

with the texture of muscle and its degree greatly prevail, 291.
Phosphorus, a chemical element, 298.
Photogenic drawing, a kind of picture obtained by certain chemical means, 298.
Photography, a word applied to the art of drawing by means of light, where upon a surface rendered peculiarly sensitive by certain preparations, the rays of light imprint perfect images of external objects.
See Daguerotype, Calotype, Talbotype, &c.
Photometer (Gr. *phos*, light, and *metron*, I measure), an instrument for measuring the intensity or degree of light, 294.
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, 46-54.
PHYSIOLOGY, a term confined to that branch of physics which treats of the functions and properties of living bodies, animal and vegetable, 46-54.
Physic (*physis*, nature), a science of vast extent, which explains the doctrine of natural bodies, and all the phenomena connected with them, 198.
Physiologist (Gr. *physion*, a plant, and *logos*, a discourse), a person who is conversant with the nature, habits, and qualities of plants. (This term is seldom used instead of botany, as being at once more philosophical and comprehensive. Hence also *phytologist* instead of botanist.)
Phytologist (Gr. *phyton*, and *logos*, to say), and *Phytovorous* (Lat. *vor*, I devour), feeding on plants.
Pia mater, the inner tunic which dips into and lines all the folds of the brain, 117.
Plama, an Italian name for a portico or covered walk.
The word literally signifies a broad open place or square, whence it came to be applied to the walks or porticoes surrounding them.
Pine and tartar, in Cookery, 750.
Pigeon, in Zoology, 149; how to keep, 637.
Pigment (Lat. *pigmentum*), or paints, 316.
Pigeon, in Zoology, 149; domesticated, 625; various breeds of, 626; choice of, 625; management of, 626; diseases of, 626.
Pike, in Zoology, 158; in Angling, 682.
Pilestone, square of fine stone, in Architecture, 484.
Pile-stone-fishing, description of, 701.
Pile, in architecture, 481; pile fabric, in weaving, 558.
Pile, preparation of, in Medicine, 755.
Placenta, in Metallurgy, an alloy containing three parts of zinc and four of copper, 316.
Plants, varieties, growth and culture of, 562.
Papaceous, a white argillaceous earth, 589.
Papagee, preparation by, in Horticulture, 582.
Piquette, a floricultural term for carnations, whose petals have a white ground, spotted with purple or some other colour; and are serrated on the edges.
See Flower Garden, p. 534.
Pistil, the female organ of flowers, 74.
Placoid, *Placoidian* (Gr. *plax*, a broad plate), one of the four great orders into which Professor Agassiz divides the class Fishes. The placoids have their skin covered irregularly with plates of enamel, often of considerable dimensions, but sometimes reduced to small points, like the denticles on the skin of the shark, and the prickly tubercles of the ray. It comprehends all the cartilaginous fishes (sharks and rays), with the exception of the sturgeon.
Plains and valleys, in Physical Geography, 58.
Plane, the inclined, in Mechanics, 215.
Planetary, primary and secondary, defined, 116.
Planets, primary and secondary, defined, 116.
Planisphere, a sphere laid down on a plane surface, as in the case of maps of the world and the heavens.
Planisphere, a celestial globe, 567.

Plantigrade, a zoological term for those animals which walk on the entire foot, 136.
Planting and transplanting of trees, 578.
Plants, nature and physiological functions of, 65; geographical distribution of, 68; structure of, simple and compound organs, 68; irritability and spontaneous movements in, 77; colours and colouring matter in, 77; fragrance of, perfume and internal odour, 78; tastes of, classified, 78.
Planting in forestry: bounding the bounds of hedges by partial cutting and then interweaving them so as to thicken the forest, 579.
Plasters for external application, in Medicine, 755.
Plastic, a word applied to substances, such as clay, capable of being moulded into any desired shape, as well as to the art of moulding them.
Platane or *table-lands*, in Physical Geography, 57.
Platinum, in Chemistry, 502; in Metallurgy, 563.
Plectognath, one of Cuvier's orders of fishes, 139.
Pleuro, in Surgery, a small flat tent of lint, laid over a wound to imbed the matter discharged and keep the wound clean, 771.
Plesiosaurus (Gr. *pleion*, near to, and *saurus*, a lizard), a remarkable fossil reptile of the secondary period, 37.
See Sauroid Animals.
Plethora, *plethoric*, a condition of the body in which the vessels are surcharged with blood.
Pleurisy, inflammation of the pleura or membranous covering of the lungs.
Ploughs and ploughing, 465.
Plover tribe, wading order, in Zoology, 151.
Plums, character and cultivation of, 554.
Pluriometer, another term for a rain-gauge; which see.
Plutonic or *Plutonian* (Pluto, the god of the lower regions), a term applied in geology to rocks of aqueous origin; also to the theory which ascribes the formation of the earth's crust chiefly to igneous or volcanic agency.
Pneumatic trough, in Applied Chemistry, 306.
Pneumatics, 284-290.
Pneumonia, inflammation of the lungs.
Pointer-dog, varieties of, 662.
Poison, antidotes for, in Surgery, 755.
Polarity, the property of pointing to the poles; a word used in reference to mineral bodies when they stand one pole of the magnet and repel another.
Polarization of light, a changed state of light, in which it exhibits the property of polarity, when acted on by certain mediums.
Pole, in Astronomy, 8; in Geography, 52; in Magnetism, 269.
Polygastrica (Gr. *poly*, many, *gaster*, a stomach), 186.
Polytes, *Polyptera*, in Zoology, 186.
Folytechnic, a word applied to institutions where many sciences are taught; or to scientific exhibitions of a varied description.
Pony, a horse under thirteen hands in height, 591.
Poppy (*papaver*), see *Papaveraceae*, in Botany, 52.
Porcelain or *china*, manufacture of, 524.
Porcupine (*Hystrix*), order Rodentia, 186.
Pork, in dietetics, 729; in Cookery, 740.
Porosity, an accidental property of water, 198.
Porphyry (Gr. *porphyra*), purple. This term was originally applied to a reddish crystallized rock found in Egypt, and used by the ancients for statuary purposes. It is now employed by geologists to denote a reddish igneous rock containing imbedded crystals of felspar; and all rocks (whatever their colour) which contain imbedded crystals distinct from their mass, are said to be *porphyritic*. We have thus felspar porphyry, porphyritic granite, and porphyritic greenstone.
Porter, a variety of malt liquor made from highly-dried or scorched malt, and characterized by its dark brown colour, its peculiar aromatic flavour, and its tonic and stimulating qualities, 736.
Potassium, the metallic base of potash, 299.
Potatoes, field, 495; garden, 580; in Dietary, 726.
Potatoes, the tops of, of the ancients, 502.