

MUL/LET, *n.* [Fr. *mulet*, a mullet, and a great mule; Gr. *μυλλος*; *L. multus*.]

A fish of the genus *Mugil*. The lips are membranaceous; the inferior one carinated inwards; it has no teeth, and the body is of a whitish color. This fish frequents the shore and roots in the sand like a hog. It is an excellent fish for the table.

Encyc.

MUL/LIGRUBS, *n.* A twisting of the intestines; sullenness. [A low word.]

MUL/LION, *n.* [Fr. *moulture*.] A division in a window frame; a bar.

MUL/LION, *v. t.* To shape into divisions.

Shak.

MUL/LOCK, *n.* Rubbish.

MULSE, *n.* [*L. mulsus*.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

MULTAN/GULAR, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *angulus*, angle; Basque, *mola*, a multitude; *multa*, much.]

Having many angles; polygonal. *Martyn.*

MULTAN/GULARLY, *adv.* With many angles or corners. *Greco.*

MULTICAP/SULAR, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *capsula*, a chest.]

In botany, having many capsules. *Martyn.*

MULTICA/VOUS, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *cavus*, hollow.]

Having many holes or cavities. *Dict.*

MULTIFA/RIOUS, *a.* [*L. multifarius*. *Qu. varius*.]

Having great multiplicity; having great diversity or variety; as *multifarious* artifice. *More.*

MULTIFA/RIOUSLY, *adv.* With great multiplicity and diversity; with great variety of modes and relations. *Bentley.*

MULTIFA/RIOUSNESS, *n.* Multiplied diversity. *Norris.*

MUL/TIFID, *a.* [*L. multifidus*; *multus*, many, and *findo*, to divide.]

Having many divisions; many-cleft; divided into several parts by linear sinuses and straight margins; as a *multifid* leaf or corol. *Martyn.*

MULTIF/LOROUS, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *flos*, flower.]

Many-flowered; having many flowers. *Martyn.*

MUL/TIFORM, *a.* [*L. multiformis*; *multus*, many, and *forma*, form.]

Having many forms, shapes or appearances; as the *multiform* operations of the air-pump. *Watts.*

MULTIFORM/ITY, *n.* Diversity of forms; variety of shapes or appearances in the same thing. *Johnson.*

MULTIGEN/EROUS, *a.* [*L. multigenus*; *multus*, many, and *genus*, kind.]

Having many kinds. *Dict.*

MULTJU/GOUS, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *jugum*, a yoke, a pair.]

Consisting of many pairs.

MULTILA/TERAL, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *latus*, side.]

Having many sides. A *multilateral* figure must also be multangular.

MULTILIN/EAL, *a.* Having many lines.

MULTILO/CULAR, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *loculus*, a cell.]

Having many cells; as a *multilocular* pericarp. *Martyn.*

MULTILO/QUOUS, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *loquor*, to speak.]

Speaking much; very talkative; loquacious. *Dict.*

MULTINO/MIAL, } *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *nomen*, name.]

MULTINOM/INAL, } *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *nomen*, name.]

Having many names or terms. *Dict.*

MULTIP/AROUS, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *pario*, to bear.]

Producing many at a birth. A serpent is a *multiparous* animal.

MULTIP/ARTITE, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *partitus*, divided.]

Divided into many parts; having several parts.

MUL/TIPED, *n.* [*L. multus*, many, and *pes*, foot.]

An insect that has many feet.

MUL/TIPED, *a.* Having many feet.

MUL/TIPLE, *a.* [*L. multiplex*; *multus*, many, and *plico*, to fold.]

Containing many times.

MUL/TIPLE, *n.* In arithmetic, a common multiple of two or more numbers contains each of them a certain number of times exactly; thus 24 is a common multiple of 3 and 4. But the least common multiple, is the least number which will do this; thus 12 is the least common multiple of 3 and 4.

MUL/TIPLX, *a.* [*L.*] Many-fold; having petals lying over each other in folds. *Martyn.*

MUL/TIPLIABLE, *a.* [Fr. See *Multiply*.] That may be multiplied.

MUL/TIPLIABLENESS, *n.* Capacity of being multiplied.

MUL/TIPLICABLE, *a.* That may be multiplied.

MULTIPLICAND, *n.* [*L. multiplicandus*. See *Multiply*.]

In arithmetic, the number to be multiplied by another, which is called the multiplier.

MUL/TIPLICATE, *a.* [*L. multiplicatus*.]

1. Consisting of many, or more than one. *Derham.*

2. A *multiply* flower is a sort of luxuriant flower, having the corol multiplied so far as to exclude only some of the stamens. *Martyn.*

MULTIPLICA/TION, *n.* [*L. multiplicatio*.]

1. The act of multiplying or of increasing number; as the *multiplication* of the human species by natural generation.

2. In arithmetic, a rule or operation by which any given number may be increased according to any number of times proposed. Thus 10 multiplied by 5 is increased to 50.

MUL/TIPLICATIVE, *a.* Tending to multiply; having the power to multiply or increase numbers. *Med. Repos.*

MULTIPLICA/TOR, *n.* The number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier.

MULTIPLIC/ITY, *n.* [Fr. *multiplicité*, from *L. multiplex*.]

1. A state of being many; as a *multiplicity* of thoughts or objects.

2. Many of the same kind. The pagans of antiquity had a *multiplicity* of deities.

MUL/TIPLIED, *pp.* Increased in numbers.

2. Numerous; often repeated; as *multiplied* aggressions.

MUL/TIPLIER, *n.* One who multiplies, or increases number.

2. The number in arithmetic by which another is multiplied; the multiplier.

MUL/TIPLŶ, *v. t.* [*L. multiplico*; *multus*, many, and *plico*, to fold or double, Gr. *πλικο*, W. *plygu*, Fr. *plier*, *multiplier*.]

1. To increase in number; to make more by natural generation or production, or by addition; as, to *multiply* men, horses or other animals; to *multiply* evils.

I will *multiply* my signs and wonders in Egypt. Ex. vii.

Impunity will *multiply* motives to disobedience. *Ames.*

2. In arithmetic, to increase any given number as many times as there are units in any other given number. Thus $7 \times 8 = 56$, that is, 7 *multiplied* by 8 produces the number 56.

MUL/TIPLŶ, *v. i.* To grow or increase in number.

Be fruitful and *multiply*. Gen. i.

When men began to *multiply* on the face of the earth. Gen. vi.

2. To increase in extent; to extend; to spread.

The word of God grew and *multiplied*. Acts xii.

MUL/TIPLŶING, *ppr.* Increasing in number.

2. Growing or becoming numerous.

MUL/TIP/OTENT, *a.* [*L. multipotens*; *multus*, many, much, and *potens*, powerful.]

Having manifold power, or power to do many things; as Jove *multipliant*. *Shak.*

MULTIPRES/ENCE, *n.* [*L. multus*, many, and *presentia*, presence.]

The power or act of being present in many places at once, or in more places than one. *Hall.*

MULTISIL/IQUOUS, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *siliqua*, a pod.]

Having many pods or seed-vessels. *Bailey.*

MULTIS/OŌUS, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *sonus*, sound.]

Having many sounds, or sounding much. *Bailey.*

MULTISYL/LABLE, *n.* A word of many syllables; a polysyllable. [*The latter is mostly used.*]

MUL/TITUDE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. multitudo*, from *multus*, many.]

1. The state of being many; a great number.

2. A number collectively; the sum of many. *Hale.*

3. A great number, indefinitely.

It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues. *Watts.*

4. A crowd or throng; the populace; applied to the populace when assembled in great numbers, and to the mass of men without reference to an assemblage.

He the vast hissing *multitude* admires. *Addison.*

The *multitude* have always been credulous, and the few artful. *J. Adams.*

MULTITU/DINOUS, *a.* Consisting of a multitude or great number.

2. Having the appearance of a multitude; as the *multitudinous* sea. *Shak.*

3. Manifold; as the *multitudinous* tongue. *Shak.*

MULTIV/AGANT, } *a.* [*L. multivagus*.]

MULTIV/AGOUS, } *a.* Wandering much. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

MUL/TIVALVE, *n.* [*L. multus*, many, and *valva*, valves, folding doors.]