

Pachypleura, (*Coccyzus*), called *Sabot*, American rail; related history having reference to *Sabot*. See *pigeon*, 487.
Omithology, 612; 616. In ichthyology, the name is applied to those small kinds of fishes, in large employment as baiting and catch-pinning. 393. In botany, *Pachypleura*, 270. *uniflorus*, *leucophaea*.
Pachymery (*Amphipoda*), in entomology, 163.
Pachynema (*Gnathia*), a fossil, and (*Dicra*, diacreme), the characteristic of *Dicranes*, which divides itself more exclusively to the fossil plants and animals found imbedded in the rocky strata. See *Retroptology*.
Pandanus, the motion of a body suspended at right angles, as in the case of a pendulum. 615.
Panemum, a recently discovered metallic element. 302.
Pantopus brevipes, one of the component of an argillaceous tion of angular fragments is designated by the Italian word *breccia*; and when fractured bones are abundantly mingled with the most highly tanned animal Ossification, literally the making of bone, or conversion of other animal matters into bone, see *Idiosyncrasy*.
Papilionaceae, that branch of botany which treats of the papilionaceous flowers. See *pap.* addition of *papion* a Ostrich family, order *Cursores* or *Buccones*, 160. *seds*
Papilio family (*Stippidee*), order *Raptosae*, 148. *transversalis* (*Qz*), in Zoology, 142; in husbandry, 593; various breeds, 593; general management of, 599-593; diseases of, 599; as a host of draught, 404. *transversalis* *arbitralis*
Papule, in Botany, the food of plants.
Papulus (*Gr. papula*, thick, *dermis*, skin), 139-144. *dermis*
Body of Indian term rice in the husk, 795.
Papyrus (*Gr. papyros*, ancient name, being *Phox*, to disengage) the branch of Natural History, part of Geology, which treats of fossil and extinct plants and animals. See *Orpology* and *Geology*.
Palaeotherium (*Gr. palaios*, ancient, and *therion*, wild beast), an extinct genus of fossil, thick-skinned quadrupeds belonging to the Tertiary period.
Palladium, in Chemistry, 303; in Metallurgy, 304.
Palmae (*Palmeae*), natural order of, 110.
Pampinifer, the poppy tube or Poppywort, 82.
Paper, hand and machine-made, 348-349. *in situ*
Paper-maché, in Fictile Manufacture, 336.
Parascentine flowers (*Lat. papilio*, a butterfly), 91.
Parashute, a large umbrella-shaped machine, by means of which persons have descended from balloons.
Parallax, an astronomical term, defined, 14.
Parapet, a wall or rampart breast-high.
Parasitical, a term derived from *parasita*, a lawning parasite, and given, in Natural History, to certain animals and plants always found attached to others, or dependent more or less upon them.
Parrot, in Zoology, 149. *see* *parrots*, 149.
Parisian nations and culture of, 425.
Parship, in garden culture, 620. In Dietary, 121.
Partridge, in Zoology, 149. In Field Sports, 67.
Pasty, or artificial gum, 382.
Pasty, in Dietetics, 728.
Pathology (*Gr. pathos*, a disease), that branch of medicine which treats of the signs and tokens of disease, its nature and progress.
Pea, in Zoology, 100. *See* *peas*, 100.
Pea, the varieties and utilization of, 550.
Pearls how formed, in Zoology, 183.
Pearl-white, in Medicine and Dyeing, 308, 312.
Pease, 100. *see* *peas*, 100. In Dietetics, 728.
Peat, or turf, is a vegetable matter, in a natural economy, of considerable value, varying in age from a few years ago, and in composition from a mass fibrous mass of a brown colour, to a dark red compact substance resembling lignite, or humus, &c. It is forming in all parts of the annual decayed

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