PYRITA/CEOUS, a. Pertaining to pyrite.

PYR/ITE, n. plu. pyrites. [Gr. πυριτης, from

πυρ, fire.]

Fire-stone; a genus of inflammable substances composed of sulphur and iron or other 2. An instrument for measuring degrees of metal; a sulphuret of iron or other metal.

Hence sable coal his massy couch extends, And stars of gold the sparkling pyrite blends. Darwin.

[I have anglicized this word, according to Darwin and the French mineralogists; PYROMU COUS, α. [Gr. πυρ, fire, and L. making pyrites a regular plural.]

PYRITTIC,
PYRITTICAL,
PYRITTICAL,
PYRITTICAL,
bling pyrite;

PYRITIF'EROUS, a. [pyrite and L. fero, PYR'OPE, n. [Gr. πυρωπος; πυρ, fire, and A species of minerals of the class of stones, which has been named volcanic shorl;

PYRATIZE, v. t. To convert into pyrite. $Ed.\ Energy.$

PYRITOLOGY, n. [pyrite and Gr. 20705, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on pyr-

PYR/OGOM, n. A variety of diopside.

PYROL'ATRY, n. [Gr. πυρ, fire, and λα-τρεια, worship.] The worship of fire.

PÝROLIG'NEOUS, PÝROLIG'NOUS, a. [Gr. $\pi v p$, fire, and PÝROLIG'NOUS, a. L. ligneus, from lignum, wood.] by heat. PÝROPH'OROUS, a. Pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus.

wood; a term applied to the acid obtained by the distillation of wood. Chimistry.

PÝROLIG'NITE, n. [supra.] A salt formed by the combination of pyrolignous acid with another substance.

PYROLITHIE, a. [Gr. πυρ, fire, and λιθος, stone.

The pyrolithic acid is an acid of recent discovery. It is obtained from the silvery white plates which sublime from uric acid concretions, when distilled in a retort,

PYROL/OGIST, n. [See Pyrology.] A believer in the doctrine of latent heat.

Black.

PYROL/OGY, n. [Gr. πυρ, fire, and λογος, An instrument for measuring the pulsatory discourse.]

A treatise on heat; or the natural history of heat, latent and sensible. PŸROM'ALATE, n. [See Pyromalic.]

compound of malic acid and a salifiable Ure.

by distillation from the malic acid.

divine by fire. Herbert.

1. An instrument for measuring the expansion of bodies by heat.

heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer; as the pyrometer of PYROTECH/NIST, n. One skilled in pyro-Wedgewood.

PŸROMU'CITE, n. A combination of pyromucous acid with another substance.

mucus.]

Pertaining to pyrite; The pyromucous acid is obtained by the distillation of sugar or other saccharine sub-

ωψ, face.

A mineral regarded as a variety of garnet, occurring in small masses or grains, never in crystals. Its color is a poppy or blood red, frequently with a tinge of orange.

Foureroy. PYR'OPHANE, n. [Gr. πυρ, fire, and φανος,

A mineral which in its natural state is Kirwan.

Young. PYROPH'ANOUS, a. Rendered transparent 2. An ancient military dance.

Generated or procured by the distillation of PYROPH'ORUS, u. [Gr. πιρ, fire, and φορος, bearing.]

A substance which takes fire on exposure to PVR'RHONIST, n. A sceptic; one who air, or which maintains or retains light.

Thomson. PÝROPHYS'ALITE. [See Topaz and Physalite.]

PYROR/THITE, n. A mineral little known, resembling orthite, but very different from it, for it burns in the flame of the blowpipe like charcoal; whereas orthite melts. PYTHAG'ORISM, n. The doctrines of Py-Pyrorthite is in black plates, thin and almost parallel. Diet. Nat. Hist.

PYR/OSCOPE, n. [Gr. πυρ, fire, and σχοπεω, to view.

motion of the air, or the intensity of heat radiating from a fire.

Mitchill. PYROS/MALITE, n. A mineral of a liver brown color, or pistachio green, occurring A sort of witch; also, the female or priestess in six sided prisms, of a lamellar structure, found in Sweden. Phillips.

The pyromalic acid is a substance obtained Denoting an acid obtained by distilling pure

tartrite of potash. PYROTARTRITE, n. A salt formed by PYX, n. [L. pyxis; Gr. πυξις.] The box in the combination of pyrotartarous acid which the catholics keep the host. the combination of pyrotartarous acid with another substance. Hooper.

PYR/IFORM, a. [L. pyrum, a pear, and PYROMAN/TIC, a. Pertaining to pyro-PYROTECH/NICAL, } a. [Gr. πυρ, fire, pyroTECH/NICAL,] and τεχιη, art.] PYROMAN'TIC, n. One who pretends to Pertaining to fire works or the art of forming them.

Lavoisier. PYROM'ETER, n. [Gr. πυρ, fire, and μετρον, PYROTECH'NICS, of making fire measure.] works; or the science which teaches the management and application of fire in its various operations, in gunnery, rockets,

techny.

PYROT/IC, a. [Gr. πυροω, to burn.] Caustic. [See Caustic.]

PYROTIC, n. A caustic medicine.

PYR'OXENE, n. [Gr. πυρ, fire, and ξειος, a stranger; a guest in fire, unaltered.] Augite.

but it is a family which comprehends many substances of different appearances. It is almost always crystalized, but in complicated forms. Dict. Nat. Hist.

Brochant. Cleaveland. PYROXEN/IC, a. Pertaining to pyroxene, Humboldt. or partaking of its qualities.

PYR'RHIC, n. [L. pyrrhichius; Gr. nrpριχιος, from πυρριχη, a nimble dance.]

opake, but rendered transparent by heat. It. In poetry, a foot consisting of two short syllables.

PYRRHON'IC, a. Pertaining to Pyrrhon-

PYR/RHONISM, n. [from Pyrrho, the founder of the sceptics.] Scepticism; universal doubt.

doubts of every thing.

PYTHAGO'REAN, n. A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic sect of philosophers.

Belonging to the

thagoras. More.

PYTH/IAN, a. [from Pythia, the priestess of Apollo.

Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles.

Leslie. PYTH'ONESS, n. [from L. Pytho, Gr. πυθωr, a dragon or serpent.]

who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece.

PÝROMA'LIC, α. [Gr. πυρ, fire, and L. PYROT'ARTARIC, α. [Gr. πυρ, fire, PYTHON'IC, α. Pretending to foretell fumalum, an apple.]

PYTH ONIST, n. A conjurer.

Crunmer.