the rest, as a spear; depressed or removed, as a cataract.

COUCH-EE, *n.* [Fr.] Bedtime; late visiting at night. *Dryden*.

COUCH-ER, *n.* One who couches cataracts.

2. In *old English statutes*, a factor; a resident in a country for traffick. *Encyc.*

3. A book in which a religious house registers their acts. *Encyc.*

COUCH-FELLOW, *n.* A bed fellow; a companion in lodging.

COUCH-GRASS, *n.* A species of grass, very injurious to other plants.

COUCHING, *pp.* Lying down; laying down; lying close; involving; including; expressing; depressing a cataract.

COUCHING, *n.* The act of stooping or bowing. *Shak*.

COUGH, *n. kauf*. [Qu. D. *kuch*. The elements are not both of the same organ; but *gh* and *f* are sometimes interchanged, as

in *rough*, *ruff*. See Class Cg. No. 29. 36.]

In Pers. *آخاخ* *chafah*, and *آخاخ* *chafa*. is a cough.]

A violent effort of the lungs to throw off offending matter; a violent, sometimes involuntary, and sonorous expiration, suddenly expelling the air through the glottis.

The convulsion of the muscles serving for expiration gives great force to the air, while the contraction of the glottis produces the sound. The air forced violently carries along with it the phlegm or irritating matter which causes the convulsion or effort of the muscles. *Encyc.*

COUGH, *v. i.* To have the lungs convulsed; to make a violent effort with noise to expel the air from the lungs, and evacuate any offending matter that irritates the parts or renders respiration difficult.

COUGH, *v. t.* To expel from the lungs by a convulsive effort with noise; to expectorate; followed by *up*; as, to *cough up* phlegm.

COUGH-ER, *n.* One that coughs.

COUGH-ING, *pp.* Expelling from the lungs by a violent effort with noise; expectorating.

COULD, pron. *COOD*. [The past tense of *can*, according to our customary arrangement in grammar; but in reality a distinct word, can having no past tense. *Could*, we receive through the Celtic dialects, *W. galu*, Corn. *gally*, Arm. *gallout*, to be able; Heb. *יכל*, Ch. *כחל*, Eth. *ሕረረ* to be able, to prevail; *L. calleo*. Either of the Oriental verbs may be the root, and all may be of one family. In the past tense, *could* signifies, was able, had power.]

1. Had sufficient strength or physical power. A sick man *could* not lift his hand. Isaac was old and *could* not see. Alexander *could* easily conquer the effeminate Asiatics.

2. Had adequate means or instruments. The men *could* defray their own expenses. The country was exhausted and *could* not support the war.

3. Had adequate moral power. We heard the story, but *could* not believe it. The intemperate man *could* have restrained his appetite for strong drink. He *could* have refrained, if he would.

My mind *could* not be towards this people. *Jer. xv.*

4. Had power or capacity by the laws of its nature. The tree *could* not grow for want of water.

5. Had competent legal power; had right, or had the requisite qualifications. Formerly, a citizen *could* not vote for officers of government without the possession of some property. AB *could* not be elected to the office of senator, for want of estate. BC, not being of the blood of the ancestors, *could* not inherit his estate.

6. Had sufficient capacity. The world *could* not contain the books. *John xxi.*

7. Was capable or susceptible, by its nature or constitution, as of some change. He found a substance that *could* not be fused.

8. Had adequate strength or fortitude; as, he *could* not endure the pain or the reproach.

9. Had motives sufficient to overcome ob-