

M and M Wheelwright

A NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

~~OF~~ OF ~~ARTS and SCIENCES~~

ARTS and SCIENCES;

COMPREHENDING ALL

The Branches of Useful Knowledge,

WITH

ACCURATE DESCRIPTIONS as well of the
various MACHINES, INSTRUMENTS, TOOLS, FIGURES,
and SCHEMES necessary for illustrating them,

AS OF

The Classes, Kinds, Preparations, and Uses of NATURAL
PRODUCTIONS, whether ANIMALS, VEGETABLES,
MINERALS, FOSSILS, or FLUIDS ;

Together with

The KINGDOMS, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS, and
other Remarkable Places throughout the WORLD.

Illustrated with above Three Hundred COPPER-PLATES,
curiously engraved by Mr. JEFFERYS, Geographer to his Royal
Highness the Prince of WALES.

The Whole extracted from the Best AUTHORS in all Languages.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

————— *Huc undique Giza*
Congeritur —————

VIRG.

V O L. IV.

L O N D O N :

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MDCCLV.

RHEXIS, among oculists, denotes a rupture of the cornea of the eye. See the article **EYE**.

RHIME, in poetry. See **RHYME**.

RHINANTHUS, **YELLOW-RATTLE**, in botany, a genus of the *dichynamia-angiospermia* class of plants, the corolla whereof is a ringent single petal; the tube is almost cylindric, and of the length of the cup; the limb is dehiscient, and compressed at the base; the upper lip is galeated, compressed, emarginated and narrow; the lower one is patulous, plane and semitrifid: the fruit is an orbiculated, erect, compressed, bilocular and bivalved capsule: the seeds are numerous and compressed.

RHINE, a great river rising in the country of the Grisons, in Switzerland, and running north, continues its course till it forms the lake of Constance; from whence it turns west, and having visited Basle, runs north, dividing Suabia from Alsatia; from thence it runs through the Palatinate, and receiving the Neckar, the Maine and the Moselle, continues its course north by Mentz, &c. After entering the Netherlands at Skenkinchans, it is divided into several channels, the two largest whereof obtain the names of the Lech and the Waal, which running through the United-provinces discharge themselves into the German Sea, below Rotterdam.

RHINE lower circle consists of the Palatinate of the Rhine and the three ecclesiastical electorates, viz. those of Cologne, Mentz, and Triers.

RHINE upper circle consisted of the Landgraves of Alsatia and Hesse, comprehending the Wetteraw: but only Hesse can be accounted a part of Germany at present, France having united Alsace to that kingdom.

RHINEBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine and electorate of Cologne, situated fifteen miles east of Gelder.

RHINEFIELD, the name of two towns of Germany, one whereof is situated in the circle of Suabia, on the Rhine, eight miles east of Basle; the other is the capital of the county of Rhinefield, situated in the circle of the upper Rhine, sixteen miles north-west of Mentz.

RHINE-LAND-ROD, in fortification, &c. a measure of two fathoms, or twelve feet, used by the Dutch and German engineers, &c.

RHINOBATUS, in ichthyology, a spe-

cies of the raja, with only a single row of prickles in the middle of the back. See the article **RAJA**.

RHINOCEROS, in zoology, an order of the jumenta, having eleven fore-teeth in each jaw; there are no canine teeth; the nose is ornamented with a single or double horn, which is permanent. This, of all quadrupeds, approaches nearest to the elephant in size, the body being nearly as bulky, but the legs much shorter. A full grown rhinoceros is fourteen feet high, and the legs are so short with all this height, that the belly comes near the ground: the head is very large and oblong, of an irregular figure, broad at top and depressed towards the snout: the ears resemble those of a hog: the eyes are very small, and situated at a small distance from the extremity of the snout: on the upper part of the snout, near the extremity, stands the horn, growing to about two feet and a half in length, bent a little back, of a black colour, and vastly firm and hard: the skin is remarkably thick and hard, so that the creature could not turn its body in any direction but for the joints and folds in it: the tail is short, and furnished with some long and extremely thick black hairs. See plate CCXXXII. fig. 2. which represents a young rhinoceros with a short obtuse horn; there being some species which have the horn much longer.

RHINOCEROS BIRD, a large bird about the size of the european raven, which it greatly resembles: it is so called from a true horn, which, rising from the root of the beak, bends upwards. See plate CCXXXII. fig. 6.

There are other two varieties of this horn brought from the east-Indies, all belonging to different species of hydrocorax. See **HYDROCORAX**.

RHIZOPHORA, in botany, a genus of the *dodecandria-monogynia* class of plants, called, by Plumier, mangles: the flower is erect, being composed of a single petal, divided into four segments; the seed is single, very long, and of a clavated figure, pointed at the end.

RHODES, the capital of an island of that name, situated in the Mediterranean-sea, in east long. 28°, and between 36° and 37° north lat.

RHODIOLA, or **RHODIA**, in botany, a genus of the *polygamia-dioecia* class of plants, which produces two kinds of flowers, viz. hermaphrodite and female ones; both which are composed of four petals,