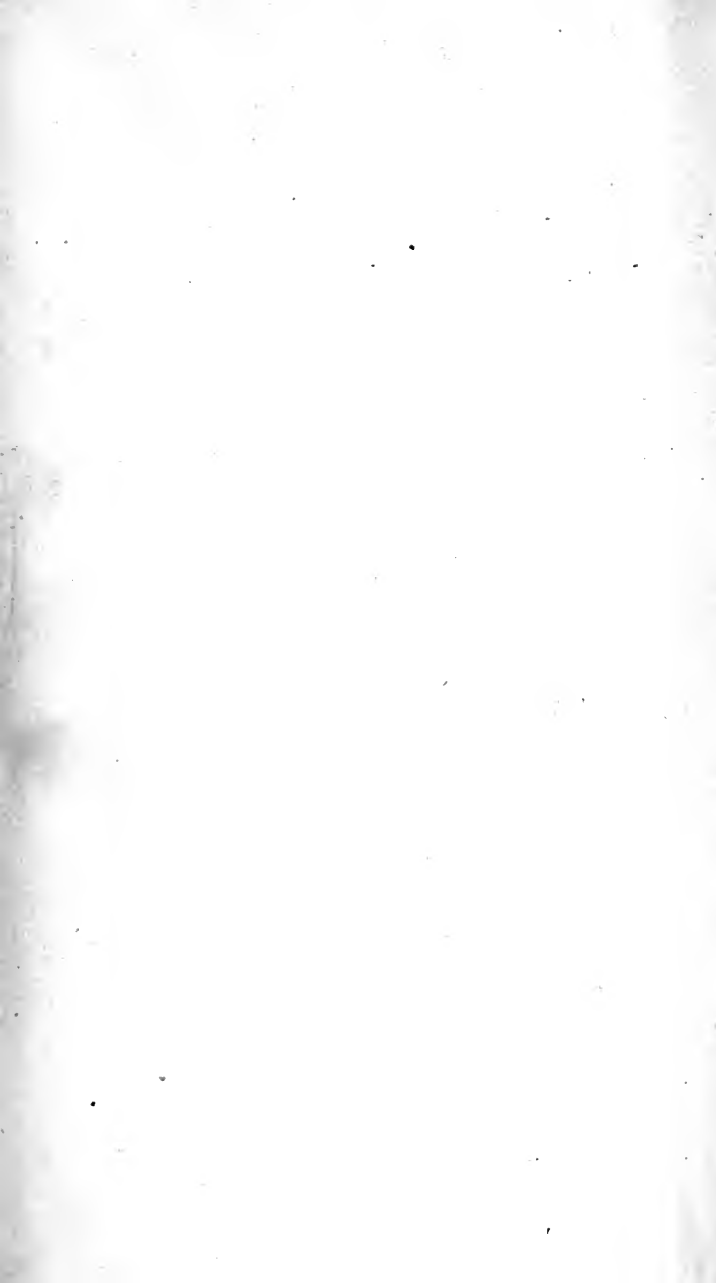






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R. C. Brown.

A
DICTIONARY
OF
MEDICAL TERMS.

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A

DICTIONARY

OF

TERMS USED IN MEDICINE

AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES.

BY

RICHARD D. HOBLYN, A.M. OXON.

AUTHOR OF "A MANUAL OF THE STEAM ENGINE,"

AND OF "A MANUAL OF CHEMISTRY."

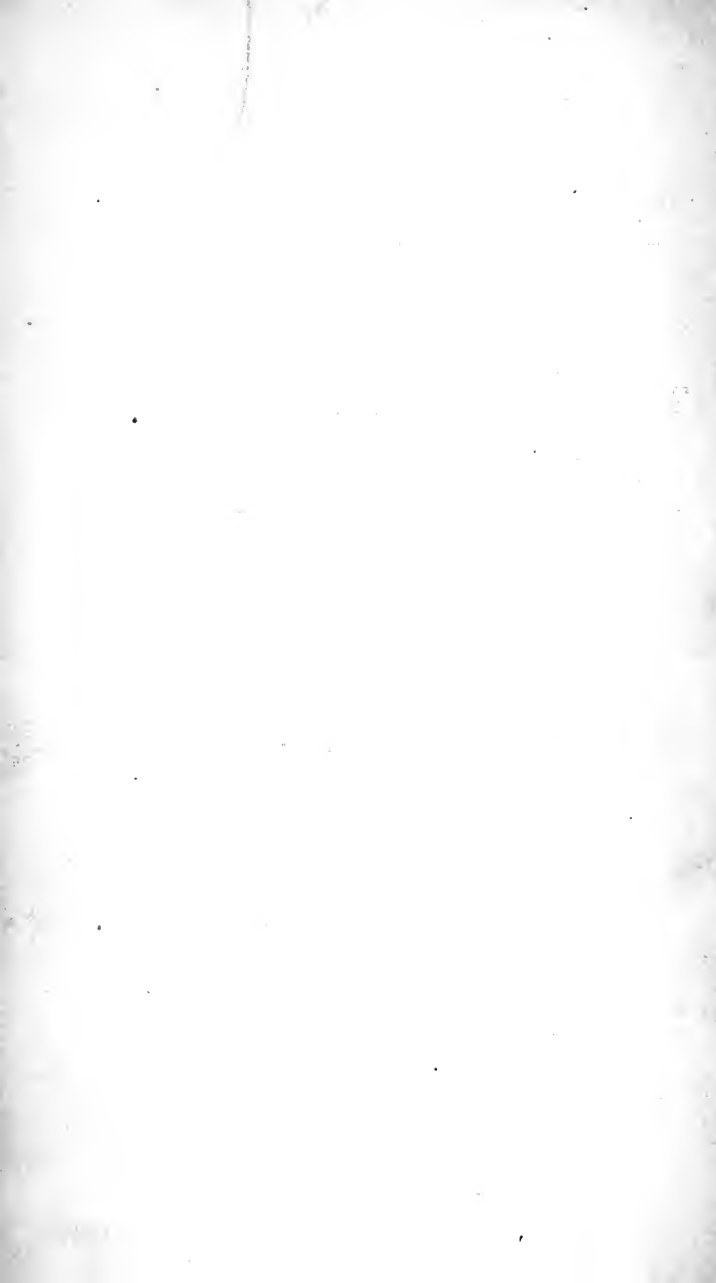
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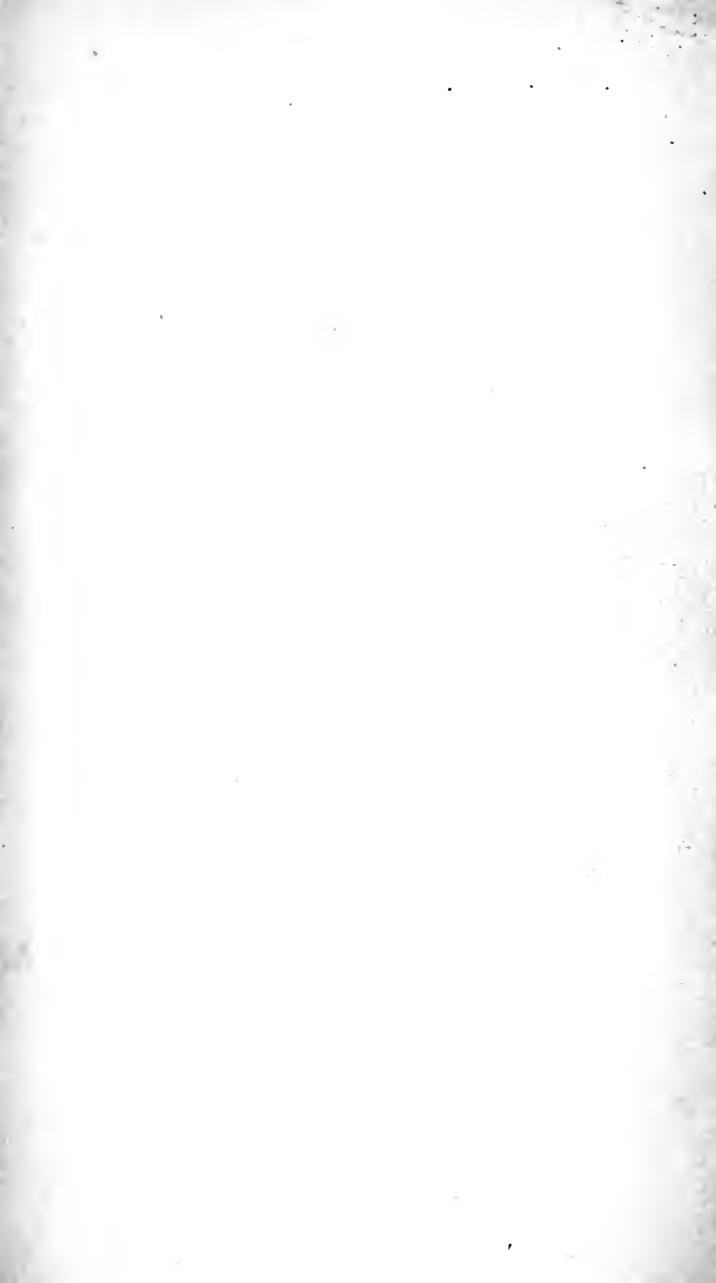
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P R E F A C E.

IN preparing this edition of the Dictionary of Medical Terms, the Author has endeavoured to render the work as complete as possible, by an entire revision and correction of the former edition, and by the introduction of the most recent terms on each subject of which it purports to treat. The work may, indeed, be said to have been almost re-written.

An *Appendix* has been added, in which several important subjects have been treated at greater length than was compatible with their insertion into the body of the work. These subjects, some of which are arranged in a tabular form, afford matter for *study*, as well as for occasional *reference*, to the medical student.

2, *Sussex Place, Regent's Park,*
October 1, 1844.



A

DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL TERMS.

A B D

A (α). In words of Greek derivation this letter is employed, as a prefix, in a *privative* sense, as in *a-cephalous*, headless, *a-phia*, voicelessness.

AA (contracted from *ἀνά*), 'of each'; an expression used in prescriptions, to denote that an equal quantity of two or more substances is to be employed.

AAA. A chemical abbreviation for *amalgama*, amalgamate.

ABAPTISTON (α, priv., βαπτίζω, to plunge). The perforating part of the *tréphine*, which had formerly the figure of a truncated cone, to *prevent* its sudden plunging into the brain.

ABDO'MEN (*abdo*, to hide; or *abdo* and *omentum*). The belly, or the cavity situated between the thorax and the pelvis; so called from its containing the intestines, &c.

ABDOMINAL REGIONS. The Abdomen is distinguished into three transverse zones,—an upper, a middle, and a lower. Each zone is divided, by perpendicular lines, into three compartments or *regions*; a middle, and two lateral. They are thus named:—

1. *Epigastric Region*. The middle region of the upper zone, immediately over the small end of the stomach. The two lateral regions of this zone, situated under the cartilages of the ribs, are called the *hypochondriac*.

2. *Umbilical Region*. The middle region of the middle zone, immediately over the umbilicus. The two lateral regions of this zone, situated over the loins, are called the *lumbar*.

3. *Hypogastric Region*. The middle region of the lowest zone, situated below

A B I

the stomach. The two lateral regions of this zone, situated over the ilia, are called the *iliac*.

4. *Inguinal Region*. By this term is denoted the vicinity of Poupart's ligament.

ABDOMINA'LES (*abdomen*, the belly). An order of *Fishes* which have fins placed on the abdomen, as the salmon, the trout, &c. See *Zoology*.

ABDUCTOR (*abduco*, to draw from). *Abducent*. A muscle whose office is to draw one part of the body away from another. Thus, the *rectus externus* is called *abductor oculi*, from the action of this muscle in drawing the eye away from the nose. Its antagonist is called *adductor*.

ABELMOSCHUS (an Arabic term, signifying *musked seeds*). *Grana moschata*; the musky seeds of a species of *Hibiscus*. A powder, called *poudre de Chypre* is prepared from these seeds in the East, for flavouring coffee.

ABERRATION (*aberro*, to wander from). A deviation from the natural state, as applied to the mind. Also, a deviation of the rays of light from the true focus of reflection or refraction, in certain lenses.

ABIES (*abeo*, quod in cœlum longè abeat). The Fir; a genus of plants of the order *Coniferæ*, abounding in resin.

1. *Abietis resina*. L. Resin of the Spruce Fir; formerly called *thus* or frankincense; a spontaneous exudation from the tree.

2. *Pix abietina*. L. Pix Burgundica, or Burgundy pitch; a substance procured by melting common frankincense in hot

water, and straining through a coarse cloth; formerly *pix arida*, or dried pitch.

3. *Pix liquida*. L. Tar; formerly 'resina empyreumatica'; a fluid obtained from the decomposition of the resinous juice of the *Pinus Sylvestris*, or Norway Spruce Fir, by heat.

4. *Pix nigra*. Black pitch; the solid prepared resin obtained from the *Pinus Sylvestris*, or Norway Spruce Fir.

5. *Tar-water*. A solution of tar in water, having a sharp empyreumatic taste.

6. *Abietic acid*. An acid lately discovered in the resin of trees of the genus *Abies*. The old preparation, termed *acidum abietis*, is the peculiar acid liquor, yielded along with the essential oil, in distillation of the fresh branches or fruit of some species of *Abies*.

ABLACTATION (*ab*, from, *lacto*, to give suck). This term denotes the cessation of the period of suckling, as regards the mother. The same period, with regard to the infant, is termed *weaning*.

ABLEPSIA (*a*, priv., *βλέπω*, to see). Blindness; privation of sight.

ABLUMENTS (*abluo*, to wash away). Medicines formerly supposed to cleanse the blood, by washing away impurities.

ABNORMAL (*ab*, from, *norma*, a rule). Irregular; that which deviates from the usual order. The term *anormal* is also employed to denote any thing that is *without rule* or order. The terms are nearly synonymous.

ABOMASUM (*ab*, dim., and *omasum*, the paunch). The fourth stomach of the *Ruminantia*: Order 7, Class *Mammalia*. It is in this stomach of calves and lambs that *rennet* is formed.

ABORTION (*aborior*, to die; to be born before the time). Miscarriage; the premature expulsion of the fœtus from the uterus.

ABRANCHIA, (*a*, priv., *βράγχια*, gills). Animals which have no gills, or apparent external organs of respiration, but respire by the entire surface of the skin, or by internal cavities; as the earthworm, the leech, &c. See *Zoology*.

ABRASION (*abrado*, to shave off). The act of wearing or rubbing off, as the mechanical removal of the epidermis. Also, the matters abraded by the friction of surfaces of bodies.

ABRUS PRECATORIUS. Jamaica or Wild Liquorice, a leguminous plant. Its polished and parti-coloured seeds, called *jumble beads*, were formerly employed for rosaries, necklaces, &c.

ABSCCESS (*abscedo*, to separate). *Apo-plema*. An imposthume, gathering, or boil; a collection of pus formed or deposited in some tissue or organ. It is so named from the *separation* of the sides of the cavity which is produced. Where the skin is most thin, and fluctuation most palpable, the abscess is said to *point*, or to make its point.

ABSINTHIUM (*a*, priv., *ψίνθος*, pleasure; so named from its unpleasant taste). Common Wormwood; a species of *Artemisia*, yielding a bitter resin, termed *absinthin*. Infused in ale, it forms the beverage known by the name of *purl*. Its powers as a vermifuge have gained for it the name *wormwood*.

ABSORBENTS (*absorbeo*, to suck up). Two distinct sets of vessels, which *absorb* and convey fluids to the thoracic duct. These are the *lacteals*, which take up the chyle from the alimentary canal; and the *lymphatics*, which pervade almost every part of the body, which they take up in the form of lymph.

ABSORPTION (*absorbeo*, to suck up). The function of the *absorbents*, and, it is said, of the capillaries and veins.

1. *Interstitial Absorption*. The function by which the particles of the tissue which fill the meshes of the capillary network are removed, as in the atrophy of the tail of the tadpole, and of the pupillary membrane in the fœtus, and in the development of cells in bones.

2. *Cutaneous Absorption*. A function of the skin, by which certain preparations, rubbed into the skin, have the same action as when given internally, only in a less degree. Thus, mercury, applied in this manner, cures syphilis, and excites salivation; tartrate of antimony is said to occasion vomiting; and arsenic produces poisonous effects.

3. *Absorption, in Chemistry*. This term denotes the passage of a gas or vapour into a liquid or solid substance; or that of a liquid into the pores of a solid. Thus, water absorbs carbonic acid gas, lime absorbs water, &c.

ABSTERGENTS (*abstergeo*, to cleanse). *Abstersives*. Lotions, or other applications for cleansing sores. Applied to suppurating surfaces, they are called *detersives*.

ABSTINENCE (*abstineo*, to abstain). *Cura famis*. Excessive or total privation of food.

ABSTRACTION (*abstraho*, to draw away). The process of distilling a liquid from any substance. See *Cohobation*.

ACA'CIA (ἀκάζω, to sharpen). A genus of spiny trees and shrubs, of the order *Leguminosæ*.

1. *Acacia Catechu*. The Khair tree, which yields the Catechu, or Terra Japonica.

2. *Acacia Vera*. The Egyptian Thorn, which yields the *Gum Arabic*. This substance is produced by other species of this genus, as *A. Arabica* and *Senegalensis*.

3. *Mucilago Acaciæ*. Mucilage of Gum Arabic; a preparation consisting of one part of gum and two of water.

ACALE'PHÆ (ἀκαλήφη, a nettle). Sea-nettles; a class of gelatinous zoophytes found in the waters of the ocean, and so named from the sensation which they produce when touched. See *Zoology*.

ACANTHA (ἄκανθα, a thorn). A spine or prickle of a plant. A prickly fin of a fish. A spinous process of a vertebra. The term has been used for the spina dorsalis. Hence,

1. *Acantha-bolus* (βάλλω, to strike). Volsella. An instrument for extracting splinters of bones, &c., from wounds, the pharynx, &c.

2. *Acantho-pterygii* (πτέρυξ, a fin). Spinous-finned fishes, or fishes whose back-fins are bony and prickly.

ACARDIAC (α, priv., καρδία, the heart). Without a heart.

A'CARUS (ἄκαρι, a very minute animalcule, from α, priv., and κείρω, to cut; a kind of *animal atom*). A mite found in cheese; a tick, said to be found in the pustules of the itch.

ACATAPOSIS (α, priv., κατάποσις, deglutition). An inability to swallow liquids; synonymous with *hydrophobia*.

ACAULIS (α, priv., καυλός, a cabbage-stalk). Stemless; a term applied to certain plants, of which the stem is so short as to be almost reduced to nothing. The term *subcaulescent* would be preferable in these cases.

ACAWERIA. The Singalese designation of the root of the *Ophioxylon serpentinum*, a supposed antidote to the venom of serpents.

ACCELERATION (*accelero*, to hasten). Increased rapidity, as of the pulse, of the respiration, &c.

ACCELERATOR (*accelero*, to hasten). A muscle which contracts to expel or accelerate the passage of the urine.

ACCESSION (*accedo*, to approach). The approach or commencement of the pyrexial period, in fevers.

ACCESSORII WILLISII (*accedo*, to

be added to). The *superior respiratory nerves*; a pair arising from the spinal marrow, and joining the *par vagum*.

ACCIDENTAL COLOURS. A series of optical phenomena, so named by Buffon, and now known by the name of *Ocular Spectra*. If the eye be steadily directed, for some time, to a *white wafer* upon a *dark ground*, and be then turned aside, a well-defined image of the wafer will be perceived, with the colours reversed; the wafer will appear dark, the ground white. This new appearance is termed the *accidental colour*, or *ocular spectrum*. By using differently coloured wafers, we obtain the following results:

<i>Colour of Wafer.</i>	<i>Colour of Spectra.</i>
Black	White.
White	Black.
Red	Bluish Green.
Orange	Blue.
Yellow	Indigo.
Green	{ Violet, with a little Red.
Blue	Orange Red.
Indigo.....	Orange Yellow.
Violet	Bluish Green.

Darwin classes the Spectra under the two heads of *direct* and *reverse*; the former depending upon the permanence of the impression, the latter upon exhaustion.

ACCIPITRES (*accipio*, to take). Rapacious birds; birds of prey: known by their hooked beak and talons. They are the diurnal and the nocturnal. See *Zoology*.

ACCLIMATION. Naturalization to a foreign or unusual climate; a term applied to animals or plants.

ACCOUCHEMENT (*accoucher*, to be brought to bed). Parturition; a woman's delivery; the expulsion of the fœtus from the uterus.

ACCRETION (*accresco*, to grow to). The addition of new parts, as in the formation of a crystal by the position of new parts around a central nucleus. The organic and inorganic kingdoms are distinguished by their mode of increase; the former increasing by *intus-susception* and alimentation, the latter by *accretion* without alimentation.

-ACEOUS. Terminations in *-aceous* denote a resemblance to a substance, as membranaceous, resembling membrane; whereas terminations in *-ous* denote the substance itself, as membranous, belonging to membrane.

ACEPHALA (α, priv., κεφαλή, the head). Headless animals; a class of ani-

mals having no head, but merely a mouth concealed within the folds of their mantle, as the oyster. See *Zoology*.

ACEPHALOCYST (α , priv., κεφαλή, the head, κύστις, a bladder). The hydatid, or headless bladder-worm. See *Vermes*.

ACERIC ACID. A peculiar acid said to exist in the sap of the *Acer campestre*, or common Maple, in the state of acerate of lime.

ACERVULUS (dim. of *acervus*, a heap). Literally, a little heap; a term applied by Soemmering to a small quadrilateral mass of concretions collected under the tela choroidea, near the posterior commissure of the brain.

ACESCENT (*acesco*, to become sour). A term applied to substances which become sour spontaneously, as vegetable and animal juices, or infusions.

ACETABULUM (*acetum*, vinegar). Literally, a vinegar-cruet. Hence it denotes the *cup-like* cavity of the os innominatum, which receives the head of the os femoris. Also, a Roman measure containing two ounces and a half.

ACETO'SÆ FOLIA (*acetum*, vinegar). Common Sorrel leaves; the leaves of the *Rumex Acetosus*. Their qualities depend on the presence of binoxalate of potassa.

ACETUM (*acer*, sour). Vinegar. The varieties of vinegar known in commerce are three: *wine* vinegar, *malt* vinegar, and *sugar* vinegar. The strongest malt vinegar is termed *proof* vinegar, and is called by the manufacturer No. 24; it is estimated to contain 4.73 per cent. of real acetic acid. These vinegars are formed by fermentation.

1. *Acidum aceticum*. The sour principle which exists in vinegar. It occurs, ready formed, in several products of the vegetable kingdom, and is generated during the spontaneous fermentation of many vegetable and animal juices. By *real* acetic acid is meant such an acid as occurs in a dry acetate; it cannot exist in an uncombined state.

2. *Acidum aceticum dilutum*. Common distilled vinegar; dilute acetic acid, with very minute portions of uncombined mucilage and extractive.

3. *Acidum aceticum fortius*. This variety is obtained by distillation from *wood*, generally that of oak coppice deprived of its bark, and is then termed *pyroligneous acid*; by decomposing the acetates by sulphuric acid, and is then termed *radical* vinegar; and when mixed with camphor and essential oils, it is called 'Henry's Aromatic Essence of Vinegar.'

and Marseilles or Thieves' Vinegar, or *Vinaigre des quatre voleurs*. See *Glacial Acid*.

4. *Acetas*. An acetate; a salt formed by the union of acetic acid with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base.

5. *Acetis*. An acetite; a term formerly applied to those salts which are now called acetates.

6. *Acetica*. Preparations of vinegar, consisting of vegetable principles dissolved in vinegar, as that of colchicum, that of squill.

7. *Aceto-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for estimating the strength of vinegars.

8. *Acetal*. A compound of aldehyde with ether; formed by the action of platinum black on the vapour of alcohol with the presence of oxygen. It is a colourless, very fluid liquid, having a peculiar odour, suggesting that of Hungary wines.

9. *Acetone*. The new chemical name for *pyro-acetic spirit*; a limpid, colourless liquid, prepared by distilling a mixture of two parts of crystallized acetate of lead and one part of quicklime in a salt-glaze jar. It is highly inflammable, and burns with a white flame.

10. *Acetyl*. A hypothetical radical, produced by the abstraction of two atoms of oxygen from ethyl, by oxidating processes. It pervades a series of compounds, including acetic acid, from which it derives its name.

ACHÆNIUM (α , priv., χαίνω, to open). An *indehiscent* fruit; it is one-celled, one-seeded, superior, hard, and dry, with the integuments of the seed distinct from it. It occurs in the Labiatae and the Boraginææ.

ACHILLIS TENDO (tendon of Achilles). The strong tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, which is inserted in the heel.

ACHLAMYD'EOUS (α , priv., χλαμύς, a cloak). The name of those plants in which the floral *envelopes*—the calyx and the corolla—are both absent.

A'CHOR (ἄχυρον, chaff). A small acuminate pustule, which contains a straw-coloured matter, and is succeeded by a thin brown or yellowish scab. See *Favus*.

ACHROA (α , priv., χροά, colour). A *colourless* state of the skin, depending upon a want of the pigmentary or usual colouring matter of the rete mucosum. Compare *Dyschroa*.

ACHROMATIC (α , priv., χρωμα, co-

lour). Without colour; lenses are so designated, in which the dispersion of light is corrected.

ACICULAR (*acicula*, a little needle). A term applied, in Crystallography, to *needle-shaped* crystals; and, in Botany, to the leaves of certain plants which are long, stiff, and pointed, like a *needle*.

ACID. A compound which is capable of uniting in definite proportions with alkaline bases, and which, when liquid or in a state of solution, has either a sour taste, or reddens litmus paper.

1. The *Names of Acids*, formed from the same base, vary in their *terminations*, according to the quantity of oxygen which they are presumed to contain. Thus, Acids which terminate in *ic* denote the maximum of oxidation; in *ous*, a lower proportion; those which begin with *hyper* (*ὑπέρ*, above) denote an excess of oxidation; with *hypo* (*ὑπό*, under), the lowest proportion. See *Sal*.

2. The Acids which terminate in *ic* form compounds which terminate in *ate*; those which terminate in *ous* form compounds which terminate in *ite*; thus, sulphuric acid forms salts which are called *sulphates*, while sulphurous acid forms salts which are called *sulphites*.

3. *Acidifiable*. A term applied to substances capable of being converted into an acid by an acidifying principle. Substances possessing this property are called *radicals*, or *acidifiable* bases.

4. *Acidifying Principle*. That which possesses the property of converting a substance into an acid. Oxygen was formerly supposed to be the general acidifying principle of nature: no such general principle, however, exists.

5. *Acidi-metry* (*μέτρον*, a measure). The measurement of the strength of acids. A given weight of an acid substance is saturated by an alkaline base, the quantity of which, requisite for this purpose, is the *measure* of its power.

6. *Acidulous*. Slightly acid; a term applied to those salts in which the base is combined with such an excess of acid that they manifestly exhibit acid properties, as the supertartrate of potassa.

ACINESIA (α , priv., *κινέω*, to move). Loss of motion.

ACINI (pl. of *acinus*, a grape-stone). The minute parts of the lobules of the liver, connected together by vessels.

Aciniform (*forma*, likeness). A term applied by the old anatomists to the choroid, from its resemblance to the grains of the raisin.

ACIPENSER. The Sturgeon. A genus of the seventh order of *Pisces*, from which isinglass is prepared. See *Zoology*.

ACNE (*ἄκνη*, quasi *ἀκμή*), from its appearance in youth, or at the *acme* of the system; or from *ἄκνη*, chaff, down, scurf). Stone-pock, maggot pimple, or welks; tubercular tumours slowly suppurating, chiefly occurring on the face.

1. *A. Simplex*. Simple pimple.

2. *A. Punctata*. Maggot pimple. Grubs.

3. *A. Indurata*. Stone-pock.

4. *A. Rosacea*. Rosy pock. Carbuncled face. The *Gutta rosea* or *rosacea*.

ACOLGY (*ἄκος*, a remedy, *λόγος*, a description). That department of Therapeutics which relates to the consideration of remedies. By some authors the term is limited to the consideration of surgical and mechanical remedies.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS. Common Monk's-hood, or Wolf's-bane; a plant of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, and one of our most active narcotico-acrid poisons. The *aconiti folia* of the Pharmacopœia appear to be the produce of the *Aconitum paniculatum*, the species introduced into medicine by Stœrck.

1. *Aconitic acid*. An acid obtained from species of the genus *Aconitum*. It is also procured by the decomposition of citric acid by heat. It occurs in the form of small confused crystals.

2. *Aconitine*. An alkaloïd obtained from the dried and bruised root and leaves of several species of aconite. It is in the highest degree poisonous.

ACOPA (α , priv., *κόπος*, fatigue). Medicines against fatigue. *Celsus*.

ACORIA (α , priv., *κορέω*, to satisfy). Insatiable hunger.

ACORUS CALAMUS. Common Sweet Flag; a plant of the order *Aroideæ*, yielding the *calamus aromaticus*.

ACOTYLEDONES (α , priv., *κοτυληδών*, a seed-lobe). Acotyledonous plants; plants whose embryos have no cotyledons, or seed lobes. But the *acotyledonous embryo* is not exactly, as its name seems to indicate, an embryo without cotyledons; for, in that case, *cuscuta* would be acotyledonous. On the contrary, it is an embryo which does not germinate from two fixed invariable points, namely, the plumule and the radicle, but indifferently from any point of the surface, as in some *Araceæ*, and in all flowerless plants.

ACOUSTIC (*ἀκούω*, to hear). Relating to the hearing, as the *nervus acousticus*

vel auditorius—the portio mollis of the seventh pair. See *Auditory*.

ACRATIA (α, priv., κράτος, strength). Weakness; intemperance

ACROS (ἄκρος). Extreme. An adjective denoting the termination of any thing.

1. *Acro-bystia* (βύω, to stop up). The extremity of the prepuce; or that part which covers the glans penis.

2. *Acro-cheir* (χείρ, the hand). A term used by Hippocrates to designate the fore-arm and hand.

3. *Acro-chordon* (χορδή, a string). An excrescence on the skin, with a slender base.

4. *Acro-gen* (γεννάω, to produce). Point-grower; the name of a plant which grows only at its *point* or top, as a fern tree. It is distinguished from an *exogen*, which grows by deposition on the exterior, and from an *endogen* which grows by deposition towards the interior, of its trunk.

5. *Acr-oleine* (oleum, oil). A substance of a highly pungent odour, given off by oils and fats when boiling at a high temperature. It is a sure and delicate test of the presence of glycerine in the oil.

6. *Acro-pathia* (πάθος, disease). A disease at any extremity of the body. Hippocrates applies this term to disease of the internal orifice of the uterus, and to cancer.

7. *Acro-posthia* (πόσθη, the prepuce). The extremity of the prepuce; a term synonymous with *acro-bystia*.

8. *Acro-spire* (σπίρα, a spire). That part of a germinating embryo which botanists call the *plumula*. It is sometimes called *plantula*.

9. *Acr-thymion* (θύμων, a wart). A conical, rugated, bleeding wart.

10. *Acr-olenion* (ἰλένη, the cubit). The upper extremity of the ulna; a term synonymous with *olecranon*.

11. *Acr-omion* (ὤμος, the shoulder). The humeral extremity of the spinous process of the scapula.

12. *Acr-omphalion* (ὀμφαλός, umbilicus). The extremity of the umbilicus, or navel.

ACROTISMUS (α, priv., κρότος, pulse). Defect of pulse. *Asphyxia* is the term employed for this affection by Ploucquet. See *Crotophus*.

ACTÆA RACEMOSA. Black snake-root; an American plant, recommended for its expectorant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic properties.

ACTY'NIA (ἄκτιν, a ray of light). Sea Anemones or Animal Flowers; so named

from the resemblance of their numerous tentacula to the petals of a flower.

ACTI'NOLITE (ἄκτιν, a ray of light, λίθος, a stone). A green-coloured mineral, forming a variety of hornblende.

ACTINOMETER (ἄκτιν, a ray of light, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the intensity of light. This instrument indicates the force of sunshine at the Cape of Good Hope as 48° 75', while ordinary good sunshine in England is only from 25° to 30°.

ACTION (αγο, to act). The motions or changes observed in the animal body. These are voluntary, involuntary, and mixed.

1. *Voluntary actions* are those produced by acts of the will, as the contractions of the muscles.

2. *Involuntary actions* are those excited either *mediately*, through the nerves and spinal marrow, as those of the larynx, pharynx, sphincters, &c.; or *immediately*, as those of the irritability.

3. *Mixed actions* are those motions or alternations of inspiration and expiration which constitute the acts of respiration.

ACUPUNCTURE (*acus*, a needle, *pungo*, to prick). The insertion of needles into the skin or flesh.

ACUTENACULUM (*acus*, a needle, *tenaculum*, a handle). A needle-handle; the name given by Heister to the porte-aiguille.

ADAMANT (α, priv., δαμάω, to subdue). The former name of the *diamond*.

Adamantine Spar. The crystals of *Corundum*, so named from their being next in hardness to *adamant*.

ADDITIONAMENTUM (*addo*, to add). A term applied to the sutures which connect the parietal and occipital bones to the mastoid portion of the temporal.

Additamentum pedum hippocampi. The name given to a bulging observed in the substance which forms the bottom of the ventricles of the brain; it follows the direction of the cornua ammonis, and is sometimes equally large.

ADDITIONS (*addo*, to add). The trivial name applied to such articles as are added to the fermenting wash of the distiller.

ADDUCTOR (*adduco*, to draw to). *Adducent*. A muscle whose office is to bring one part toward another. Thus, the rectus internus is also called *adductor oculi*, from the action of this muscle in turning the eye towards the nose. Its antagonist is called *abductor*.

ADELPHIA (ἀδελφός, a brother). Literally, a *brotherhood*; a term applied in botany to a combination of the filaments of the stamens into a single mass. Thus, if there is only one combination, as in Mallow, the filaments are said to be *mon-adelphous*; if there are two, as in Pea, they are *di-adelphous*; if three, as in some species of St. John's Wort, they are *tri-adelphous*; if many, as in Melaleuca, they are called *poly-adelphous*. The tube formed by the union of monadelphous filaments is termed, by Mirbel, *androphorum*.

ADEMONIA (ἀδημονέω, to be in despair). A term used by Hippocrates to denote anxiety, restlessness, &c.

ADEN (ἀδίν). A gland. Hence,

1. *Adeno-graphy* (γράφω, to describe). A treatise on the glands.

2. *Adenoïd* (εἶδος, likeness). Resembling a gland; a term applied by Dr. Craigie to the flesh-like tumour of the brain.

3. *Adeno-logy* (λόγος, a treatise). The doctrine of the glands.

4. *Adeno-phyma* (φῦμα, a suppurating tumour). A swelling of a gland; as it occurs in the liver, it is called *hepatophyma*; but as it occurs in the inguinal gland, it is termed *bubo*.

ADEPHAGIA (ἄδην, abundantly, φάγω, to eat). Voracious appetite. See *Bulimia*.

ADEPS. Fat; animal oil. Hence,

1. *Adeps preparata*. L. Prepared Lard. This preparation is bought, ready prepared, run into bladders.

2. *Adeps suillus*. D. Hog's lard; the fat of the *Sus scrofa*; vulgò, *axungia porcina*, used in the formation of ointments, plasters, and liniments.

3. *Adeps anserinus*. Goose grease; formerly used as an emollient in enemata, and as a mild emetic.

4. *Adeps ovillus*. Sevm, or mutton suet.

ADHESION (*adhæreo*, to stick to). The process by which parts which have been separated by accident or design unite. This is owing to an intervening deposit of coagulating lymph, or albumino-fibrin, commonly called *cicatrix*.

1. *Union by the first intention* is a term used by Galen to express the union of surfaces, by bringing them into accurate contact with each other. It is now generally called the process of *adhesion*, or adhesive inflammation.

2. *Union by the second intention* is a term used by the same author to de-

note other processes which take place in the healing of wounds, when their surfaces unite more slowly. These are now generally comprised under the term *granulation*.

ADIANTUM (α, priv., δαίνω, to moisten). A genus of Ferns, so called because they cannot easily be made wet.

A. *Capillus Veneris*. Maiden-hair; the species from which *capillaire* is made.

ADIAPHORUS (α, priv., διαφέρει, it differs). A volatile inodorous principle extracted from tartar by distillation.

ADIAPNEUSTIA (α, priv., δια. through, πνέω, to breathe). Defective or impeded perspiration. Nearly synonymous with *adiaphoresis*.

ADIPIIC ACID (*adeps*, *adipis*, fat). An acid obtained by treating oleic with nitric acid.

ADIPOCIRE (*adeps*, fat, *cera*, wax). The fatty spermaceti-like substance into which muscle is converted by long immersion in water or spirit, or by burial in moist earth.

Adipocire mineral. A fatty matter found in the argillaceous iron ore of Merthyr; it emits a slightly bituminous odour when heated.

ADIPOSE MEMBRANE, or **TISSUE**. That which encloses the *adeps*, or fat.

ADIPO'SIS (*adeps*, fat). Excessive deposition, or hypertrophy of the adipose substance.

ADIPSA (α, priv., δίψα, thirst). Medicines which quench thirst. A term applied by Hippocrates to oxymel.

ADIPSIA (α, priv., δίψα, thirst). The total absence of thirst; one of the *dysorexiæ*, or false or defective appetites, of Cullen.

ADJUVANS (*adjuvo*, to help). A constituent part of a medicinal formula, denoting 'that which assists and promotes the operation.' See *Prescription*.

ADNA'TA (*adnascor*, to grow to). Literally, *grown to*, or adhering; a term applied to the *tunica conjunctiva*, or external coat of the eye. This term is applied, in botany, to the *anther*, when it is attached to the filament by its back. See *Anther*.

ADOLESCENCE (*adolesco*, to grow). The period of life in which the body has acquired its utmost development; commencing at puberty, and terminating, in the male, about the twenty-fifth, and in the female, in the twenty-first year.

ADOPTER, or **ADAPTER**. A vessel with two necks placed between a retort

and a receiver, and serving to measure the length of the neck of the former.

ADRAGANT (a corruption of *traga-canth*). A gum obtained from several species of *Astragalus*. It consists, in great measure, of a scaly substance, called *adragantine*.

ADULT (*adolesco*, to grow). That which has reached the period when the body has acquired its full development. This extends, in the male, from the twenty-fifth to the fiftieth year; in the female, from the twenty-first to the forty-fifth.

ADULTERATION (*adultero*, to adulterate). The mixing up noxious or inert ingredients with articles of food or medicine; the debasing any product of manufacture, especially chemical, by the introduction of cheap materials.

ADUSTION (*aduro*, to burn). The action of heat, as applied to the body.

AD-UTERUM. The analogue in birds of the Fallopian tubes, or of the Cornua in the Mammalia.

ADVENTITIOUS (*advenio*, to come to). Accidental, casual, that which is not normal; that which comes from some other person or thing; a term applied to false membranes; or opposed to the term *hereditary*.

ADYNAMIA (α , priv., *δύναμις*, power). The defect of power.

ÆDOIA (*αἰδοία*, pudenda, from *αἰδώς*, pudor). The pudenda. Hence,

1. *Ædo-ptosis* (*πτῶσις*, lapsus). Pro-lapsus of one or more of the pudenda. Sauvages and Sagar apply the term to the meatus urinarius, as well as to the uterus.

2. *Ædo-psophia* (*ψόφος*, a noise). Flatus from the urethra, or per vaginam.

ÆGAGROPILUS (*αἴξ*, a goat, *ἄγριος*, wild, *πίλος*, a ball of hair). A hair-ball; a concretion sometimes found in the intestines of the *Ruminantia*, &c. See *Bezoar*.

ÆGILOPS (*αἴξ*, a goat, *ὤψ*, the eye). *Anchilops*. A sore just under the inner angle of the eye, so called from the supposition that goats were subject to it.

ÆGOBRONCHOPHONY. The bleating and bronchial voice, the principal symptom in pleuropneumonia. See *Auscultation*.

ÆGOPHONY (*αἴξ*, a goat, *φωνή*, a voice). A peculiar sound of the voice, resembling the bleating of a goat. See *Auscultation*.

ÆOLIPILE (*Æoli pila*, Æolus' ball). A hollow metal ball with a slender pipe

for the purpose of converting water into steam.

AER (*ἀήρ*, *ἀέρος*, air). This prefix denotes the presence of air or gas in the following terms:—

1. *Æerate*. To impregnate with carbonic acid gas, or fixed air, as in *ærated* or gas waters. The process is termed *æration*.

2. *Ærial Acid*. The name given by Bergmann to Carbonic Acid, from an idea that it entered into the composition of atmospheric air.

3. *Æri-form* (*forma*, likeness). Air-like; a term applied to gaseous fluids, from the resemblance to common air.

4. *Æro-lite* (*λίθος*, a stone). Air-stone; meteoric stone; a mineral substance which falls through the air.

5. *Æro-meter* (*μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument constructed by Dr. M. Hall for ascertaining the changes in the temperature of the atmosphere; in the barometrical pressure; in the external and internal heights of the fluid in the pneumatic trough; and when this trough contains water, for the elevation and precipitation of aqueous vapour.

6. *Æro-phobia* (*φοβέω*, to fear). The dread of air; a symptom of *hydrophobia*.

7. *Æro-scropy* (*σκοπέω*, to investigate). The investigation of the air.

8. *Æro-station*. The art of raising heavy bodies into the atmosphere, by the buoyancy of heated air, or gases of small specific gravity, enclosed in a balloon.

ÆRO'SUS LAPIS (*æs*, copper). The name given by Pliny to the *lapis calamianaris*, from the notion of its being a copper ore.

ÆRU'GO (*æs*, copper). Verdigris; an impure sub-acetate of copper, formed by placing plates of the metal in contact with the fermenting marc of the grape, or with cloth dipped in vinegar. See *Verdigris*.

ÆS CORINTHIUM. A kind of brass produced, as it is said, by an accidental mixture of metals at the burning of Corinth; it appears, however, from Pliny to have been in use at Corinth long before the burning of that city.

ÆS USTUM. Burnt copper; a preparation consisting of equal parts of copper and rough brimstone, laid in strata, with a small quantity of common salt sprinkled on each layer, and exposed to the fire till the brimstone is burned out. It has been called *æs Veneris*, *æs cremantum*, *cinis æris*, *crocus Veneris*, &c.

ÆSCULINE. An alkaloïd lately dis-

covered in the bark of the *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, or Horse Chestnut; supposed to be febrifuge.

ÆSTHESIA (αἴσθησις, sensibility, from αἰσθάνομαι, to perceive). Perception; feeling; sensibility.

1. *Dys-æsthesia*. Defective perception; a morbid state of the corporeal senses generally.

2. *An-æsthesia*. Absence of the sense of touch. The former term is extended to all the senses; the present is limited to a single sense!

3. *Æstheterium*. The sensorium.

ÆSTIVATION (æstivus, belonging to summer). *Præfloration*. A term used in botany, to express the manner in which the parts of a flower are arranged with respect to each other, before their expansion. Compare *Vernation*.

ÆSTUS VOLATICUS (æstus, heat, volo, to fly). A term applied to transient heats, or erythema of the face.

ÆTAS. Age; a term including the several states of life, as infancy, youth, old age, &c. The best Roman writers expressed these periods in the following terms:—

1. *Ætas firmata*. The prime or full strength of age; the age of thirty.

2. *Ætas constans*. The steady age; the age of forty.

3. *Ætas matura*. The age of maturity, or prudence; the age of fifty.

4. *Ætas protracta*. Advanced age.

5. *Ætas ingravescens*. The burthen-some age; the weight of years.

6. *Ætas decrepita*. Decrepit age, as relates to the countenance and state of old age.

7. *Ætas affecta*. The state of total decay in the human frame.

8. *Ætas exacta, vel precipitata*. The decline of age; the end of life.

9. *Ætas extrema*. The approaching end of life.

ÆTHER (αἰθήρ, ether). A highly volatile and inflammable fluid, produced by the action of acids on alcohol.

1. *Æther Hoffmanni*. Hoffman's anodyne solution, or the *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus*. L.

2. *Æther sulphuricus rectificatus*. L. Rectified ether. This is the ethereal liquor sold under the names of *Æther*, and *Sulphuric* or *Vitriolic Ether*.

3. *Æther nitrosus*. Nitrous ether, or the *Naphtha Nitri*.

4. *Æther sulphuricus*. L. Sulphuric or Vitriolic ether, or *Naphtha Vitrioli*.

ÆTHIOPS (αἴθω, to burn, ὄψ, the

eye). The name of a medicine, so called from its black appearance, resembling that of the *Æthiops*.

1. *Æthiops mineral*. The black sulphuret of mercury, or the *Hydrargyri sulphuretum cum sulphure*. L. As an anthelmintic, it has received the name of *poudre vermifuge mercurielle*.

2. *Æthiops per se*. The name given by Boerhaave to the grey oxide formed by long agitation of mercury in a bottle half full of air.

3. *Æthiops vegetabilis*. A name given to a species of charcoal, prepared by burning the fucus vesiculosus in the open air, and reducing it to a black powder.

4. *Æthiops antimonialis*. A term applied in Germany to a compound of the *hydrargyri sulphuretum cum sulphure* with sulphuret of antimony.

5. *Æthiops Martialis*. An old name for the deutoxide of iron.

ÆTHOGEN (αἴθων, brilliant, γείνομαι, to become). A compound of boron and nitrogen, lately discovered by Mr. Balmain. It gives a brilliant phosphorescent light when heated before the blowpipe.

ÆTHRIOSCOPE (αἰθρία, serene weather, σκοπέω, to examine). An instrument invented by Sir John Leslie for indicating the power of the clouds in preventing radiation. It consists of the differential thermometer, having one of the balls excluded from the light, and the other placed in a polished metallic cup. Exposed to a clear part of the sky, the heat radiated from it escapes rapidly, and the temperature falls; exposed to a cloud, the radiated heat is restored, and there is no reduction of temperature.

ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM. Lesser Hemlock, or Fool's Parsley; a plant of the order *Umbellifera*, possessing poisonous properties. It yields an alkaloid, called *cynapia*.

ÆTIOLGY (αἰτία, a cause, λόγος, a treatise). The doctrine of the causes of disease.

ÆTITES LAPIS (ἀετός, an eagle). Eagle-stone, a variety of iron ore; so called from the belief that it was found in the nest of the eagle, where it was supposed to prevent the eggs from becoming rotten.

AFFINITY (*affinitas*, relationship). That kind of attraction by which different classes of bodies combine to form new bodies, as in the case of an acid with an alkali, forming a salt. The term was introduced from the idea that chemical attraction takes place between those

substances only which resemble each other.

1. *Single affinity* is the power by which two elementary bodies combine.

2. *Elective affinity* denotes the preference which one body manifests in combining with another, rather than with a third, a fourth, &c.

3. *Double elective affinity* occurs when two compounds decompose each other, and two new compounds are formed, by an exchange of elements. This is also called *double decomposition*, or *complex affinity*.

4. *Quiescent affinity* is that which tends to maintain the elements of a compound in their present state, preventing decomposition. This, and the following term, were introduced by Kirwan.

5. *Divellent affinity* is that which tends to arrange the particles of a compound in a new form, producing decomposition. In mixing different compounds, if the sum total of the *divellent* be more powerful than that of the *quiescent* affinities, decomposition takes place.

6. *Disposing affinity* is that which promotes the tendency of bodies to combine in a particular way, by presenting to them a third substance which exerts a strong attraction to the compound they form; when the combination has been effected, the third substance may be withdrawn. Some writers call this tendency to unite, the *affinity of intermedium*. Berthollet styles it *reciprocal affinity*.

7. Berthollet distinguishes affinity into *elementary*, when it takes place between the elementary parts of bodies; and *resulting*, when it is a compound only, and would not take place with the elements of that compound.

AFFLATUS (*afflo*, to blow to). A blast, vapour, or blight. A species of erysipelas, which attacks persons suddenly.

AFFLUXUS (*affluo*, to flow to). *Forma specifica*. Names given in former times to a supposed reciprocal influence of terrestrial bodies; it was compared to the effect of a magnet on iron, and of amber on chaff.

AFFUSION (*affundo*, to pour upon). Generally, the pouring of water over the surface of the body, the head, &c. There are different kinds of affusions, as,

1. *Lotions*, which consist in washing a part of the body with a sponge or rag soaked in a liquid.

2. *Aspersions*, which consist in throwing a liquid, drop by drop, like rain, upon the body.

3. *Shower baths*, which consist in throwing a column of water with more or less violence upon the surface of the body. When water is thrown from a considerable height, this kind of affusion is termed by the French *douche*, or dash.

AFTER-BIRTH. A term applied to the placenta and the membranes of the ovum, from their being expelled after the delivery of the foetus.

AFTER-PAINS. A term applied to the contractions of the uterus which are continued for a certain length of time after delivery.

AGALACTIA (α , priv., γάλα, milk). The defect of milk after child-birth.

AGAMOUS (α , priv., γάμος, marriage). Sex-less; a term applied to the *cryptogamous* plants, from the notion that they possess no sexual characters.

AGARICUS. Agaric; the generic name of the mushroom family: Order, *Fungi*; Class, *Cryptogamia*.

Agaricus Quercus. Boletus ignarius; Agaric of the Oak, or Touchwood; a fungus formerly used for arresting external hæmorrhages.

AGARICUS MINERALIS. The *mountain milk* or *meal* of the Germans; one of the purest of the native carbonates of lime, found in clefts of rocks, &c. It is named from its resemblance to an agaric in texture and colour. Kirwan calls it *argillomurite*; Haüy, *talc pulverulent silicifere*; Brochant considers it as a variety of *meerschauum*; the Germans call it *bergmehl*, or mountain meal; and the Italians, *latte di luna*, or moon milk.

AGATE. A hard siliceous stone, used by lapidaries for engraving seals, cameos, and other objects of ornament. It is composed chiefly of quartz with various colouring matters.

AGA'VE CUBENSIS. A species of American aloe, the roots of which resemble the red sarsaparilla of the shops.

AGEDOITE. A name erroneously given by Robiquet to the juice of the liquorice root, which is, in fact, *asparagin*.

AGENNESIA (α , priv., γεννάω, to beget). Male sterility; inability to beget offspring. As applied to the *brain*, it denotes imperfect development and atrophy of that organ.

AGENT (*ago*, to act). A substance capable of producing chemical action.

AGES OF LIFE. The periods of human life characterised by the most remarkable processes of development, or by their completion, are the following:—

1. *The period of embryonic life.* During this period the processes of formation and growth are in their greatest activity. The organs which are forming present none of their functional phenomena, or only a gradual commencement of them.

2. *The period of immaturity.* This period extends from birth to puberty. It is marked by growth, by the development of the forms of the different parts of the body, and by the gradual perception and analysis, by the mind, of the different phenomena of the senses. The period of *childhood* comprises the first six years; that of *boyhood* extends to the fifteenth year.

3. *The period of maturity.* This period begins at puberty and ends at the period when the generative power is lost, which in woman occurs about the forty-fifth or fiftieth year. This period is distinguished into the ages of *youth*, and *manhood* or *womanhood*.

4. *The period of sterility.* This period extends from the cessation of the fruitful exercise of the generative function to extreme old age. Müller.

AGEUSTIA (α , priv., $\gamma\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, to taste). Defect or loss of taste; one of the *dysæsthesiæ* of Cullen.

AGGLUTINATION (*agglutino*, to glue). Adhesive union; the adhesion of parts by means of a coagulating substance. See *Adhesion*.

AGGREGATE (*aggregatus*, herded together). A body, or mass, made up of smaller bodies or masses. The smallest parts into which an aggregate can be divided without destroying its chemical properties are called *integrant parts*.

AGGREGATION (*aggrego*, to bring together). A form of attraction, commonly called that of *cohesion*, by which the particles of bodies are *aggregated* or retained in the state of a solid.

AGLIA ($\acute{\alpha}\gamma\lambda\acute{\iota}\eta$). A whitish speck of the cornea.

AGNI'NA MEMBRANA (*agninus*, from *agnus*, a lamb, *membrana*, a membrane). The name given by Aëtius to one of the membranes of the fœtus, from its tenderness.

AGNUS CASTUS. The chaste tree, a species of *Vitex*, formerly celebrated as an antaphrodisiac. This name has been given to *Castor oil*, or the oil of the *Ricinus communis*, from its effects upon the body and mind.

AGOMPHI'ASIS (α , priv., $\gamma\acute{o}\mu\phi\omicron\varsigma$, a nail). *Agomphosis*. Looseness of the

teeth; a condition, the reverse of gomphosis.

AGRIA ($\acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$, wild). The name under which Celsus notices the *Lichen ferus*, or wild Lichen, as applied to it by the Greeks, from the *violence* with which it rages.

AGRIPPA ($\acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\alpha$, capture, $\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, a foot). A child born with the *feet foremost*. Hence the name of some celebrated Romans.

AGRYPNIA ($\acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\alpha$, a capture, $\upsilon\pi\nu\omicron\varsigma$, sleep). Watchfulness; want of sleep.

AGRYPNOCOMA ($\acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\upsilon\pi\nu\acute{\iota}\alpha$, sleeplessness, $\kappa\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, drowsiness). A lethargic state without actual sleep.

AGUE. Intermittent fever. This term appears to be derived from a Gothic word denoting *trembling* or *shuddering*.

AGUE CAKE. Enlargement of the spleen, induced by ague.

AGUE DROP. A solution of the Arsenite of Potassa, or the *Liquor Arsenicalis* of the Pharmacopœia.

AGYRTA ($\acute{\alpha}\gamma\upsilon\rho\iota\varsigma$, a crowd of people). Formerly a mountebank; a person who collected a crowd about him; a quack.

AIR ($\acute{\alpha}\eta\rho$, aër). In popular language, this term denotes the *atmosphere*, or the gaseous fluid which surrounds the earth. It consists, *when pure*, of 20 oxygen and 80 nitrogen: it contains, however, carbonic acid, varying from 3 to 8 parts in 10,000 by weight. The term is also generally used to denote a *gas*, or a permanently elastic or *aëriform* fluid.

1. *Rarefied air* is that which is expanded, or less dense than usual.

2. *Condensed air* is that which is rendered more dense than usual by pressure.

3. *Inflammable air*, formerly called phlogiston, or phlogisticated air, is a term applied to hydrogen gas, owing to its inflammable property.

4. *Vital air*, formerly called dephlogisticated air, empyreal air, &c., is a term applied to oxygen gas, from its being indispensable to the maintenance of life.

5. *Fixed air*, formerly called mephitic air, is a term for carbonic acid, from its being found to exist in limestone, from which it may be expelled by heat.

6. *Nitrous air* is a term for nitric oxide, or the deutoxide of nitrogen.

7. *Dephlogisticated nitrous air* is a term for nitrous oxide, or the protoxide of nitrogen.

8. *Alkaline air* is a term applied to Ammonia, the volatile alkali.

AIX LA CHAPELLE. A town in the south of France, celebrated for its sulphurous waters.

AL. The Arabic article signifying *the*, prefixed to many terms formerly in use, as *al-chemistry*, *al-kahest*, *al-cohol*, &c.

ALA. A wing. The name of each lateral petal of a papilionaceous corolla.

1. *Ala*, or *pavilion*. The upper and cartilaginous part of the ear.

2. *Alæ majores*. Literally, *larger wings*; another term for the labia externa of the pudenda.

3. *Alæ minores*. Literally, *lesser wings*; a name applied to the two small folds formed by the nymphæ.

4. *Alæ nasi*. The lateral or moveable cartilaginous parts of the nose.

5. *Alæ vesperilionum*. Literally, *bats' wings*; the broad ligaments situated between the uterus and the Fallopian tubes.

6. *Alæ vomeris*. Two laminae constituting the sphenoidal edge of the vomer.

ALABASTER (ἀλάβαστρον; derivation remote). A stone usually white, and soft enough to be scratched by iron. There are two kinds of it:—

1. *Gypseous alabaster*. This is a natural semi-crystalline *sulphate* of lime, forming a compact gypsum of common occurrence; it presents various colours, and is employed for making statues, vases, &c.

2. *Carbonaceous alabaster*. This is a *carbonate* of lime, deposited by the dripping of water in stalactitic caves, and frequently found as a yellowish-white deposit in certain fountains. The oriental alabaster is of this kind.

ALANTINE. A starch-like powder, obtained from the *Angelica Archangelica*.

ALARIS (*ala*, a wing). Pterygoid or wing-like; as applied to the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone, to a ligament within the knee-joint, and to the inner vein of the bend of the arm.

ALBICANTIA CORPORA (*albico*, to become white). Two white bodies of the cerebrum. See *Corpus*.

ALBINISM. A state in which the skin is of an uniform dull milky white colour, the hair resembles bleached flax or silk, the iris is pink, and the retina and choroid, seen through the pupil, present another shade of the same colour; the sight is weak, and strongest in the dark. There is the *Ethiopian* variety, found among negroes; and the *European*, found among Europeans and other white nations. See *Leucopathia*.

ALBINOES (*albus*, white). Persons in whom the skin, hair, and iris are light, and the pigmentum of the eye wanting. The term Albino is derived from the Portuguese, by whom it was applied to individuals found on the coast of Africa, who resembled the negroes in every respect except in their colour.

ALBITE. *Soda Felspar*. A silicate of alumina, resembling felspar in its properties, with the substitution of soda for potash.

ALBUGINEA (*albus*, white). Whitish. The word *tunica* being understood, we have the following terms:—

1. *Albuginea oculi*. The fibrous membrane situated immediately under the conjunctiva, formed by the expansion of the tendons of the four recti muscles. From the brilliancy of its whiteness, it has given rise to the popular expression of *white of the eye*.

2. *Albuginea testis*. A thick fibrous membrane of a white appearance, forming the proper tunic of the testis.

ALBUGO (*albus*, white). *Leucoma*. The white opacity of the cornea.

ALBUM GRÆCUM. *Stercus canis*. The white and solid excrement of dogs which subsist chiefly on bones; it consists, for the most part, of the earth of bones or lime, in combination with phosphoric acid. It was formerly used in medicine; it is now sometimes used to soften leather in the process of dressing it after the depilatory action of lime.

ALBUMEN (*albus*, white). Albumen is of two kinds, animal and vegetable.

1. *Animal Albumen* exists in two forms; the liquid, and the solid. In the *liquid* state, it is a thick glairy fluid, constituting the principal part of the white of egg. In the *solid* state, it is contained in several of the textures of the body, as the cellular membrane, the skin, glands, and vessels. A substance slightly differing from albumen has been obtained from the serum of chyle, and termed by Dr. Prout, *incipient albumen*.

2. *Vegetable Albumen* closely resembles animal albumen, and appears to be an ingredient of emulsive seeds generally, and to exist in the sap of many plants. It has been found in wheat, rye, barley, peas, and beans.

ALBURNUM (*albus*, white). The external, last formed, and *whiter* portion of the wood of exogenous trees. From its being the channel of the ascending sap, it is commonly called *sap-wood*. Compare *Duramen*.

ALCARGEN. Another name for *cacodylic acid*. It is found by leaving cacodyl and its oxide under water to the slow action of the air.

ALCARRAZAS. A species of porous pottery made in Spain, for the purpose of cooling water by its transudation and copious evaporation from the sides of the vessel.

ALCARSIN, *Liquor of Cadet.* A liquid obtained by the dry distillation of equal weights of acetate of potash and arsenious acid. It is remarkable for its insupportable odour and spontaneous inflammability in air. See *Cacodyl*.

ALCHEMILLA. A genus of plants, so named from their pretended *alchemical* properties. A decoction of *A. vulgaris* has been reputed by Hoffman to restore the faded beauty of ladies to their earliest freshness. *A. arvensis* is the Lady's Mantle, Parsley Breakstone, or Parsley Piert (*perce pierre?*), so named from its supposed efficacy in stone. Order, *Sanguisorbeæ*.

ALCHEMY (*al*, Arab., *chimia?* chemistry). The fanciful search of the *Alchemists* or *Adepts* after the

1. *Lapis Philosophorum*, or philosopher's stone, by which the baser were to be transmuted into the precious metals; and the

2. *Elixir vitæ*, or essence of life, by which human life was to be indefinitely prolonged.

ALCOHOL (an alchemical term for the essence of bodies, separated by sublimation from the impure particles). Ardent spirit of wine. A term applied to the pure spirit obtained by distillation from all liquids which have undergone vinous fermentation. When diluted with an equal weight of water, it is termed *Proof Spirit*, or *Spiritus tenuis* of the Pharmacopœia. The first product of distillation is technically called *low wine*, and is again subjected to distillation. The latter portions of what comes over are called *feints*, and are reserved for a further process in the wash-still. The second product is termed *raw spirit*, and when again distilled is called *rectified spirit*. The strongest alcohol which can be procured is termed *absolute alcohol*, to denote its entire freedom from water.

Alcohol. L. D. Rectified spirit distilled from the subcarbonate of potassa dried.

1. *Alcohol Ammoniatum.* A combination of alcohol and ammonia, pre-

pared by passing ammoniacal gas into alcohol, which must be kept cool.

2. *Alcoholates.* Official medicines, differing from alcoholic tinctures; first, in the menstruum containing the volatile principles of medicinal substances; and, secondly, in their mode of preparation, which consists in impregnating the alcohol with medicinal principles, first by maceration, and then by distillation.

3. *Alcoates.* Compounds of salts with alcohol, similar to hydrates, discovered by Mr. Graham.

4. *Alcoholometer* (μέτρον, a measure). *Ænometer.* An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of spirit contained in any vinous liquid.

ALCOHOL OF SULPHUR. The name given to the *bisulphuret of carbon* by Lampadius, who regarded it as a compound of sulphur and hydrogen. See *Carbon*.

ALDEHYDE. A newly discovered colourless liquid, one of the products of the oxidation of alcohol. Its name is derived from the first syllables of the words *alcohol* and *dehydrogenatus*. Aldehyde is, in fact, alcohol *minus* hydrogen.

1. *Aldehydic or Acetous Acid* is prepared from aldehyde, and may be regarded as acetic acid deprived of an equivalent of water.

2. *Resin of Aldehyde* is a product of the decomposition of aldehyde by alkalis, with the assistance of air.

ALE. The fermented infusion of pale malted barley, usually combined with infusion of hops. See *Beer*.

ALEMBIC (*Arabic*). A chemical vessel, of glass or metal, formerly used in distillation, but now generally superseded by the retort. It consists of a *body*, cucurbit, matrass, or boiler; a *head*, or capital, fitted to the body by grinding, or lute; and a *tube*, which conducts the distilled liquid into a *receiver*. Compare *Retort*.

ALEMBROTH SALT (a Chaldee term, signifying the *key of art*). The *Salt of Wisdom* of the Alchemists. The name formerly given to the crystals which separate from a solution of corrosive muriate of mercury and muriate of ammonia in water. It is a compound of bichloride of mercury and sal ammoniac, from which the old white precipitate of mercury is made.

ALEXIPHARMICS (ἀλέξω, to repel, φάρμακον, poison). *Alexiteria.* Antidotes to poisons.

ALGÆ (*alga*, a sea-weed). *Algacæ*. The Sea-weed tribe of Cellular or Cryptogamic plants. Leafless, flowerless plants, without any distinct axis of vegetation, growing in water. *Reproductive matter*, either absent or contained in the joints of the filaments, or deposited in peculiar thecæ formed in the substance of the frond. *Sporules* without any proper integument.

ALGAROTH, POWDER OF. A compound of oxide and chloride of antimony, so called after a physician of Verona. It is a precipitate, formed by pouring the sesqui-chloride of antimony into water.

ALGÉDO (ἄλγος, pain). Inflammation of the neck of the bladder, occurring in gonorrhœa; a term seldom used.

ALGOR (*algeo*, to be cold). A sudden chilliness or rigour. *Sauvages*.

ALICA (*alo*, to nourish). A kind of wheat; pottage, or drink made of corn, as frumenty, barley-broth, &c. *Celsus*.

ALIENATIO (*alieno*, to estrange). Mental derangement.

ALIFORMIS (*ala*, a wing, *forma*, likeness). Pterygoid, or wing-like; as applied to processes of the sphenoid bone. See *Alaris*.

ALIMENT (*alimentum*, food). Substances which nourish the body. According to Hippocrates, there are different kinds of food, and but one kind of nutriment or aliment; with him, the term aliment denoted the product of digestion.

ALIMENTARY CANAL. The entire passage through which the aliment or food passes. It is a musculo-membranous tube, extending from the mouth to the anus.

ALIZARINE (*alizari*, madder). The red colouring matter of madder. The roots of the *Rubia Tinctorum*, which yield this substance, are sold in the south of France, under the name of *alizari*: a powder is prepared from it, called *garance*.

ALKAHEST. The pretended universal solvent, or menstruum of the ancient chemists. But, if it dissolve all substances, in what vessels can it be contained?

ALKALI (Arab. *al*, the, *kali*, the name of a particular plant, and an old name for *potash*). A substance which unites with acids in definite proportions, and changes vegetable blues to green. It is of three kinds:—

1. The *Vegetable*, or Potash,
2. The *Mineral*, or Soda,
3. The *Animal*, or Ammonia, or volatile alkali, being raised by distillation from hartshorn, &c.

or fixed alkalies, being left in the ashes of inland and marine plants respectively.

1. *Alkali Prussian*. *Phlogisticated alkali*. A name formerly given to a fixed alkali, when ignited with some animal substance, and lixiviated. It is found to be in a great measure saturated with Prussic acid.

2. *Alkalescent*. A term applied to substances in which alkaline (ammoniacal) properties are becoming developed. The term is generally applied to the urine.

3. *Alkalimeter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of alkali in given substances by the quantity of dilute sulphuric acid of a known strength which a certain weight of them can neutralize.

4. *Alkalina*. A class of substances described by Cullen as comprehending the substances otherwise called *antacida*.

5. *Alkaline air*. The term by which Priestly first described ammonia or ammoniacal gas: the volatile alkali.

6. *Alkaline earths*. Substances which possess alkaline properties; such are magnesia, lime, baryta, and strontia.

7. *Alkalinity*. The property of an alkali, that of turning vegetable blues into green.

8. *Alkalization*. The impregnation of any substance with an alkali.

9. *Alkaloids* (*alkali* and εἶδος, likeness). Vegetable Alkalies and Bases. These are substances having some of the properties of alkalies, the discovery of which may be dated from 1816.

ALKANA. The name of the root and leaves of the *Lausonia inermis*, a plant employed in the East for dyeing the nails, teeth, hair, garments, &c. See *Henné*.

ALKANET. The name of the *Anchusa Tinctoria*, a species of Bugloss, the root of which yields a red colouring matter.

ALKEKENGE. Winter Cherry; the fruit of the *Physalis Alkekengi*, used in nephritis, dysuria, ascites, &c.

ALLANITE. The name of a mineral containing *cerium*, found in Greenland, and named in honour of Mr. Allan, who first distinguished it as a species.

ALLANTOIS (ἄλλας, a sausage, εἶδος, likeness). *Allantoïdes membrana*.

1. A thin transparent membrane, situated between the amnion and the chorion.
2. A vesicle or sac projecting at the lower end of the alimentary canal, in the embryo.

1. *Allantoic Acid*. A compound described by Vauquelin under the name of *amniotic acid*, and said to exist in the liquor amnii of the cow. It was found by Dzondi to be present solely in the liquor of the allantois, and to be in fact the urine of the fœtus.

2. *Allantoin*. A crystalline substance found in the allantoic fluid of the cow, and produced artificially by boiling uric acid with the pure-coloured oxide, or peroxide, of lead.

ALLIGATION (*alligo*, to bind). An arithmetical formula for ascertaining the proportion of constituents in a mixture, when they have undergone no change of volume by chemical action. When alcoholic liquors are mixed with water, there is a condensation of bulk, which renders this arithmetical rule inapplicable. The same thing occurs, to a certain extent, in the union of metals by fusion.

ALLIUM (*oleo*, to stink). A genus of plants of the order *Asphodeleæ*, containing an acrid principle.

1. *Allii Radix*. Garlic bulb; the bulb of the *Allium sativum*.

2. *Allii Cepæ Bulbus*. Onion bulb; the bulb of the *Allium cepa*.

3. *Allium Porrum*. The Leek.

ALLOPATHIA (ἄλλος, other, πάθος, disease). *Heteropathia*. The art of curing, founded on *differences*, by which one morbid state is removed by inducing a different one. See *Homœopathy*.

ALLOXAN. The *erythric acid* of Brugnatelli, discovered in the decomposition of uric acid. *Alloxanic acid* is produced by the metamorphosis of alloxan by caustic alkalis.

Alloxantin. A crystalline substance observed by Dr. Prout among the products of the decomposition of uric acid by nitric acid.

ALLOY. A term applied to a combination of metals by fusion, except when mercury is one of them, in which case the compound is called an *amalgam*.

ALLSPICE. Pimento berries, or Jamaica pepper; the fruit of the *Eugenia Pimenta*, a Myrtaceae plant.

ALLUVIUM (*alluo*, to wash near to). The soil which is formed by the destruction of mountains, when their particles are washed down and deposited by torrents of water.

ALMOND OIL. A bland fixed oil, obtained usually from bitter almonds by the action of a hydraulic press, either in the cold or by means of hot iron plates.

ALMONDS. *Amygdalæ*. This term is applied, popularly, to the exterior glands of the neck and to the tonsils.

ALOE. A genus of plants of the order *Asphodeleæ*; characterized by an intensely bitter taste.

1. *Aloës Spicata Extractum*. L. Aloes; an extract prepared from the Aloe Spicata, or Socotrine Aloe. In this species the bitter taste is accompanied by an aromatic flavour.

2. *Aloe Hepatica; Extractum*. E. D. Barbados Aloe; an extract prepared from the Aloe Hepatica, formerly *Barbadosensis*; of a much stronger and less pleasant odour than the preceding.

3. *Fetid or Caballine Aloes*. A very impure variety, having the appearance of bitumen, and used chiefly for horse medicine, as one of its names imports.

4. *Red Aloes*. A variety supposed to be a natural exudation from the Aloe Spicata, which has concreted in the sun.

5. *Mocha Aloes*. Probably only a variety of that known in commerce as the Socotrine Aloes. Little is known of it.

6. *Indian and Mozambique Aloes*. A very impure variety, apparently of an intermediate quality between the Hepatic and the Caballine.

ALOES WOOD (*Lignum Aloës*). A fragrant resinous substance, obtained from the *Aquilaria ovata*, and *A. agallochum*.

ALOETIC ACID. The precipitate procured by heating nitric acid on aloes.

ALOETICS. Medicines in which aloes are the principal ingredient.

ALOPE'CIA (ἀλώπηξ, a fox). *Fluxus capillorum; areæ; calvities*. Baldness, or the falling off of the hair.

ALPHAORCEIN. Dr. Kane finds the orcein of archil to be often a mixture of two substances, differing in their proportion with the age of the archil, which he names *alpha-orcein* and *beta-orcein*; the latter is produced by the oxidation of the former, and is the orcein of Robiquet and other chemists.

ALPHITA (plural of ἄλφιτρον, farina). Barley meal; barley meal fried.

ALPHONSIN. An instrument for extracting balls, invented by Alphonso Ferrier, of Naples.

ALPHOS (ἄλφος, white). A Greek synonym for the *Lepra alphioides*, or White Lepra. *Celsus*.

ALTERANTIA NERVINA. A class of substances, as spirituous liquors and narcotics, which produce material changes in the brain, attended by disturbance of the intellectual functions.

ALTERATIVES (*altero*, to change). Remedies which very gradually re-establish the healthy habit, functions, secretions, &c.

ALTHÆA OFFICINALIS. Common Marsh Mallow; a plant of the order *Malvaceæ*, abounding in mucilage. From the root are prepared an alkaloid called *althea*, and a demulcent lozenge, employed on the continent under the name of *pâte de guimauve*.

ALTHIONIC ACID. An acid found in the residue of the preparation of olefiant gas by means of alcohol and sulphuric acid. The name is derived from the words *alcohol* and *ethionic*.

ALUDEL. A pear-shaped vessel used by the earlier chemists, resembling the head of an alembic, with the exception of the beak, &c. A series of these vessels, joined together, is used for distilling mercury in Spain.

ALUMEN. *Sulphas Aluminæ et Potassæ.* Alum; a double, or sometimes a triple salt, consisting of sulphuric acid and alumina, with potass or ammonia, or frequently both of them. The alumen of the Pharmacopœias is prepared from schistose clays; in Italy, this salt is procured from *alum stone*, a mineral substance occurring in most volcanic districts.

1. *Alumen rupeum.* Roche or rock alum. A variety of alum brought from Roccha, formerly called Edessa, in Syria. That which is sold under this name is common English alum, artificially coloured.

2. *Alumen Romanum.* Roman alum; the purest variety of alum, containing no ammonia in its composition.

3. *Ammoniacal alum* is a double salt, consisting of the sulphates of ammonia and of alumina.

4. *Iron alum, Manganese alum, and Chrome alum,* are salts of alumina, to which the generic term alum is applied, the species being distinguished by the name of the metallic peroxide which each contains.

5. *Alumen exsiccatum, vel ustum.* Dried alum; the pharmacopœial name of alum when it has undergone watery fusion, and parted with all its water of crystallization, by the action of heat.

6. *Alum curd of Riverius.* Albumen

aluminosum. A coagulum formed by briskly agitating a drachm of alum with the white of an egg.

7. *Alum whey.* Serum aluminosum. A whey made by boiling two drachms of alum with a pint of milk, and then straining.

8. *Alum water.* A solution of alum in water, used by painters in water colours.

9. *Alum ointment.* Common turpentine, lard, and powdered alum.

10. *Boerhaave's astringent powder for the ague* consisted of alum and nutmeg, with the addition of Armenian bole.

ALUMINA. *Aluminous earth.* One of the primitive earths, which, from constituting the plastic principle of all clays, loams, and boles, was called *argil*, or *argillaceous earth*; but now, as being obtained in its greatest purity from alum, is called *alumina*, or the sesqui-oxide of aluminium. It occurs nearly in a pure state in the *sapphire* and the *ruby*.

1. *Aluminate.* The name by which mineralogists designate the hydrated subsulphate of alumina.

2. *Aluminium.* The metallic base of alumina. It is obtained from its chloride by the action of potassium.

3. *Petra aluminaris.* Sulphuretted clay; the purest of all aluminous ores, and as hard as indurated clay; hence its name, *alum rock*.

ALVEARIUM (*alveare*, a bee-hive). The meatus auditorius externus, or auditory canal of the ear.

ALVEOLI (dim. of *alvei*, channels). The alveolar processes, or the sockets of the teeth. Hence the term *alveolar*, as applied to the arteries and veins of the sockets of the teeth.

Alveolar structure. A term applied by Hewson to minute superficial cavities found in the mucous membrane of the stomach, œsophagus, and small intestine, and which he compared to the cells of honeycomb. They are distinct from the follicles.

ALVEUS COMMUNIS. The name given by Scarpa to the common duct or communication of the ampullæ of the semicircular canals of the ear.

ALVUS (ab *alluendo*, quâ sordes alluntur). The belly; the intestines; also the intestinal evacuation.

1. *Alviduca.* Medicines which promote evacuation of the contents of the intestines.

2. *Alvifluxus.* Diarrhœa; a flux or discharge of the contents of the intestines.

3. *Alvine Concretions*. Calculi formed in the stomach or intestines. See *Bezoar*.

4. *Alvus coacta*. Literally, hard-bound belly; the state of costiveness.—*Celsus*.

ALYSMUS (ἀλυσμός, restlessness, from ἀλύω, to be vexed). A term used by Hippocrates to denote anxiety, or restlessness chiefly affecting the præcordia, with lowness of spirits, &c.

ALYSSUM. *Alyssa Plantago*. The Madwort Plantain; a specific in America for the bite of the rattle-snake; and a popular remedy for canine madness, especially in the North of Europe.

AMADOU. Agaric; a spongy inflammable substance, prepared from the dried plant of the *Boletus Igniarius*, found on old ash and other trees. It is used for stopping hæmorrhages, &c.

AMALGAM (ἄμα, together, γαμέω, to marry). A mixture of mercury with some other metal. See *Alloy*.

Amalgamation. The process of mixing mercury with some other metal. It is extensively used in separating silver and gold from some other ores, and is founded on the property which mercury has to dissolve these metals out of the minerals with which they are associated.

AMANITA MUSCARIA. Fly Amanita; a plant of the order *Fungi*, containing a poisonous principle, which has been called *amanitine*.

AMA'RA (sc. medicamenta; from *amarus*, bitter). Bitters; medicines with a bitter flavour, and tonic property, as camomile, gentian, &c.

AMARYTHRIN. *Erythrin bitter* of Heeren. A bitter extractive matter, obtained by dissolving erythrin in hot water, and exposing it some days to the action of air.

AMATORI (*amo*, to love). Pathetic, or the superior obliqui muscles of the eye; so named from the expression which they impart.

AMAURO'SIS (ἀμαυρός, obscure). *Caligo oculatorum*. Blindness; drop serene; loss of sight from an affection of the retina, the optic nerve, or the brain. This term was employed by Hippocrates merely in the sense of obscurity or dimness; by later writers it was used as the name of the particular disease.

AMBE (ἄμβη, the edge of a rock). An old machine for reducing dislocations of the shoulder.

AMBER. *Succinum*. A yellowish, translucent, inflammable substance, which is found in beds of wood-coal, and appears to be the altered resin of trees;

by Berzelius it was considered as a concretioned balsam.

1. *Acid of Amber*, or *Succinic Acid*, is obtained from amber by dry distillation. It is a delicate re-agent for separating red oxide of iron from compound metallic solutions.

2. *Amber Camphor*. A yellow light sublimate, obtained by the destructive distillation of amber in a retort or alembic. By Vogel it was termed *volatile resin of amber*.

AMBERGRIS (*ambre-gris*, Fr.). A sebaceous substance found floating on the sea in warm climates, supposed to be a concretion formed in the intestinal canal of the *Physeter Macrocephalus*, or Spermaceti whale. The Japanese call it *whale's dung*.

AMBLO'SIS (ἀμβλόω, to cause abortion). Miscarriage. Hence the term *ambiotica*, as applied to medicines supposed to cause abortion.

AMBLYAPHIA (ἀμβλῆς, dull, ἀφή, touch). Insensibility of touch or general feeling.

AMBLYGONITE. A rare mineral—a phosphate of alumina and lithia.

AMBLYOPIA (ἀμβλῆς, dull, ὤψ, the eye). Incomplete or incipient amaurosis; or weakness of sight.

AMBON (ἀναβαίω, to ascend). The margin of the sockets in which the heads of the large bones are lodged.—*Celsus*.

AMBREIC ACID. A peculiar acid, obtained by digesting ambrein in nitric acid.

AMBREIN (*ambre*, Fr.). A substance analogous to cholesterine, forming the chief constituent of ambergris.

AMBULANCE (*ambulo*, to walk). A light caravan, furnished with surgeon's assistants and orderlies, for attending upon the wounded in the field of battle.

AMENORRHŒA (*a*, priv., μήν, a month, ῥέω, to flow). *Suppressio mensesum*. Obstruction, or morbid deficiency, of the menses or catamenia.

AMENTIA (*amens*, senseless). Imbecility of intellect.

AMENTUM. A catkin; a form of inflorescence, in which the flowers of a spike are destitute of calyx and corolla, the place of which is taken by bracts, and the whole inflorescence falls off in a single piece, either after flowering or the ripening of the fruit, as in the hazel, the willow, &c.

AMER (*bitter*). The bitter principle produced by digesting nitric acid on silk.

AMETHYST (*a*, priv., μεθύω, to be

intoxicated). A reddish violet-coloured gem; a variety of *Corundum*. Its name is derived from its reputed virtue of preventing intoxication: toppers were formerly in the habit of wearing it about their necks. It consists almost entirely of silica.

AMIANTHUS (*a*, priv., *μαίνω*, to pollute). *Mountain flax*. An incombustible mineral, consisting of very delicate and regular silky fibres. See *Asbestos*.

AMIDES. A series of saline compounds, in which the compound of nitrogen and hydrogen occurs, containing an atom less of hydrogen than ammonia. The name *amidogen* has been applied to their radical.

AMIDINE (*amidon*, starch). A substance intermediate between gum and starch, obtained by solution of the latter in water.

AMILENE. A liquid hydrocarbon, obtained by distilling hydrate of oxide of amyl repeatedly with anhydrous phosphoric acid.

AMMELIDE. A substance formed by boiling melamine in strong nitric acid, until the solution is complete.

AMMELINE. A substance generated by boiling melam in a solution of potassa; on adding acetic acid, the ammeline is thrown down as a white precipitate.

AMMI. The warm carminative fruit of several species of *Sison*: Order *Umbelliferæ*.

AMMONIA. *Ammoniacal Gas*. A transparent, colourless, pungent gas, formed by the union of nitrogen and hydrogen. By Priestley it was called *alkaline air*; it is frequently termed the *volatile alkali*, to distinguish it from the *fixed* alkalies, soda and potash. Its present name is derived from *sal ammoniac*, of which it constitutes the basis, and which received its title from being first prepared in the district of Ammonia in Libya.

1. *Liquor Ammoniacæ*. Liquid ammonia; the incorrect name of the concentrated solution of ammonia. One volume of water takes up about 750 times its bulk of the gas, forming a liquid possessed of similar properties, and termed *spirits of hartshorn*, from its being raised by distillation from that substance.

2. *Ammoniaco* —. A term prefixed to salts, in which ammonia has been added in sufficient quantity to combine with both the acid and the base.

3. *Ammoniuret*. A compound, con-

taining ammonia and a salifiable base, or other substance not acid.

4. *Ammoniacal Amalgam*. A substance formed by the action of galvanism on a salt of ammonia, in contact with a globule of mercury.

5. *Ammonium*. A term applied to a hypothetical compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. Berzelius considered it to be the metallic base of ammonia.

AMMONIACUM. Ammoniac, a gum-resin, which exudes from the surface of the *Dorema ammoniacum*, a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*. Two varieties occur in the market:—

1. *Guttæ Ammoniaci*, occurring in tears, which should be white, clear, and dry; and

2. *Lapis Ammoniaci*, occurring in lumps, very impure, and generally adulterated with common resin.

African Ammoniacum. A gum-resin, obtained from the *Ferula tingitana*. It resembles the Persian Ammoniacum of the shops in external appearance, but it differs in its odour when heated.

AMMONION (*ἄμμος*, sand). A collyrium, said to remove sand or gravel from the eyes.—*Aetius*.

AMMONITE. A fossil molluscous animal, allied to the genus *Nautilus*. From its resemblance to the horns of the statues of *Jupiter Ammon*, it is named *cornu ammonis*: from its coiled form, it is popularly called *snake-stone*. The term is frequently applied, in anatomy, to the *pes hippocampi* of the brain.

AMNE'SIA (*a*, priv., and *μνήσις*, memory). Forgetfulness; loss of memory.

AMNION (*ἄμνός*, a lamb). The internal membrane of the ovum, or that which immediately surrounds the *fœtus in utero*.

1. *Amnii liquor*. The fluid contained in the amnion.

2. *Amniotic Acid*. A weak acid discovered in the *liquor amnii* of the cow.

AMOMUM GRANA PARADISI. Grains of Paradise Amomum; a plant of the order *Scitamineæ*, the fruit of which is well known under the name of *Grains of Paradise*, or *Mellegetta Pepper*.

AMORPHOUS (*a*, priv., *μορφή*, form). Shapeless; irregular. A term applied to mineral and other substances, which occur in forms not easy to be defined; also to certain sediments found in the urine, in disease. See *Calculus*.

AMPELIC ACID. An acid obtained by Laurent from the oils of bituminous schist. The term *ampelin* has been also

applied to an oily matter prepared from the same substances.

AMPHI- (ἀμφί). A Greek preposition, signifying *about, on both sides, &c.*

1. *Amph-emerina* (ἡμέρα, a day). Another term for quotidian ague.

2. *Amph-arthritis* (ἄρθρωσις, articulation). A mixed kind of articulation, with obscure motion, partaking of both diarthrosis and synarthrosis; it is also called *continuous diarthrosis*. See *Articulation*.

3. *Amphi-bia* (βίος, life). The second class of the *Encephalata* or *Vertebrata*, comprising amphibious animals, which commence their larva state as fishes, and undergo various degrees of metamorphosis in advancing towards the condition of reptiles.

4. *Amphi-bole* (βῶλος, a mass). The name given by Haüy to the mineral hornblende; a silicate of lime and magnesia.

5. *Amphi-gen* (γεννάω, to produce). A name of the mineral leucite, or Vesuvian; a variety of clay, or silicate of alumina.

6. *Amphi-tropal* (τρέπω, to turn). That which is curved round the body to which it belongs; a term applied to the embryo of the seed.

7. *Amphi-tropous*. This term is applied to the ovule of plants, when the foraminal and chalazal ends are transverse with respect to the hilum.

AMPHORA (ἀμφί, on each side, φέρω, to carry; so named from its being carried by two handles). *Quadrantal; cadus*. A measure of capacity, frequently mentioned by Roman authors, containing 2 *urnæ*, 3 *modii*, 8 *congi*, 48 *sextarii*, and 96 *hemina* or *cotylæ*. But the Attic amphora, called by the Greeks *metrêta* or *ceramium*, contained 2 *urnæ*, and 72 *sextarii*. The amphora was nearly equal to 9 gallons English, and the *sextarius* to one pint and a half English, or one mitchkin and a half Scotch.

AMPHORIC RESONANCE (*amphora*, a vessel). A sound of the chest like that heard on blowing into a decanter. See *Ascultation*.

AMPLEXICAUL (*amplector*, to embrace, *caulis*, a stem). A term applied, in botany, to the stalks of leaves which are dilated and embrace, or form a sheath to, the stem. Some leaf-stalks perform this office partially, and are called *semi-amplexicaul*, or half-stem-sheathing.

AMPULLA. A big-bellied jug or bottle, used by the Romans for containing wine. Hence the term is applied to a *chemical vessel* having the same form as

a cucurbit. The term is used in medicine as synonymous with *bulla*; hence pemphigus is called, by some of the continental writers, *febris ampullosa*, or *bullosa*.

AMPULLULA (dim. of *ampulla*, a bottle). A term applied by Lieberkühn to the extremity of each villus of the mucous coat of the intestines; it is an oval vesicle, having its apex perforated by lacteal orifices, through which the chyle is taken up.

AMPUTATION (*amputo*, to cut off). The removal of a limb, or other part of the body, by means of the knife.

AMULET. A supposed charm against infection or disease; such are *anodyne necklaces*, used in teething of infants.

AMYELOUS (α, priv., μυελός, medulla). A term applied to the fœtus, in cases in which there is complete absence of the spinal marrow. When the encephalon also is absent, the fœtus is termed *amyencephalous*. There may be absence of the encephalon—of the cerebrum and cerebellum only; in this case the fœtus is called *anencephalous*. Or, the cerebrum merely may be in a state of defective development, or *atrophy*, more or less partial or extensive.

AMYGDALÆ. Literally, *almonds*; a popular name for the exterior glands of the neck, and for the tonsils.

AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ, DULCES. Bitter and sweet almonds; the fruit of two varieties of the *Amygdalus Communis*. The bitter almond contains prussic acid, and enters into the composition of *noyau*.

1. *Amygdalæ placenta*. Almond cake; the substance left after the expression of the oil, which, when ground, forms *almond powder*, so generally used for washing the hands.

2. *Oil of bitter almonds*. For obtaining this oil, the expressed cake is submitted to distillation, when a highly-volatile, pungent oil passes over.

3. *Amygdalin*. A substance extracted from the *Amygdala amara*, or bitter almond, and from the berries of the cherry-laurel.

4. *Amygdalic acid*. An acid obtained by the action of alkalies upon amygdalin.

AMYGDALÆÆ. The Almond tribe of Dicotyledonous plants; a sub-order of the *Rosaceæ*, yielding an abundance of hydrocyanic acid in their leaves and kernels. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *corolla* polypetalous; *stamens* perigynous; *ovary* superior, solitary, simple; *fruit* drupaceous.

AMYL. The hypothetical radical of a series of compounds, of which the hydrate of the oxide has long been known as *fousel oil*, or as the *oil of grain-spirit* or *potatoes*, as it is produced in the fermentation of unmalted grain and potatoes, along with alcohol, and distils over with the latter.

A'MYLUM (α , priv., $\mu\acute{\lambda}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, a mill; as being prepared without a mill). Starch; the fecula of the *Triticum hybernum*, or wheat.

1. *Amylum Marantæ*. Arrow-root; a nutritive starch, prepared from the *Maranta Arundinacea*, very analogous to well-washed potato-starch. See *Farina* and *Fecula*.

2. *Amylic acid*. A volatile acid, procured by digesting moistened starch with peroxide of manganese.

AMYRIDACEÆ. An order of Dicotyledonous plants, abounding in fragrant resin. Trees or shrubs, with *leaves* compound, with pellucid dots; *corolla* polypetalous; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovary* superior; *fruit* sub-drupaceous, samaroid, or leguminous.

AMYRIS (α , intens., $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\rho\omicron\nu$, myrrh). A genus of plants abounding in resin. *A. Gileadensis* is the Balsam of Gilead tree, yielding the liquid resin called *Balsam* or *Balm of Gilead* or Mecca. *A. Elemifera* yields the resin called *Gum Elemi*.

ANA, or **AA**, contracted from $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}$, of each, used in prescriptions.

ANA- ($\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}$). A Greek preposition, denoting *through*, *upon*, &c.; and, in composition, *again*, *upwards*, &c.

1. *Ana-catharsis* ($\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\iota\rho\omega$, to cleanse). A term used by the Greeks, and copied by Sauvages, to denote cough attended by expectoration.

2. *Ana-lepsis* ($\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, to take). Recovery of strength after sickness. Hence the term *analeptics* or *restoratives*.

3. *Ana-logous tissues* ($\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, an account). A term applied to all solid, morbid products, which resemble the natural elementary tissues of the body (Carswell). It is synonymous with the *euplastic matter* of Lobstein. See *Heterologous Formations*.

4. *Ana-lysis* ($\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, to solve). The resolution of compounds into their elementary parts. Every distinct compound, which exists ready formed, is called a *proximate* or *immediate principle*, and the process of procuring it is termed *proximate analysis*. The reduction of the proximate principles into their simplest

parts, constitutes *ultimate analysis*. Compare *Synthesis*.

5. *Ana-ptysis* ($\pi\tau\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, to spit). A term used by the Greeks in the same sense as *anacatharsis*.

6. *Ana-sarca* ($\sigma\acute{\alpha}\rho\xi$, the flesh). *Aqua inter cutem*; *hydrops*. General dropsy; dropsy of the cellular substance; the *leucophlegmasia* of various writers.

7. *Ana-stomosis* ($\sigma\tau\acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha$, a mouth). The communication of vessels with each other, as of the arteries with the veins, which, by touching at numerous points, form a net-work or reticulation. See *In-osculation*.

8. *Ana-tropous* ($\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega$, to turn). A term applied to the ovule of plants, when the inside of this organ is reversed, so that the apex of the nucleus, and consequently the foramen, correspond with the base of the ovule.

ANACARDIACEÆ. The Cashew tribe of Dicotyledonous plants, abounding in a resinous, sometimes acrid, highly poisonous juice. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* usually unisexual; *stamens* perigynous; *ovary* superior; *fruit* generally drupaceous.

ANACARDIUM. *Anacardium occidentale*. Cashew nut, or marking nut. The nut contains, between its rind and shell, a red, inflammable, and very caustic liquor, used as a marking ink.

ANÆMIA (α , priv., $\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha$, blood). *Sanguinis defectus*. Exsanguinity, or a state of bloodlessness. The term should be *anhæmia*.

ANÆMOTROPHY (α , priv., $\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha$, blood, $\tau\rho\phi\acute{\eta}$, nourishment). By this term, and *hæmotrophy*, are implied simply a deficiency, and an excess, of sanguineous nourishment. *Atrophy* and *hypertrophy*, as commonly understood, include the idea of diminished and increased magnitude; while *anæmia* and *hyperæmia* have reference only to the quantity of blood present, without regard to its nutritive properties.—*Proul*.

ANÆSTHESIA (α , priv., $\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, perception). Loss of the sense of touch.

ANAPHRODISIA (α , priv., $\acute{\alpha}\phi\rho\omicron\delta\acute{\iota}\eta$, Venus). Impotence; incapability of sexual intercourse, from organic, functional, or moral cause; one of the *dys-orexiæ* of Cullen.

ANATOMY ($\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omega$, to cut up). The science of organization; the science whose object is the examination of the organs or *instruments* of life. Animal anatomy is divided into *human anatomy* and *comparative anatomy*, according as it

treats of the organization of the human body, or of that of other animals. Human anatomy may be distinguished into the following branches:—

1. *Descriptive Anatomy* treats of the numerous organs of which the human body consists, with reference to their shape and mutual relations. This branch is subdivided into the *particular anatomy of organs*, and the *anatomy of regions*, or surgical anatomy.

2. *General Anatomy* treats of the structure and properties of the different tissues which are common to several organs. To this branch belongs the examination of the general characters of all the organs and humours.

3. *Special Anatomy* is that which treats of the healthy state of the organs, while *morbid* or *pathological anatomy* is that which treats of diseased states, or alterations of structure.

4. *Transcendental Anatomy* is that which investigates the mode, plan, or model upon which the animal frame or organs are formed.

Terms used by Barclay:—

1. *Aspects of the Head, Neck, and Trunk.*—A plane, dividing the body into similar halves, is termed the *mesial plane*. Every aspect towards this plane is *mesial*; towards the right or left, *lateral*, *dextral*, or *sinistral*.

2. *Aspects of the Head.*—Towards the *inion*, or occiput, *inial*; towards the corona, *coronal*; towards the base, *basilar*; towards the glabella, *glabellar*; or towards the side opposite to the inion, *antinal*.

3. *Aspects of the Neck and Trunk.*—Towards the atlas, *atlantal*; towards the sacrum, *sacral*; towards the dorsum, *dorsal*; and towards the sternum, *sternal*.

4. *Aspects of the Four Extremities.*—Towards the trunk, *proximal*; from the trunk, *distal*.

5. *Aspects of the Atlantal Extremities.*—Towards the radius, *radial*; towards the ulna, *ulnar*; towards the ancon, *anconal*; and towards the vola, or *θέναρ*, *thenal*.

6. *Aspects of the Sacral Extremities.*—Towards the tibia, *tibial*; towards the fibula, *fibular*; towards the rotula, *rotular*; and towards the poples, *popliteal*.

7. *Terms of Aspect common to the Head, Neck, Trunk, Extremities, and Viscera.*—Towards the cutis, *dermal*; towards the circumference, *peripheral*; and towards the centre, *central*.

8. When *d* is substituted for the *l* or *r* which terminate these adjectives, they become adverbs, or are used adverbially; so that *coronad*, *iniad*, *glabellad*, *radiad*, *ulnad*, *tibiad*, *fibulad*, &c. will respectively signify towards the coronal, inial, glabellar, radial, ulnar, tibial, and fibular aspects.

ANAUDIA (*a*, priv., *αὐδὴ*, speech). Dumbness; privation of voice; catalepsia.—*Hippocrates*.

ANCHILOPS (*ἄγχι*, near, *ὤψ*, the eye). A sore under the inner angle of the eye. Incipient fistula lacrymalis. According to Blanchard, the swelling is called *anchilops*, while yet entire; and *ægilops*, when the abscess has burst.

ANCHU'SA TINCTORIA. Dyers' Alkanet; a plant of the order *Boraginaceæ*, the root of which abounds in the red colouring matter called *alkanet*, used by dyers, and for imparting a deep red to oils, ointments, and plasters.

ANCON (*ἄγκων*). The elbow. Hence, 1. *Anconéus*. A muscle which assists in extending the fore arm.

2. *Anconoid* (*εἶδος*, likeness). Elbow-like; applied to a process of the cubit.

ANCYROIDES (*ἄγκυρα*, an anchor, *εἶδος*, likeness). A former designation of the coracoid process of the scapula, from its likeness to the beak of an anchor.

ANDROCEUM (*ἀνήρ*, a man). A term applied to the male apparatus in plants, commonly called the *stamens*—the *apices* of old botanists.

ANDROGYNUS (*ἀνήρ*, a man, *γυνή*, a woman). A hermaphrodite; a *lusus naturæ*, in which the organs of generation appear to be a mixture of both sexes.

ANDRUM. A species of hydrocele, peculiar to the south of Asia, and described by Kæmpfer.

ANEMOMETER (*ἄνεμος*, wind, *μέτρον*, measure). An instrument for measuring the strength or velocity of the wind.

ANENCEPHALIA (*a*, priv., *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain). The state of an anencephalus; the absence of a greater or less part of the cerebral portion of the head. Geoffroy St. Hilaire justly distinguishes—

1. *Real Anencephalia*, or entire absence of the brain, which might be denominated *hol-anencephalia* (*ὅλος*, entire), or *pan-anencephalia* (*πᾶν*, παντός, all).

2. *Cyst-anencephalia* (*κύστις*, a bladder), or the vesicular brain, in which, instead of a brain, a bladder is found filled with fluid.

3. *Der-anencephalia* (*δέρη*, the neck), in which only a small portion of the brain exists, resting on the cervical vertebræ.

4. *Pod-ancephalia* (πούς, ποδός, a foot or stalk), in which a brain indeed exists, but it is situated outside the cranium, attached as it were to a stalk.

5. *Not-ancephalia* (νώτος, the back), in which the brain is not within the skull, but (at least in great part) is thrust through a fissure of the back part of the head, and so produces, like a spina bifida, *not-encephalocoele*.

ANENCEPHALUS (α, priv., ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). A monster without brains.

AN'ESIS (ἀνίημι, to remit). A remission, or relaxation, of a disease, or symptom.

ANETHUM GRAVEOENS. Common or Garden Dill; a plant of the order *Umbelliferae*, much valued for the carminative properties of its fruit

ANEURYSM (ἀνευρίνω, to dilate). The dilatation of a vessel or vessels.

1. The old distinction was between *true* and *false aneurysm*: the former comprehends dilatation without rupture of any of the arterial coats; the latter, dilatation with rupture of some of the coats.

2. *False Aneurysm* admits of some distinctions. When the extravasation is diffused, the disease has been termed a *diffused false aneurysm*; when circumscribed, a *circumscribed false aneurysm*. The French writers term the former *anévrisme faux primitif*, the latter *anévrisme faux consécutif*.

3. *Active Aneurysm of the Heart*. The increased muscular structure of the left ventricle of the heart, which frequently accompanies the cartilaginous thickening of the semilunar valves of the aorta.

4. *Aneurysm by Anastomosis*. A tumor consisting of a congeries of small and active arteries, absorbing veins, and intermediate cells. The cellular substance through which these vessels are expanded, resembles the gills of a turkey-cock; or the substance of the placenta, spleen, or uterus; or the *nævi materni* of infants.

5. *Aneurysmal Varix*. A particular kind of aneurysm, in which the blood effused from a wounded artery passes into a neighbouring vein, which it dilates in the form of a sac. It is produced when a cutting instrument pierces a vein and a subjacent artery at the same time, forming a direct communication between the two vessels.

ANFRACTUS (ἀμφί, about, φράσσω, to environ). A winding, or turning. The term denotes the anfractuositities, furrows,

or depressions, by which the convolutions of the brain are separated.

ANGEIOSPERMIA (ἀγγείον, a vessel, σπέρμα, seed). The name of plants which have their seeds enclosed in a vessel, or pericarp. Compare *Gymnospermia*.

ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA. Garden Angelica; a plant of the order *Umbelliferae*, the root of which is occasionally used in pectoral disorders.

Candied Angelica is made from the fresh stalks of this plant, boiled in syrup; an agreeable sweetmeat, said to be aphrodisiac.

ANGI'NA PECTORIS (*ango*, to choke, from ἄγχω, the same). Breast-pang; spasm of the chest. This disease, which is attended by acute pain, sense of suffocation, and syncope, has been thus variously designated at different periods, by different writers:—

Cardiognmus cordis sinistri Sauvages	1763
Angina Pectoris	Heberden 1768
Die Brustbräune	Elsner 1780
Diaphragmatic gout	Butter 1791
Asthma arthriticum	Schmidt 1795
Syncope angens	Parry 1799
Asthma dolorificum	Darwin 1801
Sternodynia syncopalis	Sluis 1802
Asthma spastico-arthriticum inconstans	Stoeller 1803
Suspirium cardiacum	Stephen 1804
Sternalgia	Baumes 1806
Stenocardia	Brera 1810
Pnigophobia	Swediaur 1812
Angor Pectoris	Frank 1818

The following varieties of Angina are distinguished in practical medicine:—

1. *A. tonsillaris*. Sore throat.
2. *A. maligna*. Malignant sore throat.
3. *A. trachealis*. Tracheitis; Croup, or inflammation of the Trachea.
4. *A. parotideæ*. The Mumps: a specific inflammation of the parotid and submaxillary glands.

ANGIOLOGY (ἀγγείον, a vessel, λόγος, a discourse). The science of the vascular system.

ANGLICUS SUDOR. The English sweating-fever, or the *ephemera maligna* of Bursarius, described by Dr. Caius as "a contagious pestilential fever of one day." It made its first appearance in London in 1480, or 1483.

ANGO'NE (ἄγχω, to strangle). A sense of strangulation and suffocation.

ANGOSTURA BARK. This bark is referred by Humboldt to the *Galipea Cusparia*; by Dr. Hancock to the *G. Officinalis*.

1. *Angosturin*. A neutral principle, obtained by submitting the alcoholic tincture of angostura bark to spontaneous evaporation.

2. *False Angostura*. The bark of the *Strychnos nux vomica*, formerly assigned to the *Brucea antidysenterica*.

ANGULAR (*angulus*, an angle). The name of the *facial* vein, when it has arrived at the side of the nose, near the eye.

ANGULARIS SCAPULÆ. Another name for the *levator anguli scapulæ*.

ANHELATION (*anhelo*, to pant). *Dyspnœa*. Difficulty of breathing

ANHYDRITE (*a*, priv., ὑδωρ, water). Anhydrous sulphate of lime; a mineral.

ANHYDROUS (*a*, priv., ὑδωρ, water). Without water; a term applied to crystals and gases which are deprived of water. Compare *Hydrates*.

ANIL. *Nil*. A plant growing in America, from the leaves of which indigo is prepared.

1. *Anilic Acid*. A name given by Dumas to the acid formed by the action of nitric acid upon indigo. It was formerly termed *indigotic acid*.

2. *Aniline*. An oily liquid, which distils over when finely-pulverized indigo is decomposed by a highly-concentrated solution of caustic potash or soda, in a retort.

ANIMA (the soul). The name given by Stahl to the intelligent agent supposed to preside over many parts of the animal economy. This is the *Archæus* of Van Helmont, and has been termed the vital principle, the spirit of animation, &c.

ANIMA ARTICULORUM. Literally, life of the limbs; a name given to *Hemodactylus*, or *Colchicum*, from its great popularity. It formed the basis of the *dia articulorum*, the *pulvis arthriticus Turneri*, and the *Vienna gout decoction*.

ANIMALCULES (dim. of *animal*). Microscopic animals. They doubtless exist in the atmosphere, and in all rivers or ponds; they are, besides—

1. *Infusory*. Observed in all fluids impregnated with any animal or vegetable substance.

2. *Spermatie*. Supposed to have been discovered in the semen. See *Spermatozoa*.

ANIMALIZATION. The process by which food is assimilated, or converted into animal matter.

ANIMAL KINGDOM. The following is a classification of the Animal Kingdom, by Dr. Grant. It is distinguished into four *sub-kingdoms*, and twenty-three *classes*

An example is given of an individual of each class.

I. *Cyclo-neura*, or *Radiata*.

1. *Polygastrica*. Microscopic Animalcules.

2. *Porifera*. Sponge.

3. *Polypifera*. Coral.

4. *Acalephæ*. Sea-nettle.

5. *Echinoderma*. Star-fish.

II. *Diplo-neura*, or *Articulata*.

6. *Entozoa*. Tape-worm.

7. *Rotifera*. Wheel-insect.

8. *Cirrhopoda*. Barnacle.

9. *Annulida*. Leech.

10. *Myriapoda*. Centipede.

11. *Insecta*. Bee; butterfly.

12. *Arachnida*. Spider.

13. *Crustacea*. Lobster.

III. *Cyclo-gangliata*, or *Mollusca*.

14. *Tunicata*. *Cynthia dione*.

15. *Conchifera*. Oyster.

16. *Gasteropoda*. Snail.

17. *Pteropoda*. *Clio borealis*.

18. *Cephalopoda*. Cuttlefish.

IV. *Spini-cerebrata*, or *Vertebrata*.

19. *Pisces*. Salmon; shark.

20. *Amphibia*. Frog.

21. *Reptilia*. Crocodile; serpent.

22. *Aves*. Eagle; humming-bird.

23. *Mammalia*. Whale; monkey; man.

ANIME'. A resinous substance, improperly called *gum animé*, said to be obtained from the *Hymenea Courbaril*, and used in perfumes, varnishes, and certain plasters. It resembles copal in appearance, and is often sold under that name.

ANION (ἀνιόν, that which goes up). A term applied by Dr. Faraday to the body which passes to the positive pole—to the *anode* of the decomposing body—as it is separated by electricity. See *Kation*.

ANISETTE DE BOURDEAUX. A liqueur made by distilling anise, fennel, and coriander seeds, previously steeped in brandy, with sugar, and one half water.

ANISI SEMINA. Aniseed; the fruit of the *Pimpinella Anisum*, a plant of the order *Umbellifera*.

ANKER. A liquid measure used at Amsterdam, containing about 32 gallons English wine measure.

ANKYLO'SIS (ἀγκύλωσις, from ἀγκύλος, curved). A stiff joint from bony union. It admits of the following varieties:—

1. *True Ankylosis*. An affection of the synovial membrane, in which the two surfaces of the joints adhere together, the synovial membrane disappears, or is

changed into cellular tissue, and the bones become firmly united.

2. *False Ankylosis*. An affection in which all the parts composing the joint are thickened, the motion is limited, and a kind of amphiarthrosis produced. — *Béclard*.

ANNEALING, or **NEALING**. The process of heating a metallic body, and suffering it to cool again in a moderate temperature. If cooled too suddenly, it becomes extremely brittle.

The *Annealing of Glass* is conducted in the same manner, and is necessary to prevent its flying to pieces on the application of violence or a high temperature. See *Rupert's Drops*.

ANNOTTO. *Rocou*. A substance procured from the pellicles of the seeds of the *Bixa Orellana*, a Liliaceous plant, and used for colouring cheese, for dyeing, and other purposes.

ANNULIDA (*annulus*, a ring). The fifth class of the *Diplo-neura* or Helminthoida, consisting of long, cylindrical, mostly aquatic worms, with red blood, covered with a soft and more or less segmented and annulated skin.

ANNULUS (Latin). A ring; a circle, or rounded margin.

1. *Annulus ciliaris*. The ciliary circle or ligament; a white ring, forming the bond of union betwixt the choroid coat, the iris, and the corona ciliaris. It is the *annulus gangliiformis tunica choroidææ* of *Soemmering*.

2. *Annulus ovalis*. The rounded margin of the septum, which occupies the place of the foramen ovale in the fœtus. It is also called the *annulus foraminis*.

ANODE (*ἀνά*, upwards, *ὁδός*, a way). A term applied by *Dr. Faraday* to that part of the surface of a decomposing body which the electric current *enters*—the part immediately touching the positive pole. See *Kathode*.

ANODYNES (*a*, priv., *ἰδύνη*, pain). Remedies against pain.

Anodyne Necklaces. Necklaces made of the roots of *Hyoscyamus*, imagined to facilitate teething in infants.

ANOMALOUS (*a*, priv., *ἰμαλός*, even). Irregular; a term applied to diseases, in which the symptoms are irregular.

ANONYMUS (*a*, priv., *ὄνομα*, a name). Literally, *nameless*; a term formerly applied to the cricoid muscle.

ANOREXIA (*a*, priv., *ὄρεξις*, appetite). Want of appetite; absence of appetite, unaccompanied by loathing.

ANORMAL (*anormis*, without rule).

Irregular; contrary to the usual state. See *Abnormal*.

ANOSMIA (*a*, priv., *ὄσμη*, odour). Loss of smell; it is *organic*, arising from disease of the Schneiderian membrane, or *alonic*, occurring without manifest cause.

ANTERIOR (Latin). Before; as applied to muscles and nerves.

ANTEVERSIO UTERI (*ante*, before, *verto*, to turn). A morbid inclination of the fundus uteri forward. Compare *Retroversio*.

ANTHEMIS (*ἀνθέω*, to blossom). A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*. Chamomile flowers are the produce of the *A. nobilis*; Spanish Chamomile, or Pellitory of Spain, is the produce of the *A. pyrethrum*.

ANTHER (*ἀνθηρός*, from *ἀνθέω*, to flourish). The part of a plant which has hitherto been considered as the male sexual organ. It is the essential part of the stamen, consisting, in most cases, of two thecæ placed at the top of the filament, and hence called the *bilocular anther*. The thecæ contain a powdery matter called *pollen grains*, and these inclose a semi-fluid substance termed *fovilla*, composed in great part of minute granulations, the nature of whose motions is not understood. The anther is termed,

1. *Innate*, when it is attached to the filament by its base, as in *sparganium*.

2. *Adnate*, when it is attached to the filament by its back, as in *polygonum*.

3. *Versatile*, when it is attached to the filament by a single point of the connective, from which it lightly swings, as in grasses.

4. *Antica* or *introrsa*, when the line of its dehiscence is towards the pistil.

5. *Postica* or *extrorsa*, when the line of its dehiscence is towards the petals.

ANTHIARIN. The active principle of a gum resin, obtained from the *Anthiaris toxicaria*, the most deadly of the Upas poisons, employed by the inhabitants of the East-Indian Archipelago to poison their arrows.

ANTHRACITE (*ἄνθραξ*, a burning coal). A species of slaty coal found in the transition-rock formation, and often called *stone coal*, *glance coal*, and *blind coal*. It differs from common coal, which it frequently accompanies, in containing no bituminous substances, and in not yielding inflammable gases by distillation. It consists, in some specimens, of 95 per cent. of carbon.

ANTHRACOKALI. The name given

by Dr. Polya to a remedy in certain herpetic affections. The *simple* preparation consists of a levigated coal dust and pure potassa; the *sulphurated*, of sulphur, levigated coal dust, and caustic potassa.

ANTHRANITIC ACID. An acid obtained by the action of fused potash on indigo.

ANTHRAX (ἄνθραξ, a burning coal). Carbuncle. A name also given by Vitruvius to the factitious cinnabar, or bisulphuret of mercury.

ANTI- (ἀντί). Against. A Greek preposition, signifying *opposition*.

I. *Counter-Agents, or Remedies.*

1. *Anti-acids.* Remedies against acidity; synonymous with alkalines.

2. *Anti-alkalines.* Remedies against alkalence, as applied to the urine.

3. *Anti-algica* (ἄλγος, pain). Remedies which remove or relieve pain.

4. *Anti-aphrodisiacs* (Ἀφροδίτη, Venus). Medicines which allay the venereal appetite.

5. *Anti-arthritics* (ἀρθρίτις, gout). Remedies against gout.

6. *Anti-dotes* (δίδωμι, to give). *Alexipharmica*; counter-poisons.

7. *Anti-hæmorrhagic Extract.* The name given by M. Bonjean to a styptic extract, obtained from ergot of rye.

8. *Anti-helminthics* (ἔλμινς, a worm). Remedies against worms.

9. *Anti-lithics* (λίθος, a stone). Remedies against stone.

10. *Anti-lyssic* (λύσσα, madness). The celebrated *Ormskirk* medicine.

11. *Anti-pathic* (πάθος, a disease). A term applied to the method of employing medicines which produce effects of an opposite nature to the symptoms of the disease, and the maxim adopted is '*contraria contrariis opponenda.*'

12. *Anti-phlogistics* (φλέγω, to burn). Remedies against inflammation.

13. *Anti-scorbutics.* Remedies against scorbustus, or scurvy.

14. *Anti-septics* (σήπω, to putrefy). Remedies against putrefaction.

15. *Anti-spasmodics* (σπᾶω, to draw). Remedies against spasm.

16. *Anti-spasis* (σπᾶω, to draw). Revulsion, or derivation; the effect produced by the application of a blister.

17. *Anti-odontalgics* (ὀδονταλγία, tooth-ache). Remedies against tooth-ache.

II. *Opposed in Situation.*

18. *Anti-cardium* (καρδία, the heart). The scrobiculus cordis, or pit of the stomach.

19. *Anti-cheir* (χεῖρ, the hand). The thumb; opposed to the hand.

20. *Anti-cnemion* (κνήμη, the calf of the leg). The shin-bone, as opposed to the calf.

21. *Anti-helix* (εἰλέω, to turn about). An elevation parallel to, and in front of, the helix.

22. *Anti-inial* (ινίον, the occiput). A term applied by Barclay to an aspect towards the part of the head opposite to the *inion*.

23. *Anti-lobium.* The tragus; the process projecting over the opening of the ear from the face.

24. *Anti-thenar* (θέναρ, the palm of the hand). A muscle which extends the thumb, or opposes it to the hand.

25. *Anti-tragus* (τράγος, a goat). A prominence of the ear opposite to the tragus.

26. *Anti-tragicus.* The muscle arising from the anti-tragus.

27. *Anti-tropal* (τρέπω, to turn). Straight, and having a direction contrary to that of the body to which it belongs; a term applied to the embryo of the seed.

III. *Opposed in Action or Feeling.*

28. *Anti-agonist* (ἄγων, a struggle). A muscle which acts in opposition to another, and counteracts its action, as the adductors to the abductors.

29. *Anti-pathy* (πάθος, affection). Aversion; a feeling of opposition.

30. *Anti-peristaltic* (περιστέλλω, to contract). A motion contrary to the peristaltic motion of the intestines.

ANTIADITIS (ἀντιάδες, the tonsils, and the termination *itis*). Inflammation of the tonsils. This is a classical term, whereas *tonsillitis* is barbarous.

ANTIMONIUM. *Stibium.* Antimony; a brittle whitish metal, usually found associated with sulphur. In type foundries it is much used, to give hardness to lead, in the alloy called *type metal*. The etymology of the term has been fancifully derived from its fatal effects upon some monks (*anti-moine*), upon whom its properties were tried by Valentine.

1. *Crude Antimony.* The name given to the ore of antimony, or *stibium*, which was long regarded as the metal itself, the pure metal being termed *regulus of antimony*.

2. *Argentine Flowers of Antimony.* The sesqui-oxide of antimony; the result of the simple combustion of the metal. During this process a white vapour rises, which condenses on cool surfaces, frequently in the form of small shining

needles of *silvery* whiteness; hence the name.

3. *Powder of Algaroth.* The oxychloride of antimony; a white curdy precipitate, formed by pouring the sesquichloride of the metal into water. Its name is derived from that of the physician Algarotti.

4. *Glass, Liver, and Crocus of Antimony.* These pharmaceutical preparations are oxy-sulphurets of the metal, and are similar in their nature to the *red antimony ore* of mineralogists; they are prepared by roasting and then vitrefying the ore. The oxide of antimony is dissolved out from the glass by acids, and a substance is left which is called *saffron of antimony*.

5. *Kermes Mineral.* An orange-red substance, deposited when sulphuret of antimony is boiled in a solution of potassa or soda, and so called from its colour, and from its resemblance to the insect of that name. On subsequently neutralizing the cold solution with an acid, an additional quantity of similar substance, the *golden sulphuret* of the Pharmacopœia, subsides.

6. *Butter of Antimony.* The sesquichloride of antimony; the result of distillation of the metal with chloride of mercury. At common temperatures it is a soft solid, of the consistence of butter, which is melted by a gentle heat, and crystallizes on cooling.

7. *Antimonious Acid.* An acid obtained by oxidating metallic antimony by nitric acid, or by roasting the sulphuret of antimony. Its salts are called *antimonites*.

8. *Antimonic Acid.* An acid, sometimes called *peroxide* of antimony, prepared by oxidation of oxide of antimony, by nitric acid. Its salts are called *antimoniates*.

9. *Antimonial Powder.* This pharmacopœial preparation is an oxide of antimony combined with phosphate of lime. It is used as a substitute for *James's Powder*.

10. *Tartar Emetic.* This preparation, the *antimonium tartarizatum* of the Pharmacopœia, consists of the tartrates of antimony and of potash, and is formed by digesting the oxide of antimony with cream of tartar.

11. *Antimonial Wine.* Vinum antimonii tartarizati. A solution of tartar emetic in proof spirit; two grains of the tartrate being contained in every fluid ounce of the preparation.

12. *Bolus ad Quartanas.* A compound

of tartarized antimony and bark, employed by the French physicians.

ANTONII SANCTI IGNIS. St. Anthony's fire; so called because St. Anthony was supposed to cure it miraculously. See *Erysipelas*.

ANTRUM HIGHMORIANUM, or MAXILLARE (*antrum*, a cave). The maxillary sinus; a cavity above the molar teeth of the upper jaw.

ANTYLION (*Antyllus*, its inventor). An astringent application, recommended by Paulus Ægineta.

ANUS. The termination or verge of the rectum, serving as an outlet for the fæces.

1. *Artificial Anus.* An opening in the parietes of the abdomen, and of some part of the intestinal tube, subjacent and adherent.

2. *Imperforate Anus.* Congenital closure or obliteration of the anus.

3. *Ani prolapsus.* Exania, or archoptosis. Protrusion of the rectum, or of its internal membrane.

ANUS; or, *Foramen commune posterius*; the interior aperture of the aqueduct of Sylvius.

AORTA (ἀῖρ, air, τηρέω, to keep; as having been formerly supposed to contain only air). The great artery of the heart. It is distinguished into the *ascending* and *descending*. Hippocrates applies this term to the larger bronchi.

Aortitis. Inflammation of the Aorta.

APATHY (α, priv., πάθος affection). Indifference, insensibility.

APATITE. Phosphate of lime; a mineral which occurs in tin veins, and possesses phosphorescent properties.

APEPSIA (α, priv., πέπω, to concoct). Indigestion. *Dyspepsia* is now used.

APERIENTS (*aperio*, to open). Mild purgatives.

APETALOUS (α, priv., πέταλον, a petal). Plants which have no petals, or flower-leaves. See *Petal*.

APEX (Latin). The extremity of a part, as of the tongue. Plural, *apices*.

APHLOGISTIC LAMP (α, priv., φλέγω, to burn). A lamp which burns without flame.

APHO'NIA (α, priv., φωνή, voice). *Mutitas*; *defectus loquelæ*. Dumbness; loss of speech or voice, without syncope or coma; one of the *dysorexiæ* of Cullen.

APHORIA (α, priv., φέρω, to bear). Barrenness; sterility; inability to conceive offspring.

APHORISM (ἀφορίζω, to limit). A

maxim, principally as applied to a book of Hippocrates.

APHRODISIACS (Ἀφροδίτη, Venus). Medicines which excite the venereal appetite. Remedies against impotence.

APHTHA (ἄπτω, to inflame). *Ulcuscula oris*. Thrush; numerous minute vesicles, terminating in white sloughs. It occurs in the fauces and in the pudentia. In the former case it has been distinguished into—

1. *A. lactantium*. Infantile, or white.
2. *A. adultorum*. Of adults, or black.
3. *A. anginosa*. Of the throat.

APHYLLOUS (α, priv., φύλλον, a leaf). Leafless; as applied to certain plants.

APIS MELLIFICA (*mel*, honey, *facio*, to make). The honey bee.

APIUM GRAVEOLENS. Celery; a plant of the order *Umbelliferae*. When wild, growing in wet meadows and ditches, it is acrid and poisonous; when cultivated in dry ground, and partially blanched, it is used as salad.

APO- (ἀπό). From, off. A Greek preposition, denoting *separation*.

1. *Ap-arthritis* (ἄρθρον, a joint). Articulation; connection of the joints.

2. *Aph-æresis* (ἀφαιρέω, to remove). Formerly, that branch of surgery which consists in removing any diseased or preternatural portion of the body.

3. *Aph-elxia* (ἀφέλω, to abstract). Reverie; inactivity of the attention to the impressions of surrounding objects during wakefulness.

4. *Apo-carpæ* (καρπός, fruit). Plants which have distinct carpels, as distinguished from the *syncarpæ*, in which the carpels cohere.

5. *Apo-neurosis* (νεῦρον, a nerve). A fibrous or tendinous expansion, erroneously supposed by the ancients to be that of a nerve; in the thigh it is termed the *fascia lata*.

6. *Apo-phlegmatic medicines*. Medicines which promote the secretion of *phlegm* or *mucus*, as squill, &c.

7. *Apo-physis* (φύω, to produce). A process of a bone, and a part of the same bone. During the earlier periods of life, these processes are for the most part called *epiphyses*. Compare *Epiphysis*.

8. *Apo-plexia* (πλῆσσω, to strike). Apoplexy; apoplectic fit or stroke. The term denotes congestion or rupture of the brain, with sudden loss of sensation and motion. The affection is sometimes called *sideratio*, *resolutio nervorum*, &c.

9. *Apo-plexia pulmonaris*. This term has been recently applied to hæmorrhage into the parenchyma of the lungs, usually attended by hæmoptœ.

10. *Apo-psychia* (ψυχή, the soul). *Leipropsychia* of Hippocrates. Syncope, or fainting.

11. *Apo-sepedine* (σηπεδών, putrefaction). A substance formed from the putrefaction of animal matters; it is also called caseous oxide.

12. *Apo-stasis* (ἵστημι, to stand). An aposteme, imposthume, or abscess. When a disease passes away by some outlet, Hippocrates calls it *apostasis by excretion*; when the morbid matter settles on any part, he calls it *apostasis by settlement*; and when one disease turns to another, *apostasis by metastasis*.

13. *Apo-staxis* (στάζω, to drop). The dropping of any fluid, as of blood from the nose.

14. *Apo-stema* (ἵστημι, to stand). An abscess; a separation of parts.

15. *Apo-syringesis* (σύριγξ, fistula). The degenerating of a sore into a fistula.

16. *Apo-theca* (ἀποθήκη, a shop, from τίθημι, to place). A shop where medicines are sold. Hence

Apo-thecarius. An apothecary; a compounder of medicines. This designation is more correct than those of chemist and druggist.

17. *Apo-thecia*. Scutella, or little shields; a term applied, in botany, to the reproductive portions of lichens.

18. *Apo-zem* (ζέω, to boil). A decoction; a preparation differing from a ptisan only in the addition of various medicines, and in its being employed at prescribed intervals, and not as a habitual drink.

APOCYNACEÆ. An order of Dicotyledonous plants, agreeing with *Asclepiadaceæ*, but of rather more suspicious properties. Trees or shrubs, usually milky, with *leaves* opposite, sometimes whorled; *corolla* monopetalous, hypogynous; *stamens* inserted into the corolla; *ovaries* two; *fruit* a follicle, capsule, drupe, or berry, single or double.

APOCYNINE. A bitter principle, obtained from the *Apocynum Cannabinum*, or Indian-hemp, or Dog's-bane.

A'PODES (α, priv., πούς, podós, a foot). Fishes which have no abdominal fins: Order 4, *Pisces*. See *Zoology*.

APPARATUS (*appareo*, to be at hand). A term applied to instruments employed in surgery, chemistry, &c.; also to certain methods of cutting for the stone. See *Lithotomy*.

APPENDIX (*appendo*, to hang to). *Appendicula*. A process or appendage; something appended to another part, without being essential to the existence of this part, as a thorn or a gland in plants.

1. *Appendix cæci vermiformis*. A long worm-shaped tube or process, the rudiment of the lengthened cæcum, found in all the mammalia, except man and the higher quadrumana.

2. *Appendices epiploicæ*, vel *pinguedinosæ*. Small irregular pouches of peritonæum, filled with fat, and situated like fringes upon the large intestine. They are sometimes called *omentulæ intestini crassi*.

3. *Appendix auricularis*. A process situated at the anterior and upper part of the auricles of the heart.

APPERT'S PROCESS. A method introduced by M. Appert for preserving articles of food unchanged for several years. The articles are inclosed in bottles, which are filled to the top with any liquid, and hermetically closed. They are then placed in kettles, filled with cold water, and subjected to heat till the water boils; the boiling temperature is kept up for a considerable time, and the bottles are then suffered to cool gradually. Instead of bottles, tin canisters are sometimes used, and rendered tight by soldering.

APPETENCY (*appeto*, to seek). The disposition of organized beings to acquire and appropriate substances adapted to their support.

APPOSITION (*appono*, to place at). A term applied to that part of the function of nutrition, by which the components of the blood are transformed on the free surface of an organ into a solid unorganized substance, which is the mode of growth of the non-vascular tissues. See *Transformations*.

APTERA (α , priv., *πτερόν*, a wing). Apterous, or wingless insects.

APYREXIA (α , priv., *πύρεξις*, a fever). Intermissions between the paroxysms of a fever.

APYROUS (α , priv., *πῦρ*, fire). A term applied to bodies which sustain the action of a strong heat for a long time, without change of figure or other properties. It is synonymous with *refractory*.

AQUA. Water. This substance is composed of one part of hydrogen, and eight of oxygen, by *weight*; and of two of hydrogen and one of oxygen, by *volume*.

1. *Aqua pluvialis*. Rain water; the

purest natural water, holding in solution carbonic acid, a minute portion of carbonate of lime, and traces of muriate of lime.

2. *Aqua fontana*. Spring water; containing, in addition to the above substances, a small portion of muriate of soda, and frequently other salts. Spring water which dissolves soap, is termed *soft*; that which decomposes and curdles it, is called *hard*.

3. *Aqua ex flumine*. River water; generally of considerable purity, but liable to hold in suspension particles of earthy matter, which impair its transparency, and sometimes its salubrity.

4. *Aqua ex puteo*. Well water; essentially the same as spring water, being derived from the same source; but more liable to impurity from its stagnation, or slow infiltration.

5. *Aqua ex nive*. Snow water; differing apparently from rain water only in being destitute of air, to which water is indebted for its briskness, and many of its good effects upon animals and vegetables.

6. *Aqua ex lacu*. Lake water; a collection of rain, spring, and river waters, contaminated with various animal and vegetable bodies, which, from its stagnant nature, have undergone putrefaction in it.

7. *Aqua ex palude*. Marsh water; the most impure, as being the most stagnant, of all water, and generally loaded with decomposing vegetable matter.

8. *Aqua destillata*. Distilled water; having a vapid taste, from the absence of air, and slightly empyreumatic, in consequence probably of the presence of a small quantity of extractive matter, which has undergone partial decomposition.

9. *Aqua marina*. Sea water; containing sulphate of soda, the muriates of soda, magnesia, and lime, a minute proportion of potass, and various animal and vegetable bodies.—*Paris*.

AQUÆ DESTILLATÆ. *Aquæ Stillatitiæ*. Distilled waters; waters impregnated with the essential oil of vegetables, principally designed as grateful vehicles for the exhibition of more active remedies.

AQUÆ MINERALES. Mineral waters; a term conventionally applied to such waters as are distinguished from spring, lake, river, or other waters, by peculiarities of colour, taste, smell, or real or supposed medicinal effects. Mineral waters are of four kinds:—

1. *Acidulous* owing their properties

chiefly to carbonic acid; they are tonic and diuretic, and in large doses produce a transient exhilaration; the most celebrated are Pyrmont, Seltzer, Spa, Carlsbad, and Scarborough.

2. *Chalybeate*; containing iron in the form of sulphate, carbonate, or muriate; they have a styptic, inky taste; they are found at Brighton, Cheltenham, Bath, Tunbridge, Leamington Priors, Hartfell near Moffat, Peterhead, Castle Horneck, &c.

3. *Sulphureous*; deriving their character from sulphuretted hydrogen, either uncombined, or united with lime or an alkali; these are found at Enghien, Aix-la-Chapelle, Harrogate, Moffat.

4. *Saline*; mostly purgative, and advantageously employed in those hypochondriacal and visceral diseases which require continued and moderate relaxation of the bowels; these are the Cheltenham, Leamington, Seidlitz, and all brackish waters.

AQUA BINELLI. An Italian quack medicine, supposed to be a solution of creosote, and celebrated at Naples for arresting hæmorrhage.

AQUA CHALYBEATA. A water consisting of a solution of citrate of iron, highly charged with carbonic acid gas, and flavoured by a little aromatized syrup.

AQUA FORTIS. A name applied by the alchemists to the nitric acid of the Pharmacopœia, on account of its strong solvent and corrosive properties. It is distinguished by the terms *double* and *single*, the latter being only half the strength of the former. The more concentrated acid, which is much stronger even than the double aqua fortis, is termed by artists *spirit of nitre*.

AQUA LABYRINTHI. *Liquor of Scarpa*; a fluid found in the cavities of the petrous bone. It is secreted by a mucous membrane which lines the vestibule and semicircular canals.

AQUA MARINE. A designation of *beryl*, a mineral of a green colour, of various shades.

AQUA PHAGEDÆNICA. Phagedenic water; a lotion for ulcers, formed by the decomposition of corrosive sublimate in line water.

AQUA POTASSÆ. The pharmacopœial name of the aqueous solution of potassa, prepared by decomposing carbonate of potassa by lime.

AQUA REGIA. Royal water; the name given by the alchemists to a mix-

ture of the nitric and hydrochloric acids, from its property of dissolving gold, styled by them the *king* of metals. It is now called *nitro-muriatic acid*, and consists of one part of the former to two of the latter acid.

AQUA TOFFANA. A subtle, certain, slow-consuming poison, prepared by a woman of that name in Sicily, said by some to consist of opium and cantharides; by others, of a solution of arsenic.

AQUA VITÆ. *Eau de Vie*. A name given in commerce to ardent spirit of the first distillation. Distillers call it *low wines*. As an intoxicating beverage, it might very properly be termed *aqua mortis*.

AQUA VULNERARIA (*vulnus*, a wound). A remedy applied to wounds; another term for *arquebusade*.

AQUEDUCT (*aquæ ductus*, a water-course). A term applied to certain canals occurring in different parts of the body, as that—

1. Of *Fallopian*. The canal by which the portio dura winds through the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

2. Of *Sylvius*. The canal which extends backwards under the tubercula quadrigemina, into the fourth ventricle.

3. Of the *Cochlea*. A foramen of the temporal bone, for the transmission of a small vein from the cochlea.

4. Of the *Vestibulum*. The commencement of a small canal, which opens upon the posterior surface of the petrous bone, and transmits a small vein.

AQUEOUS (*aqua*, water). A term now coming into general use for designating definite combinations with water. The term *hydrate* has long been employed for the same purpose. A prefix is used when there is more than one atom, as in *bin-aqueous*, *ter-hydrate*.

AQUEOUS HUMOUR (*aqua*, water). The fluid which fills the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.

AQUILA. Literally, an eagle. A term which had formerly many epithets joined with it to denote particular substances; thus, *aquila alba*, seu *mitigata* was one of the fanciful names of calomel.

AQUULA (dim. of *aqua*, water). A fatty tumor under the skin of the eyelid.

ARACEÆ. *Aroideæ*. The Arum tribe of Monocotyledonous plants, containing an acid, and in some cases a highly dangerous principle. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* sheathing at the base; *flowers* unisexual, arranged upon a spadix, within

a spathe; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovary* superior; *fruit* succulent.

ARACHNI'DA (ἀράχνης, a spider). The third class of the *Diplo-gangliata*, or Entomoida, comprising articulated animals, generally with four pair of legs, without wings or metamorphosis.

ARACHNOID MEMBRANE (ἀράχνης, a spider, εἶδος, likeness). *Meninx media*. The fine *cobweb-like* membrane situated between the dura and pia mater. It is the serous membrane of the cerebro-spinal centres.

1. *Arachnoiditis*, or *Arachnitis*. Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

2. *Sub-arachnoidian fluid*. An abundant serous secretion, which fills all the vacuities existing between the arachnoid and pia mater, and distends the arachnoid of the spinal cord so completely, as to enable it to occupy the whole of the space included in the sheath of the dura mater.

ARÆOMETER (ἀραῖος, thin, μέτρον, measure). *Hydrometer*. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids into which it is plunged, by the depth to which it becomes immersed in them. The art or process of measuring the density or gravity of liquids is termed *aræometry*.

ARALIA NUDICAULIS. The naked-stalked *Aralia*, the roots of which are sometimes mixed with the split sarsaparilla of the shops.

ARBOR. A tree. The term is applied to certain *arborescent* forms assumed by *metals* :—

1. *Arbor Dianæ*. A term applied to silver, when precipitated from its oxide in the metallic form by mercury.

2. *Arbor Saturni*. A term applied to lead, when separated from its salts in a metallic state by zinc.

ARBORESCENT (*arbor*, a tree). Having the character of a *tree*; as distinguished from that of a *herb* or *shrub*.

ARBOR VITÆ. Literally, *tree of life*. A term applied to the *arborescent* appearance presented by the cerebellum, when cut into vertically.

Arbor vitæ uterina. A term applied to an *arborescent* arrangement of folds on the interior of the cervix uteri. They resemble the smallest of the *carneæ columinæ* of the heart.

ARBUTUS UVA URSI. Trailing *Arbutus*, or Red Bear-berry; a plant of the order *Ericaceæ*, employed in cases of irritable bladder, of diabetes, &c.

ARCA ARCANORUM. Literally, a

chest of secrets. The alchemical name of the philosopher's stone.

ARCA'NUM. A secret; a secret remedy; a remedy which owes its value to its being kept secret. Thus, sulphate of potash was formerly called *arcanum duplicatum*; acetate of potash, *arcanum tartari*; deutoxide of mercury, *arcanum corallinum*, &c.

ARCH, FEMORAL. The name of a considerable arch formed over the concave border of the pelvis. It is bounded above by Poupert's ligament, below by the border of the pubes and ilium.

ARCHÆUS (ἀρχή, beginning). A hypothetical intelligent agent, adopted by Van Helmont, resembling the *anima* of Stahl. See *Anima*.

ARCHIL. A violet red paste, prepared from the *Lichen roccllus*, or Orseille, and other species of lichen, and used in dyeing. The plant, reduced to a pulp, and treated with impure ammoniacal liquor, yields a rich purple tincture, called *litmus* or *turnsole*, used in chemistry as a test.

ARCHOPTOMA (ἀρχός, anus, πίπτω, to fall). *Archoptosis*. Prolapsus ani. A descent of the rectum. See *Anus*.

ARCIFORM FIBRES (*arcus*, a bow, *forma*, likeness). A term applied by Mr. Solly to a set of fibres which proceed from the corpus pyramidale, and pass outwards beneath the corpus olivare to the cerebellum. He distinguishes them into two layers, the *superficial cerebellar*, and *deep cerebellar fibres*.

ARCTATIO (*arcto*, to narrow). Constipation of the intestines; also preternatural straightness of the vagina.

ARCUATIO (*arcus*, a bow). A gibbosity, or curvature, of the dorsal vertebræ, sternum, or the tibia.—*Avicenna*.

ARCUS SENILIS (bow of old age). An opacity round the margin of the cornea, occurring in advanced age.

ARDENT SPIRIT. A term applied to alcohol of moderate strength.

ARDOR (*ardeo*, to burn). Heat; a sense of heat, or burning

1. *Ardor Urinæ*. A sense of scalding on passing the urine.

2. *Ardor Ventriculi*. Heartburn.

AREA. Literally, an open place. Under this term, Celsus describes two varieties of baldness, viz.—

1. *Area diffuens*. Diffuent areated hair; consisting of bald plots of an indeterminate figure, in the beard as well as in the scalp. This is the true *alopecia* of the Greeks.

2. *Area serpens*. Serpentine areated hair; consisting of baldness commencing at the occiput, and winding in a line not exceeding two fingers' breadth, to each ear, sometimes to the forehead; often terminating spontaneously. This is the *ophiasis* of the Greeks.

AREA PELLUCIDA. The *transparent space* formed after the lapse of several hours in the incubated egg, around the first trace of the embryo, by the middle portion of the germinal membrane.

1. *Area Vasculosa*. A second distinct space surrounding the area pellucida, and so named from the formation of the blood vessels in it.

2. *Area Vitellina*. A third distinct space, surrounding the area vasculosa. This zone eventually encloses the whole yolk.

ARE'NA. Sand; an obsolete term for gravel or sediment in the urine.

AREOLA (dim. of *area*, a void space). The pink or brown circle which surrounds the nipple. Also the name given by Brown to an opaque spot or nucleus observed in the cells of plants, and since termed by Schleiden, *cytoblast*.

ARES. An alchemical term, expressive of the *Great First Cause*.

ARGAND LAMP. A name applied, from one of the inventors, to all lamps with hollow or circular wicks. The intention of them is to furnish a more rapid supply of air to the flame, and to afford this air to the centre as well as to the outside of the flame.

ARGE'MA (*ἀργός*, white). A small white ulcer of the eye, described by Hippocrates.

ARGENTINE FLOWERS OF ANTIMONY (*argentum*, silver). The sesquioxide of antimony, frequently occurring in the form of small shining needles of silvery whiteness. See *Antimony*.

ARGENTUM (*ἀργός*, white). Silver; the *whitest* of metals; it occurs in the metallic state, and is also obtained from the ores of lead. It is employed in pharmacy only in the preparation of the nitrate.

1. *Argenti nitras*. Fused nitrate of silver, or *lunar caustic*; formed by dissolving pure silver in spirit of nitre, evaporating to dryness, melting, and pouring the melted mass into moulds.

2. *Argentum foliatum* (*folium*, a leaf). Silver leaf; used for covering pills and other substances.

3. *Argentum in musculis* (*musculus*, a mussel). Shell silver; made by grinding

the cuttings of silver leaf with strong gum water, and spreading it in pond-mussel shells; it is used for writing silver-coloured letters, but it tarnishes, and is inferior to the argentum musivum.

4. *Argentum zootinicum*. Cyanide of silver, sometimes called hydrocyanate, cyanuret, or cyanide of silver.

The following are *Misnomers* :—

5. *Argentum musivum*. Mosaic silver; made of bismuth and tin melted together, with the addition of quicksilver; used as a silver colour.

6. *Argentum vivum*. Quicksilver, or mercury; found native, but mostly extracted from the native sulphurets.

7. *Argentum vivum purificatum*. Hydrargyrum purificatum; or quicksilver rubbed with an equal weight of iron filings, and distilled in an iron vessel.

ARGILLA (*ἀργός*, white). *Argillaceous Earth*. White clay, or potter's earth; the earth of clay, called in chemistry *alumina*, from its being obtained in greatest purity from alum. See *Alumina*.

Argilla vitriolata. Alum.

ARGOL, or ARGAL. *Wine-stone*. Crude tartar; an acidulous concrete salt, deposited by wine, and used by dyers as a mordant.

ARICINA. An alkaloid found in cinchona bark, and very analogous in its properties to cinchonia and quina. These three alkaloids may be viewed as oxides of the same compound radical.

ARILLUS. A term applied, in botany, to an expansion of the placenta, or funiculus, about the seed: the *mace* of the nutmeg, and the red covering of the seed of the spindle-tree, are instances of arillus.

ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ (*ἄριστος*, the best, *λοχεία*, delivery). The Birthwort tribe of Dicotyledonous plants, so named from the reputed emmenagogue properties of the genus *Aristolochia*. Herbaceous plants or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* apetalous, hermaphrodite; *stamens* epigynous; *ovary* many-celled; *fruit*, dry or succulent, many-celled.

ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA. Virginia Birthwort, or Snake-root; a plant supposed to possess the power of arresting the effects of serpents' venomous bites.

ARMORACIÆ RADIX. Horse-radish root; the root of the *Cochlearia Armoracia*. Its virtues depend on an essential oil combined with sulphur. See *Horse radish*.

ARNALDIA. A disease formerly known in England, and attended with Alopecia, or baldness.

ARNICA MONTANA. Leopard's-bane; a plant of the order *Compositæ*. It has been celebrated for internal pains and congestions from bruises, and has obtained the epithet of 'panacea lapso-rum.'

ARO'MA (ἀρε, intensely, ὀζω, to smell). The odorous principle of plants, formerly called by Boerhaave the *Spiritus Rector*.

Aromatics. Plants which possess an aroma united with pungency, and are warm to the taste.

ARQUA. A term by which the Arabian writers sometimes designate the *aqua*, or *gutta serena*, or cataract.

ARQUATUS MORBUS (*arcuatus*, from *arcus*, a bow). Literally, the *arched disease*; a name formerly given to jaundice, from the supposed resemblance of its colour to that of the rainbow.

ARQUEBUSADE (*arquebus*, a handgun). *Aqua Vulneraria.* A lotion composed of vinegar, sulphuric acid, honey, alcohol, and various aromatics; originally applied to wounds inflicted by the arquebus.

ARQUIFOUX. A sort of lead ore, commonly called *potters' ore*, from its being used by potters as a green varnish.

ARRACK, or RACK. An intoxicating beverage made in India, by distilling the fermented juice of the cocoa-nut, the palmyra tree, and rice in the husk. It may be imitated by dissolving forty grains of flowers of benjamin in a quart of rum: Dr. Kitchener calls this "Vauxhall Nectar."

1. *Goa arrack* is made from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision from the cocoa-nut tree.

2. *Batavia arrack* is obtained by distillation from molasses and rice, and is stronger than that of Goa.

ARRAGONITE. An impure species of carbonate of lime, brought from Arragon in Spain.

ARROW-ROOT. A term improperly applied to fecula or starch, prepared from the root of the *Maranta Arundinacea*, said to be efficacious in poisoned wounds.

Arrow-root, British. A fecula prepared from the roots of the *Arum maculatum*, or Cuckoo-pint, in the isle of Portland, by beating them into a pulp, which is repeatedly washed by passing it through a sieve; it is then dried in shallow pans.

ARSENICUM (ἀρσενικόν, masculine, an ancient epithet, denoting strong and

acrimonious properties). Arsenic; a brittle metal of a bluish white colour.

1. *Arsenious Acid.* This compound, frequently called *white arsenic*, and *white oxide of arsenic*, is prepared by digesting the metal in dilute nitric acid. It is well known as a violent poison. Its salts are called *arsenites*.

2. *Arsenic Acid.* The compound which results from the further acidification of the *arsenious* with nitric acid. Its salts are called *arseniates*.

3. *Fly Powder.* Poudre à mouches. A black powder, formed by the exposure of the metal to a moist atmosphere. It is generally regarded as a mixture of white oxide and metallic arsenic.

4. *Fuming Liquor of Arsenic.* A colourless volatile liquid, which fumes strongly on exposure to the air. It is the sesquichloride of arsenic; and is formed by throwing powdered arsenic into chlorine gas.

5. *Realgar.* Ruby or Red Arsenic; the protosulphuret. It occurs native, and may be formed by heating arsenious acid with about half its weight of sulphur.

6. *Orpiment.* Yellow arsenic; the sesqui-sulphuret. It occurs native, and may be formed by fusing together equal parts of arsenious acid and sulphur. It constitutes a well-known paint, and is the colouring principle of the pigment called *king's yellow*.

7. *Scheele's Mineral Green.* A well-known pigment, consisting of arsenite of copper, or the combination of the arsenious acid with oxide of copper.

8. *Liquor Arsenicalis.* A pharmacopœial preparation, called *Fowler's solution* and *Tasteless Ague Drop*, consisting of arseniate of potash dissolved in water, and flavoured and coloured by spirit of lavender.

9. *Pâte Arsenicale.* A remedy used in France, consisting of cinnabar, sanguis draconis, and arsenious acid, made into a paste with saliva.

ARSENOVINIC ACID. A new acid produced by the action of arsenic upon alcohol.

ARTEMISIA. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*. The species *Chinensis*, *Indica*, and *Vulgaris*, yield the substance called *moxa*, which is prepared by beating the tops of these plants in a mortar, until they become like tow.

Artemisia Dracunculus. Tarragon; a plant which is used to impart a peculiar stimulating flavour to vinegar.

ARTERIA (ἀρη, air, τηρέω, to hold).

A vessel which carries the blood from the heart; formerly supposed, from its being found empty after death, to contain only air.

1. *Arteria innominata*. A trunk arising from the arch of the aorta.

2. *Arteriæ helicinæ*. The name given by Müller to one set of the arterial branches of the corpora cavernosa penis. "They come off from the side of the arteries, and consist of short, slightly-curved branches, terminating abruptly by a rounded, apparently closed extremity, turned back somewhat on itself: these are sometimes single; sometimes several arise from one stem, forming a tuft."

3. *Arteriæ Venosæ*. The four pulmonary veins were so called, because they contained arterial blood.

4. *Arterial Circle of Willis*. This is formed by branches of the carotid and vertebral arteries at the base of the brain.

5. *Arterialization*. The conversion of the venous into the arterial blood; a term applied to the change induced in the blood as it passes through the lungs, by the evolution of carbonic acid, and the abstraction of oxygen from the air.

6. *Arteritis*. Inflammation of an artery or arteries.

7. *Arteriotomy* (τομή, a section). The opening of an artery, to let blood, generally the temporal.

ARTHANATIN. A name applied by Saladin to a colourless crystalline matter, which is extracted by alcohol from the tuberous stem of the *Cyclamen Europæum*, or Sow-bread.

ARTHRON (ἄρθρον). A joint. Hence

1. *Arthr-itis*. Podagra, or Gout. Correctly, inflammation of a joint.

2. *Arthro-dia*. A kind of shallow articulation, as that of the humerus with the glenoid cavity.

3. *Arthr-odynia* (ὀδύνη, pain). Pains in the joints.

4. *Arthro-logy* (λόγος, a description). A description of the joints.

5. *Arthro-pyosis* (πύον, pus). Abscess of a joint.

6. *Arthro-sis*. Articulation, or joint.

ARTICULARIS (*articulus*, a joint). Relating to joints; particularly applied to the arteries given off from the popliteal.

Articularis genu. This, and the term *subcruræus*, have been applied to a few detached muscular fibres, frequently found under the lower part of the cruralis, and attached to the capsule of the knee-joint.

ARTICULATA (*articulus*, a joint). Articulated or jointed animals; one of the four great divisions of the animal kingdom. See *Zoology*.

ARTICULATION (*articulus*, a joint). *Arthrosis*; a joint. The mechanism by which the bones of the skeleton are connected with each other. All the forms of articulation may be reduced to three:—

I. *Synarthrosis*, or *Immoveable*.

1. *Harmonia* (ἄρω, to adapt). Close joining; in which the bones merely lie in opposition to each other, as in the bones of the face.

2. *Schindylesis* (σχινδύλησις, a fissure). A mode of joining, by which a projection of one bone is inserted into a groove or fissure in another, as in the articulations of the vomer with the rostrum of the sphenoid, and with the central lamella of the ethmoid bone.

3. *Gomphosis* (γόμφος, a nail). Nail-like insertion, as of the teeth in their sockets; their roots being fixed into the alveoli, like nails into a board. This is the only example of this kind of articulation.

4. *Sutura*. Literally, a seam. A dovetailing mode of articulation, the most solid of the four forms of *synarthrosis*; it occurs in the union of the flat bones of the skull with each other. There are two varieties, viz.—

1. *Sutura serrata*, as in the serrated, or saw-like, union of the frontal with the parietal bones, and of the parietal bones with each other.

2. *Sutura squamosa*, as in the scale-like connexion of the temporal with the parietal bone.

II. *Diarthrosis*, or *Moveable*.

1. *Arthro-dia*. In this form of articulation, the extent of motion is limited, as in the articulations of both extremities of the clavicle, and ribs; in the articulations of the radius with the ulna, of the fibula with the tibia, of the articular processes of the vertebræ, and of the bones of the carpus and tarsus with each other, &c.

2. *Ginglymus* (γίγγλυμος, a hinge). *Hinge-like* articulation, in which the bones move upon each other in two directions only, viz. forwards and backwards; but the degree of motion may be very considerable. Examples occur in the elbow, the wrist, the knee, the ankle, the lower jaw, &c.

3. *Enarthrosis* (ἐν, in, ἄρθρωσις, articulation). *Ball-and-socket* joint, the most

extensive in its range of motion of all the moveable joints. There are three examples of this kind of joint, viz. the hip, the shoulder, and the articulation of the metacarpal bone of the thumb with the trapezium.

III. *Amphi-arthritis*, or *Mixed*.

This kind of articulation is intermediate between the immoveable and the moveable forms. It is characterized by having an intervening substance between the contiguous ends of the bones, and permitting of only a slight or obscure degree of motion. Examples occur in the connection between the bodies of the vertebræ, the union of the two first pieces of the sternum, and the sacro-iliac and pubic symphyses.

ARTIMOMANTICO. An alloy of tin, sulphur, bismuth, and copper.

ARTOS (ἄρτος). The Greek term for bread, or *panis* of the Latins.

1. *Arto-creas* (κρέας, flesh). A food made of bread and various meats boiled together.

2. *Arto-gala* (γάλα, milk). A food made of bread and milk. A poultice.

3. *Arto-meli* (μέλι, honey). A cataplasm made of bread and honey.

ARYTÆNOID (ἀρύταινα, a ewer, εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to two triangular cartilages of the larynx. The derivation of the term relates to the appearance of both cartilages taken together, and covered by mucous membrane. In animals, which were the principal subjects of dissection among the ancients, the opening of the larynx with the arytænoid cartilages bears a striking resemblance to the mouth of a pitcher having a large spout.

ASAPHATI (α, priv., σαφής, clear). A sort of serpigo, supposed to be generated in the pores, like worms.

ASAPHIA (α, priv., σαφής, clear). Defective utterance; a want of clearness of articulation or speech.

ASARI FOLIA. Asarabacca leaves; The leaves of the *Asarum Europeanum*, a plant of the order *Aristolochiaceæ*, abounding in a bitter principle called *asarin*, and used as an errhine.

ASBESTOS (α, priv., σβέννυμι, to extinguish). A mineral substance of a fibrous structure, from which an incombustible linen is made. There are several varieties, all more or less flexible and fibrous, and termed *amianthus*, or *mountain flax*, *mountain leather*, &c.

ASCARIS (ἀσκαρίζω, to jump). Parasitical worms found in the human body.

1. *Ascaris Lumbricoïdes*. The long and round worm.

2. *Ascaris Vermicularis*. The thread or maw-worm. See *Vermes*.

ASCENSUS MORBI. The ascent or increase of a disease.

ASCIA (an axe, or hatchet). A bandage, so called from its shape, and described by Hippocrates.

ASCI'TES (ἄσκιος, a sack; a skin-bottle; a big-bellied man). *Hydrops ventris*, vel *abdominis*. Dropsy of the belly or abdomen.

ASCLEPIADACEÆ. The Asclepias tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Shrubs or herbaceous plants, with *leaves* opposite, alternate, or whorled; *corolla* monopetalous, hypogynous; *stamens* inserted into the base of the corolla; *ovaries* two; *fruit* one or two follicles. In this tribe the sexual apparatus is very peculiar.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA. Swallow-wort; an American plant, used as a diaphoretic in catarrh and rheumatism.

ASEPTA (α, priv., σήπω, to putrefy). Substances free from the putrefactive process.

ASHES. The residuum of the combustion of vegetables, containing alkaline salts.

ASITIA (α, priv., σίτος, food). Loss of appetite.

ASPARAMIDE. A principle discovered in the juice of the asparagus, and in the root of the marsh-mallow and liquorice. It is the same as the *agedoite* of Robiquet.

ASPARTIC ACID. An acid obtained from asparagin, when boiled for some time with hydrated oxide of lead or magnesia.

ASPERSA ARTERIA. Literally, a rough air-vessel. The trachea; so named from the inequality of its cartilages.

ASPERSION (*aspergo*, to sprinkle). A kind of *affusion*, in which the liquid is thrown, drop by drop, like rain, upon the body.

ASPHALTENE. A solid black substance, obtained by submitting the bitumen of Bechelborum, purified by ether, to a high and prolonged temperature.

ASPHALTUM (α, priv., σφάλλω, to slip; from its being used for cement). *Jews' Pitch*. Native bitumen; a solid brittle bitumen, found principally on the shores and on the surface of the Dead Sea, and named from the lake Asphaltitis. A brown colouring matter is formed from it, which, when dissolved in oil of turpentine, is semitransparent, and is used as a glaze.

ASPHODELEÆ. The Asphodel or Lily tribe of Monocotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with *bulbs*, occasionally arborescent, with *leaves* not articulated with the stem, parallel-veined; *flowers* hexapetaloidous; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovary* superior; *fruit* succulent or dry and capsular.

ASPHYXIA (*a*, priv., *σφύξις*, the pulse). *Defectus pulsus*; *defectus animi*. Originally, interrupted pulse; but, more recently and generally, interrupted respiration, as in hanging, drowning; suspended animation; apparent death.

ASSA-FETIDA. A fetid gum-resin, which exudes from the root of the *Ferula Assafoetida*, a plant of the order *Umbellifera*. It occurs massive, and in tears. It was used by the ancients as a condiment, under the name of *σιλφιόν* (*laserpitium*); it has also been called *opium Cyrenaicum*, or juice from Cyrene. The term *assa-fetida* is derived from the monks of the Salernian school.

ASSAYING. The chemical operation of ascertaining the quantity of any metal in an ore or mixture. It differs from Analysis only in degree, and is performed in the *dry way*, as by heat; in the *moist way*, as by acids and other re-agents; or by both methods. See *Cupellation*.

ASSES' MILK. *Lac Asininum*. The artificial milk may be prepared in the following way:—Boil eryngo root, pearl barley, sago, and rice, of each one ounce, in three pints of water till half wasted; strain, and put a tea-spoonful of the mixture into a coffee-cup of boiling milk, so as to render it of the consistence of cream; sweeten with sugar or honey to the taste.

ASSIDENT SIGNS (*assideo*, to sit by). Occasional symptoms of a disease.

ASSIMILATION (*assimilo*, to assimilate). The conversion of the food into nutriment.

ASSOCIATE MOVEMENTS. *Consensual Movements*. Those movements which, contrary to our will, accompany other, voluntary, motions. Thus, the eye cannot be moved inwards by the action of the rectus internus, without contraction of the iris being produced.

ASSODES (*ἄση*, loathing). *Asodes*. A continual fever, attended with a loathing of food. Sauvages calls it *Tritæophya assodes*; and Cullen arranges it under the tertian remittents.

ASSUS (quasi *arsus*, from *ardere*, to burn). Roasted, as applied to foods. But Celsus has *assa nutrix*, a careful

nurse; quòd puero adsit, or assit, which is a different origin. See *Elixus*.

ASTATIC (*a*, priv., *στάω*, to stand). A term applied to a magnetic needle, when its directive property is destroyed by the proximity of another needle of equal magnetic intensity, fixed parallel to it, and in a reversed position, each needle having its north pole adjacent to the south pole of the other. In this state the needles, neutralizing each other, are unaffected by the magnetism of the earth, while they are still subject to the influence of galvanism.

ASTER (*ἀστήρ*). A star.

1. *Astro-bolismus* (*βάλλω*, to cast). Sideratio. Apoplexy; formerly supposed to be caused by the influence of the stars.

2. *Astro-logy* (*λόγος*, a description). A description of the stars. The pretended science of foretelling events by inquiring of the stars. Hippocrates ranks this, and astronomy, among the necessary studies of a physician.

3. *Astro-nomy* (*νόμος*, a law). The science which investigates the laws of the stars, or the motions of the heavenly bodies.

ASTHENIA (*a*, priv., *σθένος*, strength). Debility; want of strength.

ASTHMA (*ἀσθμάζω*, to breathe heavily). *Anhelatio*; *spirandi difficultas*; *suspirium*. Broken-wind; short-breath; difficulty of breathing, recurring in paroxysms, and independent of organic disease.

ASTRAGALUS (*ἀστράγαλος*, a die). The ankle-bone: the analogous bones of some animal were used by the ancients as dice.

ASTRAGALUS CRETICUS. Cretan milk-vetch; a plant of the order *Leguminosæ*, which yields the *gum tragacanth* of commerce. Several other species of *Astragalus* yield this substance, particularly the *A. verus*, the *A. gummifer*, &c.

ASTRINGENT PRINCIPLE. A principle contained in the husks of nuts, of walnuts, in green tea, and eminently in the gall-nut. From the use of this principle in tanning skins, it has obtained the name of *tannin*.

ASTRINGENTS (*astringo*, to bind). Remedies which contract the animal fibre, and arrest fluxes, hæmorrhages, diarrhœa, &c.

Espèces Astringents. The name given in the Codex or Parisian Pharmacopœia to a mixture of equal parts of bistort-root, of tormentil-root, and of pomegranate-bark.

ATAXIA (α , priv., $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota\varsigma$, order). Irregularity; a term applied to some diseases.

ATHERO'MA ($\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta\rho\alpha$, pap). An encysted tumor, so called from its *paplike* contents. Bécларd observes, that this kind of cyst, as well as the varieties termed *meliceris* and *stéatoma*, are merely sebaceous follicles enormously dilated.

ATHYMIA (α , priv., $\theta\upsilon\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, courage). Lowness of spirits; depression.

ATLAS ($\tau\rho\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$, to sustain). The uppermost of the cervical vertebræ; so named from its supporting the head, as Atlas was said to support the world.

ATOMETER ($\acute{\alpha}\tau\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, vapour, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\nu$, a measure). An instrument contrived by Professor Leslie for measuring the quantity of exhalation from a moist surface in a given time.

ATMOSPHERE ($\acute{\alpha}\tau\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, vapour, $\sigma\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\alpha$, a sphere). That volume of air which surrounds the earth.

1. *Atmospheric Pressure* is indicated by the length of a column of mercury. A mercurial column, 30 inches in length, presses on a given surface with the same force as the atmosphere in its ordinary state; and hence the force of a 60-inch column is equal to the pressure of *two atmospheres*; that of 15 inches to half an atmosphere; that of one inch to 1-30th of the atmospheric pressure.

2. *Atmospheres*—two, three, &c. Multiplied pressures of air, arising from condensation, the ordinary pressure being fifteen pounds on the square inch.

ATOM (α , priv., $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\nu\omega$, to cut). An ultimate particle of matter, incapable of further division. The term is frequently used in chemistry as synonymous with *equivalent*.

ATOMIC THEORY. A theory introduced by Dalton for explaining the laws of definite proportions in chemical combinations. It is founded on the supposition that matter consists of ultimate indivisible particles, called *atoms*; that these are of the same size and shape in the same body, but differ in *weight* in different bodies; and that bodies combine in definite proportions, with reference to those weights, which are hence called *atomic weights*. The main features of this theory are briefly stated in the following paragraphs:—

1. In bodies capable of assuming the gaseous form, the weight of the atom is obtained from the *volume*; thus, water being composed of one volume of oxygen, united with *two volumes* (or *one atom*) of

hydrogen, the relative weights will be, oxygen 8, hydrogen 1, and water 9.

2. In bodies which do not assume the gaseous form in their simple state, the weight of the atom is deduced from that of the *compound*; the weight of carbon, for instance, is obtained from that of carbonic acid gas, one volume of which weighs 22 times as much as our standard of unity; of these 22 parts, 16 are oxygen, leaving 6 to represent the primary molecule of carbon.

3. In the case of bodies which are incapable of assuming a gaseous form, either alone or in combination, the weight must be obtained by *analysis*; thus, marble, or the carbonate of lime, is found to be composed of 22 parts of carbonic acid, and 28 of lime: 28 therefore represents the atomic weight of lime.

4. The atomic weights are generally supposed to be related to one another by *multiple*; hence, this law is often called the *law of multiples*, or of combinations in *multiple proportion*. This will be easily seen by referring to the component parts of the following substances.

	Nitrogen.	Oxygen.
Nitrous oxide	14	8
Nitric oxide.....	14	16
Hyponitrous acid ...	14	24
Nitrous acid.....	14	32
Nitric acid	14	40

5. When only one combination of any two elementary bodies exists, Dr. Dalton assumes that its elements are united, atom to atom singly, by what he calls *binary* combination; if several compounds can be obtained from the same elements, they combine, as he supposes, in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms; as in the following table:—

Atoms

- 1 of A + 1 of B = 1 of C, *binary*.
- 1 of A + 2 of B = 1 of D, *ternary*.
- 2 of A + 1 of B = 1 of E, *ternary*.
- 1 of A + 3 of B = 1 of F, *quaternary*.
- 3 of A + 1 of B = 1 of G, *quaternary*.

Berzelius has proposed a different classification of atoms, viz. into—

- 1. *Elementary atoms*; and
- 2. *Compound atoms*, which are—
 - 1. *Compound atoms of the first order*, or atoms formed of only two elementary substances united.
 - 2. *Organic atoms*, or those composed of more than two elementary substances; these he has named from their being only found in organic

bodies, or bodies obtained by the destruction of organic matter.

3. *Compound atoms of the second order*, or those formed by the union of two or more compound atoms, as the salts.

6. Dr. Wollaston applied the term *equivalents* to the combining proportions of elementary and compound substances, as, for instance, the quantities of acid and base, in salts, required to neutralize each other: thus, 100 parts of sulphuric acid, and 68 parts of muriatic acid, are *equivalents* of each other, being both necessary to saturate 71 parts of lime.

7. After all, Dr. Donovan observes that there is not perhaps a word in the language that conveniently expresses the quantity of a body which enters into combination. *Atom* is not only hypothetical, but often inapplicable, as when half atoms occur. *Equivalent* is only expressive when comparison with a correlative equivalent is directly implied. *Proportion* means similitude of ratios. *Proportional* is one of the terms of a proportion. *Combining quantity or weight* is sometimes expressive, but, besides being unwieldy, it is not always applicable. Dr. Donovan adds, the word *dose* is universally employed to designate a *determinate or definite quantity* of a thing *given*; it has the quality of involving nothing beyond a fact, and can often be used with advantage.

ATONIA (α , priv., $\tau\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, tone). Atony; a defect of muscular power.

ATRA BILIS (*Latin*). Black bile; melancholy.

ATRAMENTUM (*ater*, black). Ink. Celsus calls green vitriol *atramentum sutorium*, or cobbler's ink.

ATRESIA (α , priv., $\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu\varsigma$, to perforate). Imperforation; usually applied to the rectum, urethra, &c.

ATRIPLEX FŒTIDA. The wild or stinking Orach, now called *Chenopodium olidum* or *vulvaria*, much used by Dr. Cullen, as a volatile fetid, in convulsions. The plant exhales pure ammonia during its whole existence.

ATROPA BELLADONNA. Deadly Nightshade, or Dwale; a plant of the order *Solanææ*, belonging to the narcotico-acrid class of poisons.

Atropine. An organic base, found in all parts of the *Atropa Belladonna*. It is highly poisonous, and in the most minute proportion possesses the property of dilating the pupil of the eye.

ATROPHIA (α , priv., $\tau\rho\omicron\phi\eta$, nourish-

ment). *Tabes*. Atrophy; emaciation; defective nutrition; wasting of the body, without cough or evident fever.

ATTENUANTS (*attenuo*, to make thin). Diluent medicines.

ATTENUATION (*attenuo*, to make thin). The lessening of weight, or of consistency; emaciation. The term is applied to the process by which a fluid becomes of less specific gravity, as when it undergoes fermentation, and parts with carbonic acid.

ATTOLLENS (*attollo*, to lift up). A muscle which draws any part upwards, as the *attollens auriculam*, or superior auris, which raises the ear.

ATTRACTION (*attraho*, to draw to). A term denoting certain *physical* and *chemical* properties of matter.

1. *Attraction of Gravitation*. The tendency of *masses* of bodies to each other. See *Gravity*.

2. *Capillary Attraction*. The power by which a liquid rises in a fine tube higher than the surface of the liquid which surrounds it.

3. *Electrical Attraction*. The property displayed by certain substances of attracting certain others, on being rubbed.

4. *Magnetic Attraction*. The tendency of certain bodies, chiefly iron, towards the north pole of the earth and each other.

5. *Attraction of Cohesion*. The tendency of the *molecules* of a body to *cohere*, to form masses. It is the antagonist of *affinity*.

6. *Attraction of Affinity*. The tendency of the *atoms* of certain bodies to combine, to form *chemical compounds*. See *Affinity*.

ATTRAHENS AURIS (*attraho*, to draw to). A muscle which draws the ear forwards and upwards; also called *anterior auris*, and *prior auriculæ*.

-ATUS. This termination, as also that of *-itus*, denotes the presence of the substance indicated by the word which it terminates; as *alatus*, having wings; *auritus*, having ears, &c.

AUDITORY (*audio*, to hear). Belonging to parts connected with the sense of hearing, as applied to a *process* of the temporal bone; to two *passages* in this bone—the external and the internal meatus; and to a nerve—the *portio mollis* of the seventh pair.

AUGITE. *Pyroxene*. A silicate of lime and magnesia.

AURA ($\acute{\alpha}\omega$, to breathe). A breath; a gentle gale; a breeze.

1. *Aura Electrica*. Electricity, as received from a point; so called from the sensation of its communication.

2. *Aura Epileptica*. A tingling sensation felt in the extreme parts of the body before an attack of epilepsy—a kind of 'formicatio.'

3. *Aura Podagrica*. A peculiar sensation creeping through the system, in gout.

4. *Aura Seminalis*. A theory of the mode of action of the semen in the ovum, according to which it was supposed to take place through the intervention of a peculiar emanation, and not by immediate contact.

AURANTIACEÆ. The Orange tribe of Dicotyledonous plants, abounding in a volatile, fragrant, bitter, exciting oil. Trees or shrubs, with leaves alternate, often compound, dotted with transparent receptacles of volatile oil; flowers poly-petalous; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovary* many-celled; *fruit* pulpy, many-celled, its rind filled with receptacles of oil.

AURANTIUM. The Seville Orange tree; a species of *Citrus*. The unripe fruit is known by the synonyms of *orange peas*, *curasso oranges*, &c. See *Citrus*.

Aurantii bacca, cortex. The Seville Orange, and its rind, flowers, leaves, and immature fruit.

AURIC ACID (*aurum*, gold). A name proposed by Pelletier for the peroxide of gold, from its property of forming salts with alkaline bases.

AURICULA (dim. of *auris*, the ear). An auricle; the prominent part of the ear. Also the name of two cavities of the heart.

AURICULÆ CORDIS. Auricles; a term applied to those cavities of the heart, which lead to the ventricles.

AURICULA'RIS (*auris*, the ear). The little finger; so called because it is generally put into the ear, when that organ is obstructed. Also, a designation of the muscle which extends the little finger, or the *extensor minimi digiti*, from its turning up the little finger, as in picking the ear.

AURIGO (*aurum*, gold). Orange-skin; a term applied to an orange hue, diffused over the entire surface of the skin in new-born infants; Sauvages terms it *epheles lutea*. Also, an old name for jaundice, derived from its colour.

AURIPIGMENTUM (*aurum*, gold, *pigmentum*, paint). Yellow Orpiment. See *Arsenic*.

AURIS (*aura*, air). The ear. It is

distinguished into the *external* and the *internal*.

AURISCALPUM (*scalpo*, to scrape). An instrument for cleansing the ear.

AURIUM TINNITUS (*tinnio*, to ring). A ringing noise in the ears.

AURUM. Gold; a yellow metal, of great malleability and ductility. It is found generally native, massive, and disseminated in threads through a rock, or in grains among the sand of rivers.

1. *Aurum fulminans*. Aurate of ammonia; an explosive substance, produced by precipitating a solution of gold by ammonia.

2. *Aurum graphicum*. An ore of tellurium, occurring in veins in porphyry in Transylvania. According to Klaproth, 100 parts of it consist of 60 tellurium, 30 gold, and 10 silver

3. *Aurum foliatum*. Aurum in libellis. Gold leaf, used for gilding pills, &c.

4. *Aurum in musculis*. Shell gold; made by grinding the cuttings of gold leaf with thick gum-water, and spreading the ground gold in pond-mussel shells.

5. *Aurum potabile*. Gold dissolved and mixed with volatile oil, to be drunk.

6. *Aurum pulveratum*. True gold powder; made by rubbing together grain gold and quicksilver, then distilling off the quicksilver, or corroding it away with spirit of nitre, and heating the black powder which is left to redness.

The following are *Misnomers* ;—

1. *Aurum mosaicum, seu mosaicum*. Mosaic gold; the former name of the bisulphuret of tin. It is used as a pigment for giving a golden colour to small statue or plaster figures.

2. *Aurum sophisticum*. Powder gold, or bronze powder; made of verdigris, tatty, borax, nitre, and corrosive sublimate, made into a paste with oil, and melted together; used in japan work as a gold colour.

AUSCULTATION (*ausculto*, to listen; from the ancient *ausus* for *aurus*, quasi *aurus cultus*, i. e. *aurus colus*). Auricular exploration. The act of listening by the application of the ear, in the examination of disease. It is termed *immediate*, when practised by the unassisted ear; *mediate*, when performed by means of the stethoscope.

I. *Sounds of the Respiration.*

1. *Vesicular Respiration* is the sound of respiration produced in the vesicles of the lungs; it denotes that the lungs are permeable to air. It is at its maximum in infants, and is termed *puerile*; at its

minimum in the aged, and termed *senile*.

2. *Bronchial Respiration* is the sound of respiration, as heard in the larynx, trachea, and large bronchi; it appears dry, and the air seems to be passing through a large empty space. There are several varieties of this sound.

3. *Cavernous Respiration* is the sound of respiration produced in morbid cavities of the lungs. During expiration, the wind appears to be puffed into the ear of the auscultator.

4. *Souffle*, or *Blowing*, is a sound resembling that of the air being actually drawn from or propelled into the ear of the auscultator, when the patient speaks or coughs. The 'souffle' is sometimes modified by the sensation, as of a *veil* interposed between a cavity and the ear, and is then termed *souffle voilé*, or the veiled blowing sound.

II. Rattles, Râles, or Rhonchi.

1. *Vesicular* or *Crepitating Rattles* are of two kinds, the moist and the dry. The former resembles the noise of salt thrown on the fire; the latter, that made by distending a dry bladder. The moist sound runs into the varieties of the bronchial rattle, and, when the bubbles are large, is called *subcrepitation*.

2. *Bronchial Rattles* are distinguished into the mucous, the sonorous, and the sibilant. The first resembles the rattling in the throat of the dying; the second, a sort of snoring sound, the tone of a base string in vibration, or a cooing sound; the third, a whistling sound. The mucous rattle, when seated in the bronchi or cavities, is termed *cavernous*, or *gargling*.

III. Sounds of the Voice.

1. *Bronchophony* is the resonance of the voice over the bronchi. It traverses the tube of the stethoscope, and is very similar to pectoriloquism. In thin persons it resembles laryngophony.

2. *Pectoriloquism* is distinguished from bronchophony by its cavernous and circumscribed character. The voice comes directly from the chest to the ear, as if it were formed within the lungs. It may be perfect or imperfect.

3. *Ægophony* is a sound resembling the bleating of a goat, or a snuffing human voice. It seems as if an echo of the voice, of an acute, harsh, and silvery character, were heard at the surface of the lungs, rarely entering, and scarcely ever traversing, the tube of the stethoscope.

IV. Sounds of Cough.

1. *Tubal Cough* is a resonance of the concussion produced by coughing, over the larynx, trachea, and large bronchi. There is the obvious sensation of an internal canal. It denotes that the air is not allowed to enter the cells of the lungs.

2. *Cavernous Cough* is the resonance of the concussion produced by coughing, over a cavity. It is attended by cavernous rattle.

3. *Metallic Tinkling* resembles the sound of a metallic vessel, or glass, struck by a pin. It is heard in respiration, but especially when the patient speaks or coughs; it is sometimes heard in cough, when inaudible in the respiration or in the voice.

4. *Amphoric Resonance* is a sound like that heard on blowing into a decanter. It is heard under the same circumstances as the previous sound.

V. Sounds of the Heart.

1. *Cri du cuir neuf*. The sound resembling the creaking of the leather of a new saddle. This sound has been supposed to be produced by the friction of the heart against the pericardium, when one or both have lost their polish from the effusion of solid lymph with little or no serum.

2. *Bruit de soufflet*. A sound of the heart resembling the puffing of a small pair of bellows, as employed to blow the fire. This sound usually takes the place of the natural one; sometimes the two are conjoined; it may take place during the first and second sound, or only during one of these.

3. *Bruit de scie*. A grating sound of the heart, resembling that produced by the action of a saw upon wood; and—

4. *Bruit de râpe*. A grating sound of the heart, like that produced by the action of a file or rasp. There is every intermediate gradation, from the smoothness of the *bellows-sound* to the roughest sounds produced by a large-toothed saw.

5. *Frémissement cataire* of Laennec, or *bruissement* of Corvisart. A peculiar thrill or tremor, perceived by the finger when applied to the heart or artery where it exists, resembling that communicated to the hand by the *purring of a cat*.

VI. Sounds of the Arteries.

1. *Bruit de soufflet intermittent*. An intermittent blowing sound, occasioned by contraction of the calibre of an artery, from tumor, &c. It is sufficient to compress the artery with the stethoscope to produce this noise.

2. *Bruit de soufflet continu*. A continuous blowing and snoring sound, resembling the blowing noise of the bellows of a forge. The *bruit de diable*, or sound of the humming-top, is a variety of this soufflet. Sometimes a kind of tune of the arteries is heard, resembling the humming of certain insects; this is called *sifflement modulé, ou chant des artères*.

VII. Sounds of Pregnancy.

1. *Bruit placentaire*. A sound of the placenta, produced, according to Bouillaud, by compression of one of the large vessels of the abdomen by the gravid uterus. It is analogous to the intermittent blowing sound of the arteries.

2. *Double pulsation of the heart of the fœtus*. A tolerably exact idea of this noise will be obtained by listening to the tic-tac of a watch placed under a pillow upon which the head rests. It occurs at the middle of the period of gestation.

AUTOMATIC MOTIONS (αὐτόματος, of his own accord). Those muscular actions which are not dependent on the mind, and which are either persistent, or take place periodically with a regular rhythm, and are dependent on normal causes seated in the nerves or the central organs of the nervous system.

AUTOPSY (αὐτός, oneself, ὄπτομαι, to see). Post-mortem examination. Inspection of the body after death.

AVENÆ SEMINA. Oats; the fruit of the *Avena Sativa*, of the order *Gramineæ*, yielding a flour or meal which forms the common food in the north. *Groats* are the oats freed from the cuticle, and used in broths and gruels.

1. *Avenæ farina*. Oat meal; employed for gruels, or decoctions.

2. *Avenaine*. A principle discovered in the *Avena Sativa*, or oat.

AVES (*avis*, a bird). The fourth class of the *Encephalata* or *Vertebrata*, comprising birds.

AVULSION (*avello*, to tear asunder). The forcible separation from each other of parts of the body, which were previously more or less intimately united.

AXILLA (*ala*, a wing). The arm-pit; the space between the side of the chest and the shoulder. Hence the term—

Axillary. Applied to parts belonging to the *axilla*, or arm-pit. In botany, this term is applied to buds, which are developed in the angle formed by a leaf-stalk and the stem; the *normal* position of every bud is axillary in this sense.

AXINITE (ἀξίνη, an axe). A mineral,

so called from the thinness and sharpness of its edges.

AXIS (*ago*, to drive). *Modiolus*. The central conical bony nucleus of the cochlea. Its surface is spirally marked by a double groove.

AXUNGIA (so called from its being used to grease wheels—ab *axe* rotarum quæ unguuntur). Axunge, hog's lard, or adeps.

1. *Axungia præparata vel curata*. Prepared lard, or the *Adeps Præparata*.

2. *Axungia articularis*. Unguen articularis. Names of the peculiar fluid which favours the motions of the joints, and which is commonly called *synovia*.

3. *Axungia Castoris*. Pinguedo Castoris. A name formerly given to the secretion found in the *oil sacs* near the rectum of the Castor Fiber, or Beaver. The Indians use it in smoking.

AZELAIC ACID. An acid obtained by treating oleic with nitric acid. It closely resembles suberic acid. Another acid, the *azoleic*, is procured by the same process. The terms are derived from the words *azote* and *oleic*.

AZOERYTHRIN. A colouring principle, obtained from the archil of commerce.

AZOLITMIN. A pure colouring material, of a deep blood-red colour, obtained from litmus.

AZOTE (*a*, priv., ζωή, life). A constituent part of the atmosphere, so called from its being incapable, alone, of supporting life. This gas is also called *Nitrogen*, from its being the basis of *Nitric acid*, or *Aqua fortis*.

AZOTIC ACID. Another name for nitric acid. It exists only in combination.

AZOTOUS ACID. Another name for nitrous acid, or the hyponitrous of Turner.

AZULMIC ACID. The name given by Boullay to the black matter deposited during the decomposition of prussic acid; it is very similar to ulmic acid. See *Ulmis*.

AZURE. A fine blue pigment, commonly called *small*, consisting of a glass coloured with oxide of cobalt, and ground to an impalpable powder.

AZURE STONE. *Lapis Lazuli*. An azure blue mineral, from which the unchangeable blue colour *ultramarine* is prepared.

AZYGOS (*a*, priv., ζυγός, a yoke). A term applied to parts which are single, and not in pairs, as to a *process* of the sphenoid bone, and a *vein* of the thorax.

B

BABLAH. The rind or shell which surrounds the fruit of the *Mimosa ciliaria*: it is brought from the East Indies, under the name of *neb-neb*; and is employed as a dye-stuff.

BACCA. A berry; an inferior, indehiscent, pulpy fruit, as the gooseberry. The term is often otherwise applied by botanists.

BACCHIA (*bacchus*, wine). *Gutta rosacea*. The name given by Linnæus to a pimpled or brandy face,—the kind of face that Bacchus rejoiced in.

BACULUS. Literally, a stick; and hence the term has been applied to a lozenge, shaped into a little short roll.

BAKERS' ITCH. *Psoriasis pistoria*. The vulgar name of a species of scall, occurring on the back of the hand.

BAKERS' SALT. A name given to the sub-carbonate of ammonia, or smelling salts, from its being used by bakers, as a substitute for yeast, in the manufacture of some of the finer kinds of bread.

BALANCE ELECTROMETER. An instrument constructed on the application of the common balance and weights, to estimate the mutual attraction of oppositely-electrified surfaces.

BALANITIS (*βάλανος*, glans). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the glans penis, and inner layer of the prepuce.

BALAUSTA (*βαλαύστιον*). A name applied to the many-celled, many-seeded, inferior, indehiscent fruit of the pomegranate.

BALBUTIES (*βαβάζω*, to babble). Stammering. In pure Latin, *balbus* denotes one who lisps, or is incapable of pronouncing certain letters; *blæsus*, one who stammers, or has an impediment in his speech.

BALDWIN'S PHOSPHORUS. The ignited nitrate of lime. This salt is so termed from its property of emitting a beautiful white light in the dark, when kept in a stoppered vial, and exposed for some time to the rays of the sun.

BALISTA (*βάλλω*, to cast). A sling. The astragalus was formerly called *os balista*, from its being cast by the ancients from their slings.

BALL. A form of medicine used in farriery, corresponding to the term bolus; it is generally that of a cylinder of two or three inches in length.

BALL AND SOCKET. *Enarthrosis*. A species of movable articulation, as that of the hip. See *Articulation*.

BALLISMUS (*βαλλίζω*, to trip or caper). A term which has been generally applied to those forms of palsy which are attended with fits of leaping or running.

BALLOON. A chemical instrument or receiver, of a spherical form, for condensing vapours from retorts.

BALLOTA LANATA. A plant indigenous in Siberia, and much recommended by Brera in rheumatic and gouty affections.

BALLOTTEMENT (*French*). The repercussion or falling back of the fœtus, after being raised by an impulse of the finger or hand, and so made to float in the liquor amnii.

BALM TEA. An infusion of the leaves of the *Melissa officinalis*, or Common Balm.

BALM OF GILEAD. Another name for the Mecca balsam. See *Balsam*.

BALSAM. A technical term used to express a native compound of ethereal or essential oils with resin and *Benzoic acid*. Those compounds which have no Benzoic acid are *miscalled balsams*, being in fact true *turpentine*s.

I. Balsams with Benzoic Acid.

1. *Balsam of Liquidambar.* Balsam which flows from incisions made into the trunk of the *Liquidambar styraciflua*. It dries up readily, and thus occurs in the solid form.

2. *Liquid Balsam of Storax.* Balsam said to be procured from the *Liquidambar attinia* and *orientale*. The substance sold as *strained storax* is prepared from an impure variety of liquid storax.

3. *Balsam of Peru.* Balsam procured from the *Myroxylon Peruiferum*. There are two kinds; the *brown balsam*, extracted by incision, very rare, imported in the husk of the cocoa-nut, and hence

called balsam *en coque*; and the *black* balsam, obtained by evaporating the decoction of the bark and branches of the tree. These are semifluid balsams.

4. *Balsam of Tolu*. Balsam which flows spontaneously from the trunk of the *Myroxylon toluiferum*, and dries into a reddish resinous mass.

5. *Chinese Varnish*. Balsam which flows from the bark of the *Augia sinensis*, and dries into a smooth shining lac, used for lacquering and varnishing.

6. *Benzoin*. Balsam which exudes from incisions of the *Styrax Benzoin*. See *Benzoinum*.

II. Balsams without Benzoic Acid.

7. *Copaiba balsam*. Balsam of copahu or capivi; obtained by incisions made in the trunk of the *Copaifera officinalis*; used for making paper transparent, for lacquers, and in medicine.

8. *Mecca balsam, or Opobalsam*. Balsam obtained by incisions of, and by boiling, the branches and leaves of the *Balsamodendron Gilcadense*. It becomes eventually solid.

9. *Japan lac varnish*. Balsam which flows from incisions made in the trunk of the *Rhus Vernix*.

BALSAM OF SULPHUR. A solution of sulphur in volatile oils. The absurdity of the term will be evident on referring to the article *Balsam*.

BALSAMICA. Balsamics; a term generally applied to substances of a smooth and oily consistence, possessing emollient, sweet, and generally aromatic qualities. Dr. Cullen mentions them under the joint titles of *balsamica et resinosa*, considering that turpentine is the basis of all balsams. See *Balsam*.

BALSAMODENDRON MYRRHA. The Myrrh-tree; a plant of the order *Terebinthaceæ*, which yields the gum-resin *myrrh*.

BAMBALIA (*βαμβαίνω*, to lisp or stammer). Stammering; a kind of St. Vitus's dance, confined to the vocal organs. Its varieties are *hesitation* and *stuttering*. See *Balbuties*.

BANDAGE. An apparatus of linen or flannel for binding parts of the body. Some bandages are called *simple*, as the circular, the spiral, the uniting, the retaining bandages; others are *compound*, as the T bandage, the suspensory, the capistrum, the eighteen-tail bandage, &c.

BANDANA. A style of calico printing practised in India, in which white or brightly-coloured spots are produced upon a red or dark ground. See *Barwood*.

BANG. *Subjee* or *Sidhee*. An intoxicating preparation made from the larger leaves and capsules of the *Cannabis Indica*, or Indian Hemp.

BARBADOS LEG. The name under which Dr. Hillary treats of the Arabian Elephantiasis. Dr. Hendy calls it the "Glandular disease of Barbados."

BARBADOS TAR. *Petroleum*. A species of bitumen, differing from naphtha in its greater weight and impurity. See *Bitumen*.

BARBADOS NUTS. *Nuces Barbadosenses*. The fruit of the *Jatropha curcas*. The seeds are called *physic nuts*.

BARBARY GUM. *Morocco gum*. A variety of gum arabic, said to be produced by the *Acacia gummifera*.

BARBIERS. A vernacular Indian term, of unknown derivation. It denotes a chronic affection, prevalent in India, and almost universally confounded by nosologists with *beriberi*.

BAREGE. A village situated on the French side of the Pyrenees, celebrated for its thermal waters. A peculiar substance has been obtained from these and other waters, and termed *baregin*.

BARILLA. The crude soda extracted from the ashes of the plants *Salsola* and *Salicornia*. See *Kelp*.

BARIUM (*βαρύς*, heavy). The metallic basis of the earth *baryta*, so named from the great density of its compounds.

BARK. Peruvian bark; a name formerly promiscuously applied to the three species of *Cinchona* bark. See *Cinchona*.

False Bark. A term which has been applied to certain barks, as the canella alba, or *false winter's bark*.

BARK OF PLANTS. The external envelope of trees and shrubs. It was formerly distinguished into an external *cortical* or *cellular* integument, and an *internal* or *fibrous* portion, called *liber*. More recently, bark has been distinguished into four portions:—

1. *Epidermis*. The external and cellular envelope, continuous with the epidermis of the leaves. This is never renewed; the following parts increase by successive additions to their interior.

2. *Epi-phlœum* (*ἐπί*, upon, *φλοιός*, bark). A cellular portion lying immediately under the epidermis. Cork is the epiphlœum of the *Quercus suber*.

3. *Meso-phlœum* (*μέσος*, middle, *φλοιός*, bark). A cellular portion, lying immediately under the epiphlœum. This portion differs from the preceding in the direction of its cells.

4. *Endo-phlæum* (ἔνδον, within, φλοιός, bark). The liber, part of which is cellular, part woody.

BARLEY. *Hordei semina*. The fruit, incorrectly called seeds, of the *Hordeum distichon*. The specific name is derived from its two-rowed ears. See *Hordeum*.

BARM, OR YEAST. The froth of fermenting beer, used, in its turn, as a ferment in making bread or beer.

BAROMETER (βάρος, weight, μέτρον, a measure). A weather-glass, or instrument for measuring the varying pressure of the atmosphere.

BAROSMA (βαρὺς, heavy, ὄσμη, odour). *Diosma*. A genus of plants of the order *Rutaceæ*. The leaves of several species constitute *buchu*.

BARRAS. *Galipot*. An oleo-resinous substance, which exudes from incisions made in fir-trees.

BARRY'S EXTRACTS. These extracts differ from the common by the evaporation being carried on in a vacuum produced by admitting steam into the apparatus, which resembles a retort with its receiver; the part containing the liquor to be evaporated being a polished iron bowl. As the temperature is much lower than in the common way, the virtues of the plant are less altered, the extracts are generally green, and contain saline crystals, but some of them will not keep.—*Gray*.

BARWOOD. A red dye-wood brought from Africa, and used, with sulphate of iron, for producing the dark red upon British bandana handkerchiefs.

BARYPHONIA (βαρὺς, heavy, φωνή, voice). Heaviness of voice; a difficulty of pronunciation.

BARYTA (βαρὺς, heavy). *Barytes*. An alkaline earth, the *heaviest* of all the earths, and a violent poison. The native sulphate is called *heavy spar*. The native carbonate has been named, after Dr. Withering, its discoverer, *witherite*.

BARYTIN. A new vegetable base, discovered in the rhizome of *Veratrum album*, and named in consequence of its being precipitated from its solution, like baryta. See *Jervin*.

BASALT (*basal*, iron, Ethiopian). An argillaceous rock, consisting of silica, alumina, oxide of iron, lime, and magnesia.

BASANITE (βασανίζω, to test, from βάσανος, a Lydian stone). A stone by which the purity of gold was tried, and of which medical mortars were made.

It consists of silica, lime, magnesia, carbon, and iron.

BASCULATION (*basculer*, French). A term used in examinations of the uterus in retroversion: the fundus is pressed upwards, the cervix drawn downwards; it is half the *see-saw* movement.

BASIC WATER. A term applied in cases in which water appears to act the part of a *base*: phosphoric acid, for instance, ceases to be phosphoric acid, unless three equivalents of water to one of acid be present.

BASILAR (βάσις, a base). Belonging to the base; a term applied to several bones, to an artery of the brain, and to a process of the occipital bone.

BASILICA (βασιλικός). Royal; a term generally of *eminence*; and hence applied to the large vein of the arm.

1. *Basilicon*. The *Ceratium Resinæ*. An ointment made of resin, pitch, oil, wax, &c.,—a *royal* ointment.

2. *Basilicus Pulvis*. The Royal Powder; an ancient preparation of calomel, rhubarb, and jalap.

BASIO-GLOSSUS. A muscle running from the base of the os hyoïdes to the tongue.

1. *Basio-chondro-cerato-glossus*. An unwieldy designation of the component parts of the hyo-glossus muscle, according to their origins and insertions.

2. *Basio-pharyngeus*. A term applied by Winslow to some fibres of the muscular layer of the pharynx, which proceed from the base of the os hyoïdes, and form part of the constrictor medius.

BASIS (βάσις, a base). 1. The substance with which an acid is combined in a salt. 2. A *mordant*; a substance used in dyeing, which has an affinity both for the cloth and the colouring matter. 3. The principal medicine in a prescription.

BASIS CORDIS. The base of the heart; the broad part of the heart is thus called, as distinguished from the *apex* or point.

BASSORIN. A constituent part of a species of gum brought from *Bassora*, as also of gum tragacanth, and of some gum resins.

BASTARD DITTANY. The root of the *Dictamnus frazinella*, now fallen into disuse.

BASYLE (βάσις, a base, ἔλη, nature or principle). A term proposed by Mr. Graham, to denote the metallic radical of a salt. Thus, sodium is the *basytle* of

sulphate of soda; soda is the *base*, and sulphatoxygen the *salt radical*, if the salt be viewed as consisting of sulphat-oxide of sodium.

BATH (*bad*, Saxon). *Balneum*. Baths are *general* or *partial*; they may consist of simple water, or be *medicated*. The physiological and therapeutic effects of baths being modified by their temperature, the following classification, constructed on these principles, will be found practically useful:—

I. General Baths.

1. *Cold Bath*. *Balneum frigidum*. The temperature ranges from 33° to 60° Fahr. Below 50°, it is considered very cold.

2. *Cool Bath*. *Balneum frigidulum*. Temperature from 60° to 75° Fahr.

3. *Temperate Bath*. *Balneum temperatum*. Temperature from 75° to 85° F.

4. *Tepid Bath*. *Balneum tepidum*. Temperature from 85° to 92° Fahr.

5. *Warm Bath*. Temp. from 92° to 98° Fahr.; that is, about that of the body.

6. *Hot Bath*. *Balneum calidum*. Temperature from 98° to 112° Fahr.

7. *Vapour Bath*. *Balneum vaporis*; *balneum laconicum*. Temp. from 122° to 144·5° Fahr. When a vapour bath is applied only to a particular part of the body, it is called a *fumigation*, or vapour douche.

8. *Hot-air Bath*. *Balneum sudatorium*. The sweating bath. Temperature from 100° to 130° Fahr.

9. *Artificial Sea-water Bath*. *Balneum maris factitium*. A solution of one part of common salt in thirty parts of water.

II. Partial Baths.

10. *Arm Bath*. *Balneum brachiluvium*.

11. *Foot Bath*. *Balneum pediluvium*.

12. *Hand Bath*. *Baln. manuluvium*.

13. *Head Bath*. *Baln. capitiluvium*.

14. *Hip Bath*. *Coxæluvium*, or demibain of the French; in which the body is immersed as high as the hips or umbilicus.

III. Medicated Baths.

15. *Saline Bath*. Prepared by adding common salt to water. The temperature ought not to exceed 92° Fahr.

16. *Sulphurous Bath*. Prepared by dissolving four ounces of sulphuret of potassium in thirty gallons of water. It should be prepared in a wooden bathing-vessel.

17. *Gelatino-sulphurous Bath*. Prepared by adding one pound of Flanders' glue, previously dissolved in water, to

the sulphurous bath above described. *Duptyren*.

18. *Alkaline Bath*. Prepared with soap, the carbonates of soda and potash, or the solution of hydrate of potash.

19. *Metalline Bath*. Prepared by impregnating water with the scoriæ of metals, particularly of iron.

20. *Ferruginous Bath*. Prepared with muriated tincture of iron, or sulphate of iron.

21. *Medicated Hot-air Bath*. Prepared by impregnating the hot air with some gas or vapour, as sulphurous acid gas, or chlorine.

BATH, CHEMICAL. An apparatus for modifying and regulating the heat in various chemical processes, by interposing a quantity of sand, or other substance, between the fire and the vessel intended to be heated.

1. *Water Bath*. *Balneum aquosum*; formerly called *balneum marie*, from the use of a solution of salt instead of water only. Any vessel of water, capable of being heated to the boiling point, and of containing a retort, will answer the purpose. A bath of steam may sometimes be preferable to a water bath.

2. *Sand Bath*. *Balneum arenæ*. An iron vessel containing sand, being gradually heated, communicates the heat to every vessel buried in the sand. Those distillations which, at any part of the process, require as much as a low red heat, are usually performed in sand baths.

3. *Solution Bath*. Where temperatures above 212° are required in baths, saturated solutions are employed; these, boiling at different temperatures, communicate heat up to their boiling points. Solution baths will produce temperatures up to 360°.

4. *Metal Bath*. For temperatures above 360°, metal baths are employed, as those of mercury, fusible metal, tin, or lead. The temperature may thus be raised to 600°.

BATRACHIA (*βάτραχος*, a frog). An order of the class *Reptilia*, comprising the frog, toad, salamander, and siren.

BATRACHUS (*βάτραχος*, a frog). *Ranula*. Designations of the distended sub-maxillary duct.

BATTERY, ELECTRICAL. A term applied to an arrangement of Leyden jars which communicate together, and may all be charged with electricity and discharged at the same time.

Battery, Galvanic. A combination of several pairs of zinc and copper plates soldered together, and so arranged that the same metal shall always be on the same side of the compound plate.

BAUHIN, VALVULE OF. *Ileo-colic valve.* A valve within the cæcum, whose office is to prevent the return of the excrementitious matters from the cæcum into the small intestine. The extremities of its two lips form rugæ in the straight part of the cæcum, called by Morgagni *fræna of the valvule of Bauhin.*

BAY BERRIES. *Bacca lauri.* The berries of the *Laurus nobilis*, or Sweet Bay. A solid substance is extracted from them, called *taurin*, or camphor of the bay berry.

BAY SALT. Chloride of sodium, or common salt, as obtained by solar evaporation on the shores of the Mediterranean.

BDELLA (βδάλλω, to suck). The Greek term for the *leech*, or the *hirudo* of the Latins. The latter is the term now used.

BDELLIUM. A name applied to two gum-resinous substances. One of these is the *Indian bdellium*, or *false myrrh*, procured from the *Amyris commiphora*. The other is called *African bdellium*, and is obtained from the *Heudolotia Africana*.

BEAD-PROOF. A term denoting the strength of spirituous liquors, as shown by the continuance of the bubbles or beads on the surface.

BEARBERRY. The *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, the leaves of which are employed in chronic affections of the bladder.

BEAUME DE VIE. Balm of life. The compound decoction of aloes.

BEBEERU. A tree of British Guiana, the timber of which is known to wood-merchants by the name of *greenheart*. It yields a substance, called *bebeerine*, of antiperiodic properties.

BEDEGUAR. A remarkable gall, termed *sweet-briar sponge*, found on various species of *Rosa*, and produced by the puncture of several insect species.

BEER (*bière*, Fr., *bier*, Germ.) *Cerevisia.* The fermented infusion of malted barley, flavoured with hops. The term *beer* is also applied to beverages consisting of a saccharine liquor, partially advanced into the vinous fermentation, and flavoured with peculiar substances, as, spruce beer, ginger beer, &c.

BEESTINGS. The first milk taken from the cow after calving.

BEGUIN'S SULPHURATED SPIRIT. A variety of hydrosulphate of ammonia, commonly called *hepatized ammonia*.

BELL-METAL. An alloy of 100 parts of copper with 20 to 25 of tin. This compound forms a hard, sonorous, and durable composition, for making bells, cannon, statues, &c.

BELLADONNA. Deadly nightshade; a species of *Atropa*, the juice of which is well known to produce a singular dilatation of the pupil of the eye. The name is derived from the words *bella donna*, beautiful woman, the juice of its berries being used as a cosmetic by the Italian women to make their faces pale.

Belladonnin. A volatile vegetable alkali, said to be distinct from atropia.

BELLOWS' SOUND. An unnatural sound of the heart, resembling that of the puffing of a small pair of bellows, as heard by the stethoscope. See *Auscultation*.

BEN, OIL OF. The expressed oil of the Ben-nut, or the *Morynga pterygosperma*, remarkable for not becoming rancid for many years.

BENEDICTUS (*benedico*, to bless). Benedict or blessed; a term prefixed to compositions and herbs, on account of their supposed good qualities; thus antimonial wine was termed *benedictum vinum*; the philosopher's stone, *benedictus lapis*, &c.

1. *Benedicta aqua.* Blessed water; lime-water; a water distilled from thyme; and, in Schroeder, an emetic.

2. *Benedictum laxativum.* Rhubarb, and sometimes the lenitive electuary.

3. *Benedicta centaurea.* The blessed thistle; a plant of the order *Compositæ*.

BENUMBERS. Agents which cause topical numbness and muscular weakness.

BENZOINUM. Benzoin; a balsam which exudes from incisions made in the *Styrax Benzoin*, or Benjamin tree.

1. *Siam benzoin.* Benzoin of best quality. It occurs in *tears* and in *masses*. The presence of the white tears embedded in the brown resiniform mass gives an almond-like appearance, suggested by the term *amygdaloid benzoin*.

2. *Calcutta benzoin.* Benzoin of second and third quality, corresponding with the common or brown benzoin of some writers.

3. *Head benzoin* is a technical term for the first and purest portion; *belly*

benzoin is the next in purity, mixed with parings of wood; *foot benzoin* is very foul, and used in India for fumigations, &c.

4. *Benzoic Acid. Flowers of Benjamin.* An acid exhaled from Benzoin, dragon's blood, and other resins, by heat. Its salts are called *benzoates*.

5. *Benzine.* The name applied by Mitscherlich to the bicarburet of hydrogen, procured by heating benzoic acid with lime; this compound is termed by Liebig *benzole*, the termination in *ole* being assigned to hydrocarbons.

6. *Benzone.* A volatile fluid procured by Peligot, by heating dry benzoate of lime.

7. *Benzoyl, benzoile, or benzule.* The hypothetical radical of a series of compounds, including benzoic acid, and the essence or volatile oil of bitter almonds.

8. *Benz-amide.* A compound prepared by saturating chloride of benzoyl by dry ammoniacal gas, &c. See *Amide*.

9. *Benzimide.* A substance discovered by Laurent in crude essence of bitter almonds.

10. *Benzile.* A substance procured by passing a stream of chlorine gas through fused benzoin.

BERBERIN. A crystalline substance of a fine yellow colour, derived from the bark of the barberry root; used as a dye stuff.

BERGAMOT. An essence prepared from the rind of the *Citrus bergamia*, or Bergamot Citrus.

BERGMEHL. Literally, *Mountain meal*; an earth, so named in Sweden, resembling fine flour, and celebrated for its nutritious qualities. It is found to be composed entirely of the shells of microscopic animalcules.

BERIBERI. A spasmodic rigidity of the lower limbs, &c.; an acute disease occurring in India, and commonly confounded by nosologists with *barbiers*. "Bontius and Ridley say that this term is derived from the Indian word signifying a *sheep*, on account of the supposed resemblance of the gait of persons affected with it to that of the sheep. Good derives it from *βέρβερι*, the pearl oyster, or other shell, and hence uses it figuratively for *incurvation*. Marshall derives it from the reduplication of the word *beri*, signifying, in the language of Ceylon, weakness or inability, as if to express intensity of weakness."—*Forbes*.

BERLIN BLUE. *Prussian blue.* The

ferro-sesquicyanide of iron, sometimes called ferro-prussiate of iron.

BERRIES. *Baccæ.* The fruits of different species of plants. See *Bacca*.

1. *Bay berries.* The fruit of the *Laurus nobilis*; the berries and the oil obtained by boiling them in water are imported from Italy and Spain.

2. *Juniper berries.* The fruit of the *Juniperus communis*, which yield an oil, upon which the peculiar flavour and diuretic qualities of Geneva principally depend.

3. *Turkey Yellow berries.* The unripe fruit of the *Rhamnus infectorius* of Linnæus, used for giving a yellow dye in calico-printing.

4. *Persian Yellow berries.* Said to be of the same species as the preceding. They are termed *graines d'Avignon*, or berries of Avignon.

BERYL. A variety of the *emerald*; a mineral or gem, usually of a green colour of various shades, passing into honey-yellow and sky-blue. When coloured green by oxide of chromium, it forms the true emerald, and when colourless and transparent, *aqua marina*.

Chryso-beryl (χρυσός, gold). One of the finest of the gems, consisting of glucina and alumina.

BETEL. A famous masticatory employed in the East, consisting of the *areca, betel, or pinang nut*, the produce of the *Areca Catechu, or Catechu Palm*. A portion of the nut is rolled up with a little lime in the leaf of the *Piper betel*, and the whole chewed.

BEZOAR (*pa-zahar*, Persian, a destroyer of poison). A morbid concretion formed in the bodies of land animals, to which many fanciful virtues were formerly ascribed.

1. *Bezoardics.* A name given to a class of alexipharmic medicines, from the imputed properties of the *bezoar*.

2. *Bezoardicum Joviale.* A bezoar of tin and nitre, which differed little from the *Antihecticum Poterii*.

3. *Bezoardicum minerale.* A bezoar of antimony, made by adding spirit of nitre to butter of antimony.

4. *Bezoardicum animale.* The name formerly given to the heart and liver of vipers, once used in medicine.

5. *Camel-bezoar.* A bezoar found in the gall-bladder of the camel, and much prized, as a yellow paint, by the Hindoos.

6. *Goat-bezoar.* A bezoar said to be procured from animals of the goat kind,

capra gazella, in Persia. The Greek term for this species of concretion is *ægagropila*, literally, mountain-goat ball.

7. *Hog-bezoar*. A bezoar found in the stomach of the wild boar in India.

8. *Bovine-bezoar*. A bezoar found in the gall-bladder of the ox; common in Nepal.

9. *Oriental bezoars*. These were formerly much valued in medicine: they are smooth, polished, and of a green colour: three of these, sent by the Schah of Persia to Buonaparte, were *ligniform*, or composed of fragments of wood; another was found to be composed of rosin.

10. *Spurious, or factitious bezoars*. These were formerly made of lobsters' claws and oyster-shells, levigated on porphyry, made into a paste with musk and ambergris, and formed into balls like bezoars; of this kind were the *pierres de Goa*, or *de Malacca*, &c.

BI, BINUS (*bis*, twice). Two; a pair. Also a prefix of certain saline compounds, into which two proportions of acid enter for one of base, as bi-arsenate.

1. *Bi-carbonates*. Salts containing a double proportion of carbonic acid gas.

2. *Bi-ceps* (*caput*, the head). Two-headed, or having two distinct origins, as applied to a muscle of the thigh and of the arm. The interossei muscles are termed *bicipites*, from their having each two heads or origins.

3. *Bi-cornis* (*cornu*, a horn). A term applied to the os hyoïdes, which has two processes or horns; and, formerly, to muscles which have two insertions.

4. *Bi-cuspidati* (*cuspis*, a spear). Having two tubercles; as applied to the two first pairs of grinders in each jaw.

5. *Bi-ennial* (*annus*, a year). Enduring throughout two years, and then perishing; plants which bear only leaves the first year; leaves, flowers, and fruit the second year, and then die.

6. *Bi-furcation* (*furca*, a fork). The division of a vessel, or nerve, into two branches, as that of a two-pronged fork.

7. *Bi-gaster* (*γαστήρ*, the belly). Two-bellied, as applied to muscles; a term synonymous with *bi-venter* and *di-gastricus*.

8. *Bi-hernius* (*hernia*, ἕρνος, a branch). Having a scrotal hernia on each side.

9. *Bi-lobus* (*lobus*, a lobe). Having two lobes, resembling the tips of ears.

10. *Bi-ocular* (*oculus*, a cell). Two-celled; divided into two cells; a term applied, in botany, to the anther, to certain capsules, &c.

11. *Bi mana* (*manus*, a hand). Two-handed; as man: the first order of the Mammalia.

12. *Bin-oculus* (*oculus*, an eye). Having two eyes; a bandage for securing the dressings on both eyes.

13. *Bi-pinnae* (*pinna*, the fin of a fish). Doubly pinnate; a variety of compound leaves. See *Pinna*.

14. *Bi-valved* (*valva*, a door). Two-valved, as the shell of the oyster, a legume, &c.

15. *Bi-venter* (*venter*, the belly). The name of muscles which have two bellies, as the occipito-frontalis. The term is synonymous with *di-gastricus*.

BIBITORIUS (*bibo*, to drink). A former name of the *rectus internus oculi*, from its drawing the eye inwards towards the nose, and thus directing it into the cup in drinking.

BICE. A blue colour, prepared from the lapis armenius, for painting.

BICHAT. This writer considered man to consist of two distinct and co-existent lives, called the *organic* and the *animal*, with two distinct assortments of sensibilities, the conscious and the unconscious. Each of these lives is limited to a separate set of organs, commencing coetaneously, and perishing at the same moment.

BILIS. Bile, gall, or choler; the secretion of the liver. Bile is distinguished as the *hepatic*, or that which flows immediately from the liver; and the *cystic*, or that contained in the gall-bladder.

1. *Bilin*. The constituent principle of the bile. It is separated by chemical processes; and when it contains acetate of soda, and is modified by the action of acetic acid, it is called *bile-sugar* or *picromel*.

2. *Biliverdin*. An ingredient in the bile, being the principal constituent of the yellow matter forming the concretions found in the ox, and much prized by painters.

3. *Bilis atra*. Black bile; formerly supposed to be the cause of low spirits, an affection named accordingly from the same term in Greek, μέλαινα χολή, or melancholy.

4. *Bilious*. A term employed to characterize a class of diseases caused by a too copious secretion of bile.

BIRDLIME. A glutinous substance prepared from the bark of the holly. It contains resin, which has been called *viscina*.

BISMUTH (*wismuth*, German). *Marcasita*, *tectum argenti*, or tin glance. A white metal, usually found in tin mines. It occurs as an oxide, under the name of *bismuth ochre*; as a sulphuret, called *bismuth glance*; as a sulphuret with copper, called *copper bismuth ore*; and with copper and lead, called *needle ore*. Eight parts of bismuth, five of lead, and three of tin, constitute *Newton's fusible metal*. See *Pearl Powder*.

1. *Magistery of bismuth*. The tris-nitrate of bismuth; a white, inodorous, tasteless powder, also called *Spanish white*, and *pearl white*.

2. The *butter of bismuth* is the chloride; the *flowers of bismuth*, the sublimed oxide; and the *glance of bismuth*, the native sulphuret.

BISTORTÆ RADIX (*bis torta*, twice turned; so named from the form of the root). The root of the *Polygonum bistorta*, great Bistort or Snake-weed.

BISTOURY (*bistoire*, French) A small curved knife for operations.

BISTRE. A brown colour made of wood soot boiled and evaporated. Beech soot is said to make the best.

BITTER. A term applied, from its obvious meaning, to the following substances:—

1. *Bitter principle*. A general term applied to an intensely bitter substance, procured by digesting nitric acid on silk, indigo, &c.; also to quinia, quassia, salicina, &c.

2. *Bitter of Welter*. Picric or carbozotic acid, produced by the action of nitric on indigotic acid.

3. *Bitter apple*, or *cucumber*. The common name of the fruit of the *Cucumis colocyntidis*.

4. *Bitter earth*. Talc earth. Vernacular designations of calcined magnesia.

5. *Bitter infusion*. A term applied to the *Extractum Gentianæ Compositum* of the pharmacopœia.

6. *Bitter-sweet*. The vulgar name of the *Solanum dulcamara*, a plant formerly used in medicine.

7. *Bitters*. A class of vegetable tonics, as gentian, chamomile, orange peel, &c.

BITTERING. Corruptly *Bittern*. A preparation for adulterating beer, composed of *cocculus indicus*, liquorice, tobacco, quassia, and sulphate of iron or copperas. A similar preparation is sold for the same purpose under the name of *bitter balls*.

BITERN. The *mother water*, or uncrystallizable residue left after muriate

of soda has been separated from sea-water by crystallization. It owes its bitterness to sulphate and muriate of magnesia. It contains bromine.

BITUMEN (*πίτυμα*, *πίτυς*, pine). A mineral pitch, supposed to be formed in the earth by the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances. In its most fluid state it constitutes *naphtha*; when of the consistence of oil, it becomes *petroleum*; at the next stage of induration it becomes *elastic bitumen*; then *maltha*; and so on until it becomes a compact mass, and is then called *asphaltum*.

BLACK. A term applied to certain diseases, to some chemical compounds, &c., in consequence of their black appearance

1. *Black Death*. The name given in Germany and the North of Europe to an Oriental plague, which occurred in the 14th century, characterized by inflammatory boils and black spots of the skin, indicating putrid decomposition. In Italy it was called *la mortalega grande*, the great mortality. In many of its characters, this pestilence resembled the present bubo plague, complicated with pneumonia and hæmorrhages.

2. *Black Disease*. This, and *black jaundice*, are English terms for the *morbus niger* of the Latin writers, and the *melæna* of the Greeks.

3. *Black Water*. This, and *water-brash*, are English terms for pyrosis.

4. *Black Vomit*. *Melæna cruenta*. Substances of a black appearance rejected in certain forms of disease, as in yellow fever, &c.

5. *Black Rust*. A disease of wheat, in which a black moist matter is deposited in the fissure of the grain. See *Brown Rust*.

6. *Black Draught*. A popular purgative, consisting of the infusion of senna, with sulphate of magnesia.

7. *Black Drop*. A preparation of opium, sold as a nostrum. See *Quack Medicines*.

8. *Black Extract*. Hard multum. A preparation from *cocculus indicus*, imparting an intoxicating quality to beer.

9. *Black Wash*. A lotion prepared by the decomposition of calomel in lime water.

10. *Black Flux*. A mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potash.

11. *Black Dye*. A compound of oxide of iron, with gallic acid and tannin.

12. *Black Lead*. *Plumbago*, or graphite; a carburet of iron. It is named

from its *lead* appearance, for it does not contain a particle of lead.

13. *Black Chalk*. Drawing-slate; a soft clay, of a bluish-black colour, composed principally of silica.

14. *Black Jack*. The name given by miners to blende, or mock lead; a sulphuret of zinc.

15. *Black Naphtha*. A common name for petroleum, or rock oil.

16. *Black Turpeth*. Another name for the protoxide of mercury, commonly called the gray, ash, or black oxide.

17. *Black Wudd*. The peroxide of manganese; a well-known ore, commonly called, from its black appearance, black oxide of manganese; it is used as a drying ingredient in paints.

18. *Ivory Black*. Ebur ustum, or animal charcoal; procured from charred ivory shavings, and used as a dentifrice and pigment, under the name of *blue black*, being of a bluish hue; but bone-black is usually sold for it.

19. *Black Salts*. The name given in America to *wood-ashes*, after they have been lixiviated, and the solution evaporated, until the mass has become black.

20. *Lamp Black*. Fuligo lampadum. A form of charcoal, procured by burning resinous bodies, as the refuse of pitch, in furnaces.

21. *Black sticking Plaster*. A solution of isinglass, with some tincture of benjamin, brushed over black sarsenet.

22. *Spanish Black*. A form of charcoal made of burnt cork, and first used by the Spaniards.

23. *Black Boy Gum*. A red resin, recently imported from New Holland, and supposed to be produced by the *Xanthorrhoea arborea*.

BLADDER, URINARY. *Vesica urinaria*. The reservoir which contains the urine.

1. *Columnar bladder*. A term applied in cases in which there is an unusual development of the muscular fasciculi of the bladder, giving an appearance of persistent prominences or *columns*.

2. *Trigonal space of the bladder*. A smooth *triangular* surface on the inside of the bladder, in the middle of its fundus, where the mucous membrane is destitute of rugæ.

3. *Neck of the bladder*. The orifice of the urethra; it is crescentiform, and embraces a small tubercle, called *uvula vesicæ*, formed by the projection of the mucous membrane.

4. *Fundus of the bladder*. All that

part of its internal surface which corresponds to the inferior region of its external surface.

BLADDER GREEN. A green pigment, prepared from the ripe berries of the *Rhamnus catharticus*, or Buckthorn, mixed with gum arabic and lime water.

BLADDERY FEVER. *Bullosa febris*. Vesicular fever, in which the skin is covered with *bullæ*, or blisters. See *Pemphigus*.

BLÆSITAS (*blæsus*, one who stammers). Mispronunciation; a species of *psellismus*, in which articulate sounds are freely but inaccurately enunciated.

BLAIN. An elevation of the cuticle containing a watery fluid. See *Rupia*.

BLANC DE TROYES. Spanish White, prepared chalk, or the *Creta preparata* of the pharmacopœia.

BLANQUININE. A supposed new alkaloïd, discovered in White Cinchona.

BLASTE' MIA (*βλαστάνω*, to bud). A term applied to the rudimental mass of an organ in the state of formation. According to Schwann, it consists partly of a fluid, partly of granules which spontaneously change into the nuclei of cells and into cells, and partly, also, of such nucleated cells already formed. *Müller*.

BLEACHING. The chemical process of *whitening* linen or woollen stuffs.

1. *Linen* is bleached, by the old process, by exposure to air and moisture; by the new process, by means of chlorine or solution of chloride of lime. 2. *Woollen stuffs* are bleached by exposure to the vapour of sulphurous acid.

1. *Bleaching powder*. Chloride of lime, formerly called oxymuriate of lime; prepared by exposing hydrate of lime gradually to chlorine gas.

2. *Bleaching liquid*. Eau de Javelle. Oxymuriatic alkaline water. This is the above compound obtained in solution, by transmitting a stream of chlorine gas through hydrate of lime suspended in water.

BLEAR-EYE. A chronic catarrhal inflammation of the eyelids. See *Lippitudo*.

BLEB. *Pemphix*. A bulla, vesicle, or bladdery tumor of the skin, distended by a fluid. See *Pemphigus*.

BLLENDE (*blenden*, German, to dazzle, or blind). Native sulphuret of zinc; a massive mineral of an adamantine lustre, and often black. It is called by the miners *black jack*.

BLENNA (*βλέννα*). The Greek term for *mucus*.

1. *Blenno-rhagia* (ρήγνυμι, to burst forth). A discharge of mucus from the urethra.

2. *Blenno-rrhœa* (ρέω, to flow). Gleet. A term used by Good as synonymous with gonorrhœa.

BLEPHARON (βλέφαρον). The eyelid. Hence the compounds:—

1. *Blephar-ophthalmia*. Ophthalmia, or inflammation of the eye-lid.

2. *Blepharo-ptosis* (πτῶσις, prolapsus). A falling of the upper eye-lid.

3. *Ankylo-blepharon* (ἀγκύλος, bent). A preternatural union of the two lids.

4. *Pachy-blepharosis* (παχὺς, thick). A thickened state of the eye-lids.

5. *Sym-blepharon* (σύν, together). The connexion of the lid to the globe of the eye.

BLIGHT. A slight palsy, induced by sudden cold or damp, applied to one side of the face. The nerves which lose their power are branches of the portio dura, or the respiratory of Bell.

BLISTER. *Vesicatorium*. An application to the skin, producing a serous or puriform discharge, by exciting inflammation. The effect is termed *revulsion*, antispasmodic, or derivation. See *Cantharis*.

Flying Blisters. *Vésicatoires volants*. A mode of treatment employed by the continental practitioners, for the purpose of ensuring a more diffusive counter-irritation. According to this plan, the blister remains only till it produces a rubefacient effect, a second blister is then applied to some other part, and so on in succession.

BLOOD (*blod*, Saxon). *Sanguis*. The well-known fluid, which circulates through the tubes called, from their function, *blood-vessels*. Blood contains albumen in three states of modification, viz. *albumen*, properly so called, *fibrin*, and *red particles*. Blood separates, on coagulation, into—

1. *Serum*, a yellowish liquid, containing albumen, and various saline matters, suspended in water; and

2. *Crassamentum*, cruor, or clot; a red solid, consisting of fibrin and red particles.

BLOOD-LETTING. The abstraction of blood, as performed by venæsection, arteriotomy, cupping, or leeches.

1. *Venæsection* (*venæ sectio*). The opening of a vein. When it is right to make an impression on the *system*, as well as the part affected, *full venæsection* is employed. This, when duly instituted in the erect position, becomes a valuable

diagnostic: the nature and seat of the disease, and the powers of the patient, are denoted by the *quantity* of blood which flows on placing the patient erect and looking upwards, and bleeding to incipient syncope.—(*M. Hall.*) *Small bleedings* are employed as a preventive, as for hæmoptysis.—(*Cheyne.*)

2. *Arteriotomy*. The opening of an artery, as the temporal, in diseases of the head, of the eye, &c.

3. *Cupping*. Usually prescribed in *topical* affections, either when venæsection has been already duly employed, or is deemed unnecessary or unsafe.

4. *Leeches*. Their use is similar to that of cupping. This and the preceding are means of *general*, as well as *topical*, blood-letting in infants.

BLOOD-SHOT. A distension of the blood-vessels of the eye.

BLOOD-STONE. *Hæmatites*. A species of calcedony, supposed to have been useful in stopping a bleeding from the nose.

BLOOD-STROKE. *Coup de sang*. An instantaneous and universal congestion, without any escape of blood from the vessels.

BLOODY FLUX. Another name for *dysentery*, from the bloody nature of the intestinal discharges.

BLOW-PIPE. A small conical tube, bent at one end, so as to be easily introduced into the flame of a candle or lamp, for the purpose of directing a stream of flame, by *blowing* through it, upon any object which is to be heated.

Oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe. An apparatus for producing intense heat, by supplying a stream of hydrogen with pure oxygen, so that the two gases issue together in the form of a jet from the nozzle of the blow-pipe.

BLUE. A term applied to a particular disease, to several pigments, and other compounds, in consequence of their colour.

1. *Blue Disease*. Blue jaundice of the ancients; a disease in which the complexion is tinged with blue or venous blood. See *Cyanosis*.

2. *Prussian Blue*. Berlin blue. Sesquiferrocyanide of iron, prepared from bullocks' blood, carbonate of potash, sulphate of iron, and alum. The combination of Prussian blue and peroxide of iron is called *basic Prussian blue*.

3. *Saxon Blue*. Sulphate of indigo; a solution of indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid.

4. *Blue Verditer*. An impure carbonate of copper, said to be prepared by decomposing nitrate of copper by chalk.

5. *Blue Copper-ore*. The finely-crystallized subcarbonate of copper.

6. *Turnbull's Blue*. Ferrocyanide of iron; a beautiful blue precipitate, thrown down on adding red prussiate of potash to a proto-salt of iron.

7. *Blue Pill*. The *Pilula Hydrargyri*, or mercurial pill, prepared by triturating metallic mercury with conserve of roses.

8. *Blue Ointment*. Neapolitan ointment; the *Unguentum Hydrargyri*, or mercurial ointment, prepared by mechanical mixture of metallic mercury, or chemical combination of its oxide, with lard.

9. *Blue Eye-water*. The *Liquor Cupri Ammoniaci*, or solution of ammoniated copper.

10. *Blue Stone*, or *blue vitriol*. Blue copperas; the sulphate of copper, prepared by the roasting and oxidation of sulphuret of copper.

11. *Blue John*. A name given by the miners to *fluor spar*, also called Derbyshire spar.

12. *Blue Pot*. Another term for a black-lead crucible, made of a mixture of coarse plumbago and clay.

13. *Blue Black*. Another name for ivory black, or the *ebur ustum*, from its bluish hue.

BODY. Any determinate part of matter. Its forms are the *solid*, as crystals; and the *fluid*, which are *elastic* and *aëri-form*, as gases; or *inelastic* and liquid, as water.

BOIL. *Furunculus*. The popular name for a small resisting tumor, attended with inflammation and pain.

BOILING POINT. That degree in the scale of the thermometer, at which *ebullition* is produced under the medium pressure of the atmosphere. Thus, 212° is the boiling point of water, when the barometer stands at 30 inches; at 31 inches, it is 213.76; at 29, it is only 210.19; in a common vacuum, it is 70°.

BOLE (*βῶλος*, a mass). A massive mineral. Its colours are yellow-red, and brownish-black, when it is called *mountain soap*.

BOLETIC ACID. An acid extracted from the expressed juice of the *Boletus pseudo-igniarius*, a species of mushroom.

BOLETUS. A genus of mushroom: Order, *Fungi*. Some of its species are—

1. *Boletus Igniarius*. Amadou, or Ger-

man tinder; a fungus which grows on the trunks of trees, especially the oak, and is used for stopping hæmorrhage from wounds. It is known in Scotland and the north of Ireland by the name of *paddock stool*.

2. *Boletus purgans*. Larch agaric, formerly employed as a drastic purgative.

BOLOGNA STONE. The native sulphate of baryta; a phosphoric stone found at Bologna.

BOLUS (*βῶλος*, a bole). A form of medicine larger than a pill.

BOLUS AD QUARTANAM. A remedy used by Laennec in pneumonia, consisting of one grain of emetic tartar to a drachm of bark, made into a mass by extract of juniper.

BOLUS ARMENA RUBRA. Red Armenian bole; a compound of aluminum found in Armenia. The substance sold under this name is made by grinding together pipeclay and red oxide of iron, and levigating.

BOMBIC ACID (*βόμβυξ*, the silk-worm). An acid contained in a reservoir near the anus of the silk-worm. Its salts are called *bombiates*.

BOMBUS (*βόμβος*, the humming of bees). A sense of beating in the ears; a species of *bourdonnement*, consisting in a dull, heavy, intermitting sound.

BONE. A substance consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime and gelatine. See *Os, ossis*.

1. *Bone earth*. Phosphate of lime; the earthy basis of the bones of animals.

2. *Bone ash*. Animal ashes.

3. *Bone spirit*. A brown ammoniacal liquor, obtained in the process of manufacturing animal charcoal from bones.

BONPLANDIA TRIFOLIATA. A name of the *Galipea cusparia*, which yields the Cusparia, or Angostura Bark.

BORACIC ACID. *Homborg's sedative salt*. An acid found native on the edges of hot springs in Florence, &c. It occurs in small pearly scales, and also massive, fusing at the flame of a candle into a glassy globule. See *Borax*.

BORACITE. Bi-borate of magnesia, a rare natural production.

BORAGINACEÆ. The Borage tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate, covered with asperities; *corolla* gamopetalous; *stamens* inserted in the corolla; *fruit* four nuts, distinct.

BORATE. A salt formed by combination of boracic acid with a salifiable base.

BORAX (*baurach*, Arab.). A native bi-borate of soda, chiefly found in an impure state, and then called *tinkal*, as a saline incrustation in the beds of certain small lakes in an upper province of Thibet. When the refined salt is deprived of its water of crystallization by fusion, it forms a vitreous transparent substance, called *glass of borax*.

Honey of borax. Mel boracis. Powdered borax and clarified honey.

BORBORYGMUS (*βορβορυγμός*). The rumbling noise occasioned by flatus within the intestines.

BORNEEN. The name given to a compound of carbon and hydrogen found in valeric acid, and which, on exposure to moisture, acquires the properties of *borneo camphor*; it is supposed to be identical with liquid camphor. The camphor itself has been named *borneol*, and it is converted, by the action of nitric acid, into laurel-camphor.

BORNEO CAMPHOR. *Sumatra Camphor*. A crystalline solid found in crevices of the wood of the *Dryobalanops aromatica*. Dr. Pereira says that it rarely comes to this country as a commercial article.

1. *Liquid Camphor*; *Camphor oil*. A liquid obtained by making deep incisions into the *Dryobalanops aromatica*.

2. *Artificial Camphor*. A hydrochlorate of oil of turpentine, or other volatile oil.

BORON. A dark olive-coloured substance, forming the combustible base of boracic acid.

BOSOPRIC ACID (*βοῦς*, an ox, *κόπρος*, dung). Cow-dung acid; a strong colourless acid, procured from fresh cow-dung, of great efficacy in purifying mordanted cotton in the cow-dung bath. A better term would be *bucopric*.

BOSWELLIA THURIFERA. The Olibanum tree, a plant of the order *Terebinthaceæ*, yielding the gum-resin *olibanum*.

BOTANY (*βοτάνη*, a plant). The science which treats of the Vegetable Kingdom. It embraces the following divisions:—

1. *Structural Botany*, relating to the laws of vegetable structure, internal or external, independently of the presence of a vital principle.

2. *Physiological Botany*, relating to the history of vegetable life, the functions of the various organs of plants, their changes in disease or health, &c.

3. *Descriptive Botany*, relating to the description and nomenclature of plants.

4. *Systematic Botany*, relating to the principles upon which plants are connected with, and distinguished from, each other. See *Sketch*, in *Appendix*.

BOTANY-BAY RESIN. A spontaneous exudation from the *Acarois Resinifera* of New Holland.

BOTHRENCHYMA (*βόθρος*, a pit, *ἐγχυμα*, *enchyma*). A name recently applied in Botany to the *pitted tissue* or *dotted ducts* of former writers, the appearance of these tubes being occasioned by the presence of little pits sunk in their walls. It is either *articulated* or *continuous*.

BOTHRIOCEPHALUS LATUS (*βόθριον*, a pit, *κεφαλή*, the head). *Tænia lata*. The broad Tape-worm, found in the intestines. See *Vermes*.

BOTTS. Worms which breed in the intestines of horses; the maggots of the horse gadfly.

BOTULINIC ACID. A peculiar fatty acid, produced by decomposing sausages, and supposed to be the cause of their deleterious qualities.

BOUGIE. Literally, a wax taper. Bougies are cylindrical instruments, generally made of slips of linen, spread with plaster, and rolled up with the plaster side outermost, on a hot glazed tile, and shaped. These instruments are intended to be introduced into the canals of the urethra, the rectum, the œsophagus, &c., for the purpose of dilating them.

1. *B. Bell's Bougies* are made in the same way, by melting in one vessel four ounces of litharge plaster, and in another three drachms of olive oil, and an ounce and a half of yellow wax, mixing them for use.

2. *Plenck's Bougies* are made of catgut, and may swell after being introduced.

3. *Elastic gum Bougies* are not made of caoutchouc, but prepared by boiling linseed oil for a long time over a slow fire, and with this varnishing cotton, silk, or linen, employed as a basis.

4. *Smyth's flexible metallic Bougies* are liable to break, and are dangerous.

5. *Daran's medicated Bougies* are made of materials which dissolve in the urethra; of this class are the armed bougies, which are prepared with potassa fusa, or nitrate of silver.

BOURDONNEMENT. The name given by the French to the several varieties of imaginary sounds, termed—

1. *Syrigmus*, or ringing in the ears.

2. *Susurrus*, or whizzing sounds.

3. *Bombus*, or beating sounds.

BOVEY COAL. *Brown Coal.* A variety of coal found at Bovey Heathfield, near Exeter. See *Coal*.

BOVINA FAMES (*bos*, an ox, *fames*, hunger). *Bulimia*. Voracious appetite.

BOYLE'S FUMING LIQUOR. Hydro-sulphuret of ammonia, or volatile liver of sulphur. See *Fuming Liquor*.

BRACHERIUM (*brachiale*, a bracelet). A term used by some Latin writers for a truss, or bandage, for hernia.

BRACHIUM (*βραχίον*, an arm). The arm; the part from the shoulder to the elbow. The part from the elbow to the wrist is termed *lacertus*. Thus, 'sub-juncta lacertis brachia.' *Ovid*.

Brachio-poda (*πῶς, ποδός*, a foot). Arm-footed animals; animals which have arms instead of feet; they are all bivalves. Class V. *Mollusca*.

BRACTEA. A Latin term, denoting a thin leaf or plate of any metal. It is applied, in botany, to all those modifications of leaves which are found upon the inflorescence, and are situated between the true leaves and the calyx of the flower. They compose the *involucrum* of Compositæ, the *glumes* of Gramineæ, the *spathe* of the Arum, &c.

BRADY-SPERMATISMUS (*βραδύς*, slow, *σπέρμα*, semen). Seminal mis-emission, in which the discharge is retarded from organic weakness.

BRAIN. *Encephalon. Cerebrum.* The largest portion of the central part of the nervous system, occupying the whole upper part of the cavity of the cranium. This substance is not homogeneous throughout, but presents two distinct modifications; viz.—

1. A *cortical, cineritious, or grey* substance, which covers the brain in general; and

2. A *medullary, or white* substance, or the mass contained within the former.

BRAN. *Furfur tritici.* The husk of ground wheat.

BRANCA (Spanish for a foot or branch). A term applied to some herbs supposed to resemble a particular foot, as *brankursine*, or *branca ursina*, the name of the *Heracleum sphondylium*.

BRANCHIA (*βράγχια*, gills). Gills; filamentous organs for breathing in water.

Brachio-poda (*πῶς, ποδός*, a foot). Gill-footed animals; animals which have gills instead of feet, as the monoculus. Order VI. *Crustacea*.

BRANDY. *Eau de Vie.* The spirit distilled from wine. See *Spirit*.

BRANKS. The vernacular name in Scotland for parotitis, or the *mumps* of this country.

BRASQUE. A term used by the French metallurgists to denote the lining of a crucible or a furnace with charcoal.

BRASS. *Æs, æris.* An alloy of copper and zinc. Common brass consists of three parts of copper and one of zinc. See *Similar*.

BRASSICA RUBRA. The Red Cabbage; employed by chemists as an excellent test for acids and alkalies.

BRAZIL NUTS. *Chestnuts of Brazil.* The nuts of the *Bertholletia excelsa*.

BRAZIL WOOD. The wood of the *Cæsalpinia Braziliensis*, which yields a red colouring matter used by dyers.

BRAZILETTO. An inferior species of Brazil wood, brought from Jamaica. It is one of the cheapest and least esteemed of the red-dye woods.

BREAD-FRUIT TREE. The *Artocarpus incisa*, a tree of the order *Urticaceæ*, the fruit of which is, to the inhabitants of Polynesia, what corn is to the inhabitants of other parts of the world.

BREGMA (*βρέχω*, to moisten). *Fontanel.* The two spaces left in the head of the infant, where the frontal and the occipital bones respectively join the parietal. It is distinguished as *anterior* and *posterior*. See *Cranium*.

BRESLAW FEVER. An epidemic which broke out in the Prussian army at Breslaw, in the middle of the last century, and which has been named by Sauvages *trilæophya Vratislaviensis*.

BREVISSIMUS OCULI (superl. of *brevis*, short). A synonym of the obliquus *inferior*, from its being the shortest muscle of the eye.

BREZILIN. The name applied by Chevreul to the colouring matter of Brazil wood, obtained from several species of *Cæsalpinia*.

BRICKLAYERS' ITCH. A species of local tetter, or impetigo, produced on the hands of bricklayers by the contact of lime. See *Grocers' Itch*.

BRIM OF THE PELVIS. The oval ring which parts the cavity of the pelvis from the cavity of the abdomen. The *Outlet of the Pelvis* is a lower circle, composed by the arch of the pubes and the sciatic ligaments.

BRIMSTONE. A name for sulphur. The sublimed sulphur of the Pharmacopœia is termed *flowers of brimstone*, or of sulphur.

BRISTOL HOT-WELL. A calcareous spring at Bristol. See *Aquæ Minerales*.

BRITISH GUM. A term applied to starch when reduced to a *gum-like* state by exposure to great heat. It then becomes of a brown colour, and in that state is employed by calico printers.

BRITISH OIL. Camphor one ounce, rectified spirits of wine four ounces, sweet oil twelve ounces, and oil of hartshorn five ounces, boiled together.

This name is also given to the *Oleum petræ vulgare*, or common oil of petre; a variety of petroleum.

BRODIUM. A term synonymous, in pharmacy, with *jusculum*, or broth, the liquor in which any thing is boiled; as *brodium salis*, a decoction of salt.

BROMA (βρώσκω, to eat). Food; any thing that is masticated.

Bromato-logy (λόγος, a description). A description or treatise on food.

BROMAL. A colourless oily liquid, formed by adding bromine to alcohol cooled by ice.

BROMINE (βρώμιος, a stench). A deep red-coloured fetid liquid, formerly called *muride*; an ingredient of sea-water, of several salt springs, of the ashes of seaweeds, and of those of the *Janthina violacea*, and other animals. It combines with oxygen, and forms *bromic acid*; and with hydrogen, forming the *hydro-bromic*.

BROMURET. A combination of the bromic acid with iodine, phosphorus, sulphur, &c.

BRONCHUS (βρόγχος, the windpipe, from βρέχω, to moisten). The windpipe; a ramification of the trachea; so called from the ancient belief that the solids were conveyed into the stomach by the œsophagus, and the fluids by the bronchia.

1. *Bronchial tubes.* The minute ramifications of the bronchi, terminating in the *bronchial cells*, or air cells, of the lungs.

2. *Bronch-itis.* Inflammation of the bronchi, or ramifications of the trachea. It is known by the vernacular terms, bronchial inflammation, inflammatory catarrh, bastard peripneumony, and suffocative catarrh.

3. *Bronch-lemmitis* (λέμμα, a sheath or membrane). A membrane-like inflammation of the bronchia. See *Diphtherite*.

4. *Broncho-cele* (κήλη, a tumour). Botium; thyrophraxia. An enlargement of the thyroid gland. In Switzerland it

is termed *goître*; in this country it is called swelled neck, Derbyshire neck, or Derby-neck.

5. *Broncho-hæmorrhagia.* A term recently proposed by Andral to designate the exhalation of blood from the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes, commonly called bronchial hæmorrhage. See *Pneumo-hæmorrhagia*.

6. *Broncho phony* (φωνή, voice). The resonance of the voice over the bronchi.

7. *Broncho-tomy* (τομή, section). An incision made into the larynx or trachea.

BRONZE. An alloy of copper, 8 or 10 per cent. of tin, and other metals, used for making statues, &c.

BROOM ASHES AND TOPS. A remedy formerly extolled for dropsy, consisting of the ashes and green tops of the *Cytisus scoparius*, or common broom.

BROWN RUST. A disease of wheat, in which a dry brown powder is substituted for the farina of the grain. Compare *Black Rust*.

BROWNING. A preparation of sugar, port-wine, spices, &c., for colouring and flavouring meat and made dishes.

BRUCIA. A substance procured from the bark and seeds of nux vomica, and from St. Ignatius's bean. It is said to be a compound of strychnia and resin, and not a peculiar alkaloid.

BRUNNER'S GLANDS. Small flattened granular bodies of the mucous membrane of the small intestine, visible to the naked eye, distributed singly in the membrane, and most numerous in the upper part of the small intestine. These glands, sometimes erroneously termed "solitary," were described by Peyer as being as numerous as the "stars of heaven." By Von Brunn they were compared collectively to a second pancreas. See *Peyer's Glands*.

BRUNOLIC ACID. One of the particular products which have been isolated in the distillation of coal.

BRUNONIAN THEORY. A theory founded by John Brown, according to which no change can take place in the state of the excitable powers without previous excitement; and it is only by over-excitement that the excitability, with life, can be exhausted.

BRUNSWICK GREEN. An ammoniac-muriate of copper, used for oil painting.

BRYGMUS (βρυγμός, from βρέχω, to gnash with the teeth). Gnashing or grating with the teeth.

BRYONIA DIOICA. Bryony, or wild

vine, a *Cucurbitaceous* plant, of which the fresh root is sold under the name of *white bryony*. Its properties are owing to the presence of an extractive matter called *bryonin*.

BUBO (*βουβών*, the groin). A swelling of the lymphatic glands, particularly those of the groin and axilla. It has been distinguished by the terms—

1. *Sympathetic*, arising from the mere irritation of a local disorder.

2. *Venerereal*, arising from the absorption of the syphilitic virus.

3. *Constitutional*, as the pestilential—a symptom of the plague; or scrofulous swellings of the inguinal and axillary glands.

BUBONOCELE (*βουβών*, the groin, *κήλη*, a tumour). Inguinal hernia.

BUCAL (*bucca*, the cheek). A term applied to a branch of the internal maxillary artery, to certain branches of the facial vein, and to a branch of the inferior maxillary nerve.

Buccal glands. The name of numerous follicles situated beneath the mucous layer of the cheek.

BUCCINATOR (*buccina*, a trumpet). The trumpeter's muscle; a muscle of the cheek, so called from its being much used in blowing the trumpet.

BUCCO-LABIALIS. The name given by Chaussier to a nerve of variable origin, being sometimes a continuation of the exterior fasciculus of the portio minor; at other times arising from the interior fasciculus, or from the deep temporal, though generally from the inferior maxillary. *Bellingeri*.

BUCULA (dim. of *bucca*, the cheek). The fleshy part under the chin.

BUCHU LEAVES (*bocchae*, Ind.) The leaves of several species of *Barosma*, or *Diosma*, much extolled for chronic disorders of the bladder.

BUCKBEAN. The *Menyanthes trifoliata*, a plant of the order *Gentianaceæ*, employed by the brewers in some parts of Germany as a substitute for hops.

BUCKTHORN. The vernacular name of the *Rhamnus catharticus*, derived from the spinous nature of some of the species; for the same reason it has been termed *spina cervina*, or stag's horn. The berries yield a delicate green, named by painters *verdeivissa*.

BUCNEMIA (*βοῦ*, a Greek augmentative, *κνήμη*, the leg). Literally, bulky or tumid leg. See *Phlegmasia dolens*.

BUFFY COAT. The buff-coloured fibrin which appears on the surface of

the crassamentum of blood drawn in certain states of disease.

BULAM FEVER. A name given to Yellow Fever, from its fatal visitations on the Guinea coast and its adjoining islands. See *Febris*.

BULBO-CAVERNOSUS. The name of a muscle situated beneath the bulb of the urethra, and covering part of the corpus spongiosum. Chaussier termed it *bulbo-urethralis*.

BULBUS. A bulb; a scaly leaf-bud, which develops roots from its base, and a stem from its centre. When the outer scales are thin, and cohere in the form of a thin envelope, as in the onion, this is the *tunicated bulb*. When the outer scales are distinct and fleshy, as in the lily, this is called the *naked bulb*. There can be no such thing as a *solid bulb*. See *Cormus*.

1. *Bulbus olfactorius*. That portion of the olfactory nerve, which expands into a *bulb*-like form, and rests upon the cribriform plate.

2. *Bulbus arteriosus*. The name of the anterior of the three cavities of the heart in all vertebrata, as exhibited in the early period of its development.

3. *Bulb of the urethra*. The posterior *bulb*-like commencement of the corpus spongiosum penis; hence, the included urethra is called the *bulbous portion*.

BULIMIA (*βοῦς*, an ox, or *βοῦ*, aug., λιμός, hunger). Voracious appetite. Its synonyms are—

Adephagia (*ἄδην*, much, *φάγω*, to eat).

Bupeina (*βοῦς*, an ox, *πεινή*, hunger).

Cynorexia (*κύων*, a dog, *ὄρεξις*, appetite).

Fames canina. Canine appetite.

Phagedæna (*φάγω*, to eat, as an ulcer).

BULITHUM (*βοῦς*, an ox, *λίθος*, a stone). A bezoar or stone found in the kidneys, the gall, or urinary bladder of the ox. See *Bezoar*.

BULLÆ (*bubbles*). Blebs; blains; spheroidal vesicles, or portions of the cuticle raised by a watery fluid. The genera are—

1. *Pemphigus*. Vesicular fever.

2. *Pompholyx*. Water blebs.

BUNYON. Inflammation of the bursa mucosa, at the inside of the ball of the great toe.

BUPHTHALMIA (*βοῦς*, an ox, *ὄφθαλμός*, eye). Ox-eye; dropsy of the eye. See *Hydrophthalmia*.

BURGUNDY PITCH. Prepared from the abietis resina. See *Abies*.

BURNT SPONGE. An article prepared by cutting sponge into small

pieces, and burning it in a covered vessel until it becomes black and friable, when it is rubbed to a very fine powder.

BURSÆ MUCOSÆ (*mucous bags*). Small sacs situated about the joints, being parts of the sheaths of tendons.

1. *Bursalogy* (λόγος, an account). The description of the bursæ mucosæ.

2. *Bursalis*, or *marsupialis*. Former designations of the obturator internus muscle.

BUTEA GUM. A gum procured from natural fissures and wounds made in the bark of the *Butea frondosa*, a leguminous plant of India.

BUTTER (*butyrum*, from βούρ, a cow, τυρός, coagulum). A substance procured from the cream of milk by churning.

1. *Butter-milk*. The thin and sour milk separated from the cream by churning.

2. *Butyrine*. A peculiar oleaginous principle procured from butter.

3. *Butyric acid*. An oily limpid liquid, one of the volatile acids of butter. By distillation, it yields a substance called *butyrone*.

4. The term *butter* is applied to *butter-like* substances, as those of antimony, bismuth, &c., meaning the *chlorides*.

BUTTER OF CACAO. An oily concrete white matter, of a firmer consistence than suet, obtained from the Cacao, or cocoa-nut, of which chocolate is made.

BUJUA ROOT. *Abuta root*. The name sometimes given in commerce to the root of the *Cissampelos pareira*, more commonly called *pareira brava*.

BUXINE. An alkaloid procured from the *Buxus Sempervirens*.

BUXTON WATERS. Calcareous springs at Buxton, in Derbyshire.

C

CABBAGE BARK. *Surinam bark*. The bark of the *Andiva inermis*, a leguminous plant of the West Indies; anthelmintic.

CACAO. The Chocolate-nut tree, a species of *Theobroma*. See *Cocoa*.

CACHEXIA (κακή, bad, ἔξις, habit). A bad habit of body; the name either of an individual disease, or of a class of diseases. The latter are denominated by Sagar *cacochymia*, a term signifying faulty chymifications.

CACODYL (κακώδης, fetid). A limpid liquid, of fetid odour, the supposed radical of a series of arsenical compounds derived from acetyl.

Cacodylic Acid. An acid obtained by the oxidation of cacodyl and its oxide, and synonymous with *alcargen*.

CACOETHES (κακός, bad, ἦθος, habit). The name by which Celsus distinguishes *noli me tangere* from cancer.

CADET, LIQUOR OF. *Alcarsin*. A liquid obtained by distilling acetate of potash and arsenious acid, and remarkable for its insupportable odour and spontaneous inflammability in air.

CADMIUM. A bluish-white metal found in several of the ores of zinc; so named from *cadmia fossilis*, a former name of the common ore of zinc.

CADU'CA (*cado*, to fall). The de-

ciduous membrane; so called from its being cast off from the uterus.

CADUCOUS (*cado*, to fall.) A term applied in Botany to parts which *fall* early, as the calyx of the poppy, the petals of the gum cistus, &c. Parts which continue on the plant long are termed *persistent*.

CÆCITAS (*cæcus*, blind). A general term for blindness. See *Eye, diseases of*.

CÆCUM (*cæcus*, blind). The caput coli, or *blind* intestine; so named from its being prolonged inferiorly under the form of a cul-de-sac.

CÆSARIAN SECTION. *Hysterotomia*. The operation by which the fœtus is taken out of the uterus, by an incision through the parietes of the abdomen. Persons so born were formerly called *Cæsones*—a *cæso* matris utero.

CAFFEIC ACID. An acid discovered in coffee; it contains the aroma of roasted coffee.

Caffein. A crystalline substance obtained from coffee, from tea, and from guarana—a prepared mass from the fruit of *Paullinia sorbilis*.

CAJUPUTI OLEUM (*kayu-puti*, white wood). Kyapootie oil; an essential oil procured from the leaves of the *Melaleuca Minor*, termed by Rumphius *arbor alba*, a Myrtaceous plant of the Moluccas

CALAMI RADIX. Sweet-Flag root; the *rhizome* of the *Acorus Calamus*.

CALAMINA (*calamus*, a reed). Calamine; the impure carbonate of zinc; a pulverulent mineral, generally of a reddish or flesh colour.

Calamina præparata. The calamine reduced to an impalpable powder by roasting.

CALAMUS SCRIPTORIUS. Literally, a *writing-pen*. A groove upon the anterior wall, or floor, of the fourth ventricle. Its pen-like appearance is produced by the divergence of the posterior median columns, the feather by the *lineæ transversæ*. At the point of the pen is a small cavity, lined with grey substance, and called the *Ventricle of Arantius*.

CALCANEUM (*calx*, the heel). *Calcar*. The os calcis, or heel bone.

CALCAREOUS. The name of a class of earths, consisting of lime and carbonic acid, as chalk, marble, &c.

Calcareous rock is another term for limestone.

Calcareous Spar. Crystallized carbonate of lime. Iceland spar is one of its purest varieties.

CALCINATION (*calx*, lime). A term formerly applied to express the oxidation of a metal effected by the action of the air: the oxide thus formed was denominated a *calx*, from its being earthy like lime. The term is now generally applied whenever any solid matter has been subjected to heat, so as to be convertible into a state of powder.

CALCIUM (*calx*, lime). The metallic base of lime, discovered by Davy.

Calcii chloridum. Chloride of calcium, commonly called muriate of lime. The anhydrous chloride deliquesces in the air, and becomes *oil of lime*.

CALCULUS (dim. of *calx*, a lime or chalk-stone). A solid or unorganized concretion found in various parts of the human body, and commonly called *stone*, or *gravel*. It is apt to be formed in the kidney, in the circumstances of those constitutional derangements which have been denominated *calculous diatheses*, of which the principal are,—

1. The *Lithic Diathesis*, characterised by yellow, red or lateritious, or pink deposits of lithate of ammonia; or by the formation of red gravel, or crystals of uric or lithic acid.

2. The *Phosphatic Diathesis*, characterised by the formation of white gravel, or crystals of phosphate of magnesia and ammonia; or by the white sediment of

the mixed phosphates of magnesia and ammonia, and of lime.

I. Amorphous Sediments.

These are pulverulent, and may consist, 1. of *uric acid*, which is of a yellow or brick-dust colour, like the ordinary sediment of cooled urine; 2. of *phosphate of lime*, mixed with *phosphate of ammonia and magnesia*, and a considerable quantity of mucus; and 3. of the *mucus of the bladder*, which, having no earthy salts, becomes of a greenish yellow on drying, and the urine is always acid.

II. Crystalline Deposits, or Gravel.

These substances usually consist of. 1. acid urate of ammonia in the form of small, shining, red or yellow, pointed, crystalline groups; 2. of oxalate of lime, in pale yellow or green crystals; or, of phosphate of ammonia and magnesia.

III. Varieties of Calculus.

Urinary Calculi have usually a *nucleus* in the centre consisting of one substance, which afterwards alternates with unequal layers of other, and, in some cases, of all the principles of urinary calculi. Many calculi consist of the same substance in successive layers. The *varieties* of calculus may be thus arranged:—

1. The *Lithic or Uric Acid*, or the light brown. This acid is the most constant constituent of urinary calculus.

2. The *Triple Phosphate of Magnesia and Ammonia*, or the white. This is never found quite alone in calculi; but is often one of their chief constituents.

3. The *Mixed Phosphates of Magnesia and Ammonia, and of Lime*. This variety, next to uric acid, constitutes the most common material of calculus. From its ready fusibility before the blow-pipe, it is termed the *fusible* calculus.

4. The *Oxalate of Lime*. This is, apparently, a frequent constituent of calculus, particularly in children. The stone has usually an uneven surface, resembling the mulberry, and is hence called the *mulberry* calculus.

5. The *Alternating*. The nucleus is most frequently lithic acid, rarely the phosphates; these, on the contrary, generally form upon some nucleus, and are seldom covered by other depositions.

6. The *Xanthic Oxide*. Discovered by Dr. Marcet, and so named from its forming a *lemon-coloured* compound, when acted upon by nitric acid.

7. The *Fibrinous*. Discovered by Dr. Marcet, and so termed from its resemblance to fibre.

CALEFACIENTS (*calefacio*, to make warm). Medicines which excite warmth.

CALENTURE (*caleo*, to be hot). A violent fever, attended with delirium, incident to persons in hot countries. Under its influence it is said that sailors imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it, if not restrained.

CALICO PRINTING. The art of dyeing cotton, &c., with one or more colours, in certain parts, leaving the rest of the surface in its original state.

CALICULUS (dim. of *calyx*, a cup). A little cup, or goblet. *Celsus*.

CALI'GO (darkness). A disease of the eye, imparting dimness, cloudiness, obscurity. In old English, this opacity, as well as pterygium, was denominated a "web of the eye."

1. *Caligo lentis*. The true cataract, or the glaucoma Woulhousi.

2. *Caligo corneæ*. Dimness, cloudiness, or opacity of the cornea.

3. *Caligo pupillæ*. Synchysis, or amyosus. Blindness from obstruction in the pupil.

4. *Caligo humorum*. Glaucoma Vogelii. Blindness from an error in the humours of the eye.

5. *Caligo palpebrarum*. Blindness from disorder in the eyelids.

CALLUS (Latin, hardness). New bone, or the substance which serves to join together the ends of a fracture, and to restore destroyed portions of bone.

Calli. Nodes in the gout.

Callositas. A horny product.

CALOMELAS. Calomel, the chloride of mercury; formerly called by a variety of fanciful names; as *draco mitigatus*, or mild dragon; *aquila alba*, or white eagle; *manna metallorum*, or manna of the metals; panchymagogum minerale, sweet mercury, &c. The term calomel, from *καλός*, good, and *μέλας*, black, was first used by Sir Theodore Turquet de Mayenne, in consequence, as some say, of his having had a favourite black servant who prepared it; or, according to others, because it was a good remedy for the black bile.

CALOR (Latin). Heat. *Calor fervens* denotes boiling heat, or 212° Fahr.; *calor lenis*, gentle heat, between 90° and 100° Fahr.

CALOR MORDICANS. Literally, a biting heat; a term applied to a dangerous symptom in typhus, in which there is a biting and pungent heat upon the skin, leaving a smarting sensation

on the fingers for several minutes after touching it.

CALORIC (*calor*, heat). The cause of the sensation of heat—a fluid, or condition diffused through all bodies.

1. *Sensible* or *free caloric* is that which produces the sensation of heat, or affects the thermometer; all caloric is sensible, if it be considered in reference to bodies of which the *form* is permanent.

2. *Insensible caloric*, formerly supposed to be latent or combined, is that portion which passes into bodies during a change of form, without elevating their temperature; as into ice at 32°, as it becomes water, and termed *caloric of fluidity*; or into water at 212°, as it passes into vapour, and termed *caloric of vaporization*.

3. *Specific caloric* is the (unequal) quantity of caloric required by similar quantities of *different* bodies to heat them equally. The specific caloric of water is 23 times as great as that of mercury; thus, if equal weights of the former at 40°, and of the latter at 160°, be mixed together, the resulting temperature is 45°. This quality of bodies is called their *capacity* for caloric.

4. *Absolute caloric* denotes the total amount of heat in bodies; no method is known by which this can be ascertained.

5. *Evolution of caloric* denotes that which is set free on a change of capacities in bodies, from greater to less, as in combustion, on mixing water with sulphuric acid, or alcohol, &c.

6. *Absorption of caloric*; the reverse of the former, as in the melting of ice, the evaporation of water or other fluids, &c.

7. *Diffusion of caloric* denotes the modes by which its *equilibrium* is effected; viz., by conduction, radiation, and convection:—

8. *Conduction of caloric*, or its passage through bodies: those which allow it a free passage through their substance, as metals, are termed good conductors; those of a different quality, bad conductors.

9. *Radiation of caloric*, or its emission from the surface of all bodies equally in all directions, in the form of radii or rays; these, on falling upon other bodies, are either reflected, absorbed, or transmitted.

10. *Convection*, or the conveying of caloric; as when a portion of air, passing through and near a fire, has become heated, and has conveyed up the chimney the temperature acquired from the fire.

The convection of heat, philosophically considered, is in reality a modification of the conduction of heat; while the latter may be viewed as an extreme case of radiation. *Prout.*

11. The effects of caloric are *Expansion*, or augmentation of bulk; *Liquefaction*, or change from the solid to the liquid form; and *Vaporization*, or the passing of a liquid or solid into an æriform state.

CALORIMETER (*calor*, heat, μέτρον, measure). An apparatus for measuring the heat given out by a body in cooling, by the quantity of ice it melts.

CALORIMOTOR (*calor*, heat, moveo, to move). An apparatus constructed by Dr. Hare of Philadelphia, for evolving caloric.

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA. An Asclepiadaceous plant introduced from India, under the name of *mudar* or *madar*, as an alterative and sudorific. It is said to contain a peculiar principle, called *mudarine*.

CALUMBÆ RADIX (*Kalumbo*, Portuguese). The root of the *Cocculus palmatus*, one of our most useful stomachics and tonics. It contains a bitter principle, called *calumbin*.

CALVARIA (*calvus*, bald). The upper part of the cranium; the skull, *quasi calva capitis area*.

Calvities. Baldness. This term is synonymous with *calvitas* and *calvitium*.

CALX. (This term, when masculine, denotes the *heel*; when feminine, a chalk stone, or *lime*.) Lime; oxide of calcium, commonly called caustic lime, or quicklime.

1. *Calx viva*. Quicklime; unslaked or uncombined lime; obtained by heating masses of limestone to redness in a lime-kiln.

2. *Calx e testis*. Lime from shells; a pharmacopœial preparation from oyster shells.

3. *Calx cum kali puro*. Lime with pure kali, or the *potassa cum calce* of the pharmacopœia.

4. *Calcis hypochloris*. Hypochlorite of lime, or Tennant's bleaching powder. It has been termed oxymuriate of lime, chloride of lime, &c.

5. *Calcis carbonas*. Carbonate of lime, a substance occurring in the forms of marble, chalk, &c.

6. *Calcis subphosphas*. Subphosphate of lime; the principal part of the earth of bone.

CALYCES (pl. of *calyx*, a flower-cup). Small membranous *cup-like* pouches,

which invest the points of the papillæ of the kidney. Their union forms the *infundibula*.

CALYCIFLORÆ (*calyx*, a flower-cup, *flor*, a flower). Plants which have their flowers furnished with both a calyx and a corolla, the latter consisting of distinct petals, and their stamens perigynous.

CALYPTRA (καλύπτω, to veil). Literally, a *veil* or *hood*. A term applied to a membranous covering, which envelopes the urn-like capsule of mosses, and is eventually ruptured and falls off.

CALYSAYA. A name of the pale or crown bark. See *Cinchona*.

CALYX (κάλυξ, a cup). The flower-cup, or external envelope of the floral apparatus. Its separate pieces are called *sepals*: when these are distinct from each other, the calyx is termed *poly-sepalous*; when they cohere, *gamo-sepalous*, or, incorrectly, *mono-sepalous*. A sepal may be hollowed out into a conical tube, as in larkspur, and is then said to be *spurred*. Compare *Corolla*.

CAMBIUM. A viscid juice abounding in spring between the bark and wood of trees, and supposed to be closely connected with the development of woody fibre.

CAMBOGIA. Gamboge; a gum-resin, procured from the *Hebradendron Cambogioides*, a Guttiferous plant. It issues from the broken leaves or branches in drops, and has hence been termed *gummi guttæ*.

CAMERA. Literally, a *chamber*. A term applied to the chambers of the eye.

CAMP VINEGAR. Steep in the best vinegar for a month one drachm of cayenne pepper, two table-spoonsful of soy, and four of walnut-ketchup, six anchovies chopped, and a small clove of garlic minced fine. Shake it frequently, strain through a tammiss, and keep it well corked in small bottles.

CAMPANULACEÆ (*campanula*, a little bell). The *Campanula* tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants or under shrubs, yielding a milky juice. *Corolla* gamopetalous, inserted into the top of the calyx, and withering on the fruit. *Stamens* inserted into the calyx, alternate with the lobes of the corolla. *Ovary* inferior, with two or more cells. *Fruit* dry, crowned by the withered calyx and corolla, and dehiscing by apertures or valves.

Campanulate. Bell-shaped; as applied, in botany, to the calyx or corolla, when shaped like a little bell.

CAMPEACHY WOOD. *The Hæma-*

toxyli Lignum, or Log-wood; used for dyeing, in the form of chips.

CAMPHINE. A spirit for burning in lamps, said to consist of oil of turpentine with a species of naphtha.

CAMPHORA OFFICINARUM. The Camphor-tree, a Lauraceous plant, the wood and leaves of which yield the officinal camphor by means of dry distillation. Camphor is a kind of stearopten remaining after the elaopten or ethereal oil of the live tree is evaporated.

1. *Dutch camphor.* Japan camphor; brought from Batavia, and said to be the produce of Japan. It is imported in tubs, and is hence called *tub camphor*.

2. *China camphor.* Ordinary crude camphor, produced in the island of Formosa. It is purified by sublimation, and then called *refined camphor*.

3. *Liquid camphor.* This substance contains the same proportions of carbon and hydrogen as solid camphor, but only half as much oxygen. It is the elaopten of the *oil of camphor* of commerce.

4. *Artificial camphor.* The name given to a white granular crystalline volatile product, having a smell resembling that of camphor, which is obtained by passing hydro-chloric acid gas through oil of turpentine.

5. *Camphoræ flores.* The subtle substance which first ascends in subliming camphor; it is merely camphor.

6. *Camphoræ flores compositi.* Compound flowers of camphor; or camphor sublimed with benzoin.

7. *Camphoric acid.* A compound produced by digesting camphor in nitric acid. Its salts are called *camphorates*.

8. *Campholic acid.* An acid with the consistence of camphor, but containing two parts more of hydrogen and oxygen.

9. *Camphogen.* A colourless liquid obtained by distilling camphor with anhydrous phosphoric acid.

10. *Camphrone.* A light oil obtained by dropping fragments of camphor into a porcelain tube containing quicklime heated to redness.

11. The term *Camphor* has been applied to all the volatile oils which are concrete at the ordinary temperature, provided they do not, at the same time, contain any notable quantity of fluid oil. Thus we have the *Camphor of Tobacco*, *Camphor of Anemone*, *Camphor of Elecampagne*, &c.

CAMPYLOTROPOUS (καμπύλος, curved, τρέπω, to turn). A term applied

to the ovule of plants, when its axis, instead of remaining rectilinear, is curved down upon itself, the base of the nucleus still continuing to be contiguous to the hilum.

CAMWOOD. A red dye-wood, principally obtained from the vicinity of Sierra Leone.

CANALICULI (dim. of *canalis*, a canal). The name given by Morgagni to some large lacunæ, which secrete mucus in the canal of the urethra.

CANALIS (*canna*, a reed). A canal; so named from its being hollowed out in the form of a reed. A hollow instrument used by surgeons as a splint. *Celsus*.

1. *Canalis arteriosus.* A blood-vessel which unites the pulmonary artery and aorta in the fœtus.

2. *Canalis venosus.* A canal which conveys the blood from the *vena portæ* of the liver to the ascending *vena cava* in the fœtus.

3. *Canal of Fontana.* A minute vascular canal situated within the ciliary ligament, and so named from its discoverer. It is also termed the *ciliary canal*.

4. *Canal of Petit.* A triangular canal situated immediately around the circumference of the crystalline lens; so named after its discoverer. When distended with air, or size injection, it presents a plaited appearance, and has hence been called by the French *canal godronné*.

CANCELLI. The Latin term for lattices, or windows, made with cross-bars of wood, iron, &c. Hence it is applied to the spongy structure of bones; and hence the term *cancellated* is applied to any thing which is cross-barred, or marked by lines crossing one another.

CANCER. Literally, a *crab*; and when used in this sense, its genitive case is *cancræ*; but when it signifies the disease designated by the Greeks *carcinoma*, its genitive case is *canceris*. The term is applied to the disease from the claw-like spreading of the veins. The textures of cancer, as given by Bayle, are the following:—

1. The *Chondroid* (χόνδρος, cartilage, εἶδος, likeness), or cartilaginiform.

2. The *Hyaloid* (ὑάλος, glass, εἶδος, likeness), or vitriform.

3. The *Larinoïd* (λαρινός, fat, εἶδος, likeness), or lardiform.

4. The *Bunioïd* (βούνιον, a turnip, εἶδος, likeness), or napiform.

5. The *Encerphaloïd* (ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, εἶδος, likeness), or cerebriform.

6. The *Colloïd* (κόλλα, glue, εἶδος, likeness), or gelatiniform.

7. The *Compound* cancerous; the *Mixed* cancerous; and the *Superficial* cancerous.

CANCER SCROTI. *Cancer munditorum.* Chimney-sweepers' cancer, or the soot-wart.

CANCER (BANDAGE). A crab; a term denoting a bandage resembling a crab in the number of its legs, and called the *split-cloth of eight tails.*

CANCORUM LAPILLI. Crabs' eyes, or crabs' stones; the names of two calcareous concretions found in the stomach of the *Astacus fluviatilis*, or Crayfish, at the time when the animal is about to change its shell; these were formerly ground and employed in medicine as absorbents and antacids.

Cancrorum chelæ. Crabs' claws; the claws of the *Cancer pagurus*, the Black-clawed, or Large Edible Crab; these, when prepared by grinding, constitute the *prepared crabs' claws* of the shops, formerly used for the same purposes as the crabs' stones.

CANCROM ORIS (*cancer*, a crab). Canker; a fetid ulcer, with jagged edges, of the gums and inside of the lips and cheeks, attended with a copious flow of offensive saliva. It occurs principally in children. Compare *Gangræna oris* and *Aphtha.*

CANDLE TREE OIL. A solid oil, obtained from the seed of the *Croton sebiferum*, or Candle tree, a native of China. It is used by the Chinese for making candles.

CANELLA ALBA. Laurel-leaved Canella or Wild Cinnamon; a Guttiferous plant, the inner bark of which constitutes the *canella bark* of the shops, sometimes termed on the continent *costus dulcis*, or *costus corticosus.*

Canellin. A crystallizable saccharine substance found in canella bark.

CANINE APPETITE. *Fames canina.* Voracity; insatiable desire for food. See *Bulimia.*

CANINE TEETH (*canis*, a dog). *Cuspидati.* Eye-teeth; the four which immediately adjoin the incisors. See *Dens.*

CANINUS (*canis*, a dog). A name given to the *levator anguli oris*, from its arising above the canini, or dog-teeth. Compare *Incisivus.*

CANNABIS SATIVA (*kinnab*, Arabic). *Cannabis Indica* (?). Common Hemp, an *Urticaceous* plant, the leaves of which furnish an intoxicating drug, under the

names of *bang* or *ganga* in India, *kinnab* or *hashish* in Arabia, *malach* in Turkey, and *dacha* among the Hottentots.

1. *Cherris.* A concreted resinous exudation from the leaves, slender stems, and flowers.

2. *Gunjah.* The dried hemp-plant which has flowered, and from which the resin has not been removed.

3. *Bang*, *subjee*, or *sidhee.* This consists of the larger leaves and capsules without the stalks.

CANNEL COAL. A bituminous substance which yields, on combustion, a bright flame without smoke. The term is probably a vulgarism for *candle coal*, in allusion to its illuminating properties.

CANNON METAL. An alloy of copper, tin, and small quantities of other metals, used for casting cannon.

CANTHARIS VESICATORIA (καυθάρης, a beetle). The Blister Beetle or Spanish Fly, a coleopterous insect, found on species of *Oleaceæ* and *Caprifoliaceæ*, but rare in England.

Cantharidin. A crystalline substance procured from the above insect, and existing probably in all blistering beetles; 1000 parts of cantharides yield four parts of pure cantharidin.

CANTHUS (κανθός). The angle of the eye, where the eye-lids meet; the *inner canthus* is that nearest to the nose; the other is called the *outer* or lesser canthus.

CANTON'S PHOSPHORUS. A substance made by exposing calcined oyster-shells and sulphur to a red heat. On exposure to light, it acquires the property of shining in the dark.

CAN'ULA (dim. of *canna*, a reed). A small tube, generally applied to that of the trochar, &c.

CAOUTCHOUC. Elastic gum, or Indian rubber; the concrete juice of the *Hœvea Caoutchouc*, *Iatropa Elastica*, *Ficus Indica*, and *Artocarpus Integri-folia.*

Caoutchine. A volatile oil produced by distillation of caoutchouc at a high temperature.

CAPELINA (*capeline*, Fr., a woman's hat). A double-headed roller put round the head, &c.

CAPERS. The pickled buds of the *Capparis spinosa*, a low shrub, growing out of the joints of old walls, and the fissures of rocks, in most of the warm parts of Europe.

CAPHOPICRITE (καφέω, to exhale, πικρός, bitter). The bitter principle of

rhubarb, also called *rhabarberin*. But what this principle consists in, appears to be wholly undetermined. Quot homines, tot sententiæ.

CAPILLAIRE. A syrup made of sugar, honey, and orange-flower water.

CAPILLARY (*capillus*, a hair). Resembling a hair in size; a term applied to—

1. The *Vessels* which intervene between the minute arteries and veins.

2. A *Fissure*; capillatio; a very minute crack in the skull.

3. *Tubes*, which are so small as to be less than the twentieth of an inch in diameter in the inside.

4. The *Attraction* by which a liquid rises in a capillary tube higher than the surface of that which surrounds it.

CAPILLUS (quasi *capitis pilus*). The hair in general.

1. *Coma* (κόμη). A head of hair, either dressed or not; and, by analogy, the branches and leaves of trees.

2. *Crinis* (κρίνω, to put in order). The hair when set in order or platted.

3. *Cæsaries* (cædo, to cut). A man's head of hair; woman's hair being formerly never cut.

4. *Cincinnos* (κίκιννος). A bush of hair crisped, curled, or braided; a curled or frizzled lock.

5. *Cirrus*. Quasi in *circum* tortus. A curl or frizzle. From κέρας, a horn, because the cirrus resembled a horn in its shape.

6. *Cilium* (cileo, to twinkle). The eyelashes.

7. *Super-cilium*. The eye-brow; the hair situated over the cilium.

8. *Vibrissa* (vibro, to quiver). The hairs in the nostrils; so named from their straining the air, as it were, in its passage, and preventing the introduction of foreign bodies into the nasal fossæ.

9. *Mystax* (μύσταξ, mustaches). The hair on the upper lip.

10. *Barba* (φορβή, nourishment). The beard, both of man and of beasts.

11. *Pilus* (πίλος, carded wool). The hair of the head, beard, &c., of any creature.

12. *Villus* (vellus, a fleece). Wool; shaggy hair of beasts.

13. *Seta* (χαίρη, a horse's mane). A bristle, as of horses, pigs, &c. See *Seton*.

14. *Pappus* (πάππος). The down on the cheek,—on the seed-vessel of certain plants.

CAPISTRUM (*capio*, to take). Literally, a bridle. The single split-cloth

bandage, so called from its being used to support the lower jaw like a bridle.

CAPITILUVIUM (*caput*, the head, *lavo*, to wash). A bath for the head.

CAPIVI. A miscalled balsam, yielded by several species of *Copaifera*.

CAPNOMOR (καπνός, smoke, μοῖρα, part; so called from its being one of the ingredients of smoke). A colourless transparent liquid,—the only ingredient in tar which can dissolve caoutchouc. It occurs along with creosote in the heavy oil of tar.

CAPRIC and **CAPROIC ACIDS.** Volatile odoriferous compounds, yielded by butter on its conversion into soap.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ. The Honey-suckle tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Shrubs or herbaceous plants with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* corymbose, monopetalous; *stamens* alternating with the lobes of the corolla; *ovarium* inferior, many-celled; *fruit* indehiscent.

CAPSICUM ANNUM. Common Capsicum, or Chilly; a plant of the order *Solanaceæ*, the dried fruit of which is sold under the name of *capsicum* or *chillies*.

1. *Capsicum frutescens.* The species which yields the capsules sold as *Guinea pepper*, or *bird pepper*. Their powder is *cayenne pepper*.

2. *Capsicin.* An acrid soft resin, obtained by digesting the alcoholic extract of the Capsicum annum in ether, and evaporating the ethereal solution.

CAPSULA (dim. of *capsa*, a chest). Literally, a little chest. 1. A capsule, or bag, which incloses any part, as the *capsule of Glisson*, or the cellululo-vascular membrane which envelopes the hepatic vessels. 2. In Botany it is a dry, superior fruit, dehiscent by valves, and always proceeding from a compound ovary.

1. *Renal capsules.* Two yellowish, triangular, and flattened bodies, lying over the kidneys in the fœtus, in which they are as large as the kidneys themselves. In the adult they are two lobes.

2. *Capsular ligament.* A loose bag which contains the synovia of the joints. This must be distinguished from the synovial membrane which produces this fluid. The latter is allied, by structure and function, to the serous membranes; the former, to the fibrous.

CAPUT (quod indè, says *Varro*, initium capiunt sensus et nervi). The head. It is distinguished into the skull, or *cranium*, and the face, or *facies*.

1. *Caput coli*. The head of the colon, the cæcum, or blind intestine.

2. *Caput gallinaginis* (woodcock's head). Veru Montanum. A lengthened fold of mucous membrane, situated on the inferior wall or floor of the prostatic portion of the urethra.

3. *Caput mortuum* (dead head). The inert residuum of a distillation, or sublimation; a term nearly obsolete.

4. *Caput obstipum* (a stiff head). A term for torticollis, or wry-neck.

CARAMEL. The name given to the black porous shining mass produced by heating sugar at a high temperature.

CARBAZOTIC ACID (*carbon and azote*). Nitro-picric Acid. An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo.

CARBO LIGNI. Charcoal of wood; a species of artificial coal, consisting of half-burnt wood.

CARBON (*carbo*, a coal). A substance well known under the form of coal, charcoal, lamp-black, &c. In chemical language, it denotes the pure inflammable principle of charcoal; in its state of absolute purity, it constitutes the *diamond*.

1. *Carbon vapour*. The name of a hypothetical substance, for carbon has never been obtained in the insulated form of vapour. When the term is used in chemical works, it denotes the *condition of carbon as it exists in carbonic acid*.

2. *Carbon, animal*. Animal charcoal, bone charcoal, and ivory-black, are names applied to bones calcined, or converted into charcoal, in a close vessel. Animal charcoal is also prepared by calcining dried blood, horns, hoofs, clippings of hides, &c., in contact with carbonate of potash, and washing the calcined mass afterwards with water.

3. *Carbon, mineral*. A term applied to charcoal, with various proportions of earth and iron, without bitumen. It has a silky lustre, and the fibrous texture of wood. It occurs stratified with various kinds of coal.

4. *Carbonic oxide*. A colourless gas, formed when carbon is burned with a minimum of oxygen, as when coke or charcoal is burned in a close vessel with a limited draught.

5. *Carbonic acid*. A pungent and acidulous gas, produced by the combustion of carbonic oxide, or by that of charcoal in oxygen gas. This gas was termed by Black *fixed air*, from its having been found to exist, in a fixed state, in lime-

stone, and the mild alkalies, from which it was expelled by heat and the action of acids.

6. *Carbonates*. Compounds of carbonic acid with the salifiable bases. They are composed either of one atom of acid and one of the base, or of two of acid and one of the base; the former are called *carbonates*, the latter *bi-carbonates*.

7. *Carburets*. Combinations of carbon with some metals by fusion; thus, steel is a carburet of iron. The term has also been applied to a peculiar compound of sulphur and hydrogen, the *carburet of sulphur*, also termed sulphuret of carbon, and alcohol of sulphur.

8. *Carburetted Hydrogen*. A colourless inflammable gas, abundantly formed in nature in stagnant pools, wherever vegetables are undergoing the process of putrefaction; it also forms the greater part of the gas-obtained from coal. This gas was formerly called *heavy inflammable air*. See *Olefant Gas*.

9. *Carbamide*. A compound of amidogen and carbonic acid—an ingredient of chloro-carbonate of ammonia. See *Amide*.

10. *Carbydrogen*. A name suggested for pyroxylic or wood spirit, which consists of one atom of hydrogen and one atom of carbon. The name consists of these two terms.

11. *Carbomethylic acid*. An acid obtained by Dumas and Peligot, by acting upon pyroxylic spirit with carbonic acid.

12. *Carbolic acid*. One of the particular products which have been isolated in the distillation of coal.

CARBUNCLE (*carbo*, a burning coal). *Anthrax*. A boil, differing from the furuncle in having no central core, and terminating in gangrene under the skin, instead of suppuration.

CARCINOMA (*καρκίνος*, a crab). The Greek term for cancer. See *Cancer*.

CARDAMOM. The name of the fruit of several species of *Elettaria* and *Amomum*.

Ceylon Cardamoms. The fruit of the Grain of Paradise plant of Ceylon. The term *Grains of Paradise*, as employed at present in Europe, applies to the hot acrid seeds called Malaguetta pepper, brought from Africa. *Pereira*.

CARDIA (*καρδία*, the heart). The entrance into the stomach, so called from being near the heart.

1. *Cardi-algia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Literally, *heart-ache*; but employed to denote pain in the *stomach*, and hence synonymous

with gastralgia, gastrodynia, *cardiaca passio*, &c.

2. *Carditis*. Inflammation of the cardia or heart.

3. *Cardiacus*. Belonging to the heart, or stomach. Hence, *Cardiacus Morbus*, a name given by the ancients to Typhus Fever; *Cardiaca Confectio*, the Aromatic Confection; and *Cardiacs*, a term for cordial medicines.

4. *Cardiognus*. A term used by Galen and Sauvages to denote a species of aneurysm, called by some *aneurysma præcordiorum*, and by others *polyypus cordis*.

CARDIAC (*καρδία*, the heart). Relating to the heart.

1. *A-cardiac*. Not having a heart, as certain defective fœtuses, the insect tribes, &c.

2. *Haplo-cardiac* (*ἄπλόος*, single). Having a single heart; this is *pulmonic*, as the fish tribes, or *systemic*, as the mollusca.

3. *Diplo-cardiac* (*διπλόος*, double). Having a double heart, pulmonic and systemic, as the mammalia, birds, &c.

CARICA PAPAYA. The Papaw tree, the milky juice of which contains an abundance of fibrin, resembling animal matter.

CARICÆ FRUCTUS. The preserved fruit of the Fig, or *Ficus Carica*.

CARIES (*κείρω*, to abrade). Ulceration of the bones.

CARINA. Literally, a keel. A term applied to the two lower petals of a papilionaceous corolla, which cohere by their lower margins in the form of a keel.

CARMINATIVES (*carmen*, a verse or charm). Remedies which dispel flatulency, and allay pain of the stomach and bowels—as by a charm.

CARMINE. A lake made of cochineal and alumina, or oxide of tin.

CARNIFICATION (*caro, carnis*, flesh, *fit*, to become). A term improperly used to designate common *hepatization*, but applied by Laennec to that state of the lungs, in pleurisy complicated with slight pneumonia, in which the lungs have lost the granulated surface characteristic of *hepatization*, and are converted into a substance resembling, both in appearance and consistence, *muscular flesh*, which has been beaten to make it tender.

CARO, CARNIS. Flesh; the fibrous substance composing muscle.

1. *Carneæ columnæ* (fleshy columns). The muscular fasciculi within the cavities of the heart.

2. *Carnivora* (*voro*, to devour). Animals which subsist on flesh solely

3. *Carnosa*. Fleshy animals, as the sea anemone: Order 1, class *Polypi*.

* CAROTID (*καρώω*, to induce sleep). The name of two large arteries of the neck; so called from an idea that tying them would induce coma. They subdivide into the *external carotid*, or artery of the head; and the *internal carotid*, or principal artery of the brain.

CARPELLUM (*καρπός*, fruit). A technical term applied, in Botany, to a leaf in a particular state of modification, constituting the *pistil*. The blade of the leaf forms the ovary; the elongated midrib, the style; and the apex of the midrib, the stigma. The edge of the carpel which corresponds to the midrib of the leaf, constitutes the *dorsal suture*; that of the united margins, the *ventral*. See *Pistil*.

CARPHOLOGIA (*κάρφος*, the nap of clothes, *λέγω*, to pluck). *Floccitatio*. A picking of the bed-clothes, supposed to be an indication of approaching dissolution.

CARPOLOGY (*καρπός*, fruit, *λόγος*, description). That branch of Botany which treats of fruits.

CARPUS (*καρπός*). The wrist. The *ossa carpi*, or carpal bones, are eight in number, and form two rows.

CARRAGEEN. *Irish Moss*. The *Chondrus crispus*, a nutrient Algaeous plant, employed on the coast of Ireland in making size.

Carrageenin. The name given by Dr. Pereira to the mucilaginous matter called by some writers *vegetable jelly*, by others *pectin*.

CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS. A plant of the order *Compositæ*, the flowers of which are imported, for the use of dyers, under the name of *safflower*, or *bastard saffron*.

Carthamin, or *Carthamic acid*. A red colouring matter, obtained from safflower.

CARTILAGE (*quasi carnilago*). Gristle. It is attached to bones, and must be distinguished from the ligaments of joints and tendons of muscles.

CARUM CARUL. Caraway; a naturalized Umbelliferous plant, cultivated for the sake of its fruit, commonly but erroneously called *caraway seeds*. Flin notices the plant by the name of *Careum*, from Caria, its native country.

CARUNCULA (dim. of *caro*, flesh). A little piece of flesh. Hence—

1. *Caruncula lacrymalis* (*lacryma*, a

tear). The small red substance situated in the inner angle of the eye.

2. *Caruncula myrtiformis* (*myrtus*, à myrtle, *forma*, likeness). The granulations observed around the orifice of the vagina, from rupture of the hymen.

CARUS (κάρα, the head). Profound sleep; lethargy.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ. The Chickweed tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with *leaves* opposite, and tumid nodes; *flowers* polypetalous, symmetrical; *stamens* definite; *ovarium* one-celled, with a free central placenta; *fruit* a one-celled capsule, by obliteration of the dissepiments.

CARYOPHYLLUS AROMATICUS. The Clove-tree; a Myrtaceous plant, yielding the *Clove* of commerce.

1. *Caryophyllus* (κάρυον, a nut, φύλλον, a leaf). The Clove, or unexpanded flower of the above plant. The corolla forms a ball between the four teeth of the calyx, and this, with the lengthened tube of the calyx, resembles a nail, or *clou* of the French; hence the English term *clove*.

2. *Matrices caryophylli* vel *anthophylli*. Mother cloves; the fruits of the clove, crowned superiorly by the teeth of the calyx, with the remains of the style in the centre.

3. *Caryophyllin*. Clove sub-resin; a crystalline substance extracted from cloves by alcohol.

4. *Caryophyllie acid*. Eugenic acid; clove acid, or heavy oil of cloves, one of the two oils composing oil of cloves; the other is light oil, called *clove hydro-carbon*.

CARYOPSIS (κάρη, a head, ὄψις, likeness). A one-celled, one-seeded, superior, dry, indehiscent fruit, with the integuments of the seed cohering inseparably with the endocarp; the characteristic fruit of the graminaceæ.

CASCARILLÆ CORTEX. Cascarilla bark; the produce of the *Croton Cascarilla*, or wild Rosemary bush of Jamaica. By some it is referred to the *Croton eleuteria*.

CASEUM (*caseus*, cheese). *Casein*. Albumen of milk; the curd separated from milk by the addition of an acid or rennet, constituting the basis of cheese in a state of purity. The liquid left after this separation is termed *serum lactis*, or whey.

Caseous oxide. Another name for apespedine, a substance procured by the putrefaction of animal matter.

CASSAVA. A fecula, separated from the juice of the root of *Janipha Manihot*,

and exposed to heat; a principal article of diet in South America. The same substance, differently prepared and granulated, constitutes *tapioca*.

CASSERIAN GANGLION. A large semi-lunar ganglion, formed by the fifth nerve, and immediately dividing into the ophthalmic, superior and inferior maxillary nerves. It was named from Julius Casserius of Padua.

CASSIA. A genus of Leguminous plants, several species of which yield the *senna* of commerce. *Cassia pulp* is a soft blackish substance, surrounding the seeds of the *Cathartocarpus*, formerly *Cassia fistula*, the *Pudding-pipe tree* or *Purging Cassia*.

CASSIA LIGNEA. *Cortex Cassiæ*. The bark of the *Cinnamomum Cassia*. The best variety is *China cinnamon*.

1. *Cassia buds*. The unexpanded flowers of the *Cinnamon Cassia*, resembling cloves.

2. *Cassia oil*. The common oil of cinnamon, procured from cassia bark, and cassia buds.

CASSIUS, PURPLE OF. A purple-coloured precipitate, obtained by mixing the proto-chloride of tin with a dilute solution of gold.

CASSONADE. *Muscovado*. Raw sugar; the crystallized and dried portion of sugar.

CASTOR OIL. The oil extracted from the seeds of the *Ricinus Communis*.

CASTOREUM (γαστωρι, a big-bellied animal). Castor; a substance found in the two castor sacs, near the pubes of both the male and the female Beaver, or *Castor Fiber*.

Castorine. Castoreum Camphor; a crystalline, fatty substance, found in Castoreum. By boiling with nitric acid, it is converted into *castoric acid*.

CASTRATION (*castro*, to emasculate). *Emascultation*. The operation of removing the testes.

CAT'S EYE. A mineral brought from Ceylon, so called from a peculiar play of light arising from white fibres interspersed. The French call this appearance *chatoyant*.

CAT'S PURR. A characteristic sound of the chest, heard by means of the stethoscope. See *Auscultation*.

CATA (κατά, καθ'). A Greek preposition, signifying *down*, *against*, *into*, &c. In composition, it is intensive, and signifies *thoroughly*.

1. *Cata-causis* (καίω, καύσω, to burn). General combustibility of the body.

2. *Cata-clysmus* (κλύζω, to wash). The name given by the ancients to the cold douche applied to the region of the stomach, or to the back opposite to the stomach.

3. *Cata-lepsis* (λαμβάνω, to seize). Literally, a seizure or attack. A spasmodic disease, in which the limbs remain in any position in which they are placed, however painful or fatiguing.

4. *Cata-lysis* (λίω, to decompose). Decomposition by contact. A body in which the *catalytic force* resides, resolves others into new compounds, merely by contact with them, or by an *action of presence*, as it has been termed, without gaining or losing anything itself. The body which determines changes in another is called the *catalytic agent*.

5. *Cata-menia* (μῆν, a month). *Menses*. The monthly uterine discharge.

6. *Cata-phora* (φέρω, to bear). The coma somnolentum of many writers; a variety of lethargy, attended with short remissions, or intervals of imperfect waking, sensation, and speech. See *Lethargy*.

7. *Cata-plasma* (πλάσσω, to spread). A poultice; an application which is spread over a part of the surface of the body.

8. *Cata-potium* (πότον, drink). A pill, or medicine, to be swallowed without chewing. *Celsus*.

9. *Cata-ract* (ἀράσσω, to confound). Glaucoma; gutta opaca; suffusio. Opacity of the crystalline lens.

10. *Cata-rrhus* (ρέω, to flow). Literally, a flowing down; popularly, a cold. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils and bronchia. It is synonymous with coryza, gravedo, &c.

11. *Cata-stagmus* (στάζω, to drop). A term applied by the later Greek physicians to a defluxion from the fauces and thorax.

12. *Cath-artics* (καθαίρω, to purge). Medicines which produce alvine evacuations. These are termed *laxative*, when mild; *purgative*, when active; and *drastic*, when very violent.

13. *Cath-artine* (καθαίρω, to purge). The active principle of senna.

14. *Cath-eter* (καθίημι, to thrust into). A tube which is introduced through the urethra into the bladder.

15. *Cath-olicon* (ὅλος, universal). A panacea, or universal medicine.

CATECHU (*cate*, a tree, *chu*, juice). The name of a variety of astringent extracts, which are imported under the

several names of *catechu*, *terra japonica*, *cutch*, and *gambir*.

1. *Square catechu*. This is used by tanners, under the name of *terra japonica*, from its being supposed to be of mineral origin; it is procured from the leaves of the *Uncaria gambir*, and therefore is not catechu, but gambir.

2. *Pegu cutch*, or *catechu*. The produce of the *Acacia catechu*, brought from Pegu.

3. *Bengal catechu*. A pale extract, obtained also from the *Acacia catechu*; from its laminated texture, it was compared by Jussieu to the bark of a tree.

4. *Colombo catechu*. Round flat cakes procured by making an extract of the betel nut, the seed of the *Areca catechu*.

5. *Catechin*. A particular principle obtained from the portion of catechu which is insoluble in cold water.

6. *Catechuic acid*. Catechine. An acid obtained by Buchner from catechu. This acid, when treated with caustic potash, &c., yields *japonic acid*; and, when dissolved in carbonate of potash, *rubinic acid*.

CATHARTOCARPUS (καθαίρω, to purge, καρπός, fruit). A genus of Leguminous plants, of which the species *fistula* yields the *cassia pulp* of the pharmacopœia.

CATLING. A sharp-pointed, double-edged knife, chiefly used in amputations of the fore-arm and leg, for dividing the interosseous ligaments.

CATOCHUS (κατέχω, to detain). A species of catalepsy, in which the body is rigidly detained in an erect posture.

CAUDA EQUINA. *Hippuris*, or horse's tail; the final division of the spinal marrow, so called from the disposition of the nerves which issue from it.

CAUDEX. The trunk of a tree. In Botany, the stem, or ascending axis of growth, is termed *caudex ascendens*; the root, or descending axis, *caudex descendens*.

CAUL. The trivial appellation of the amnion when it comes away with the child in the birth.

CAULIFLOW R EXCRESCENCE. A disease of the os uteri; supposed by Gooch to be encephalosis.

CAUSTIC (καίω, καύσω, to burn). A substance which destroys parts by chemically decomposing them. Such are the concentrated mineral acids, lunar caustic, &c.

Causticum acerrimum. The old name for the hydrate of potash—the strongest common caustic.

CAUSUS (καίω, καύσω, to burn). A variety of malignant remittent, thus denominated by Hippocrates from its extreme heat, &c. It has been termed by later writers *febris ardens*, ardent or burning remittent.

Causus endemial. A name given to the Yellow Fever of the West Indies.

CAUTERY (καίω, καύσω, to burn). The application of caustics. By the term *actual cautery* is meant the white-hot iron; *potential cautery* is synonymous with caustic.

Cautérisation objective. The employment, by the French, of radiant heat from a red-hot iron or burning coal, as a cautery to check hæmorrhages, and to promote the reduction of prolapsus of the rectum and uterus, and of hernia.

CAVERNOUS (*caverna*, from *cavus*, hollow). The name of a *ganglion* in the head, and of two *sinuses* of the sphenoid bone.

CAVITARIA (*cavitas*, a cavity). Intestinal worms which have cavities or stomachs.

CAVITIES OF BONES. The following table presents the various kinds of cavities found on the surface of bones:—

The External Cavities of Bones, when	{	Articular, are called	{ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Cotyloid</i>, when they are hemispherical. <i>Glenoid</i>, when broad and shallow. <i>Trochleæ</i>, when grooved like pulleys. <i>Facet</i>, when they are nearly plain. <i>Alveoli</i>, when they are conical.
		{	{ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Fossæ</i>, when the entrance is wider than the bottom. <i>Sinuses</i>, when it is narrower.
	{	{ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Impressions</i>, when they are wide, irregular, and shallow. <i>Fissures</i>, when extended in length. 	
	{	{ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Grooves for the passage of tendons.</i> 	
	{	{ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Grooves, gutters, or channels</i>, when they correspond to arteries or veins. <i>Notches</i>, when superficial, and formed in the edges of bones. <i>Foramina</i>, or <i>holes</i>, when they pass through and through a thin bone. <i>Canals, or aqueducts</i>, when their passage is of great extent, or when formed by the superposition of several holes. <i>Clefts, or scissures</i>, if they are longitudinal and very narrow. 	

Non-articular are called	{	Of Reception, these are	{ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Grooves, gutters, or channels</i>, when they correspond to arteries or veins.
		Of Insertion, these are	{ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Notches</i>, when superficial, and formed in the edges of bones. <i>Foramina</i>, or <i>holes</i>, when they pass through and through a thin bone. <i>Canals, or aqueducts</i>, when their passage is of great extent, or when formed by the superposition of several holes. <i>Clefts, or scissures</i>, if they are longitudinal and very narrow.
		Grooves for the passage of tendons.	{ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Grooves, gutters, or channels</i>, when they correspond to arteries or veins.
		Of Impression, which are called	{ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Notches</i>, when superficial, and formed in the edges of bones. <i>Foramina</i>, or <i>holes</i>, when they pass through and through a thin bone. <i>Canals, or aqueducts</i>, when their passage is of great extent, or when formed by the superposition of several holes. <i>Clefts, or scissures</i>, if they are longitudinal and very narrow.

{	Of Transmission, named	{ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The medulla of the long bones.</i> <i>The spongy tissue of the short bones, and of the extremities of the long bones.</i> <i>The compact tissue.—Knox's Cloquet.</i>
	Of Nutrition; they transmit vessels for	{ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The medulla of the long bones.</i> <i>The spongy tissue of the short bones, and of the extremities of the long bones.</i> <i>The compact tissue.—Knox's Cloquet.</i>

CAWK. The *Sulphas Barytæ*, or vitriolated heavy spar.

CAYENNE PEPPER. The ground seeds of the *Capsicum frutescens*.

CEBADILLA. The seeds of the *Asa-græa officinalis*, a plant of the order *Melanthaceæ*. The seeds are also called *sabadilla* and *cevadilla*; but more properly *cebadilla* (from the Spanish *cebadá*, barley), on account of the supposed resemblance of the inflorescence of the plant to that of *Hordeum*.—*Pereira*.

1. *Cevadic* or *sabadillic acid*. A crystalline, fatty acid, obtained by saponification of the oil of *cebadilla*.

2. *Sabadillina*. A substance obtained from *cebadilla* seeds, said to be merely a compound of resinat of soda and resinat of veratria.

CEDRIRET. A substance found among the products of the distillation of wood.

CELESTINE (*cælum*, the sky). Sulphate of strontian, so named from its frequently presenting a blue colour.

CELLULA (dim. of *cella*). A little cell or cavity, as those of the *hyaloid membrane*.

1. *Cellular*. The designation of the structure of the mastoid process, of the lungs, &c.; also, of one of the elementary tissues of plants.

2. *Cellular membrane*, or tissue. The filmy meshes which connect the minute component parts of most of the structures of the body.

3. *Cellulares*. Cellular plants; those which have no flowers or spiral vessels;

they are also called Cryptogamous, and Acotyledonous plants. Compare *Vasculares*.

CEMENT. A preparation made of various materials, which is applied in a soft state, and afterwards hardens and unites the surfaces to which it is applied.

Roman Cement. A mortar made of lime, and puzzolano ground to fine powder. The latter substance consists principally of pumice, found near Pozzuoli.

CEMENTATION. A process by which the properties of a body are changed, on being surrounded with the powder of other bodies, and exposed to a high temperature, as the conversion of iron into steel, by cementation with charcoal. The substance so employed is called *cement powder*.

CENTAURII CACUMINA. The flowering tops of the *Erythræa centaureum*, or Common Centaury. The name is derived from Chiron the Centaur, whose wound is said to have been cured by it.

CENTRUM (κεντέω, to prick). The centre or middle point of any part.

1. *Centrum ovale majus.* The appearance of a large centre of white substance, surrounded by a thin stratum of grey, presented when both hemispheres of the brain are cut down nearly to a level with the corpus callosum.

2. *Centrum ovale minus.* The appearance of a centre of white substance, surrounded by a narrow border of grey, observed on removing the upper part of one hemisphere of the brain.

3. *Centrum tendinosum.* The tendinous centre of the diaphragm.

CEPHALE' (κεφαλή). The head. Its compounds are—

1. *Cephalalgia* (ἄλγος, pain). Cephalæa. Pain in the head; headache.

2. *Cephalic Vein.* The anterior vein of the arm; formerly opened in disorders of the head.

3. *Cephalics.* Remedies for disorders of the head.

4. *Cephalitis.* Inflammation of the brain.

5. *Cephalodyne* (δδύνη, pain). Headache; pain in the head.

6. *Cephaloma.* Medullary tumor; a morbid product, resembling brain, sometimes called encephaloid or cerebriform tumor, medullary sarcoma, fungus hæmatodes, &c.

7. *Cephalogenesis* (γένεσις, creation). The doctrine of the formation of the brain.

8. *Cephalo-pharyngeus.* A designation of the constrictor superior muscle, from its arising from the base of the skull.

9. *Cephalæmatoma* (αἷμα, blood). Sanguineous tumor of the head, forming spontaneously, and sometimes called *abscessus capitis sanguineus nconatorum*.

10. *Cephalo-poda* (πούς, ποδός, a foot). The fifth class of the *Cyclo-gangliata*, or Mollusca, consisting of aquatic animals, with feet disposed around their head.

CERA. Wax; a resinous substance secreted from the ventral scales of the *Apis mellifica*, or Honey-bee; also a product of vegetables, as of the *Myrica cerifera*, the Wax Myrtle, or Bayberry. Bees'-wax is distinguished into the *white*, bleached, or virgin wax; and the *yellow* or unbleached wax.

1. *Cerine.* One of the constituents of wax, forming at least 70 per cent. of it. The other constituent is *myricine*. Recently it has been stated that wax is homogeneous, that it possesses the properties of myricine, and that the difference between these two substances is owing to the presence of *ceric acid*, formed by the oxidation of myricine.

2. *Ceric acid.* An acid produced by the action of the fixed alkalis on wax.

CERASIN. A substance contained in the gum exuded from the bark of the *Prunus Cerasus*, or Cherry-tree.

CERASUS LAURO-CERASUS. Common or Cherry-laurel; a Rosaceous plant, the leaves of which are employed for preparing the *cherry-laurel water*.

CERATO-GLOSSUS (κέρας, a horn, γλῶσσα, the tongue). A muscle running from one of the cornua of the os hyoïdes to the tongue. See *Hyo-glossus*.

CERATOTOME (κέρας, a horn, τομή, section). The name given by Wenzel to the knife with which he divided the cornea.

CERA'TUM (*cera*, wax). A cerate, or composition of wax, &c., characterized by a consistence intermediate between that of plasters and that of ointments.

CERCHNUS. Wheezing; a dense and impeded sound, produced below the larynx; a symptom common to asthma and dyspnoea.

CEREA'LIA (feasts dedicated to *Ceres*). All sorts of corn, of which bread or any nutritious substance is made.

CEREBELLUM (dim. of *cerebrum*). The little brain; the postero-inferior part of the encephalon, situated behind the larger brain, or cerebrum.

CEREBRUM (κάρη, the head). The

brain; the chief portion of the brain, occupying the whole upper cavity of the skull.

1. *Cerebritis*. Encephalitis; inflammation of the cerebrum.

2. *Cerebric acid*. One of the peculiar acids found in the fatty matter of the brain. The other acid is termed the *oleophosphoric*.

3. *Cerebro-spinants*. Another name for *narcotics*, from their affecting the functions of the cerebro-spinal system.

CEREVISIA (quasi *ceresia*, from *Ceres*, corn). Malt liquor; beer and ale; a fermented decoction of malt and hops. Theophrastus termed it *wine of barley*.

1. *Cerevisiæ fermentum*. Yeast, or barm; a substance procured from wort during fermentation, partly as a scum, partly as a sediment. It consists of vesicles, capable of generating other vesicles, and regarded by Turpin as a new plant, which he called *torula cerevisiæ*. Thus, fermentation is an effect of vitality.

2. *Cerevisia abietis*. Spruce beer; made from essence of spruce, pimento, ginger, hops, yeast, molasses, and water.

CERIN. A peculiar substance which precipitates, on evaporation, from alcohol which has been digested on grated cork. *Subercerin* would have been a fitter name.

CERIUM. A white metal found in a Swedish mineral called *cerite*, and more recently in *allanite*.

CEROMA (κηρός, wax). The name given by Dr. Craigie to adipose tumor of the brain, from its *waxy* appearance. By Andral it is termed *fatty production*; by Hebreart, *lardaceous degeneration*.

CERULIN (*ceruleus*, blue). The name given to indigo in the modified state which it acquires during solution.

CERUMEN (*cera*, wax). *Cerea Aurium sordes*. The waxy secretion of the ear, furnished by the *cerumenous glands*.

CERUSSA. Ceruse, or carbonate of lead; the *white-lead* of painters, used by them to give the property called *body*.

Cerussa Acetata. Sugar of lead, or *Saccharum Saturni*; the super-acetate of lead.

CERVICAL (*cervix*, the neck). A pillow or bolster. *Celsus*.

CERVIX. The neck; the hinder part of the neck; the forepart is called *collum*. The term *cervix* is also applied to the neck of the bladder and of the uterus.

CERVUS ELAPHUS. The stag, or hart, from the horns and hoofs of which the hartshorn shavings are procured.

CETACEA (*cete*, a whale). Whale-like animals, as the dolphin, dugong, &c.

1. *Cetaceum*. Spermaceti; a peculiar modification of fatty matter, obtained from the *Physeter macrocephalus*, or Spermaceti Whale.

2. *Cetic acid*. An acid procured from spermaceti, consisting of margarine and fatty matter.

3. *Cetine*. A white laminated substance, constituting pure spermaceti. The commercial spermaceti, or *cetaceum*, usually contains a little sperm oil.

4. *Cetyl*. The supposed radical of a new series of compounds derived from spermaceti. *Cetene* is one of these, and is procured by distilling ethal with glacial phosphoric acid. See *Ethal*.

CETRARIA ISLANDICA. *Lichen Islandicus*. Iceland Liverwort, or Moss; a lichen employed as an aliment.

CEVADIC ACID. An acid produced by the saponification of the oil of the *Veratrum sabadilla*. It is also called *sabadillic acid*.

CEYLON MOSS. The *Fucus amyloceus*, a Cryptogamic plant, of the order *Algæ*, lately introduced as a substitute for farinaceous foods.

CHABERT'S OIL. An oil prepared by mixing three parts of oil of turpentine with one part of Dippel's oil, and distilling three parts.

CHALASIS (χάλαζα, a small swelling). The name given by Sauvages to the porcine species of scrofula; the equine species he denominated scrofula *farcimen*.

CHALAZA (χάλαζα, a small swelling). A small brown spot observed at the apex of some seeds, as of the Orange, formed by the union of certain vessels proceeding from the hilum.

CHALAZIUM (χάλαζα, a hailstone). A little tubercle on the eyelid, supposed to resemble a hailstone.

CHALCANTHUM (χαλκός, brass, άνθος, a flower). The flowers of brass, or the *Sulphas Zinci*. Pliny's term for copperas.

CHALK. *Creta*. Carbonate of lime; a common species of calcareous earth.

1. *Black chalk*. Drawing slate; a bluish-black clay, containing about 12 per cent. of carbon.

2. *Red chalk*. Red clay, or reddle; a species of argillaceous iron-stone ore.

3. *Spanish chalk*. A designation of steatite or soap rock, a sub-species of rhomboidal mica.

CHALK-STONES. Gouty concretions,

found in the joints, consisting of urate of soda and phosphate of lime.

CHALYBEATE WATERS. *Ferruginous waters.* Mineral waters, whose predominating or active principle is iron. There are two kinds; the *carbonated*, containing carbonate of the protoxide of iron; and the *sulphated*, containing sulphate of iron. Some of the latter contain sulphate of alumina, and are called *aluminous sulphated chalybeates*.

CHĀLYBS (*Chalybes*, a people who dug iron out of the earth). A kind of hard iron, or steel. Hence the term *chalybeate* is applied to waters which are impregnated with iron or steel.

Chalybis rubigo. Rust of iron; the prepared subcarbonate of iron.

CHAMELEON MINERAL. A combination of black oxide of manganese and potash, which gives a green colour to water, passes gradually through all the shades of the prism, and at last becomes colourless.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS. The floral heads of the *Anthemis nobilis*, an indigenous Composite plant. The *single flowers* have the largest yellow discs, in which the volatile oil resides; the *double flowers*, in which the yellow tubular florets of the disc are more or less converted into white ligulate florets, contain less of this oil; the former are, therefore, to be preferred.

CHANCRE (Fr. *carcinos*, cancer). A sore which arises from the direct application of the syphilitic poison.

CHANDOO. An extract of opium, prepared by the Chinese for smoking.

CHARA HISPIDA. A submersed leafless aquatic plant, interesting to the physiologist as displaying the special circulation in plants, and as being analogous in botany to the frog in zoology.

CHARCOAL. *Carbo Ligni.* The residue of animal, vegetable, and many mineral substances, when heated to redness in close vessels. There are several varieties of charcoal, termed gas-carbon, lamp-black, wood-charcoal, coke, and ivory-black.

CHARPIE (*carpo*, to scrape). The French term for scraped linen, or lint.

CHARTREUX, POUDRE DE. The Kermes mineral; a term invented by some Carthusian friars.

CHAY, or CHAYA ROOT. The root of the *Oldenlandia umbellata*, used for giving the beautiful red of the Madras cottons.

CHEESE. *Caseus.* The curd of milk

separated from the whey, pressed or hardened, and coloured with annatto, one ounce of which will colour a hundred weight of cheese.

1. *Gouda cheese* is made in Holland; muriatic acid is used in curdling the milk instead of rennet; this renders it pungent, and preserves it from mites.

2. *Parmesan cheese*, so called from Parma in Italy, is merely a *skim-milk* cheese, owing its flavour to the fine herbage of the meadows along the Po, where the cows feed.

3. *Gruyère cheese*, so named from a place in Fribourg, is made of skimmed, or partially skimmed milk, and flavoured with herbs.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS. The Greater Celandine; a native Papaveraceous herb, the yellow juice of which has been employed as an escharotic to destroy warts.

CHELOIDE (*χέλυς*, a tortoise, *εἶδος*, likeness). *Canceroides.* A designation of a disease of the skin, described under this name by Alibert, from its presenting a flattish raised patch of integument, resembling a tortoise's shell.

CHELONIA (*χελώνη*, a tortoise). The Tortoise tribe: the first order of the class *Reptilia*.

CHEMISTRY. A term, of Arabic origin, signifying the knowledge of the composition of bodies, and of the changes of constitution produced by their mutual action on each other.

CHEMO'SIS (*χαίω*, to gape). An affection in which the conjunctiva is elevated above the transparent cornea.

CHENOPODIUM OLIDUM. A plant of the Goosefoot tribe, remarkable for exhaling uncombined ammonia.

CHEST. *Thorax.* An old English term, commonly traced to the Latin *cista* and Greek *κίστη*, which are of the same import. "When it is considered that the same word was anciently used for a *basket*, the appropriation of it to the human thorax will appear quite natural to any one who has ever seen a skeleton." *Forbes.*

CHEVASTER, or CHEVESTRE (*capistrum*, a halter). A double roller, applied to the head in cases of fracture, or luxation of the lower jaw.

CHEWING BALLS. Masticatories used in farriery, composed of the wood of the bay and juniper trees, assafetida, liver of antimony, and pellitory of Spain.

CHIASMA. The point of decussation of the optic nerves.

CHIASTRE. A bandage for stopping

hæmorrhage from the temporal artery, and named from its being shaped like a cross, or the Greek letter X, *chi*.

CHICKEN POX. The popular name of a species of *Varicella*.

CHIGRE, or CHIQUE. *Chirones*. A small sand-flea of the West Indies, which insinuates itself into the soft and tender parts of the fingers and toes.

CHILBLAIN. *Pernio*. An inflammation of the extreme parts of the body, from exposure to cold.

CHILD-BED FEVER. Puerperal fever, originating in the peritonæum, and often called *peritonæal fever*.

CHILLIES. Long taper pods of the *Capsicum annuum*. Cayenne pepper consists of the dried and ground seeds of *Capsicum frutescens*.

CHIMAPHILA UMBELLATA. A plant known by the names of Winter Green and Pipsisewa, and reputed as a specific against scrofula.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS' CANCER. A popular name of the Cancer Scroti, or Munditorum, or soot-wart.

CHINA-CLAY. *Kaolin*. A variety of clay prepared from decaying granite.

CHINA GLAZE. A preparation for printing blue frit, made from ten parts of glass, two parts of lead, and three or more of blue calx.

CHINA NOVA. The name given in Germany to the red bark, known in France as *Quinquina nova*; it is the produce of the *Cinchona oblongifolia*. It is very different from the red bark of English commerce, though they have been confounded together by the London College. *Pharm. Journ.*

Chinova bitter. A snow-white substance, of acid properties, obtained by operating on *china nova*.

CHINA ROOT. *Radix Chinæ Orientalis*. The produce of the *Smilax China*, said to be brought from the province of Onansi in China.

American China Root. *Radix Chinæ Americanæ*. Said to be the produce of *Smilax pseudo-China*, brought from Mexico.

CHINCOUGH. Probably a corruption of *chinecough*. See *Pertussis*.

CHIRAGRA (*χειρ*, the hand, *ἄγρα*, seizure). Gout of the hand.

CHIRAYTA. An intensely bitter substance, procured from the *Agathotes Chirayta*, a plant of the order *Gentianaceæ*, and closely allied to *Gentian*. The substance sold as *sulphate of chiraytine* is sulphate of quina.

CHIRURGIA (*χειρ*, the hand, *ἔργον*, work). Operation by means of the hand, commonly called *chirurgery*, or *surgery*.

CHITINE. A principle discovered by M. Odier, in insects, by plunging beetles, &c., in a hot solution of potass, which dissolves all but the chitine. It is also called *entomotine*.

CHLOASMA (*χλόνη*, grass). *Chloasma pseudo-porrigo*. A designation of the *Pityriasis versicolor*, or chequered dandruff. It has been called *maculæ hepaticæ*, or liver-spots, from an opinion that it originated in disease of the liver.

CHLORINE (*χλωρός*, green). A greenish gas, obtained by the action of muriatic acid on peroxide of manganese. It was first described under the name of *dephlogisticated marine acid*, and was afterwards called *oxy-muriatic acid*. Its compounds, which are not acid, are called *chlorides* (or *chlorurets*), and are characterized by the same prefixes as the oxides.

1. *Aqua chlorinii*. Chlorine water; a solution of chlorine gas in water; also called *aqua oxymuriata*, or liquid oxy-muriatic acid.

2. *Chlorates*. The salts of chloric acid, formerly called *hyper oxymuriates*. The principal are those of potash and baryta.

3. *Chloracetic acid*. A remarkable acid, in which the three atoms of the hydrogen of acetic acid are replaced by three atoms of chlorine.

4. *Chloral*. This term, derived from the first syllable of the words *chlorine* and *alcohol*, has been applied by Liebig to a new compound of chlorine, carbon, and oxygen, prepared by the mutual action of alcohol and chlorine.

5. *Chloriodic acid*. The name given, from its acid properties, to a compound of chlorine and iodine. Gay-Lussac calls it *chloride of iodine*.

6. *Chlorimetry*. The process of estimating the bleaching power of chloride of lime, by the quantity of a solution of sulphate of indigo which a known weight of chloride can discolour or render yellow.

7. *Chloroid*. A term applied, on the electrical hypothesis, to the negative pole, from its exhibiting the attraction which is characteristic of chlorine. The positive pole is termed the *Zincoid*.

8. *Chlorydric acid*. The name given by Thenard to muriatic, now called hydrochloric acid.

9. *Chloric ether*. Under this name two compounds have been confounded. One of these results from the action of chlorine on olefiant gas, and is generally

known as the *oil of the Dutch chemists*. The other is obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into alcohol to saturation, and distilling the product; this is generally called *hydrochloric ether*.

10. *Chloretberise*. A substance obtained by Laurent by passing chlorine through Dutch liquor, in Liebig's apparatus.

CHLOROPHANE (χλωρός, green, φαίνω, to shine). A variety of *fluor spar*, which gives out an emerald green light, by the mere heat of the hand.

CHLOROPHYLLE (χλωρός, green, φύλλον, a leaf). The green colouring matter of leaves. See *Chromule*.

CHLORO'SIS (χλωρός, green, pale). Green-sickness; an affection in which the blood becomes impaired, the countenance pallid, and, as a further consequence, the catamenia suppressed.

CHOKÉ DAMP. Carbonic acid; the irrespirable air of coal-pits, wells, &c. Compare *Fire-Damp*.

CHOLE' (χολή). Bile. The peculiar secretion of the liver.

1. *Cholagogues* (ἀγω, to move). A term formerly applied to purgatives which cause the discharge of bile into the alimentary canal. They have been called *cholotics* or *bilitics*.

2. *Choledochus ductus* (δέχομαι, to receive). The common bile duct.

3. *Cholic acid*. A peculiar animal acid, prepared directly from bile.

4. *Cholo-lithic* (λίθος, a stone). Gall-stone; a bilious concretion found in the gall-bladder, or bile ducts.

CHOLERA. An affection attended by vomiting, purging, &c.; in the *European* form, accompanied with bile; in the *Indian*, without bile or urine. The term is usually derived from χολή, bile, and ῥέω, to flow; or it may be from χολέρα, a water-trough, precisely, according to Dr. Forbes, "as we have seen the word *diabetes* transferred, by metonymy, from an instrument to the disease. Others derive the term from χολάς, an intestine, and ῥέω, to flow, quasi *bowel-flux*, in place of *bile-flux*."

CHOLESTERINE (χολή, bile, στερεός, solid). A crystallizable substance which may be dissolved out of inspissated bile, by ether; it is also a constituent of the brain and nerves.

Cholesteric acid. A substance produced by heating nitric acid with cholesterol.

CHONDROS (χόνδρος). Cartilage; an opaque elastic substance, capable of being reduced to gelatine by boiling.

1. *Chondro-logy* (λόγος, discourse). A description of cartilages.

2. *Chondro-ptyerygii* (πτέρυξ, a fin). Cartilaginous fishes, as the ray, the second sub-class of the order *Pisces*.

3. *Chondroma*. The name given by Hooper and Craigie to schirrous or fibro-cartilaginous tumor of the brain.

4. *Chondrin*. 1. A modification of animal gelatine, first found by Müller in a bony tumor, and afterwards obtained from permanent cartilages, &c. 2. The substance of the cartilages of the ribs.

5. *Chondro-glossus*. A muscle running from the cartilaginous joining of the body and horn of the os hyoides to the tongue. See *Hyo-glossus*.

6. *Syn-chondrosis*. An articulation in which cartilage is employed to keep the bones together.

CHONDRUS CRISPUS. Carrageen or Irish Moss, sometimes sold as pearl moss; an Algaceous plant.

CHORDA, pl. *Chordæ* (χορδή). A cord; a tendon; a filament of nerve, &c.

1. *Chorda Tympani*. A filament of the vidian nerve, which enters the tympanum.

2. *Chordæ Tendineæ*. The tendinous strings which connect the *carneæ columnæ* of the heart to the auricular valves.

3. *Chordæ Ventriculi*. A designation of the gastric plexus of the par vagum.

4. *Chordæ Vocales*. The vocal chords, or the thyro-arytænoid ligaments.

5. *Chordæ Willisii*. The small fibres crossing the sinuses of the dura mater.

CHORDAPSUS (χορδή, a gut, ἄπτω, to twist). A kind of violent spasmodic colic, in which the large intestines seem, as it were, twisted into knots. *Celsus*.

CHORDEE (French, from χορδή, a chord). A painful erection of the penis, attending gonorrhœa, sometimes with incurvation.

CHOREA SANCTI VITI (χορεία, a dancing, from χορός, a dance). *Scelotyrbe*; *St. Vitus' Dance*. Convulsive motions of the limbs, as of a person dancing.

CHORION (χωρίον, a domicile). The external membrane of the fœtus.

Choroid (εἶδος, likeness). Resembling the chorion; a term applied to the *plexus* and *web* of the pia-mater, to the inner tunic of the eye, &c.

CHORIUM (χόριον, skin, leather). The dermis, or innermost layer of the skin.

CHREME. A preparation of real cream, or an imitation of it, with fruits and flavoured substances.

CHROMIUM (χρῶμα, colour). A metal, so called from its remarkable tendency to form *coloured* compounds. The emerald and the ruby owe their colours to the presence of this element.

1. *Chrome iron*. The ore from which the compounds of chromium, used in the arts, are derived.

2. *Chrome alum*. A crystallizable double salt formed of the sulphates of chromium and of potash.

3. *Chrome yellow*. This well-known pigment is the chromate of lead.

CHROMULE (χρῶμα, colour). The name of the colouring matter of plants. It has been incorrectly termed *chlorophylle*.

CHRONIC (χρόνος, time). Long-continued, as applied to diseases of long-standing, and opposed to *acute*.

CHRYSOS (χρυσός). Gold. Hence,
1. *Chryso-balanus* (βάλανος, an acorn). The Nutmeg, or the Myristicæ Nuclei.

2. *Chryso-beryl*. A gem of a pale yellow or green colour, consisting of glucina and alumina.

3. *Chryso-colla* (κόλλα, glue). Golden glue. The Greek name for borax. But it does not appear that borax was known to the ancients, their chrysocolla being a very different substance, composed of the rust of copper, triturated with urine. *Ure*.

4. *Chryso-lite* (λίθος, a stone). Formerly, a general name for precious stones; now restricted to a stone termed by the French *peridot*.

5. *Chryso-melia* (μήλον, an apple). The Seville Orange, or the Aurantii Bacca.

6. *Chryso-prasus* (πράσον, a leek). A green stone with a golden lustre.

CHURRUS. A resinous extract of Indian Hemp, prepared in Central India. A finer variety is sold in Nipal, and termed *momeca*, or waxen churrus.

CHYAZIC. A term derived from the initials of carbon, hydrogen, and azote, and applied to an acid

CHYLE (χυλός, juice). The milk-like fluid absorbed by the lacteal vessels.

1. *Chyli-fication* (ῥω, to become). The process by which the chyle is separated from the chyme.

2. *Chylo-poietic* (ποιέω, to make). A term applied to the viscera and vessels which are connected with the formation of chyle.

CHYME (χυμός, juice). The semi-fluid matter which passes from the stomach into the duodenum.

Chymi-fication (ῥω, to become). The process by which the aliment is converted into chyme.

CICATRIX (a scar). The mark left after the healing of a wound or ulcer.

Cicatrization. The process by which wounds and sores heal.

CICHORIUM INTYBUS. Wild Succory, Chicory, or Wild Endive; an indigenous Composite plant, the root of which is used in France as a substitute for coffee.

CICUTA VIROSA. Water Cowbane; a poisonous plant of the order *Umbelliferae*, supposed by Haller to be the *conium* of the Greeks.

CILIUM (cileo, to twinkle). The eyelash, or eye-lid. *Cilia* are also microscopic hairs, of a vibratile nature, abundant in the lowest forms of animals.

1. *Ciliary*. The name of arteries, processes, follicles (Meibomian glands), &c., belonging to the eye-lids.

2. *Ciliaris musculus*. The name by which Riolan distinguished those fibres of the orbicularis palpebrarum, which are next to the tarsus or cartilaginous circle of the eyelids.

3. *Ciliary circle or ligament*. Orbiculus ciliaris. A kind of grayish ring, situated between the choroïd membrane, the iris, and the sclerotica.

4. *Ciliary processes*. Small vasculo-membranous bodies surrounding the crystalline lens in a radiating form.

5. *Ciliary body*. The name of the ring which results from the union of the ciliary processes.

CIMICIC ACID (*cimex*, a bug). An acid procured from the bug by Thenard.

CIMOLITE. *Cimolian earth*. A substance lately brought from Argentiera, the ancient Cimolus, consisting apparently of silex, alumina, oxide of iron, and water.

CINCHONA. A genus of plants, several species of which yield Peruvian Bark. The terms *Cinchona Bark* and *Countess's Powder* are derived from the circumstance that the Countess of Chinchon, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, brought some back to Europe from South America, in 1639. Soon afterwards, the Jesuits, and particularly Cardinal de Lugo, carried it to Rome, and hence it was called *Jesuits' bark*, *Jesuits' powder*, *Pulvis Cardinalis de Lugo*, *Pulvis Patrum*, &c. It was subsequently employed in France by Sir Robert Talbor, and was hence called *Talbor's powder*, or the *English remedy*.

1. *Pale Barks*. These are the *crown* or *Loxa* bark, the produce of *Cinchona* *condaminea*; the *silver, gray, or Huanuco* bark, the produce of the *Cinchona* *mircranthra*; the *ash* and the *white Loxa* barks of species unknown.

2. *Yellow Barks*. These are the *yellow* bark, the produce of *Cinchona* *lanceolata* chiefly, also *C. hirsuta*, and *nitida*; the *Calisaya*, the produce of *Cinchona* *lanceolata*?; the *Carthagenæ*, of *Cinchona* *cordifolia*?; and the *Cusco*, of a species unknown.

3. *Red Barks*. These are the *red Cinchona* bark of *Lima*, of a species unknown; and the *Cinchona nova*, the produce of *Cinchona* *magnifolia*.

4. *Brown Bark*. This is the *Huamalies* bark, the produce of *Cinchona* *purpurea*. *Lindley*.

5. *Barks falsely called Cinchonas*. Barks which are not obtained from any species of *Cinchona*, and not known to contain quina, cinchonina, or aricina. The principal of these are the *St. Lucia* bark, the *Caribæan* or *Jamaica* bark, the *Peruvian* (false) *Cinchona*, the *Brazilian Cinchona*, the *Pitaya Cinchona*, and the *Rio Janeiro* bark.

6. *Cinchonic, kinic, or quinic acid*. An acid found in the *Cinchona* barks, and also in the *albuminum* of *Abies communis*. When heated in close vessels, it is decomposed, and *pyrokinic* acid is formed.

7. *Kinovic acid*. A brilliant white light substance, discovered in *Cinchona* *nova*.

8. *Red Cinchonic*. An insoluble red colouring matter found in *Cinchona* barks, supposed by *Berzelius* to be a product of tannin altered by the air.

9. *Cinchona alkalies*. These are cinchonina, quina, and aricina. They may be regarded as oxides of a common base which has been termed *quinogen*. According to this view, cinchonina is a monoxide, quina a binoxide, and aricina a teroxide. *Pereira*.

CINCHONACEÆ. The *Cinchona* tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* in panicles; *stamens* arising from the corolla; *fruit* inferior, either splitting into two cocci or indehiscent.

CINCINNUS. The hair on the temples. Compare *Capillus*.

CINERES CLAVELLATI (*clavus, a* wedge). *Russici*. Pearl-ash, or the *Potassa impura*. The name is derived from the little wedges or billets into which the wood was cut to make potash.

CINERITIOUS (*cineres, ashes*). Ash-coloured; a term applied to the exterior or cortical part of the brain.

Cineritious tubercle. The floor of the third ventricle of the brain.

CINNABAR. A sulphuret of mercury. It is native and factitious; the former is called 'ore of mercury'; the latter is the red bisulphuret.

CINNAMIC ACID. An acid procured from the oil of cinnamon. Its hypothetical base is called *cinnamule*.

CINNAMOMUM (*kinnan, Hebr.*). A genus of plants of the order *Lauraceæ*.

1. *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*. The Cinnamon plant, which yields the true Ceylon cinnamon; the *Laurus cassia* of the gardens.

2. *Cinnamomum Cassia*. The Cinnamon Cassia, which yields the *cassia lignea*, or cassia bark, and the cassia buds of commerce.

CINNAMON SUET. A production of the Cinnamon tree, used in Ceylon for making candles. According to *Dr. Christison*, it contains 8 per cent. of a fluid oil, not unlike olive oil; the remainder is a waxy principle, which answers very nearly to the *cerin* of *John*.

CIPOLIN. A green marble, with white zones, brought from Rome; it gives fire with steel, though with difficulty.

CIRCULATION (*circulus, a circle*). The flow of the blood through the heart, the arteries, and veins. It is—

1. *Perfectly double in the adult*; viz., that which takes place in the lungs, and called *pulmonic*; and that which takes place through the entire system, and is called *systemic*.

2. *Partially double in the fetus*, the auricles communicating by the foramen ovale—the arteries, by the ductus arteriosus,—except we consider the *placental* circulation as analogous with the *pulmonic*; in fact, the blood of the fetus is circulated through the placenta, as that of the adult is through the lungs, and for the same purpose.

CIRCULUS WILLISII. Circle of Willis. This consists of the communications established between the anterior cerebral arteries in front, and the internal carotids and posterior cerebral arteries behind, by the communicating arteries.

1. *Circulus articuli vasculosus*. A term applied by *W. Hunter* to the appearance presented by the margin of the articular cartilages, where the blood-vessels terminate abruptly.

2. *Circulus tonsillaris*. A plexus formed by the lingual and glosso-pharyngeal nerves, around the tonsil.

CIRCUMAGENTES (*circumago*, to move round). A name applied to the *obliqui* muscles, from their supposed action of *rolling* the eye.

CIRCUMCISION (*circumcido*, to cut about). The removal of a circular portion of the prepuce. See *Phimosis*.

CIRCUMFLEXUS (*circum*, about, *flecto*, to bend). A term applied to a muscle which stretches the palate horizontally, and is hence termed *tensor palati mollis*; and to the axillary nerve.

CIRRHOPODA (*cirrhus*, frizzled hair, *ποῦς*, *ποδός*, a foot). The fourth class of the *Diploneura* or Helminthoïda, consisting of aquatic animals, with numerous lateral articulated cirrhi, and their body fixed in a multivalve shell.

CIRRHO'SIS (*κίρρῶς*, yellowish). A disease consisting of diminution and deformity of the liver, which is dense, granular, wrinkled, and frequently of a rust-brown colour. By Baillie, it was called *common tubercle of the liver*; by Dr. Elliotson, *gin liver*, as being induced by drunkenness; by others, granulated, lobulated, mammellated, or schirrous liver.

CIRSOS. The Greek term for a varix or dilated vein.

1. *Cirsocoele* (*κῆλη*, a tumor). A varicose enlargement of the spermatic vein.

2. *Cirsophthalmia* (*ὀφθαλμῶς*, the eye). A general varicose affection of the blood-vessels of the eye; a local complication of amaurosis.

CISSAMPELOS PAREIRA. Pareira brava or Velvet Leaf, a Menispermaceous plant, the root of which, commonly called *pareira brava*, and sometimes imported under the name of *abuta* or *butua root*, exercises a specific influence over the mucous membrane lining the urinary passages.

Cissampelin. A new vegetable alkali found in *pareira brava* root.

CITRIC ACID. The acid of lemons, or Coxwell's Concrete Salt of Lemon. It is decomposed by exposure to heat, and a new acid sublimes, called the *pyro-citric*.

Citric Acid. A new acid obtained by Baup in the preparation of pyro-citric acid; the latter acid was named by him *citribic*.

CITRINE OINTMENT. The common name of the *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis* of the pharmacopœia.

CITRUS. A genus of Aurantiaceous plants, containing vesicular receptacles of volatile oil in the external yellow portion, called *flavedo*, of their baccate fruit.

1. *Citrus Limonum*. The Lemon tree. The juice of the fruit yields *citric acid*.

2. *Citrus Aurantium*. The Sweet Orange. The young unripe fruit dried and turned in a lathe are the *issue peas* of the shops.

3. *Citrus Bigaradia*. The Bigarade, or the Bitter or Seville Orange.

4. *Citrus Medica*. The Citron tree. Pliny calls the fruit *malum citreum*.

5. *Citrus Limetta*. The Lime. The fruit yields the *oil of bergamot* of the shops.

CIVET. A substance collected in a bag under the tail of the civet-cat, and used as a perfume.

CLAIRVOYANCE. Clearsightedness; a peculiar mode of sensation, or second sight, connected with *somnambulism*, and supposed to be diffused over the whole surface of the body, but to be especially seated in the epigastrium and fingers' ends.

CLAP. The vulgar name of a venereal infection. See *Gonorrhœa*.

CLARIFICATION (*clarus*, clear, *fo*, to become). The process of clearing liquids. It is performed by—

1. *Subsidence* of the suspended particles, and decantation of the supernatant liquor.

2. *Filtration*, or straining through filters of paper, linen, sand, charcoal, &c.

3. *Coagulation*, or the admixture of albumen, or the white of egg, and the subsequent action of caloric, acids, &c.

CLAUSU'RA (*claudo*, to shut). The imperforation of any canal or cavity.

CLAVATIO (*ciava*, a club). *Gomphosis*. A sort of articulation, in which the parts are fixed like a nail by a hammer, as the teeth in the sockets.

CLAVICULA (dim. of *clavis*, a key). The clavicle, or collar-bone; so called from its resemblance to an ancient key.

CLAVUS (a nail). *Spina pedum*. *Calculus*. A term applied to corns, and to staphyloma, or tumor on the eyelids.

Clavus hystericus. A fixed pain in the forehead, as if produced by a nail.

CLAY. One of the primitive earths, formerly called argil, but now alumina, from its being obtained in greatest purity from alum.

CLEAVAGE. The mechanical di-

vision of crystals, by which the inclination of their *laminæ* is determined.

CLEISAGRA (κλεις, the clavicle, ἄγρα, seizure). The gout in the articulation of the clavicles.

CLIBANUS (κλίβανος). An oven; a stove, or hot-house. *Celsus*.

CLIMACTERIC (κλιμακτήρ, the step of a ladder). The progression of the life of man. It is usually divided into periods of seven years; the ninth period, or 63rd year, being the *grand climacteric*.

1. *Climacteric disease*. This term has been applied to a sudden and general alteration of health, occurring at a certain period of life, and of uncertain duration.

2. *Climacteric lething*. The production of teeth at a very late period of life, after the loss of the permanent teeth by accident or natural decay, commonly between the 63rd and 81st year, or the interval which fills up the two grand climacteric years of the Greek physiologists.

CLIMATE (κλίμα, a region). This term denotes, in medicine, the condition of the atmosphere of different countries, or districts, in reference to their effects upon the health of persons inhabiting them. See *Appendix*.

CLINICAL (κλίνη, a bed). A term applied to lectures given at the bedside.

CLINKER. Black oxide of iron, or the *oxidum ferroso-ferricum* of Berzelius. It is always formed when iron is heated to redness in the open air, and is therefore readily obtained at the blacksmith's forge.

CLINOID (κλίνη, a bed, εἶδος, likeness). A designation of processes of the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone, from their resemblance to the knobs of a bedstead.

CLINOMETER (κλίνω, to incline, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata.

CLITORIS (κλειώ, to hide). A small elongated organ of the pudendum, concealed by the labia majora.

Clitorismus. A morbid enlargement of the clitoris.

CLOACA (a sewer). A receptacle observed in the monotremata, in birds, in reptiles, and in many fishes, which receives the fæces and the urine, together with the semen of the male, and the ovum of the female.

Cloacæ. The openings, in cases of necrosis, leading to the inclosed dead bone.

CLONIC (κλονέω, to move to and fro). A term denoting the kind of spasm

which occurs in hiccough, &c. See *Spasm*.

CLOVE. Caryophyllus; the unexpanded and dried flower-bud of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*.

CLUB-FEET. *Pedes contorti*. A congenital distortion of the feet, arising from contraction of the extensor muscles. The following are some new terms, introduced by Dr. Krauss, to designate the varieties of club-foot:—

1. The *Tip-foot*, Horse-foot, or *Pes equinus*. When the sufferer walks on his toes, and the heel is drawn upward. In this class may be included the *knot-foot* (pied-bot en dessous), when the patient walks upon the back of the foot.

2. The *Cross-foot*, Club-foot inward, or *Varus*. When the sufferer walks on the outward edge of the foot, or the outward part of the dorsum, the point of the foot being turned inwards.

3. The *Out-bow foot*, Club-foot outward, or *Valgus*. The sufferer treads upon the inward part of the foot; the point of the foot, and sometimes the heel, are turned outward.

4. The *Heel club-foot*, or *Talipes calcaneus*. The patient walks upon the heel.

CLYSSUS (κλύζω, to wash). A term formerly used to denote the vapour produced by the detonation of nitre with any inflammable substance.

CLYSTER (κλύζω, to wash out). An enema, lavement, or lavamentum.

CNICUS BENEDICTUS. Blessed Thistle; an indigenous Composite plant, containing a brown, bitter substance, called *cnicin*.

COAGULABLE LYMPH. The fluid slowly effused in wounds, which afterwards becomes the bond of union, or cicatrix.

COAGULATION (*con* and *agere*, to bring together). A term formerly synonymous with crystallization, but now applied to the partial solidification of a fluid body by exposure to cold, or by the addition of some agent.

1. *Spontaneous coagulation* denotes the cohesion of the particles of the blood, of some effused fluids, &c.

2. *Induced coagulation* denotes the effect produced upon albumen by heat, alcohol, acids, rennet, &c.

COAGULUM. The substance which results from coagulation. As applied to the blood only, it is termed *clot*; as applied to milk, it is called *curd*.

COAL. A combustible mineral, the

varieties of which consist of bitumen and carbon in different proportions, and burn with flame and a bituminous smell.

1. *Splint Coal*, so named from the splintery fracture which it presents.

2. *Caking Coal*, which undergoes a partial fusion, and forms a cake when heated.

3. *Cherry Coal*, which has a slaty fracture, and is more easily broken than splint coal.

4. *Cannel or Parrot Coal*, which yields much gas when heated, and was formerly used as a substitute for candles.

5. *Glance Coal, or Anthracite*, which contains no bituminous matter, and consists almost entirely of carbon. It yields no gas when heated, but burns with a fixed light.

6. *Brown Coal, Bituminous Wood, or Surturbrand*, which has a brownish colour, retains the structure of the wood unchanged, and resembles peat in the phenomena produced during its combustion.

7. *Jet*, which is employed in making black ornaments.

COAPTATION, or SETTING. The act of placing the broken extremities of a bone in their natural position.

COATING. Lorication. A method employed for securing or repairing retorts used in distillation. *Coatings* are made of marly earth, kneaded with fresh horse-dung; slaked lime, and linseed oil, &c.

COBALT (*Cobalus*, the demon of mines). A metal, found chiefly in combination with arsenic, as arsenical cobalt; or with sulphur and arsenic, as grey cobalt ore. These ores are employed to give the blue colour of porcelain and stone-ware.

1. *Zaffre*. An impure oxide of cobalt, obtained from the native arseniuret.

2. *Smalt*. A blue-coloured glass, obtained by heating zaffre with sand and potash, reduced to powder. It is the *blue-stone* used in washing

COBALUS. The demon of mines, which obstructed and destroyed the miners. The Germans formerly used a form of prayer for the expulsion of the fiend. The ores of *cobalt*, being at first mysterious and intractable, received their name from this personage.

COCA. *Ypada*. The leaf of the *Erythroxylon coca*, a plant in extensive use among the Indians of the Andes, for the purpose of producing intoxication and stupor.

COCCULUS PALMATUS. The *Calumba* plant; a Menispermaceous plant, the root of which constitutes the *calumba* of commerce.

Anamirta Cocculus. The *Cocculus Indicus* plant, the fruit of which is the *cocculus Indicus*, sometimes termed *Levant nut*, or *bacca orientalis*; and by the Germans *louse-grain*, from its use in destroying pediculi.

COCCUS CACTI. *Coccinella.* The Cochineal insect; a Hemipterous insect, which feeds upon the *Opuntia cochinitifera*. The cochineal of the shops consists of the dried female insects; there are the *silver* and the *black* varieties. The term *granilla* is applied to very small cochineal insects and minute masses, resembling fragments of the larger insects.

Cochinilin. A colouring matter obtained from cochineal. It is a constituent of *carmine*.

COCCYX (κόκκυξ, a cuckoo). The lower end of the spine, so called from its resemblance to the cuckoo's beak. Hence the terms *os coccygis*, the cauda, or *coccyx*; and *coccygeus*, a muscle of the *os coccygis*.

COCHINEAL. The dried insect called *Coccus Cacti*, or *Coccinella*.

COCHLEA (κόχλος, a conch). A cavity of the ear, resembling the spiral shell of the snail. It describes two turns and a half around a central pillar called the *modiolus*.

COCHLEARE (*cochlea*, a snail's shell). A spoon, so named from its resemblance to the shell of a snail; a spoonful. The following proportions are used in apportioning the dose of mixtures:—

1. *Cochleare amplum.* A table-spoonful, or half a fluid ounce.

2. *Cochleare mediocre.* A dessert-spoonful, or somewhat more than two fluid drachms.

3. *Cochleare minimum.* A tea-spoonful, or one fluid drachm.

COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA. Horse-radish; an indigenous Cruciferous plant, the root of which is considered antiscorbutic.

COCINIC ACID. *Cocostearic acid.* The crystallizable acid of the butter of the cocoa nut.

COCOA. A substance procured from the seeds of the *Theobroma Cacao*, or Chocolate tree.

COCTION (*coquo*, to digest). The process of reducing the aliment to chyle.

CODEINE (κώδεια, a poppy head). An alkali discovered by Robiquet in hydrochlorate of morphia.

COD LIVER OIL. Oleum Jecoris Aselli. An oil obtained from the livers of the *Morrhua vulgaris*, or Common Cod, formerly called Asellus major, and from allied species; employed in rheumatism and scrofula.

CÆCUM (cæcus, blind). The blind pouch, or cul-de-sac at the commencement of the large intestine.

CÆLIA (κοιλία, from κοίλος, hollow). The belly, or abdomen; the cavity which contains the intestines.

1. *Cæliac*, a term applied to an artery—the first branch of the aorta in the abdomen; and to a *plexus*, a prolongation of the solar.

2. *Cæliac Passion*. The colic.

CENOSTHESIS (κοινός, common, αἴσθησις, perception). A term expressive of the general sensibility of the system.

CŒNURUS (κοινός, common, οὐρά, a tail). A cystose bladder, containing several animals grouped together, and adhering to its sides. See *Hydatid*.

COFFEA ARABICA. The Coffee tree, a Rubiaceous plant, of which the albumen of the seeds constitutes the *coffee* of commerce. *Caffein* is a volatile, crystalline, neutral constituent of coffee. *Caffeic acid* is a peculiar acid contained in raw coffee. *Coffee green* is a green substance produced by the action of alkalies on a volatile principle of coffee.

COHESION (cohæreo, to stick together). The power by which the component particles of a body *cohere*, or are kept together. It is the opposite to *expansion*. See *Attraction*.

COHOBATION. The continuous redistillation of a liquid from the same materials, or from a fresh parcel of the same materials.

COITUS (coire, to go together). The conjunction of the sexes.

COKE. The residue of coal, when the volatile matters are driven off.

COLATURA (colo, to strain). Any filtered or strained liquor.

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE. Meadow Saffron, a bulbous plant, used by the ancients under the name of *hermodactyllus*. The juice of the bulb is very poisonous to dogs; hence the Dutch name *Hundes hoden*, and the French name *Tue-chien*. All the species of *Colchicum* yield the alkaloid *veratria*.

Colchicine. A vegeto-alkali, procured from the *Colchicum autumnale*.

COLCOTHAR. A mixture of red oxide of iron and the persulphate, used as a paint, &c.

COLD. 1. As heat exists in all bodies, the term *cold* has only a negative sense, implying a greater or less privation of heat. 2. In employing *cold* as a remedial agent, its proximate or *physical* effects must be distinguished from its remote or *physiological*; the former are of a sedative, the latter of a stimulant nature. 3. A popular name for *catarrh*.

COLEOPTERA (κολεός, a sheath, πτερόν, a wing). Sheath-winged insects; beetles. Order 5, *Insecta*.

COLES (κανάλος, a stalk). A designation of the penis. *Celsus*.

COLICA (κῶλον, the colon). The colic. A painful affection of the colon, without inflammation or fever. See *Ileus*.

1. *Colica accidentalis*. Induced by particular articles of diet.

2. *Colica stercorea*. From accumulation of the contents of the bowels.

3. *Colica meconialis*. From retention of the meconium.

4. *Colica calculosa*. From intestinal calculi.

5. *Colica Pictorum* (an endemic at Poictou). The colic of the Pictones; dry belly-ache; Devonshire colic; Painters' colic; also called *saturnina*, as being produced by the effects of lead.

COLLAPSE (*collabor*, to shrink down). More or less sudden failure of the circulation, or vital powers, as of the brain, or of the whole system.

COLLIQUAMENTUM (*colliqueo*, to melt). A term applied by Harvey to the first rudiments of the embryo in generation.

Colliquative. A term applied to any excessive evacuation, as of diarrhœa, or perspiration.

COLLUM (κολλάω, to join). The neck; the part by which the head is joined to the body. It is distinguished from *cervix*, which is the hinder part of the neck, or the hollow part between the head and the nape of the neck. In Botany, the term *collum* denotes that portion of the axis of growth where the stem and the root diverge; by Grew it was termed *coarcture*; by Lamarck, *vital knot*.

COLLUTORIUM (*colluo*, to wash). *Gargarisma*. A liquid applied to the mouth or throat for local purposes.

COLLYRIUM (κολλύριον). Formerly, a solid substance applied to the eyes; now, a liquid wash, or *eye-water*

COLOBOMA IRIDIS (κολόβωμα, a mutilated limb). Fissure of the iris, with prolongation of the pupil.

COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. Bitter Cucumber Pulp; the medullary part of the fruit of the *Cucumis Colocynthis*, the active principle of which is called *colocynline*.

COLON (κῶλον, quasi κοῖλον, hollow). The first of the large intestines, commencing at the cæcum, and terminating at the rectum. It is distinguished into the right lumbar or *ascending* colon; the arch of the colon, or *transverse* colon; the left lumbar, or *descending* colon; and the sigmoid flexure, or *left iliac* colon.

1. *Colic*. The name of arteries of the colon, and of one of the omenta.

2. *Colonitis*. Inflammation of the colon; a term employed by Dr. Ballingall.

COLOPHONY (so termed from a city of the same name). *Pix nigra*. Resin of turpentine. It has been distinguished into two different resins, called *sylicic* and *pinic acids*.

Colophonic acid. An acid formed by the action of heat on pinic acid. Brown rosin, or colophony, owes its colour to this acid.

COLOSTRUM. Beestings; the milk first secreted after delivery.

COLOURING MATTER. A colouring principle existing in vegetable substances. Colours are termed *substantive*, when they adhere to the cloth without a basis; *adjective*, when they require a basis.

COLPOCELE (κόλπος, the vagina, κήλη, tumor). A tumor or hernia of the vagina.

COLPOPTOSIS (κόλπος, the vagina, πτώσις, a falling down). Prolapsus or falling down of the vagina.

COLTSFOOT. The vernacular name of the *Tussilago Farfara*.

COLUMBIC ACID. An acid obtained by fusing the ore of *Columbium* with the carbonate or the bisulphate of potass; a soluble columbate of potass is obtained, and the acid is precipitated in the form of a white hydrate.

COLUMBIUM. A metal, supposed to have been brought from Massachusetts in North America. It is also termed *Tantalum*.

COLUMNA. A column, or pillar, as those of the velum palati, and the *columnæ carneæ*, or muscular fasciculi of the internal walls of the heart.

COLZA OIL. A liquid extracted from the grain of the *Brassica Arvensis*, used in making soft soap.

COMA (κῶμα, drowsiness, from κέω, to lie). Drowsiness; lethargic sleep; dead sleep; torpor. See *Cataphora*.

1. *Coma somnolentum*; in which the patient, when roused, immediately relapses into sleep.

2. *Coma vigil*; in which the patient is unable to sleep, though so inclined.

COMATOSE (*coma*, drowsiness). Affected with coma or drowsiness.

COMBINATION (*cum*, with, *binus*, two). The union of the particles of different substances, by chemical attraction, in forming new compounds.

COMBUSTION (*combuo*, to burn). Burning; the disengagement of heat and light, which accompanies rapid chemical combination.

Combustion spontaneous. This is said to occur in the human body; and it does occur when masses of vegetables, as damp hay, or oily cotton, are heaped together. There are also cases on record of the spontaneous ignition of charcoal, both dry and moist.

COMENIC ACID. A bibasic acid, formed by boiling a solution of meconic acid with a pretty strong acid.

COMMANDER'S BALSAM. *Balsamum traumaticum*. Friar's Balsam, Jesuits' Drops, Wade's Drops, or the *Tinctura Benzoini composita*.

COMMISSURA (*committo*, to unite). A term applied to the *converging fibres* which unite the hemispheres of the brain.

1. *Commissura anterior et posterior*. Two white cords situated across the anterior and posterior parts of the third ventricle.

2. *Commissura magna*. The commissure of the corpus callosum, so called from its being the largest.

3. *Commissura mollis*. The name of the grey mass which unites the thalami.

4. The term *Commissure* is also applied to the quadrilateral body formed by union of the optic nerves to the acute angle formed on each side of the mouth by the union of the lips, &c.

COMMUNICANS TIBIÆ. The external saphenal branch of the tibial nerve.

COMMUNICATING ARTERY OF WILLIS. A branch of the internal carotid artery.

COMMUNUTED (*comminuo*, to break in pieces). A term applied to a fracture, when the bone is broken into several pieces; also to any substance which has been ground into minute particles.

COMPLEXUS (*complector*, to comprise). A muscle situated at the back part of the neck. It is so named from the intricate mixture of its muscular and tendinous parts. From the irregularity of its origins, it has been termed *complexus implicatus trigeminus*. Albinus distinguishes it into two parts; viz.,

1. *Biventer*, or the upper layer, hitherto called complexus; and,

2. *Complexus*, or the lower layer, never before distinguished from the rest.

COMPOSITÆ. The Synantherous tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants or shrubs with *leaves* alternate or opposite; *flowers* (called *florets*) unisexual or hermaphrodite, collected in dense *heads* upon a common receptacle, surrounded by an involucre; *florets* monopetalous; *anthers* syngenesious; *ovarium* one-celled; *fruit* a dry, indehiscent pericarp, termed achenium or cypsel.

COMPOTES. Fruits preserved with sugar; generally stone fruits.

COMPOUND MEDICINES. These have been divided into two classes; viz., *Official Preparations*, or those ordered in the pharmacopœias; and *Magistral* or *Extemporaneous Formulæ*, or those constructed by the practitioner at the moment.

COMPOUNDS. The following terms are employed in designating compounds:

1. *Binary*, *ternary*, *quaternary*. These terms refer to the number of *elements* or proximate principles—two, three, or four—which exist in a compound. The *binary* compounds of oxygen, chlorine, iodine, bromine, and fluorine, which are not acid, terminate in *ide*, as oxide, chloride, &c.; those of all other substances terminate in *uret*, as hydruret of carbon, sulphuret of iron, &c.

2. *Bis*, *ter*, *quater*. These are Latin numerals, indicating the number of *atoms* of acid, which are combined with one of the base in a compound, as *bi*-sulphate of soda, &c.

3. *Dis*, *tris*, *tetrakis*. These are Greek numerals, indicating the number of *atoms* of base, which are combined with one of the acid in a compound, as *di*-chromate of lead, &c. No prefix is used when the compound consists of one atom of each ingredient. But there are many exceptions to these rules: protoxide and deut-

oxide are frequently used for oxide and bin-oxide respectively.

COMPRESS (*comprimo*, to press). A pad of folded linen, lint, &c., which surgeons place where they wish to make a pressure, &c.

COMPRESSIBILITY (*comprimo*, to compress). A property of masses of matter, by which their particles are capable of being brought nearer together. Bodies which recover their former bulk on removal of the compressing cause, are called *elastic*.

COMPRESSION (*comprimo*, to press). A diseased state, usually of the brain, occasioned by pressure.

COMPRESSOR (*comprimo*, to press). A muscle which compresses a part, as that of the *nose*, and of the *urethra*.

CONARIUM (*conus*, a cone). A designation of the *pineal gland*, from its conical form.

CONCENTRATION (*concentro*). The strengthening of solutions, mixtures, &c., by evaporation of their watery parts.

CONCEPTION (*concipio*, to conceive). The first stage of generation on the part of the female.

CONCHA (a shell). A term applied to parts resembling a shell; thus, we have *concha auris*, the cavity of the ear; and *concha naris*, the turbinated portion of ethmoid bone.

CONCHIFERA (*concha*, a shell, *fero*, to carry). The second class of the *Cyclogangliata* or Mollusca, comprising acephalous, aquatic animals, covered with a bivalve or multivalve shell.

CONCOCTION (*concoquo*, to digest). The act of boiling. Digestion.

CRETION (*concreresco*, to grow together). Calculus; a term usually applied to that of the intestines.

CONCUSSION (*concutio*, to shake together). A term applied to injuries sustained by the brain, and other viscera, from falls, blows, &c.

CONDENSATION (*condenso*, to make thick). The act of diminishing the bulk of a body, as by the conversion of steam into water, gases into fluids, fluids into solids, &c.

CONDENSER. 1. A vessel in which steam is converted into water, by the application of cold. 2. An instrument employed in electrical experiments on the same principle as the electrophorus, the purpose of which is to collect a weak electricity, spread over a large surface, into a body of small dimensions, in which its intensity will be proportionably in-

creased, and therefore become capable of being examined.

CONDIMENTA (*condio*, to season). Condiments; substances taken with the food to improve its flavour, to promote its digestion, or to correct its injurious qualities.

CONDUCTOR (*conduco*, to lead). An instrument used to direct the knife in operations. Compare *Director*.

CONDYLE (*κόνδυλος*, a knuckle). A rounded eminence in the joints of several bones, as of the humerus and the femur.

1. *Condylöid* (*είδος*, likeness). A term applied to some of the *foramina* of the occipital bone, viz. the *anterior*, through which the lingual nerves pass; and the *posterior*, through which the veins of the neck pass.

2. *Condyloma*. A wart-like excrescence, which appears about the anus and pudendum.

CONE. The fruit of the Fir-tree. It is a conical amentum, of which the carpels are scale-like, spread open, and bear naked seeds.

CONFECTIO (*conficio*, to make up). A confection. Under this title, the London College comprehends the *conserve*s and *electuaries* of its former pharmacopœias. Strictly speaking, however, a *conserve* merely preserves the virtues of recent vegetables by means of sugar; an *electuary* imparts convenience of form.

CONFELATION (*conflo*, to blow together). The casting or melting of metal.

CONGELATION (*congeo*, to freeze). The passing from a fluid to a solid state by the agency of cold.

CONGENER (*con*, and *genus*, kind). A thing of the same kind or nature. Hence the term *congenerous* is applied to diseases of the same kind.

CONGESTION (*congero*, to amass). Undue fulness of the blood-vessels. By *passive congestion* is denoted torpid stagnation of the blood, observed in organs whose power of resistance has been greatly exhausted.

CONGIUS. This measure among the Romans was equivalent to the eighth of an amphora, to a cubic half foot, or to six sextarii. It is equal to our gallon, or a little more.

CONGLOBATE (*conglobo*, to gather into a ball). The designation of a gland of a globular form, like those of the absorbent system.

CONGLOMERATE (*conglomerato*, to

heap together). The designation of a gland composed of various glands, having a common excretory duct, as the parotid, pancreas, &c.

CONI VASCULOSI. Vascular cones; the conical convolutions of the vasa efferentia. They constitute the *epididymis*.

CONIFERÆ. The Fir or cone-bearing tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with a stem abounding with resin; leaves linear, acerose, or lanceolate; flowers monœcious, or diœcious; *ovarium* in the cones, spread open, appearing like a flat scale destitute of style or stigma; *fruit* a solitary naked seed or a cone; *seeds* with a hard crustaceous integument.

CONI'UM MACULATUM. The Common or Spotted Hemlock; an indigenous Umbelliferous plant, termed *Cicuta* by the Latin authors, but quite distinct from the *Cicuta maculata* of English writers.

Conia. The active principle of hemlock, in which it exists in combination with an acid called the *coniic acid*.

CONJUNCTIVA (*conjungo*, to unite). *Adnata tunica*. The mucous membrane which lines the posterior surface of the eyelids, and is continued over the forepart of the globe of the eye.

Conjunctiva Granular. A diseased condition of the conjunctiva, the sequel of purulent ophthalmia.

CONNATUS (*connascor*, to be born together). Born with another; congenital. A term applied in botany to two opposite leaves united at their bases, as in the garden honeysuckle.

CONSERVA (*conservo*, to keep). A conserve, or composition of vegetable and saccharine matter. See *Confectio*.

CONSTIPATION (*constipo*, to crowd together, from *con*, and *stipo*, to cram). *Obstipatio*. Costiveness; confinement of the bowels; constipation; the contents of the bowels being so *crammed* together as to obstruct the passage.

CONSTITUENS. The vehicle; a constituent part of a medicinal formula, signifying 'that which imparts an agreeable form.' See *Prescription*.

CONSTITUTION (*constituo*, to establish). A state of being; the temper of the body; natural qualities, &c.

1. *Constitution of the Body*—Diathesis. The condition of the body; the 'propria,' or peculiarities, as distinguished from the 'communia,' or generalities. *Celsus*.

2. *Constitution of the Air*. That peculiar state of the air or vapour from the

earth, which induces epidemics, or impresses upon epidemic or sporadic diseases their peculiar characters on particular occasions. It is denominated by Sydenham, *bilious, dysenteric, &c.*

CONSTRUCTOR (*constringo*, to bind together). A muscle which contracts any opening of the body, as that of the pharynx.

CONSUMPTION (*consumo*, to waste away). Wasting of the body; phthisis, or marasmus.

CONTABESCENTIA (*contabesco*, to waste away). Atrophy, or consumption; wasting away of every organ.

CONTAGION (*contingo*, to touch one another). The propagation of disease from one individual to another,—properly by contact. Compare *Infection*.

CONTRACTILITY (*contraho*, to draw together). The property by which bodies contract.

1. The property by which the fibrous tissues return to their former dimensions, after being temporarily extended.

2. The property of the muscular fibre, by which it shortens on the application of a stimulus; more properly *Irritability*.

CONTRACTION (*contraho*, to draw together). A rigid state of the joints. Also, a decrease of volume, the usual effect of a diminution of heat.

CONTRA-FISSURE (*contra*, against, *findo*, to cleave). A fracture of the skull, produced by a *contre-coup* opposite to the part on which the blow is received.

CONTRA-INDICATION (*contra*, against, *indico*, to show). Circumstances which forbid the exhibition of a remedy.

CONTRAJERVA (*contrayerva*, Indian Spanish for alexipharmic). A species of *Dorstenia*, to which the *contrayerva* root was formerly referred: but Dr. Pereira says that the root of this species is not met with in commerce. See *Dorstenia*.

CONTRE-COUP. A term used synonymously with *contra-fissure*; but it is rather the cause of this effect.

CONTUSION (*contundo*, to bruise). A bruise.

CONVALESCENCE (*convalesco*, to grow strong). The state of recovery.

CONVOLU'TA (*convolvere*, to wrap together). A term applied to the upper and lower turbinated bones of the nose.

CONVOLUTION (*convolvere*, to roll together). The state of anything which is rolled upon itself. Hence the term is applied to the windings and turnings of the cerebrum, called *gyri*; and to the foldings of the small intestines.

CONVOLVULACEÆ. The Bindweed tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* regular, monopetalous; *stamens* inserted into the base of the corolla; *ovarium* superior, 2-4 celled; *seeds* albuminous.

1. *Convolvulus Scammonia*. The plant whose root yields the hard, brittle, ash-coloured resin called *scammony*. It contains a substance called *convolvulin*, supposed to be a vegetable alkali.

2. *Convolvulus Jalapa*. The former name of the Jalap plant. The drug is now said to be yielded by the *Ipomœa purga*, and probably by other species.

CONVULSION (*convello*, to pull together). *Spasm*. Violent involuntary contractions of the muscles, with alternate relaxations, commonly called *fits*.

COPAIVA BALSAM. A balsam obtained by making incisions into the stems of several species of *Copaifera*.

1. *Resin of Copaiva*. A brown resinous mass, left after the balsam has been deprived of its volatile oil by distillation. It consists of two resins; the one, a yellow brittle resin, called *copaivic acid*; the other, the *viscid resin of copaiva*.

2. *Gelatine Capsules of Copaiva*. Capsules formed of a concentrated solution of gelatine, and containing each about ten grains of the balsam of copaiva.

COPAL. A resin obtained from the *Hymenœa Courbaril*, and also termed *jatahy* or *jatchy*.

COPHO'SIS (κωφός, deaf). Deafness.

COPPER (*Cuprum*, quasi *æs Cyprium*, from the island Cyprus, where it was first wrought). A red metal, found in the common ore called *copper pyrites*. Among its compounds are *red copper*, or the protoxide; *black copper*, or the peroxide; *copper glance*, or the protosulphuret; *resin of copper*, the protochloride or white muriate; and the *white copper* of the Chinese, an alloy of copper, zinc, nickel, and iron. See *Cuprum*.

COPPERAS. Sulphate of iron, or *green vitriol*. See *Vitriol*.

COPPERNICKEL. A native arseniuret of nickel, a copper-coloured mineral of Westphalia.

COPROSTASIS (κοπρός, *fæces*, ἵσθημι, to stand). Costiveness; undue retention of the *fæces* in the intestines. Hence the terms *copragoga* and *eccoprotica*, denoting purgatives, or medicines to quicken the passage of the *fæces*.

COR, CORDIS. The heart; the central organ of circulation.

CORACO- (κόραξ, a crow). Names

compounded with this word belong to muscles which are attached to the

Coracoïd Process (εἶδος, likeness). The upper and anterior point of the scapula, so called from its resemblance to a crow's beak.

CORALLICOLA (*corallum*, coral, *colo*, to inhabit). Coral-inhabiters, as the horn-wrack: Order 3, class *Polypi*.

CORALLIUM RUBRUM. Red coral; the calcareous internal skeleton of a *Poly-piferous* animal, consisting of carbonate of lime, principally coloured with oxide of iron.

CORDIALS (*cor*, the heart). *Cardiacs*. Warm medicines; medicines which increase the action of the heart, or quicken the circulation.

CORE (*cor*, the heart). The slough which forms at the central part of boils.

CORIANDRUM SATIVUM. The Official Coriander; an Umbelliferous plant, yielding the fruit erroneously called *coriander seeds*.

CORIUM (quasi *carium*, quod eo caro tegatur). Leather. The deep layer of cutis, or true skin, forming the base of support to the skin.

CORMUS. The enlarged subterranean base of the stem of Colchicum, of Arum, &c., falsely called *root* or *bulb*.

CORN (*cornu*, a horn). *Clavus*. *Spina pedis*. A horny induration of the skin, generally formed on the toes.

CORNEA (*cornu*, a horn). *Cornea pellucida*. The anterior transparent portion of the globe of the eye.

Cornea opaca. A term formerly applied to the sclerotica.

CORNICULUM (dim. of *cornu*, a horn). A small cartilaginous body, surmounting the summit of the arytenoid cartilage.

CORNINE. A new principle, discovered in the bark of the *Cornus Florida*: its properties resemble those of quinine.

CORNU. A horn; a term applied to *warts*, from their horny hardness; and to parts *resembling a horn* in form; as—

1. *Cornu Ammonis*. A designation of the *pes hippocampi* of the brain, from its being bent like a ram's horn, the famous crest of Jupiter Ammon.

2. *Cornua sacralia*. Horns of the sacrum; two tubercles, forming notches, which transmit the last sacral nerves.

3. *Cornua uteri*. The horn-like appearance of the angles of the uterus in certain animals.

4. Each lateral ventricle of the brain has been divided into a body or central

portion; an anterior or *diverging cornu*; a posterior or *converging cornu*; and an inferior or *descending cornu*: hence the appellation of *tricornu* applied to this cavity.

CORNU CERVI. Stag's or Hart's horn; the horn of the *Cervus Elaphus*, formerly so much used for the preparation of ammonia, that the alkali was commonly called *Salt* or *Spirit of Hartshorn*.

1. *Cornu ustum*. Burnt hartshorn; a white friable substance, possessing no antacid properties.

2. *Spiritus cornu usti*. The result of the destructive distillation of hartshorn.

COROLLA (dim. of *corona*, a crown). Literally, a little crown. The internal envelope of the floral apparatus. Its separate pieces are called *petals*; when these are distinct from each other, the corolla is termed *poly-petalous*; when they cohere, *gamo-petalous*, or incorrectly *mono-petalous*. A petal, like a sepal, may be *spurred*, as in violet. Compare *Calyx*.

CORONA. A crown. Hence the term *coronal* is applied to a suture of the head; and *coronary* to vessels, nerves, &c., from their surrounding the parts like a crown.

1. *Corona ciliaris*. The ciliary ligament, or circle. See *Citium* and *Halo signatus*.

2. *Corona glandis*. The prominent margin or ridge of the glans penis.

3. *Corona tubulorum*. A circle of minute tubes surrounding each of Peyer's glands, opening into the intestine, but closed at the other extremity.

4. *Corona Veneris*. A term for venereal blotches appearing on the forehead.

CORO'NE (κορώνη, a crow). The acute process of the lower jaw-bone; so named from its supposed likeness to a crow's bill: whence

Coron-oid (εἶδος, likeness). A process of the ulna, shaped like a crow's beak.

CORPULENCY (*corpus*, the body). An excessive increase of the body from accumulation of fat. See *Obesity*.

CORPUS. A body. Plural, *Corpora*. Hence the following terms:—

1. *Corpus Arantii*. A small fibro-cartilaginous tubercle, situated in the centre of the free margin of each of the semilunar valves of the heart, and named after Arantius of Bologna.

2. *Corpus callosum* (*callus*, hardness). The hard substance which communicates between the hemispheres of the brain; also called *commissura magna*.

3. *Corpus cavernosum vaginae*. The erectile spongy tissue of the vagina, termed by Degraaf *retiforme*, or net-like.

4. *Corpus dentatum vel serratum*. A yellowish matter which appears on making a section of the crura cerebelli.

5. *Corpus fimbriatum* (*fimbria*, a fringe). A narrow white band,—the lateral thin edge of the fornix, also called *tænia hippocampi*.

6. *Corpus Highmoreianum*. A prominence of the superior part of the testis, so called from Highmore of Oxford. See *Mediastinum testis*.

7. *Corpus luteum* (*luteus*, yellow). The cicatrix left in the ovarium, in consequence of the bursting of a Graafian vesicle.

8. *Corpus mucosum*. Rete mucosum. A soft, reticulated substance, first described by Malpighi as situated between the cuticle and cutis, and giving the proper colour to the skin, being black in the Negro, yellow in the Chinese, and copper-coloured in the aboriginal Americans.

9. *Corpus pampiniforme* (*pampinus*, a tendril). A tendril-like plexus of the spermatic vein.

10. *Corpus psalloides*. Another name for the *lyra*, considered by Gall as the general union of the communicating filaments of the fornix.

11. *Corpus rhomboideum*. Ganglion of the cerebellum; a grey body observed in the centre of the white substance of the cerebellum, if an incision be made through the outer third of the organ.

12. *Corpus spongiosum* (*spongia*, a sponge). A lengthened body situated in the groove upon the under surface of the two corpora cavernosa.

13. *Corpora albicantia* (*alb co*, to become white). Two white bodies of the cerebrum, situated behind the gray substance from which the infundibulum arises. They are also called corpora candidantia, and mammillary or pisiform tubercles.

14. *Corpora cavernosa* (*caverna*, a cavern). Two lengthened bodies, constituting the chief bulk of the body of the penis. They are separated by an incomplete partition, named *septum pectiniforme*.

15. *Corpora geniculata* (*geniculum*, a knot). Two knotty prominences, the external and the internal, at the inferior surface of the thalami nervorum opti-corum.

16. *Corpora olivaria*. Two olive-shaped

eminences of the medulla oblongata. On making a section of the corpus olivare, an oval medullary substance is seen, surrounded by cineritious matter, and called *corpus dentatum eminentiæ olivaris*.

17. *Corpora pyramidalia*. Two small pyramidal eminences of the medulla oblongata.

18. *Corpora quadrigemina* (four double). Four eminences (tubercula) of the brain, supporting the pineal gland, formerly called *nates* and *testes*.

19. *Corpora restiformia* (*restis*, a cord). Two cord-like processes, extending from the medulla oblongata to the cerebellum.

20. *Corpora sesamoidea*. Another name for the Corpuscula Arantii, from their being of the size of sesamum seeds.

21. *Corpora striata* (*stria*, a streak). Two streaky eminences in the lateral ventricle, termed by Gall the great superior ganglion of the brain.

CORPUSCULUM (dim. of *corpus*, a body). A corpuscle, or little body.

Corpuscula Arantii. A designation of three small hard tubercles, situated on the point of the valves of the aorta. They are also called *corpora sesamoidea*, from their being of the size of the sesamum seeds.

CORRIGENS. A constituent part of a medicinal formula, 'that which corrects its operation.' See *Prescription*.

CORROBORANTS (*corroboro*, to strengthen). Remedies which impart strength.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE (*corrodo*, to eat away). The bi-chloride of mercury, formerly called the oxymuriate.

CORROSIVES (*corrodo*, to eat away). Substances which have the power of wearing away or consuming bodies, as caustics, escharotics, &c.

CORRUGATION (*corrugo*, to wrinkle). The contraction of the surface of the body into wrinkles.

Corrugator supercilii. A muscle which knits and contracts the brow into wrinkles.

CORSICAN MOSS. The *Gigartina helmintho-corton*, a Cryptogamic plant, of the order *Algæ*, used in Corsica as a remedy for intestinal worms.

CORTEX (bark). A term which is generally applied to Peruvian bark.

1. *Corticine*. An alkaloid found in the bark of the *Populus Tremens*.

2. *Cortical substance*. The exterior part of the brain, also termed *cineritious*; and of the kidney.

CORYDALIN. An alkaloid contained

in the root of the *Corydalis bulbosa* and *Jabaca*.

CORYMB. A form of inflorescence, in which the lower stalks are so long that their flowers are elevated to the same level as that of the uppermost flowers. The expansion of the flowers of a corymb is centripetal. See *Fascicle*.

CORY'ZA (κόρυζα, from κόρυς, or κάρα, the head). An inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane lining the nose, and its contiguous cavities, usually arising from cold. It is also called gravedo, nasal catarrh, cold in the head, stuffing in the head, &c. See *Catarrh*.

COSMETIC (κόσμητος, ornament). A remedy which improves the complexion, and removes blotches and freckles.

COSTA (*custodio*, to guard). A rib. The ribs are divided into—

1. The *true*, or *sterno-vertebral*. The first seven pairs; so called because they are united by their cartilages to the sternum; these are called *custodes*, or the preservers of the heart.

2. The *false*, or *vertebral*. The remaining five pairs, which are successively united to the lowest true rib, and to each other.

3. The vertebral extremity of a rib is called the *head*; the contracted part which adjoins it forms the *neck*; at the back of the rib is the *tubercle*, further outward the bone bends forward, producing the *angle*, from which proceeds the *body*, which passes forwards and downwards to the *sternal extremity*.

COSTIVENESS. Another term for constipation, or confinement of the bowels.

COSTUS. A substance called *putchuk* in India, and produced by a genus of the order *Compositæ*, to which the name of *Aucklandia* has been given, in honour of the Earl of Auckland.

COTTON. The hairy covering of the seeds of several species of *Gossypium*.

COTYLE'. An old Roman measure. The socket of the hip-bone.

Cotyloid (είδος, likeness). A term applied to the acetabulum, or the cavity of the hip, for receiving the head of the thigh-bone, resembling an ancient cup.

COTYLE'DON (κοτυληδών, a cavity). The seed-lobe of a plant. Plants have been distinguished, with reference to the number of their cotyledons, into *dicotyledonous*, or those which have two cotyledons in their seeds; *mono-cotyledonous*, or those which have only one; and *a-cotyledonous*, or those which have none.

COUCH. The heap of moist barley, about sixteen inches deep, on the malt-floor.

COUCHING. The *depression* of a cataract. See *Eye, Diseases of*.

COUMARIN. The odoriferous principle of the Tonka bean, the produce of the *Coumarouma odorata*; and of the flowers of the *Melilotus officinalis*.

COUNTER-EXTENSION. A means of reducing a fracture, by making extension in the opposite direction. See *Extension*.

COUNTER-IRRITATION. *Antagonism*. The production of an artificial or secondary disease, in order to relieve another or primary one. Dr. Parry calls this the "cure of diseases by conversion." But as the secondary disease is not always a state of irritation, Dr. Pereira suggests the use of some other term, as *counter-morbific*. The practice is also called derivation and revulsion.

COUNTER-OPENING. *Contra-apertura*. An opening made in a second part of an abscess, opposite to a first.

COUP-DE-SANG. *Blood-stroke*; an instantaneous and universal congestion, without any escape of blood from the vessels. This is a form of hæmorrhage, occurring in the brain, the lungs, and in most of the other organs of the body.

COUP-DE-SOLEIL. *Sun-stroke*. An affection of the head, produced by the rays of the sun.

COUP or TOUR-DE-MAITRE. A mode of introducing the sound, with the convexity towards the abdomen.

COUPEROSE (*cuprum*, copper, *rosa*, a rose). *Goutte-rose*. The Acne, or gutta rosacea, or carbuncled face; so named from the redness of the spots.

COURAP. A form of Impetigo, peculiar to India, described by Sauvages under the term *scabies Indica*.

COURONNE-DE-TASSES. Literally, a crown or circle of cups. An apparatus employed in voltaic electricity, consisting of a circle of cups containing salt water, and connected together by compound metallic arcs of copper and zinc.

COUVRE-CHEF EN TRIANGLE. A triangular bandage for the head.

COW-ITCH, or COWHAGE. A substance procured from the strong, brown, stinging hairs, covering the legume of the *Mucuna pruriens*, and employed as a mechanical anthelmintic.

COWPER'S GLANDS. *Accessory Glands*. Two small granulated glandular

bodies placed parallel to each other before the prostate.

COW-POX. The vernacular name for *Vaccinia*, from its having been derived from the cow.

COW-TREE. *Palo de Vaca*. A tree which yields, by incision, a glutinous sap or vegetable milk.

COXA. The hip, or haunch; the huckle-bone; the joint of the hip. The term is synonymous with *coxendix*.

1. *Os coxarum*. Another term for the os iliacum, more generally called *os innominatum*.

2. *Cox-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Pain of the hip or haunch.

COXÆLUVIUM (*coxa*, the hip, *lavo*, to wash). The hip-bath, or demi-bain of the French, in which the patient is immersed as high as to the umbilicus or hip.

CRAB-LOUSE. The pediculus pubis, or morpio; a species of louse distinguished by the *cheliform* structure of its legs, and frequently inducing local prurigo; it is found chiefly on the groins and eyebrows of uncleanly persons.

CRAB YAWS. Excrescences on the soles of the feet. See *Framboesia*.

CRAMP (*krempen*, German, to contract). Spasm; violent contraction of the muscles.

CRANIUM (κράρα, the head). The skull, or cavity which contains the brain, its membranes, and vessels. The inner and outer surfaces of the bones are composed of compact layers, called the *external* or *fibrous*, and the *internal* or *vitreous*, tables of the skull. There is an intermediate cellular texture, termed *diploe*, which is similar to the cancelli of other bones.

1. *Cranio-logy* (λόγος, discourse). A description of the skull.

2. *Cranio-scropy* (σκοπέω, to observe). An inspection of the skull. Dr. Prichard has characterized the primitive forms of the skull according to the width of the *bregma*, or space between the parietal bones: hence—

1. The *steno-bregmate* (στενός, narrow), or Æthiopian variety.
2. The *meso-bregmate* (μέσος, middle), or Caucasian variety.
3. The *platy-bregmate* (πλατύς, broad), or Mongolian variety.

CRASSAMENTUM (*crassus*, thick). The cruor, or clot of blood, consisting of fibrin and red globules.

CREAM OF LIME. A mixture of lime and water, used for purifying coal

gas, by its property of absorbing or combining with the contaminating gases.

CREAM OF TARTAR. *Cremor Tartari*. The purified bi-tartrate of potash.

CREATINE (κρέας, flesh). A nitrogenous, crystallizable substance, obtained from muscular fibre.

CREeping SICKNESS (*kriebel kranheit*). The name by which the gangrenous form of Ergotism is known in Germany.

CREMASTER (κρεμάω, to suspend). A muscle which draws up the testis.

CREMOR PTISANÆ. The thick juice of barley; panada water; gruel of frumenty. *Celsus*.

CREOSOTE (κρέας, flesh, σόζω, to preserve). An oily, colourless, transparent liquid, discovered first in pyroligneous acid, and subsequently in the different kinds of tar. Its name is derived from its preventing the putrefaction of meat or fish, when dipt in it.

CREPITATION (*crepito*, to creak). The grating sensation, or noise, occasioned by pressing the finger upon a part affected with emphysema; or by the ends of a fracture when moved; or by certain salts during calcination.

CREPITUS (*crepo*, to crackle). The peculiar rattle of pneumonia; the grating made by joints, in a deficiency of synovia, &c.

CRETA. Chalk; a friable carbonate of lime.

Creta præparata. Prepared chalk. This is common chalk, the coarser particles of which have been removed by washing.

CRETINISM. Imperfect development of the brain, with mental imbecility, usually conjoined with bronchocele, observed in the valleys of Switzerland and on the Alps. See *Gottre*.

CRIBRIFORMIS (*cribrum*, a sieve. *forma*, likeness). The name of the plate of the ethmoid bone, from its being perforated like a *sieve*.

CRICOS (κρίκος). A ring.

1. *Cricoid* (εἶδος, likeness). The name of the ring-like cartilage of the larynx.

2. *Crico-*. Terms compounded with this word belong to muscles of the larynx.

CRINIS. The hair, when set in order, or plaited. See *Capillus*.

CRINONES. Grubs; a secretion from the sebaceous glands, appearing on the arms, legs, and back of infants.

CRISIS (κρίνω, to decide). Literally, a decision or judgment. An event or

period, which marks changes in disease.

CRISTA GALLI (*cock's crest*). The *cristiform* process of the ethmoid bone.

CRITICAL (κρίνω, to decide). A term applied to symptoms or periods, especially connected with changes in a disease, as sudden perspiration, diarrhœa, or a deposit in the urine; and certain days were so designated by the ancient physicians.

CROCI STIGMATA. Saffron; the dried stigmas of *Crocus sativus*, or common crocus.

CROCKE. A kind of dyspnœa, observed in hawks, produced by overstraining in flying. It is analogous to broken wind in horses. In both cases there is pulmonary emphysema.

CROCONIC ACID (*crocus*, saffron). An acid, procured by heating potash with carbon, and so named from the saffron colour of its salts.

CROCUS (κρόκος). Saffron. An old term applied to oxides, and other preparations of the metals, from their saffron colour: thus we have *crocus martis*, or oxide of iron; *crocus metallorum*, or oxide of antimony; *crocus Veneris*, or oxide of copper.

CROP, or **CRAW**. A sort of preliminary stomach in some birds, formed by an expansion of the œsophagus. Compare *Gizzard*.

CROSS-BIRTH. *Parodinia perversa*. Labour impeded by preternatural presentation of the fœtus or its membranes.

CROTAPHITIC NERVE (κρόταφος, the temple). A name given by Palletta to a portion of the Fifth Pair, which he considered to be divided into three parts; viz. the common trunk of the fifth pair, or portio major; the crotaphitic, agreeing with the portio minor of other anatomists; and the buccinator.

CROTCHET. A curved instrument with a sharp hook to extract the fœtus.

CROTON. A genus of *Euphorbiaceous* plants, abounding in a milky juice.

1. *Croton tiglium*. Purging Croton; the plant which yields the drastic *croton oil*, or *oil of tiglium*. The seeds, called *grana tiglii*, or *purging nuts*, are said to be produced by the Croton pavana.

2. *Croton eleuteria*. Sea-side Balsam, or Sweet-wood; the plant which yields the *cas-carilla* or *eleuteria bark*. The Croton cascarilla yields copalchi, not cascarilla, bark.

3. *Crotonic acid*. Jatrophiic acid. An

acid existing in the seeds of Croton tiglium.

4. *Crotonin*. A vegeto alkali found in the seeds of Croton tiglium, and probably identical with *tiglin*.

CROTOPHUS (κρότος, a pulse). *Crotophium*. A term importing painful pulsation, or throbbing in the temple.

CROUP. The *Cynanche Trachealis*, so called from the crouping noise attending it. This noise is similar to the sound emitted by a chicken affected with the pip, which in some parts of Scotland is called *roup*; hence, probably, the term *croup*. See *Hives*.

CRUCIAL (*crux*, *crucis*, a cross). A term applied to—1. incisions made across one another, and—2. to the *crossing ligaments* of the knee, &c.

CRUCIBLE (*crux*, a cross, which the alchemists stamped upon the vessels; or from *crucio*, to torture). A chemical vessel in which the metals were *tortured*, to force them to become like gold.

CRUCIFERÆ (*crux*, *crucis*, a cross, *fero*, to bear). The Cruciferous tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* poly-petalous; *sepals*, 4, deciduous, cruciate, alternating with four cruciate *petals*; *stamens*, 6, hypogynous, tetradynamous; *fruit* a siliqua, or silicula.

CRUDITIES (*crudus*, raw). Undigested substances in the stomach.

CRUOR. The crassamentum, or clot of the blood. See *Blood*.

CRUPSIA (χρόα, colour, ὄψις, sight). *Visus coloratus*. A defect of sight, consisting in the colouration of objects.

CRURA. Plural of *Crus*, a leg; a term applied to some parts of the body, from their resemblance to a leg or root, as the *crura penis*, *crura cerebri*, *crura cerebelli*.

1. *Cruræus*. One of the extensor muscles of the leg, also called *femoræus*.

2. *Crural arch*. The ligament of the thigh, also called inguinal ligament, ligament of Poupert, of Fallopius, &c.

CRUSTA (Latin). A shell; a scab.

1. *Crusta lactea*. Milk scall; the Por-rigo *larvalis* of Willan.

2. *Crustacea*. The fourth class of the *Diplo-gangliata*, or Entomoïda, comprising articulated animals, with an exterior shell which is generally hard and calcareous.

CRYOLITE. The double hydrofluat of alumina and soda.

CRYOPHORUS (κρύος, cold, φέρω, to bring). Literally, the *frost-bearer*. An

instrument for exhibiting the degree of cold produced by evaporation.

CRYPTÆ (κρύπτω, to hide). Mucous follicles which are concealed.

CRYPTOGAMIA (κρυπτός, hidden, γάμος, nuptials). The 24th class of plants in Linnæus's artificial system, comprehending those in which the function of reproduction has not been understood. All other plants are ranged under the class *Phanerogamia*.

CRYSTALLI. A term formerly applied to the appearances of *Varicella*, described as white shining pustules containing lymph.

CRYSTALLINE (κρύσταλλος, ice). A term applied to the lens of the eye.

CRYSTALLIZATION (κρύσταλλος, ice). The process by which the particles of liquid or gaseous bodies form themselves into *crystals*, or solid bodies of a regularly limited form.

1. *Alternate Crystallization*. This term is applied to a phenomenon which takes place when several crystallizable substances, having little attraction for each other, are present in the same solution. That which is largest in quantity and least soluble crystallizes first, *in part*; the least soluble substance next in quantity then begins to separate; and thus different substances, as salts, are often deposited in successive layers from the same solution.

2. *Crystallography* (γράφω, to describe). The science which investigates the *forms* of crystals. These have been considered as *primitive*, or fundamental; and *secondary*, or derived.

CUBĒBA (*cubab*, Indian). Cubebs, or Java Pepper, the berries of the *Piper Cubeba*, an Indian spice.

CUBITUS (*cubo*, to lie down, from the ancients reclining on this part at meals). The fore-arm, consisting of the *ulna* and *radius*.

CUBOIDES (κύβος, a cube, εἶδος, likeness). The name of a bone of the foot, somewhat *resembling a cube*, situated at the fore and outer part of the tarsus.

CUCULLARIS (*cucullus*, a hood). A broad *hood-like* muscle of the scapula.

CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS. The Bitter Cucumber or Colocynth; a Cucurbitaceous plant, the fruit of which is the *colocynth* or *colocynthida* of commerce. There are two kinds of colocynth, the *Turkey* or *peeled*, and the *Mogadore* or *unpeeled* colocynth.

Colocynthin. The bitter or purgative principle of the colocynth gourd.

CUCURBITA (*à curvitate*). A gourd. A *gourd-like* vessel for distillation.

CUCURBITACEÆ (*cucurbita*, a gourd). The Gourd tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Climbing plants with *leaves* palmated, succulent; *flowers* unisexual, monopetalous; *stamens* cohering in three parcels; *ovarium* inferior; *fruit* fleshy; *seeds* flat; *testa* coriaceous.

CUCURBITULA (dim. of *cucurbita*). A cupping-glass; it is termed *cruenta*, when employed with scarification; *sicca*, when unaccompanied with scarification.

CUBBEAR. A colouring matter prepared from the lichen *Lecanora tartarea*, and named from Sir Cuthbert Gordon.

CULINARY (*culina*, a kitchen). Any thing appertaining to the kitchen.

CULM. The name of the peculiar stem of grasses, sedges, &c.

CUMINUM CYMINUM. The Official Cumin; an Umbelliferous plant, yielding the fruit incorrectly termed *cumin seeds*. It is principally used in veterinary surgery.

Cumen or *cymen*. One of the two oils composing oil of cumin; a carbo-hydrogen. The other is an oxygenated oil, called *hydruret of cumyl*. Cumyl is a hypothetical base.

CUNEIFORM (*cuneus*, a wedge, *forma*, likeness). Wedgelike; the name of three bones of the foot, the *inner*, *middle*, and *outer cuneiform*.

CUPEL (*kuppel*, German). A small flat *cup-like* crucible, made of bone ash.

Cupellation. The process of purifying gold and silver by melting them with lead, which becomes first oxidated, then vitrified, and sinks into the *cupel*, carrying along with it all the baser metals, and leaving the gold or silver upon its surface.

CUPOLA. The dome-like extremity of the canal of the cochlea.

CUPPING. The abstraction of blood by the application of the cupping-glass.

CUPRUM (quasi *æ Cyprium*, from the island of Cyprus). Copper; a red metal, found in America, and some parts of England. By the alchemists it was called *Venus*. See *Copper*.

1. *Cupri sulphas*. Sulphate of copper, also called *blue vitriol*, Roman vitriol, blue copperas, blue stone, and bisulphate of copper.

2. *Cupro-sulphas ammoniæ*. Cupro-sulphate of ammonia, commonly called ammoniated copper, or ammoniuret of copper.

3. *Cupri sub-acetas*. Subacetate of

copper, the ærugo of the ancients; it is frequently termed diacetate of copper.

4. *Cupri acetat.* Acetate of copper, improperly called *distilled* or *crystallized verdigris*.

CUPULIFERÆ (*cupula*, a small cup). The Oak tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* amentaceous, diceious, apetalous; *ovarium* inferior, inclosed in a cupule; *fruit* a horny or coriaceous nut.

CURA FAMIS. Abstinence; or, literally, regard for fasting.

CURARINE. An alkaloid, extracted from the *Curara* or *Urali*, a substance used by the Indians for poisoning arrows.

CURCUMA LONGA (*kurkum*, Persian for saffron). The Long-rooted Turmeric, the tubers of which yield the *turmeric* of commerce.

1. *Curcuma angustifolia*. The Narrow-leaved Turmeric, the tubers of which yield the East Indian Arrow-root of commerce.

2. *Curcuma Zedoaria*. The species which yields the aromatic rhizome called *zedoary root*.

3. *Curcuma Zerumbet*. The species, perhaps, which yields the aromatic rhizome called *Zerumbet root*.

CURCUMA PAPER. Paper stained with a decoction of *turmeric*, and employed by chemists as a test of free alkali, by the action of which it receives a brown stain.

CURCUMINE. The colouring matter of turmeric, obtained in a state of purity by separating it from its combination with oxide of lead.

CURD. The coagulum which separates from milk, upon the addition of acid, rennet, or wine.

CUSPARIA BARK. *Angostura Bark*. The produce, according to Humboldt, of the *Galipea cusparia*; according to Dr. Hancock, of the *G. officinalis*.

CUSPIDATI (*cuspis*, a point). The canine or eye-teeth. See *Dens*.

CUTANEUS MUSCULUS (*cutis*, skin). A name of the platysma myoides, or latissimus colli, a muscle of the neck; it has the appearance of a very thin fleshy membrane.

CUTICLE (dim. of *cutis*). The *epidermis* or scarf-skin; under this is the *cutis vera*, or derma, the true skin; and between these is the *rete mucosum*.

CUTIS (κύτος, the skin). The derma, or true skin, as distinguished from the cuticle, epidermis, or scarf-skin.

Cutis anserina. Goose-skin; an effect of cold upon the skin, in which the cutaneous tissue becomes dry and shrivelled, while the bulbs of the hairs become elevated and manifested.

CUVETTE (a spoon). *A spoon-like instrument for the extraction of the cataract.

CYANOGEN (κύανος, blue, γεννάω, to generate; so called from its being an essential ingredient in Prussian blue). Bi-carburet of nitrogen; a gas. It forms, with oxygen, the *cyanic*, *cyanous*, and *fulminic acids*; and with hydrogen, the *hydro-cyanic* or *prussic*. All its compounds, which are not acid, are termed *cyanides* or *cyanurets*.

CYANOPATHIA (κύανος, blue, πάθος, disease). Blue disease; another term for cyanosis.

CYANO'SIS (κύάνωσις, the giving a blue colour, from κύανος, blue). *Morbus Cæruleus*. Blue disease; *blue jaundice* of the ancients: a disease in which the complexion is tinged with venous blood, from malformation of the heart. The term has been derived from κύανος νόσος, literally, *blue disease*; and it is synonymous with *plethora venosa*.

CY'ATHUS (κύαθος, a drinking-cup). A wine-glass, which may be estimated to contain an ounce and a half—as much as one could easily swallow at once. See *Cochleare*.

CYCAS CIRCINALIS. An East Indian Palm tree, the soft centre of which yields a kind of sago.

CYCLO-BRANCHIA (κύκλος, a circle, βράγχια, gills). Ring-gilled animals, as the chiton: Order 9, class *Gasteropoda*.

CYCLO-GANGLIATA (κύκλος, a circle, γαγγλίον, a nerve-knot). A term applied by Dr. Grant to the Fourth sub-kingdom of animals, or *Mollusca*, comprising animals mostly aquatic, slow-moving, or fixed, without internal skeleton, covered with a permanent calcareous or cartilaginous shell, and distinguished by the high development of the cerebral ganglia, and their circular distribution around the œsophagus. The classes are the Tunicata, Conchifera, Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, and Cephalopoda.

CYCLO-NEURA (κύκλος, a circle, νεῦρον, a nerve). A term applied by Dr. Grant to the First sub-kingdom of animals, or *Radiata*, as expressive not only of the *circular form* of the nervous axis in this division, but also of its rudimentary state of simple *filaments*. The

classes are Poriphera, Polypiphera, Malectinia, and Echinoderma.

CYCLO'SIS (κύκλος, a circle). A circular movement of the globular particles of the sap, as observed in the cells of Chara and Nitella, and in the jointed hairs projecting from the cuticle of several other plants. A similar motion has been recently found by Mr. Lister to exist in a great number of Polypiferous Zoophytes.

CYCLO-STOMI (κύκλος, a circle, στόμα, a mouth). Ring-mouthed fishes, as the lamprey: Order 9, class *Pisces*.

CYDONIA VULGARIS. The Common Quince, a Pomaceous plant, the seeds of which are employed in medicine for the sake of their mucilage, which is called bassorin, or more strictly *cydonin*.

CYME. A form of inflorescence resembling an umbel and a corymb, but with a centrifugal expansion, indicated by the presence of a solitary flower in the axis of the dichotomous ramifications.

CYNANCHE (κύων, a dog, ἄγχω, to strangle). Literally, *dog-choke*. Squinancy, squincy, quincy, sore throat, throat disorder. "The disease is supposed by some to be named from its occasioning a noise in breathing like that made by dogs when being strangled. By others it is said to be from the patient being obliged to breathe like a dog, with open mouth and protruded tongue."—*Forbes*.

CYNAPIA. An alkaloid discovered in the *Æthusa Cynapium*, or lesser hemlock.

CYNIPS QUERCIFOLII. A hymenopterous insect, whose habitation is the gall of the oak. The gall itself is called *cynipis nidus*, or the nest of the cynips.

CYNOLYSSA (κύων, a dog, λύσσα, madness). Canine madness.

CYNOREXIA (κύων, a dog, ὄρεξις, appetite). Canine appetite.

CYNOSBATUS (κύων, a dog, βάτος, a bramble). *Rosa canina*. The dog-rose, which yields the *hep* of medicine.

CYRTO'SIS (κυρτός, curved). A term denoting, among the ancients, a recurvation of the spine, or posterior crookedness; as *lordosis* denoted procurvation of the head, or anterior crookedness. It has, more recently, been termed *cyrtognosis*, or "morbus incurvus." See *Hypobosis*.

CYSTIS (κύστις, a bladder). By this term is meant an accidental membrane, forming a sort of shut sac, and containing a liquid or half-liquid matter, secreted by the membrane which encloses it.

1. *Cystis fellea* (*fel*, gall). The gall-bladder, a membranous reservoir, situated at the under surface of the right lobe of the liver.

2. *Cystic duct*. The duct leading from the gall-bladder, and uniting with the hepatic duct.

3. *Cystic oxide*. A species of calculus, found in the bladder, &c.

4. *Cysticercus* (κέρκος, a tail). A cystose bladder, containing an unattached and almost always solitary animal. Compare *Cænuris*, and see *Hydatid*.

5. *Cystirrhagia* (ρήγινω, to burst forth). Hæmorrhage from the urinary bladder.

6. *Cystirrhœa* (ρέω, to flow). Catarrhus Vesicæ, or Catarrh of the bladder.

7. *Cystitis*. Inflammation of the bladder, the nosological termination in *itis* denoting inflammation.

8. *Cystilome* (τομή, section). An instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens.

9. *Cystocele* (κήλη, a tumor). A hernia formed by protrusion of the bladder.

10. *Cysto-plasty* (πλάσσω, to form). A mode of treating vesico-vaginal fistula. The edges of the fistula are refreshed, a flap dissected off from the external labium, and united by suture with the refreshed edges of the sore.

11. *Cystotomia* (τομή, section). The operation of opening the bladder for the extraction of a calculus.

CYTISSINA. The emetic principle of the *Cytisus laburnum*, *Asarabacca*, and *Arnica montana*.

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS. Common Broom; an indigenous Leguminous plant, of which the tops and seeds are employed in medicine. *Salt of broom*, or sal genistæ, is obtained by burning the whole plant.

CYTOBLAST (κύτος, a cavity, βλάστανω, to sprout). A nucleus observed in the centre of some of the bladders of the cellular tissue of plants, and regarded by Schleiden as a universal elementary organ.

D

DACRYOMA (δακρῶμα, to weep). An impervious state of one or both of the puncta lacrymalia; so named from the running down of the tear over the lower eye-lid.

DÆMONOMANIA (δαίμων, a demon, μανία, madness). A species of melancholy, in which the patient supposes himself possessed by demons.

DAGUERRETYPE. A process by which all images produced by the camera obscura are retained and fixed in a few minutes upon surfaces of silver by the action of light. The name is derived from Daguerre, the inventor.

DAHLINE. A vegetable principle discovered in the dahlia, similar to inulin and starch.

DAMPS. The permanently elastic fluids which are extricated in mines. These are *choke damp*, or carbonic acid; and *fire damp*, consisting almost solely of light carburetted hydrogen, exploding on contact with a light.

DANDRIF. A Saxon term for scurf of the head. See *Pityriasis*.

DAPHNE MEZEREON. The Common Mezereon, or Spurge Laurel; a plant of the order *Thymelaceæ*, yielding the *Mezereon bark*.

1. *Daphne gnidium*. The bark of this species is employed in France as a vesicatory, under the name of *garou*. The fruit is the κόκκος κνιδίου, or *Gnidian berry*, of Hippocrates.

2. *Daphne laureola*. An indigenous species, agreeing in property with the preceding.

3. *Daphnin*. A peculiar crystalline principle, found in the *Daphne mezereon*, but not constituting its active principle. See *Lagetta*.

DARTOS (δέρω, to excoriate). *Darsis*. A contractile fibrous layer, situated immediately beneath the integument of the scrotum.

Dartoid tissue. The structure of the dartos, intermediate between muscle and elastic fibrous tissues.

DARTRE (δαρτρός, a shell or crust, from δέρω, to excoriate). Tetter; a term which has been used at different times to designate almost all diseases of the skin.

DATES. The drupaceous fruit of the *Phoenix dactylifera*, or Date Palm tree.

DATURA STRAMONIUM. The Common Thornapple; a plant of the order *Solanaceæ*, the effects of which are similar to those of belladonna.

Daturia. A vegetable alkali said to exist in the *Datura Stramonium*.

DAUCUS CAROTA. Common or Wild Carrot; an indigenous Umbelliferous plant. The officinal root is that of the variety *sativa*, the cultivated or garden carrot. The officinal fruits, incorrectly called *carrot-seeds*, belong to the wild carrot.

1. *Rob dauci*. Carrot juice; the expressed juice of the carrot root. By standing, a feculent matter, called *amyllum dauci*, recently employed in medicine, is deposited.

2. *Carotin*. A crystalline, ruby-red, neutral substance obtained from the carrot root.

DAY-MARE. *Ephialtes vigilantium*. A species of incubus, occurring during wakefulness, and attended with that severe pressure on the chest which peculiarly characterizes *night-mare*.

DAY-SIGHT. An affection of the vision, in which it is dull and confused in the dark, but clear and strong in the day-light; it is also called *nyctalopia*, or night-blindness. Hens are well known to labour under this affection; hence it is sometimes called *hen-blindness*.

DEBILITY (*debilis*, weak). Weakness, feebleness, decay of strength both in mind and body.

DECANDRIA (δέκα, ten, ἀνὴρ, a man). A class of plants in the Linnæan system, characterized by having ten stamens.

DECANTATION. The pouring off of clear fluid from sediments.

DECIDUA (*decido*, to fall off). A spongy membrane, or *chorion*, produced at the period of conception, and thrown off from the uterus after parturition.

1. *Decidua reflexa*. That portion of the decidua which is reflected over, and surrounds the ovum.

2. *Decidua vera*. That portion of the decidua which lines the interior of the uterus; the non-reflected portion.

DECOCTION (*decoquo*, to boil away)
1. The operation of boiling. 2. A solution of the active principles of vegetables, obtained by boiling them in water.

DECOLLATION (*decollo*, to behead, from *collum*, the neck). Decapitation. The removal of the head.

DECOMPOSITION. *Analysis*. The separation of the component parts or principles of bodies from each other.

DECORTICATION (*de*, from, *cortex*, bark). The removal or stripping off of the bark, husk, &c.

DECREPITATION (*de*, from, *crepitus*, crackling). The crackling noise which takes place when certain bodies, as common salt, part with the water which they contain, by the application of heat, and fall to pieces.

DECUSSATION (*decusso*, to cross like an X). A term applied to parts which cross each other, as the optic nerve.

DECUSSORIUM (*decusso*, to divide). An instrument for depressing the dura mater, after trephining.

DEFLAGRATION (*deflagro*, to be utterly consumed by fire). The oxidation of metals by mixing them with nitrate or chlorate of potash, and projecting the mixture into a red-hot crucible.

1. *Deflagrating Mixtures*. These are generally made with nitre, the oxygen of which is the active ingredient in promoting their combustion.

2. *Deflagrator*. The name given by Dr. Hare to a very effective battery, in which the plates were so connected together as to admit of the whole being immersed into the exciting liquid, or removed from it, at the same instant.

DEFLUXION (*defluo*, to flow off). *Destillatio*. Catarrh. This term was formerly used, as well as *fluxion*, to denote a swelling arising from the sudden flow of humors from a distant part.

DEFRUTUM. A mixture made of new wine, mentioned by Celsus. The term appears to be derived à *defervendo*, contracted for *defervitum*, i. e. decoctum. See *Rob*.

DEGLUTITION (*deglutio*, to swallow). The act of swallowing.

DEHISCENCE (*dehisco*, to gape or open). A term used in botany to denote the opening of a ripe fruit for the discharge of the seeds.

DEJECTIO ALVI'NA (*dejicio*, to cast down). The discharge of the fæces.

DELIQUESCENCE (*deliquesco*, to melt). The property of some salts, of

becoming liquid by their attracting moisture from the air.

DELIQUIUM ANIMI (*delinquo*, to leave). Syncope; fainting.

DELIRIUM (*deliro*, properly, to slip out of the furrow; from *de*, and *lira*, a furrow; figuratively, to talk or act extravagantly, to swerve from reason). Raving; phrensy; disorder of the brain.

1. *Delirium tremens*. A barbarous expression, intended to convey the idea of delirium coexisting with a tremulous condition of the body or limbs. It has been called brain fever, a peculiar disorder of drunkards, delirium et mania à potu, delirium ebriositatis, erethismus ebriosorum, &c.

2. *Delirium traumaticum*. A similar disease which occurs after serious accidents or operations. *Dupuytren*.

DELITESCENCE (*delitescio*, to lie hid). A term used principally by the French physiologists to express a more sudden disappearance of the symptoms of inflammation than occurs in resolution.

DELPHINIC ACID. An acid procured from the oil of the *Delphinus delphis*, or dolphin.

DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA. Stavesacre; a Ranunculaceous plant, of narcotico-acrid properties, depending on the presence of a peculiar principle called *delphinia*, and a volatile acid. The seeds have been used to destroy pediculi, and are hence termed by the Germans *louse-seeds*.

DELTOIDES (δέλτα, the Greek letter Δ, and εἶδος, likeness). The name of a muscle of the humerus, from its supposed resemblance to the Greek letter Δ.

DEMENTIA (*de*, from, *mens*, the mind). Idiocy; absence of intellect.

DEMI-BAIN. The French term for a hip-bath; literally *half-bath*.

DEMULCENTS (*demulceo*, to soften). Softening and diluting medicines.

DENIGRATION (*de*, from, and *niger*, black). Another term for Melanosis, derived from its black appearance.

DENS. A tooth. The first set of teeth in children, called the *milk teeth*, consists of 20, which are shed in childhood, and replaced by 28 permanent teeth at about 7 years of age; to which are added 4 *dentes sapientiæ* or *wisdom teeth* at about the age of twenty.

The *Classes* of the teeth are three:—

1. *Incisores*, the front or cutting teeth.
2. *Canini*, or *cuspidati*, the eye or corner teeth.
3. *Molares*, the grinders, the double or

lateral teeth. The first two pairs have been termed *bicuspidati*, from their two conical tubercles; the three next, the large grinders or *multicuspidati*.

4. The teeth in the Adult are—

In. $\frac{4}{3}$; Can. $\frac{1}{1}$ — $\frac{1}{1}$; Mol. $\frac{5}{3}$ — $\frac{5}{3}$ =32.

In Infants:—

In. $\frac{4}{3}$; Can. $\frac{1}{1}$ — $\frac{1}{1}$; Mol. $\frac{2}{2}$ — $\frac{2}{2}$ =20.

5. In each tooth are observed, the *Crown*, above the alveolus; the *Neck*, just below the crown; and the *Fang* or *fangs*, within the alveolus.

6. The Structure of the Teeth is, 1. *Enamel*, encasing the crown, and the hardest production of the body; 2. *Bone*, constituting the whole of the root, and the interior of the crown; and 3. the *Pulp*, a bulbous prolongation of the mucous membrane of the gums, which fills the cavity of the teeth, forming their nucleus.

DENSITY (*densus*, thick). The property of a body, by which a certain quantity of matter is contained under a certain bulk. It is opposed to *rarity*.

DENTA'TA (*dens*, a tooth). The name of the second vertebra, so called from its projecting *tooth-like* process.

DENTIFRICE (*dens*, a tooth). Various powders used for cleaning the teeth.

DENTITION (*dentio*, to breed teeth, from *dens*, a tooth). Cutting the teeth; teething. See *Dens*.

Dedentition. The loss or shedding of the teeth.

DENUDATION (*denudo*, to make bare). The laying bare of any part in operations.

DEOBSTRUENTS (*de*, from, *obstruo*, to obstruct). Medicines for removing obstructions.

DEOXILATION (*de*, from, and *oxidation*). The separation of oxygen from a body; the reducing a body from the state of an oxide.

DEPHLEGMATION (*de*, from, and *phlegma*, a watery distilled liquor, as distinguished from a spirituous liquor). The depriving a body of water. Thus, when the fluid is simply rendered stronger, as in the case of alcohol, by bringing over the spirit by distillation, and leaving behind the superfluous water, the process is called *dephlegmation*, or concentration.

DEPHLOGISTICATED (*de*, from, and *phlogiston*, the inflammable principle). Oxidised; deprived of phlogiston.

1. *Dephlogisticated air*. Oxygen gas; called by Scheele *empyreal air*, and by Condorcet *vital air*.

2. *Dephlogisticated marine acid*. The name given by Scheele to chlorine.

DEPILATORY (*de*, from, *pilus*, a hair). An application for removing hair from any part of the body.

DEPLUMATION (*de*, from, *pluma*, a feather). A disease of the eyelids, in which the hair falls off.

DEPOSIT (*depono*, to lay down). A sediment, or any thing laid down. The mechanical deposits of urine are divided by Dr. Prout into the *pulverulent*, or amorphous sediments; the *crystalline* sediments, or gravel; and the *solid* concretions, or calculi, formed by the aggregation of these latter sediments. See *Calculus*.

DEPRESSION (*deprimo*, to press down). Couching; an operation for cataract, consisting in the removal of the opaque lens out of the axis of vision, by means of a needle.

DEPRESSOR (*deprimo*, to press down). A muscle which depresses any part, as those of the ala of the nose, of the angle of the mouth, of the lower lip.

DEPRIMENS OCULI (*deprimo*, to press down). A name given to the *rectus inferior*, from the action of this muscle in drawing the eyeball down. See *Attollens oculi*.

DERBYSHIRE NECK. A name given by Prosser to *bronchocele*, from its frequency in the hilly parts of that county.

DERBYSHIRE SPAR. Fluor spar, or blue-john. Fluuate of lime; a combination of calcareous earth with fluoric acid, found abundantly in Derbyshire.

DERIVATION (*derivo*, to draw off water from its regular channel). Revulsion, or drawing away of the fluids of an inflamed part, by applying blisters, &c., over it, as in pleuritis; or at a distance from it, as sinapisms to the feet, in comatose affections. Agents, producing this effect, are termed *derivatives*.

DERMA ($\delta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\mu\alpha$). *Dermis*, or chorium. The cutis vera, or true skin, consisting of a superficial or *papillary* layer, and a deep layer or *corium*. See *Cuticle*.

1. *Dermic*. A term applied to the action of remedies through the skin.

2. *Dermoid* ($\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, likeness). A term applied to tissues which resemble skin.

DERMATOLYSIS ($\delta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\mu\alpha$, skin, $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, to loosen). *Cutis pendula*. A form of hypertrophy of the skin, characterized by great extension of this organ, which is thrown into folds, forming occasionally large pendulous masses.

DEROSNE'S SALT. *Narcotine*; *Opiane*. A crystalline substance, obtained by treating opium with æther.

DESCENDENS NONI. The *descending cervical branch* of the ninth pair of nerves, or hypoglossal.

DESICCATION (*desicco*, to dry up). The operation of drying; the state of being dry.

DESPUMATION (*de*, from, *spuma*, foam). The clarifying of a fluid, or a separating its foul parts; literally, the throwing off of froth or foam.

DESQAMATION (*de*, from, *squama*, a scale). The falling off of the cuticle, in the form of scales.

DETERGENTS (*detergo*, to wipe away). Substances which cleanse wounds, ulcers, &c.

DETERMINATION (*de*, from, *terminus*, a bound). An excessive flow of blood to a part.

DETONATION (*detono*, to thunder). A sudden combustion and explosion.

DETRITUS (*worn down*). Suppuration; softening; ramollissement.

DETRUSOR URINÆ (*detrudo*, to thrust out). The aggregate of the muscular fibres of the bladder which expel the urine.

DEUTO- (*δεύτερος*, second). A prefix denoting two, or double, as *deut-oxide*, having two degrees of oxidation; *deuto-chloride*, &c.

DEUTOXIDE (*δεύτερος*, second). A term applied to a substance which is in the *second* degree of oxidation. This term is often used to denote a compound of 3 atoms of oxygen with 2 of metal, as in deutoxide of manganese, of lead, &c.

DEVONSHIRE COLIC. *Colic of Poitou*. A species of colic, occasioned by the introduction of lead into the system, and named from its frequent occurrence in Devonshire and Poitou, where lead was formerly used to destroy the acidity of the weak wines and cider made in those parts. It is also called *Painters' colic*, from the same cause.

DEW. The moisture insensibly deposited from the atmosphere on the surface of the earth. It occurs whenever that surface is lower in temperature than that of the dew-point of the atmosphere immediately in contact with it.

Dew-point. That temperature of the atmosphere at which its moisture begins to deposit.

DEXTRIN (*dexter*, right). Mucilaginous starch, prepared by boiling a solution of starch with a few drops of sul-

phuric acid. Its name is derived from its property of turning the plane of the polarization of light to the right hand.

DIA (*διὰ*). A Greek preposition, denoting *through*. Words compounded with *διὰ* imply *extension*, *perversion*, *transition*; also that which in English and Latin is expressed by the prefixes *di-* or *dis-*, as in *divido*, to divide; *dis-jungo*, to disjoin.

1. *Di-æresis* (*διαίρεω*, to divide). A solution of continuity. This term was formerly applied to denote a cause of external aneurysm.

2. *Di-arthritis* (*ἄρθρον*, a limb). A species of moveable articulation, constituting the greater proportion of the joints of the body.

3. *Dia-betes* (*βαίνω*, to go; or *διαβήτης*, a siphon). An immoderate flow of urine. This disease has been termed *diarrhœa urinosa*, *hydrops ad matulam*, *hyderus*, *dipsacus*, *morbus sitibundus*, *fluxus urinæ*, *nimia urinæ profusio*, *polyuria*. It is termed *insipidus* (tasteless), in which the urine retains its usual taste; and *mellitus* (honeyed), in which the saccharine state is the characteristic symptom.

Diabetic sugar. The sweet principle of most acid fruits, and of diabetic urine. It is also termed starch sugar, sugar of fruits, grape sugar, glucose, &c.

4. *Dia-chylon* (*χυλός*, juice). An emollient digestive plaster, formerly prepared from expressed juices. It forms the *Emplastrum plumbi* of the Pharmacopœia.

5. *Dia-codjum* (*κώδεια*, a poppy-head). The old name of the *Syrupus Papaveris*, or syrup of poppies.

6. *Dia-gnosis* (*γινώσκω*, to discern). The act of discerning, or distinguishing, in general; in medicine, the distinction of diseases.

7. *Di-agometer Electrical* (*διάγω*, to conduct, *μέτρον*, a measure). An apparatus used by Rousseau for ascertaining the conducting power of oil, as a means of detecting its adulteration. It consists of one of Zamboni's dry piles, and a feebly-magnetized needle, moving freely on a pivot. The deviation of the needle is less in proportion to the low conducting power of the interposed substance.

8. *Dia-grydium*, or *Dia-crydium*. One part of quince juice, and two parts of scammony, digested for twelve hours, and evaporated to dryness.

9. *Dia-luric acid* (*ούρον*, urine). A new acid produced by the decomposition of alloxantin.

10. *Dia-lyses* (λύω, to dissolve). Solutions of continuity. An order in the Class *Locales*, of Cullen.

11. *Di-optrics* (δρασμαί, to see). The laws of refracted light.

12. *Di-orthosis* (δρθώω, to regulate). The restoration of parts to their proper situation; one of the ancient divisions of surgery.

13. *Dia-pente* (πέντε, five). Equal parts of myrrh, laurel berries, gentian root, ivory shavings, and birthwort root.

14. *Dia-pedesis* (πηδάω, to spring). A term formerly used to denote external aneurysm. 'Per diapedesin,' says Silvaticus, 'id est, rarefactis ejus tunicis.'

15. *Dia-phanous* (φαίνω, to shine). Transparent; the name given by Pinel to the serous membranes, from their transparency when detached from their organs, as the arachnoïd, the omentum, &c. In *Chemistry*, the term denotes permeability to light.

16. *Dia-phoresis* (φορέω, to carry). Increased perspiration.

17. *Dia-phoretics* (φορέω, to carry). Medicines which increase the natural exhalation of the skin; when they are so powerful as to occasion sweating, they have been called *sudorifics*.

18. *Dia-phragma* (φράσσω, to divide). The midriff, or diaphragm: the transverse muscular septum which separates the thorax from the abdomen.

19. *Dia-phragmatic Gout*. A term applied by Butter to the affection now called Angina Pectoris.

20. *Dia-phragmatitis* (φράσσω, to divide). Inflammation of the diaphragm. A term sometimes applied to that variety of partial pleurisy in which the effused fluid exists between the base of the lung and the diaphragm.

21. *Dia-physis* (φύω, to be ingrafted). A term applied to the middle part, or *body*, of the long or cylindrical bones.

22. *Dia-pnoïcis* (διαπνοή, perspiration). A term synonymous with *diaphoretics* and *sudorifics*.

23. *Dia-rrhœa* (ρέω, to flow). A flux, or flowing through, or looseness. It is termed fluxus ventris, alvus fusa, lienteria, &c.

24. *Dia-scordium*. The Electuarium opiatum astringens; an electuary made of Water Germander or Scordium leaves, and other ingredients.

25. *Dia-stase*. A vegetable principle, allied in its general properties to gluten, which appears in the germination of barley and other seeds, and converts

their starch into gum and sugar for the nutrition of the embryo. The name is derived from διαστήμι, to separate, in reference to its property of separating two supposed constituents of starch.

26. *Dia-stasis* (διάστημι, to separate). A forcible separation of bones, without fracture.

27. *Dia-stole* (διαστέλλω, to dilate). The dilatation of the heart and arteries. It is opposed to *Systole*.

28. *Dia-thermanous* (θερμαίνω, to warm). A term denoting free permeability to heat. It is synonymous with transcalent.

29. *Dia-thermancy*. The property possessed by nearly all diathermanous bodies, of admitting the passage only of certain species of calorific rays. When the *quantity* of heat transmitted independently of the *quality* is to be denoted, the term *diathermanicity* has been suggested by Melloni, in order to preserve the same termination as in the word *diaphaneity*, indicating the analogous property in relation to light.

30. *Dia-thesis* (τίθημι, to arrange). Constitutional disposition. Examples of diathesis are the rheumatic, the scrophulous dispositions, &c.

31. *Di-uresis* (οὐρέω, to make water). A copious flow of urine. Hence the term *diuretics* is applied to medicines which promote the secretion of urine.

DIADELPHIA (δῖς, twice, ἀδελφος, a brother). The seventeenth class of plants in Linnæus's system, in which the filaments of the stamens are united into two parcels, or *brotherhoods*.

DIAMOND. A gem; the crystallized and pure state of carbon, and the hardest and most brilliant body in nature.

DIANDRIA (δῖς, twice, ἀνὴρ, a man). The second class of plants in Linnæus's system, characterized by the presence of two stamens.

DIARY FEVER (*dies*, a day). *Ephemera*. The simplest form of fever, distinguished by Dr. Fordyce as *simple fever*; it has one series of increase and decrease, with a tendency to exacerbation and remission, for the most part appearing twice in twenty-four hours.

DICHOTOMOUS (δίχα, doubly, τέμνω, to divide). A term applied to stems or branches which bifurcate, or are continually divided into pairs.

DICOTYLEDONES (δῖς, twice, κοτυληδών, a seed-lobe). Plants whose embryo contains two cotyledons or seedlobes. See *Cotyledon*.

DICROTIC (δῖς, twice, κρούω, to strike). A term applied to the pulse, where the artery conveys the sensation of a double pulsation.

DIDYM (δίδυμος, twin). The name of a metal recently discovered united with oxide of cerium, and so called from its being, as it were, the *twin*-brother of lanthanum, which was previously found in the same body.

DIDYMI (δίδυμος, double). Twins. An obsolete term for the testes.

Epi-didymis, the body which lies *above* the testes.

DIDYNAMIA (δῖς, twice, δύναμις, power). The fourteenth class of Linnæus's system of plants, characterized by the presence of four stamens, of which two are long, two short.

DIET (δίαιτα, regimen). The food proper for invalids. *La diète*, used by the French physicians, means extreme abstinence.

1. *Dietetics*. That part of medicine which relates to the regulating of the diet and regimen.

2. *Diet drink*. The Decoct. Sarsaparillæ comp. of the Pharmacopœia.

DIFFUSION VOLUME. A term adopted to express the different disposition of gases to interchange particles; the diffusion-volume of air being 1, that of hydrogen gas is 3.83.

Diffusion Tube. An instrument for determining the rate of diffusion for different gases. It is simply a graduated tube, closed at one end by plaster of Paris, a substance, when moderately dry, possessed of the requisite porosity.

DIGASTRIC GROOVE. A longitudinal depression of the mastoid process, so called from its giving attachment to the muscle of that name.

DIGASTRICUS (δῖς, twice, γαστήρ, a belly). Having two bellies; the name of a muscle attached to the *os hyoides*; it is sometimes called *biventer maxillæ inferioris*. The term is also applied to one of the interior *profundi* of Meckel, given off by the facial nerve; the other is called the stylo-hyoidens.

DIGESTER. A vessel of copper or iron, for preventing the loss of heat by evaporation.

DIGESTION (*digero*, from *diversim gero*, to carry into different parts). A term employed in various senses:—

1. In *Physiology*, the change of the food into *chyme* by the mouth, stomach, and small intestines; and the absorption

and distribution of the more nutritious parts, or the *chyle*, through the system.

2. In *Surgery*, the bringing a wound into a state in which it forms healthy pus. Applications which promote this object are called *digestives*.

3. In *Chemistry*, the continued action of a solvent upon any substance.

DIGESTIVE SALT OF SYLVIUS. A salt discovered by Sylvius, since named muriate of potash, and now chloride of potassium.

DIGITALIS PURPUREA. Purple Foxglove; an indigenous plant of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*. The term is evidently derived from *digitale*, the finger of a glove, on account of the blossoms resembling finger-cases. See *Foxglove*.

Digitalin. A colourless acrid substance obtained from the above plant. See *Picrin*.

DIGITUS (*digero*, to point out). A finger or a toe—*pes altera manus*. The fingers of the hand are the *index*, or fore-finger; the *medius*, or middle finger; the *annularis*, or ring finger; and the *auricularis*, or little finger. The bones of the fingers are called *phalanges*.

DIGYNIA (δῖς, twice, γυνή, a woman). The second order in Linnæus's system of plants, characterized by the presence of two pistils.

DILATATION (*dilato*, from *diversim fero*, tuli, latum). The act of enlarging or making wide any thing. In physiology, it may be a *temporary* act, as in the diastole of the heart; in pathology, a *permanent act*, as in the passive aneurysm of that organ.

DILL. The common name of the *Anethum graveolens*.

DILUENTS (*diluo*, to dilute). Watery liquors, which increase the fluidity of the blood, and render several of the secreted and excreted fluids less viscid.

DIMORPHISM (δῖς, twice, μορφή, form). The property of many solid bodies to assume two incompatible crystalline forms; such are sulphur, carbon, arsenious acid, &c.

DINUS (δίνη, vortex). Vertigo, or giddiness; illusory gyration of the person, or of the objects surrounding him.

DICECIA (δῖς, twice, οἶκος, a house). The twenty-second class of plants in Linnæus's system, in which the stamens and pistils are in separate flowers, and on separate plants.

DIOGENES'S CUP. A term applied to the cup-like cavity of the hand, occa-

sioned by bending the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

DIOSMÆ. The Buchu tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees and shrubs with *leaves* exstipulate, dotted; *flowers* axillary or terminal, polypetalous, hermaphrodite; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* many-celled; *fruit* consisting of several concrete capsules; *seeds* twin or solitary.

DIOXIDE. According to the electrochemical theory, the elements of a compound may, in relation to each other, be considered oppositely electric; the equivalents of the *negative* element may then be distinguished by Latin numerals, those of the *positive* by Greek; thus a *bin*-oxide denotes a compound which contains two equivalents of the *negative* element oxygen; whereas a *di*-oxide indicates that one equivalent of oxygen is combined with two of some *positive* body. And so of *bi*-chloride, *di*-chloride, &c.

DIPHTHERITE (διφθέρα, skin). Under this term, Bretonneau has included not only the acute and gangrenous varieties of pharyngitis, both of which are accompanied by exudation of a false membrane, but also inflammation of the trachea; and he contends that this peculiar disease is identical with croup, arising from the same causes, and requiring the same mode of treatment.

DIPLOE (διπλοῦς, double). *Mediullium*. The cellular osseous tissue between the two tables of the skull.

DIPLO-GANGLIATA (διπλοῦς, double, γαγγλίον, a nerve-knot). A term applied by Dr. Grant to the Third Sub-kingdom of Animals, or *Entomoida*, consisting chiefly of articulated animals, with articulated members, the *insects* of Linnæus, having their nervous columns arranged in the same relative position as the diplo-neura, with the ganglia increased in size, and corresponding with the increased development of the segments and of their lateral appendages. The classes are myriapoda, insecta, arachnida, and crustacea.

DIPLO-NEURA (διπλοῦς, double, νεῦρον, a nerve). A term applied by Dr. Grant to the Second Sub-kingdom of Animals, or *Helminthoida*, comprising the various forms of Worms, in which the nervous columns have their ganglionic enlargements very slightly developed, and are marked by a greater lateral separation from each other along the median line, than is observed in the next sub-kingdom. The classes are

polygastrica, rotifera, suctoria, cirrhopoda, and annulida.

DIPLO'MA (δίπλωμα). Originally, letters patent of a prince, written on waxed tables *folded together*. The term is now restricted to an instrument by which a legalized corporation confers a title of dignity, or a privilege to practise in a learned profession.

DIPLOPIA (διπλοῦς, double, ὦψ, the eye, from ὀπτομαι, to see). *Visus duplicatus*. A disease of the eye, in which the person sees an object double or triple; a species of *pseudoblepsis*. This disease is of two kinds:—1. The patient sees an object double, treble, &c., only when he is looking at it with both his eyes, the object appearing single on his shutting one eye; or, 2. The patient sees every object double, whether he surveys it with one or both his eyes.

DIPPEL'S OIL. An animal oil procured by the destructive distillation of animal matter, especially of albuminous and gelatinous substances.

DIPSACUS (δίψα, thirst). A name formerly given to diabetes, from the thirst accompanying that affection.

DIPSO SIS (δίψα, thirst). Morbid thirst; excessive or impaired desire of drinking.

DIPTERA (δις, twice, πτέρον, a wing). Two-winged insects, as the common fly, or gnat. Order 12, *Insecta*.

DIPTEROCARPEÆ. The Camphor-tree tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees abounding in resinous juice; *leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* hypogynous; *carpel*la concrete; *calyx* tubular; *fruit* coriaceous.

DIRECTOR (*dirigo*, to direct). A narrow grooved instrument, of silver or steel, used to direct the knife.

DIRIGENS (*dirigo*, to direct). An ancient constituent in a prescription, meaning that which *directs* the operation of the associated substances: thus, *Nitre*, in conjunction with *Squill*, is diuretic; with *Guaiaacum*, it is diaphoretic.

DIRT-EATING. Mal d'estomac, or cachexia Africana; a disease observed among the negroes.

DISCUTIENTS (*discutio*, to shake in pieces). Substances which possess a power of resolving tumors.

DISEASE. Any morbid state in general; change of structure, as distinguished from disorder of function in particular. It is termed *acute*, when severe, and of short duration; *chronic*, when less severe, and of long continuance;

sporadic, when arising from occasional causes, as cold, fatigue; *epidemic*, when arising from a general cause, as excessive heat, contagion; *endemic*, when prevailing locally, as from marsh miasma; *intercurrent*, when it is sporadic, occurring in the midst of epidemic or endemic disease.

DISINFECTANTS. Agents which destroy miasmata, both odorous and inodorous.

DISINFECTION. The purification of infected air.

DISK. A term applied in botany to certain bodies or projections, situated between the base of the stamens and the base of the ovary, forming part with neither. It is often incorrectly called *nectary*.

DISLOCATION (*disloco*, to put out of place). A *Luxation*. The displacement of the articular surfaces of a bone, from their natural situation.

1. *Dislocations* are distinguished, with respect to their *extent*, into the *complete*, or *incomplete*; the latter term is applied when the articular surfaces still remain partially in contact; this only occurs in ginglymoid articulations, as those of the foot, knee, and elbow. The complete luxation almost always occurs in the orbicular articulations.

2. The *Direction of a Dislocation* is named *upward*, *downward*, *forward*, and *backward*, in the orbicular articulations; and *lateral*, *forward*, and *backward*, in the ginglymoid.

3. *Dislocations* are further distinguished, according to the accompanying circumstances, into the *simple*, when unattended by a wound, communicating, internally with the joint, and externally with the air; and the *compound*, when attended by such a wound.

4. When a *Dislocation* occurs in consequence of a disease destroying the cartilages, ligaments, and articular cavities of the bones, it is termed *spontaneous*.

5. Desault divided *Dislocations* of the humerus into the *primitive*, which are the sudden effects of external violence; and the *consecutive*, which follow the former, by the influence of other causes, as of a fresh fall, while the arm is separated from the trunk.

DISPENSARY (*dispenso*, from *diversim penso*, frequent. of *pendeo*, to distribute by weighing). A shop in which medicines are compounded; and an institution where the poor are supplied with medicines.

DISPLACEMENT. A process applied to pharmaceutical preparations, and founded on the long-known fact, that any quantity of liquid with which a powder may be saturated, when put into a proper apparatus, may be displaced by an additional quantity of that or of another liquid.

DISSECTION (*disseco*, to cut in pieces). The display of the different structures of the animal body, by means of the scalpel.

DISSEPIMENT (*dissepio*, to separate). *Septum*. A term applied, in botany, to the partition which divides the capsule into cells.

DISTEMPER. *Catarrhus caninus*. An affection occurring among dogs, and vulgarly called the *snaffles*, or *snuffles*, from the state of the nostrils.

DISTENTION (*distendo*, to stretch out). The dilatation of a hollow viscus by too great accumulation of its contents.

DISTICHIA (*dis*, twice, *στίχος*, a row). *Distichiasis*. A term applied by Gorræus, Heister, and St. Ives, to an affection in which each tarsus has a double row of eyelashes, which, inclining inward, irritate the eye, and keep up ophthalmia. See *Trichiasis*.

DISTILLATION (*distillo*, to drop by little and little). The vaporization and subsequent condensation of liquids, by means of a retort, alembic, or still. Dry distillation is performed in the same way as the humid, except that the substance is neither immersed nor dissolved in any menstruum. It is termed *sublimation*

1. *Distillation destructive*. The subjection of bodies to a red heat in close vessels, and the collection of the products.

2. *Destillatio per latus*, in which the vapour passes *laterally* from the retort to the receiver, where it is condensed.

3. *Destillatio per ascensum*, in which the vapour *ascends* into the head of the still, and thence passes into the worm, before it is condensed.

4. *Destillatio per descensum*, in which the vapour *descends* into a lower cavity of the vessel, to be condensed, the fire being placed over the materials.

DISTOMA HEPATICUM (*dis*, twice, *στόμα*, the mouth, *ήπαρ*, the liver). The fluke, a worm sometimes found in the liver and gall-bladder of man, but more commonly of sheep, goats, &c.

DISTORTION (*distorqueo*, to wrest aside). A term applied to the spine, or limbs, when they are bent from their natural form.

DISTORTOR ORIS (*distorqueo*, to twist on one side). A name given to one of the zygomatic muscles, from its *distor*ting the mouth, as in rage, grinning, &c.

DISTRIX (δῖς, twice, θρίξ, the hair). Forky hair; a disease of the hair, in which it splits at the ends.

DIU'RESIS (διὰ, through, οὐρέα, to make water). A large flow of urine.

Diuretics. Medicines which augment the urinary discharge.

DIURNATION (*diurnus*, daily). A term introduced by Dr. M. Hall to express the state of some animals, as the bat, during the day, contrasted with their activity at night. Compare *Hybernation*.

DIVARICATION (*divarico*, to straddle). The bifurcation, or separating into two, of an artery, a nerve, &c.

DIVERTICULUM NUCKII. The opening through which the round ligament of the uterus passes.

DIVI-DIVI. The legume of the *Cassalpinia coriaria*, imported from Carthage. It abounds in tannin.

DOBEREINER'S LAMP. A method of producing an instantaneous light, by throwing a jet of hydrogen gas upon recently-prepared spongy platinum; the metal instantly becomes red hot, and then sets fire to the gas. This discovery was made in 1824, by Prof. Doberneiner of Jena.

DODECANDRIA (δώδεκα, twelve, ἄνθρωπος, a man). The eleventh class of plants in the Linnean system, characterized by the presence of from twelve to nineteen stamens.

DOG-ROSE. *Rosa Canina*. *Cynosbatum*. The ripe fruit is called *hip* or *hep*, and is used for making the confection of that name.

DOKIMASTIC ART (δοκιμάζω, to prove by trial). The art of assaying.

DOLICHOS PRURIENS. *Mucuna pruriens*. Cowhage, vulgo, *cow-itch*; a plant of the order *Leguminosæ*.

Dolichi pubes. L. The stiff hairs of the *Dolichos* pods, employed as a mechanical anthelmintic.

DOLOMITE. A magnesian lime-stone; a mixture or combination of the carbonates of lime and magnesia, having the crystalline form of calc-spar.

DORE'MA AMMONIACUM (δώρημα, a gift). The *Ammoniacum Dorema*; an

Umbelliferous plant, which yields the ammoniacum of commerce, or the *Perisian ammoniacum*. It occurs in the *tear* and in *lump*. African ammoniacum is the produce of the *Ferula tingitana*.

DORONICUM MONTANUM. *Arnica montana*. Mountain Tobacco, or Leopard's Bane; a virulent plant of the order *Compositæ*, said to owe its noxious qualities to the presence of *cytisine*. On the continent it has obtained the name of *panacea lapsorum*.

DORSTENIA. A genus of *Urticaceous* plants, in which the flowers are arranged upon a fleshy receptacle, usually flat and expanded, and of very variable form. The *D. Braziliensis* is said to yield the *contrajerva* root which occurs in the shops. See *Contrajerva*.

DORSUM (Latin). The back; the round part of the back of a man or beast.

1. *Dorsal.* Appertaining to the back, as applied to a region, ligaments, &c.

2. *Dorsi-spinal.* A set of veins, forming a plexus around the spinous, transverse, and articular processes and arches of the vertebrae.

3. *Dorso-cervical.* The designation of the region at the back part of the neck.

DOSE (δόσις, from δίδωμι, to give). A determinate quantity of a thing *given*. *Rule.*—For children under twelve years, the doses of most medicines must be diminished in the proportion of the age, to the age increased by 12. Thus—

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + 12 &= \frac{1}{13} \\ 2 + 12 &= \frac{2}{14} = \frac{1}{7} \\ 3 + 12 &= \frac{3}{15} = \frac{1}{5} \\ 4 + 12 &= \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4} \\ 5 + 12 &= \frac{5}{17} = \frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}} \text{ nearly.} \end{aligned}$$

At 21 the full dose may be given.

It should be carefully remembered, however, that infants bear opiates far worse, and purgatives better, than according to the rule. See *Appendix*.

DOSSIL. A term applied to lint, when made up in a cylindrical form.

DOTHINENTE'RITE (δοθινή, a pustule, έντερον, an intestine). A term applied by M. Bretonneau to inflammation of the glands of Peyer and Brunner.

DOUBLER. An instrument employed in electrical experiments, and so contrived that, by executing certain movements, very small quantities of electricity communicated to a part of the apparatus may be continually *doubled*, until it becomes perceptible by an electroscope.

DOUCHE (*duccia*). Cold affusion.

The term applied to a column or current of fluid directed to, or made to fall on, some part of the body. According as the fluid employed is water or aqueous vapour, the application is called the *liquid douche*, or the *vapour douche*. According to the direction in which it is applied, we have the *descending*, the *lateral*, and the *ascending douche*.

DOVE-TAIL JOINT. The suture or serrated articulation, as of the bones of the head.

DOVER'S POWDER. A valuable sudorific; consisting of the *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus* of the pharmacopœia.

DRACINE (*draco*, a dragon). A precipitate formed by mixing cold water with a concentrated alcoholic solution of dragon's blood.

DRACUNCULUS (dim. of *draco*, a dragon). The Guinea Worm, which breeds under the skin, and is common among the natives of Guinea, &c.

DRAGANTIN. A mucilage obtained from gum tragacanth.

DRAGON'S BLOOD. *Sanguis draconis*. A term applied to certain resinous substances, mostly obtained from some palms of the genus *Calamus*; to a product of the *Dracæna draco*; also to a substance obtained from the *Pterocarpus draco*.

DRASTICS (*δράω*, to effect). Purgatives which operate powerfully.

DRAUGHT. *Haustus*. A liquid form of medicine, differing from a mixture only in quantity. It is usually taken at once, and should not exceed an ounce and a half.

DRENCH. A form of medicine used in farriery, analogous to a draught.

DRIMYS WINTERI. *Wintera aromatica*. The plant which yields the bark called Winter's bark. Under the name of *casca d'anta*, it is much used in Brazil against colic. It was employed by Winter in scurvy, but is now obsolete.

DRIVELLING. Slavering; an involuntary flow of saliva, from a want of command over the muscles of deglutition.

DROPS. *Gutta*. A form of medicine in which the dose is measured by drops, as ague drop, black drop, &c.

DROPSY (from the Greek, ὑδρωψ—Latin, *hydrops*:—Th. ὕδωρ, water, and ὠψ, the look or aspect). *Aqua intercutem*. An effusion into the cellular tissue, or into any of the natural cavities of the body. With the addition of the

epithet *encysted*, it designates a collection of serous fluid in a sac, of which the ovarium is most frequently the seat. See *Hydrops*.

DRUPE. A pulpy fruit, without a valve or outward opening, containing a bony nut, as the cherry. It is commonly called a *stone-fruit*.

DRY CUPPING. The application of the cupping-glass, *without scarification*, in order to produce revulsion of blood from any part of the body.

DRY PILE. The name of a galvanic apparatus, constructed with pairs of metallic plates, separated by layers of farinaceous paste mixed with common salt. The name is inappropriate, as the apparatus evidently owed its efficacy to the moisture of the paste.

DRY ROT. A species of decay to which wood is subject. The wood loses all its cohesion, and becomes friable, and fungi generally appear upon it; but the first destructive change is probably of a chemical kind, allied to the action of fermentation.—*Graham*.

DRY VOMIT OF MARRIOTT. A vomit exhibited without drink, and consisting of equal proportions of tartarized antimony and sulphate of copper.

DRYOBALANOPS AROMATICA. A tree of the order Dipteraceæ, yielding a liquid called *camphor oil*, and a crystalline solid termed *Sumatra* or *Borneo camphor*.

DUCTILITY (*duco*, to draw). That property of bodies by which they admit of being drawn out into wire

DUCTUS (*duco*, to lead). A duct; a conduit-pipe for the conveyance of liquid.

1. *Ductus hepaticus*. The duct which results from the conjunction of the proper ducts of the liver.

2. *Ductus cysticus*. The excretory duct, which leads from the neck of the gall-bladder to join the hepatic, forming with it the following duct.

3. *Ductus communis choledochus*. The bile duct, formed by the junction of the cystic and hepatic ducts.

4. *Ductus pancreaticus*. The pancreatic duct which joins the gall-duct, at its entrance into the duodenum. Near the duodenum, this duct is joined by a smaller one, called *ductus pancreaticus minor*.

5. *Ductus arteriosus*. A tube which, in the fœtus, joins the pulmonary artery with the aorta. It degenerates, after birth, into a fibrous cord.

6. *Ductus venosus*. A branch which,

in the foetus, joins the inferior vena cava with the umbilical vein.

7. *Ductus ad nasum*. A duct continued from the lacrymal sac, and opening into the inferior meatus of the nose.

8. *Ductus incisivus*. A continuation of the foramen incisivum between the palatine processes into the nose.

9. *Ductus lymphaticus dexter*. A duct formed by the lymphatics of the right side of the thorax, &c., and opening into the junction of the right jugular and subclavian veins.

10. *Ductus prostatici*. The ducts of the prostate, from twenty to twenty-five in number, opening into the prostatic urethra, on each side of the veru montanum.

11. *Ductus deferens*. Another name for the *vas deferens*, which arises from the tail of the epididymis, and enters the spermatic cord.

12. *Ductus galactiferi vel lactiferi*. Milk-ducts, arising from the glandular grains of the mamma, and terminating in sinuses near the base of the nipple.

13. *Ductus thoracicus*. The great trunk formed by the junction of the absorbent vessels.

14. *Ductus thoracicus dexter*. A designation of the right great lymphatic vein, formed of lymphatic vessels arising from the axillary ganglia of the right side.

15. *Ductus ejaculatorius*. A duct within the prostate gland, opening into the urethra; it is about three quarters of an inch in length.

16. *Duct of Steno*. The excretory duct of the parotid gland.

17. *Duct of Wharton*. The excretory duct of the submaxillary gland. These two last, with the sublingual, constitute the *salivary ducts*.

18. *Ducts of Belini*. The orifices of the uriniferous canals of the kidneys.

DUELECH. A term employed by Van Helmont to denote the state in which the spirit of urine is precipitated when it forms calculous concretions.

DULCAMA'RA (*dulcis*, sweet, *amarus*, bitter). Woody Nightshade, or Bitter-sweet; a species of Solanum. The twigs of this plant yield a salifiable principle called *solanine*; a bitter principle, of a honey smell and sweet after-taste, called *picro-glycion*; and a sweet principle, called *dulcarine*.

DULCE'DO SPUTORUM. The name given by Frank to sweet-spittle, or that

form of ptyalism, in which the saliva is distinguished by a sweet or mawkish taste.

DUMASINE. An empyreumatic oil, obtained by rectifying acetone derived from the acetates.

DUNT. The provincial name of a staggering affection, particularly observed in yearling lambs, occasioned by hydatids of the brain.

DUODENUM (*duodeni*, twelve). *Ventriculus succenturiatus*. The twelve-inch intestine, so called from its being equal in length to the breadth of twelve fingers; the first portion of the small intestines, beginning from the pylorus. The *inner surface* of the duodenum is covered by a mucous membrane, presenting a number of folds, called the *valvula conniventes*.

DUPLUM (*duo*, two, *plica*, a fold). Two-fold, as *duplo*-carburet, two-fold carburet.

DURA MATER (*hard mother*). *Meningis exterior*. The outermost membrane of the brain. See *Mates*.

DURA'MEN (*durus*, hard). The interior, more deeply-coloured, and harder portion of the trunk and branches of trees, commonly called *heartwood*, as distinguished from the exterior portion, alburnum, or sapwood.

DUTCH GOLD. An alloy of copper and zinc, in which the zinc is in greater proportion than it exists in brass. It is allied to *tombac* and *pinchbeck*.

DUTCH MINERAL. Metallic copper beaten out in very thin leaves.

DUTCH PINK. Chalk or whiting, dyed yellow, with a decoction of birch-leaves, French berries, and alum.

DYES. Colouring matters, derived from vegetable substances. Colouring matters form, with several metallic oxides, insoluble compounds called *lakes*.

DYS- (*δύς*). An adverb, signifying *with difficulty*; *badly*. Hence—

1. *Dys-æsthesia* (*αἰσθάνομαι*, to perceive). Impaired feeling. Dr. Young terms defective memory *dysæsthesia interna*.

2. *Dys-cataposis* (*κατάποσις*, the act of swallowing, from *καταπίνω*, to swallow). Difficulty of swallowing liquids; a term applied by Dr. Mead to hydrophobia.

3. *Dys-chroa* (*χρόα*, colour). A *discoloured* state of the skin.

4. *Dys-cinesia* (*κινέω*, to move). Imperfect motion.

5. *Dys-crasia* (*κρᾶσις*, the state of the

blood, &c., from *κεράννυμι*, or *κεράω*, to mix). A morbid state of the constitution.

6. *Dys-ecœa* (*ἀκοή*, hearing). Cophosis. Impaired hearing.

7. *Dys-entery* (*ἔντερα*, the bowels). Inflammation of the mucous lining of the large intestines. By certain French writers it is named *colite*; and in common language it is termed *flux*, or *bloody flux*, according as the intestinal discharges are free from blood or sanguinolent.

8. *Dys-lysin* (*λύσις*, solution). An ingredient of bilin, which remains *undissolved*, as a resinous mass, during the solution and digestion of bilin in dilute hydrochloric acid.

9. *Dys-menorrhœa* (*μήν*, a month, *ρέω*, to flow). Difficult or painful menstruation.

10. *Dys-odes* (*ὄζω*, to smell). Having a bad smell; a term applied by Hippocrates to a fetid disorder of the small intestines.

11. *Dys-opia* (*ὤψ*, an eye). Impaired sight.

12. *Dys-orexia* (*ὄρεξις*, appetite). Depraved appetite.

13. *Dys-pepsia* (*πέπτω*, to concoct). Indigestion; difficulty of digestion.

14. *Dys-phagia* (*φάγω*, to eat). Difficulty of swallowing; choking.

15. *Dys-phonia* (*φωνή*, voice). Difficulty of speaking.

16. *Dys-phoria* (*φέρω*, to bear). Inquietude; a difficulty of enduring oneself; it embraces the affections of *anxiety* and *fidgets*.

17. *Dys-ρηœa* (*πνέω*, to breathe). Difficult respiration; short breath; short-windedness; pursiness; phthisic.

18. *Dys-spermatismus* (*σπέρμα*, semen). Slow or impeded emission of semen.

19. *Dys-tochia* (*τίκτω*, to bring forth). Difficult parturition.

20. *Dys-uria* (*οὔρον*, urine). Suppression or difficulty in discharging the urine; painful micturition. Total suppression is called *ischuria*; partial suppression, *dysuria*; the aggravated form, when the urine passes by drops, *strangury*; when the discharge is attended with heat or pain, this is termed *ardor urinæ*.

E

E A R. *Auris*. The organ of hearing. It consists of three parts; viz., the external ear; the middle ear, or tympanum; and the internal ear, or labyrinth.

Ear-wax. Cerumen aurium; the waxy secretion of the meatus externus.

EARTH. The general term for the materials which compose the crust of the globe. In chemical language the earths are termed *metallic oxides*; four of these, viz., baryta, strontia, lime, and magnesia, are termed, from their properties, *alkaline earths*. To these must be added,—

1. *Alumina*, or clay; the oxide of aluminum; *argillaceous* earth, constituting the basis of sapphire, pipe-clay, slate, &c.

2. *Glucina*, the oxide of glucinum; found in the euclase, beryl, and emerald.

3. *Yttria*, the oxide of yttrium; found in the gadolinite of Ytterby.

4. *Thorina*, the oxide of thorium; procured from the mineral thorite.

5. *Zirconia*, the oxide of zirconium; forming the bulk of hyacinth.

6. *Silica*, the oxide of silicium; constituting almost the whole of flint, opal, amethyst, rock crystal, &c.

EARTH-BATH. A remedy consisting literally of a bath of earth, used on the continent.

EARTH OF ALUM. A preparation used in making paints, and procured by precipitating the earth from alum dissolved in water, by adding ammonia or potass.

EARTH OF BONE. A phosphate of lime, sometimes called *bone phosphate*, existing in bones after calcination.

EAU. The French term for *water*; the name of a distilled water.

1. *Eau de Babade*. A liqueur manufactured in Barbados from lemon-peel.

2. *Eau de Cologne*. Aqua Coloniensis, or Cologne water; a perfume, and an evaporating lotion in headache, fever, &c.

3. *Eau de Javelle*. Bleaching liquid, or the Aqua Alkalina Oxymuriatica of the Dublin pharmacopœia.

4. *Eau de Luce*. The tinct. ammoniæ comp. of the pharmacopœia. The French name is derived from that of an apothecary at Lille.

5. *Eau de Naphre*. Aqua naphæ. A

bitter aromatic water, prepared by distilling the leaves of the Seville orange with water.

6. *Eau de Rabel*. Aqua Rabelliana. So named from its inventor, the empiric Rabel. It consists of one part of sulphuric acid and three of rectified spirit of wine, constituting a sort of sulphuric ether.

7. *Eau de Vie*. Aqua vitæ. Ardent spirit of the first distillation.

EBLANIN. *Pyroxanthin*. A substance obtained from raw pyroxylic spirit.

EBULLITION (*ebullio*, to bubble up). The boiling or bubbling of liquids; the production of vapour at the *boiling* point.

EBUR USTUM NIGRUM. *Cologne black*. Ivory black; charcoal prepared from charred ivory shavings.

ECBOLICA (*ἐκβόλιον*, a medicine which expels the fœtus). *Amblotica*. Medicines which excite uterine contractions, and thereby promote the expulsion of the contents of the uterus.

ECCHYMOMA (*ἐκχύω*, to pour out). A term synonymous with Ecchymosis, or extravasation, or that form of the affection which takes the name *vibices*; it is sometimes called *crustula* and *sugillatio*.

Ecchymoma lymphatica. A term which has been given to puerperal tumid-leg, or phlegmasia dolens.

ECCHYMO'SIS (*ἐκχύω*, to pour out). Extravasated blood, from bruises; in typhus, purpura, &c. It assumes the several forms of—

1. *Petechiæ*. Stigmata, or specks.
2. *Vibices*, or *ecchymomata*. Patches.
3. *Sanguineous discharges*.

ECCRITICA (*ἐκκρίνω*, to strain off). Diseases of the excrement function.

ECCYESIS (*ἐκκυέω*, to be pregnant). Extra-uterine fœtation; imperfect fœtation in some organ exterior to the uterus, as in one of the ovaria, the Fallopian tube, or the cavity of the abdomen.

ECHINUS (*ἐχίνος*, the sea hedge-hog). A calcareous petrification of the echinus.

Echino-derma (*δέρμα*, skin). The fourth class of the *Cyclo-neura*, or *Radiata*, consisting of simple aquatic animals, covered with a spiny shell or a coriaceous skin.

ECLAMPسيا (*ἐκλάμπω*, to shine forth). *Circuli ignei*. Convulsive motions, especially of the mouth, eyelids, and fingers, so excessively rapid that it is often difficult to follow them.

ECLEGMA (*ἐκλείχω*, to lick). *Linctus*; *linctuarium*. A pharmaceutical prepa-

ration of a certain consistence, and of a sweet flavour. See *Lohoch*.

ECPHLYSIS (*ἐκφλύζω*, to bubble up). Vesicular eruption confined in its action to the surface. This term comprehends the several species of pompholyx, herpes, rhyphia, and eczema. Compare *Emphlysis*.

ECPHRONIA (*ἐκφρων*, out of one's mind). Insanity; craziness; a term comprising the species melancholy and madness.

ECPHYMA (*ἐκφύω*, to spring out). A cutaneous excrescence, including the several species verruca, caruncula, clavus, callus.

ECPYESIS (*ἐκπυέω*, to suppurate). Humid scall, including the species impetigo, porrigo, ecthyma, and scabies. Compare *Empyesis*.

ECSTASIS (*ἐξίσταμαι*, to be out of one's senses). Ecstasy, or trance.

ECTHYMA (*ἐκθύω*, to break out). An eruption on the skin. Irritable pustule. Papulous scall. Tetter; ulcerated tetter. Inflammation of the sebaceous follicles, characterized by phlyzaceous pustules.

ECTOPIÆ (*ἐκ*, out, *τόπος*, a place). Displacement of bones; luxations.

ECTROPIUM (*ἐκτρέπω*, to evert). *Eversio palpebræ*. Eversion of the eyelids. Compare *Entropium*.

EC'ZEMA (*ἐκζέω*, to boil out). Literally, that which is thrown up by boiling. Heat eruption; minute vesicles, which form into thin flakes or crusts.

1. *Eczema solare*. Sun heat; heat spots; arising in a part which has been exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

2. *Eczema impetiginodes*. Depending on a local irritation, and constituting the *grocers'* and the *bricklayers'* itch, according as the exciting cause is sugar or lime.

3. *Eczema rubrum*. Excited by the use of mercury, and formerly called *erythema mercuriale*.

EDENTATA (*edentulus*, toothless). Toothless animals; quadrupeds without front teeth, as the armadillo.

EDULCORATION (*dulcis*, sweet). The sweetening of any medicinal preparation. Also the process of freeing a difficultly soluble substance from one that is easily soluble, by means of distilled water. It differs little from *lixiviation*, except that the former term respects the insoluble residue, the latter the soluble portion.

EDULCORATOR. *Dropping Bottle*. An instrument for supplying small quantities of water to test tubes, watch-glasses,

&c. It is made by inserting a cork, containing a glass tube, into a phial holding some distilled water. The phial being inverted, the portion of air confined above the liquid is expanded by the warmth of the hand, and expels the water, drop by drop, or in a stream, according as the position of the phial is perpendicular or horizontal.

EEL OIL. An oil procured from eels by roasting, employed as an ointment for stiff joints, and by ironmongers for preserving steel from rust.

EFFERVESCENCE (*effervesco*, to grow hot). The commotion produced in fluids by the sudden escape of gas, in the form of bubbles, as on pouring acid on chalk.

EFFERVESCING DRAUGHT. Dissolve a scruple of subcarbonate of soda or potass in an ounce of water, and two drachms of cinnamon water with a drachm and a half of syrup of orange peel; add a table-spoonful of fresh lemon juice, and drink the mixture immediately.

EFFLORESCENCE (*effloresco*, to blow as a flower). The pulverescence of crystals, by the removal of their moisture, on exposure to the air. It is opposed to *deliquescence*.

EFFLUVIA (*effluo*, to flow out). Exhalations, vapours, &c. They are distinguished into the *contagious*, as the rubeolous; *marsh*, as miasmata; and those arising from *animals* or *vegetables*, as *odours*.

EFFUSION (*effundo*, to pour out). The escape of a fluid out of its natural vessel or viscus into another part. Also, the secretion of fluids from the vessels, as of lymph or serum, on different surfaces.

EGESTA (*egero*, to carry out). A Latin term for the substances *carried out* of the body, as the *fæces*, &c. See *Ingesta*.

EIGHTH PAIR, or PNEUMO-GASTRIC. The nerve which supplies the lungs, the heart, the stomach, &c.—the exciter of respiration.

EJACULATOIRES (*ejaculo*, to cast out). A pair of muscles surrounding the whole of the bulb of the urethra. As *ejaculatores seminis*, they act under the influence of the reflex function; as *acceleratores urinæ*, as voluntary muscles.

ELÆOSACCHARA (*ἔλαιον*, oil, *saccharum*, sugar). The mixtures or compounds of volatile oils and sugar.

ELAIDIC ACID (*ἔλαιον*, oil). An acid related to the oleic acid of oils.

ELAIDINE. A white saponifiable fat, consisting of elaidic acid and glycerin.

ELAIN (*ἔλαιον*, oil). The more fluid part of one of the proximate principles of fat. This and *stearine* constitute the fixed oils.

ELAIODON (*ἔλαιον*, oil). The name given by Herberger to the igreusine of Boullay. See *Igreusine*.

ELAIOMETER (*ἔλαιον*, oil, *μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument for detecting the adulteration of olive oil.

ELAIS GUINEENSIS. The Guinea Palm, which yields the palm oil, and, it is said, the best kind of palm wine.

ELALDEHYDE. The coherent mass into which pure and anhydrous aldehyde is transformed, when kept for some time at 32°.

ELAOPTEN (*ἔλαιον*, oil). The liquid portion of a volatile oil. The concrete portion is called *stearopten*. The volatile oils, when exposed to cold, generally separate into a solid and a liquid portion, showing that they are mixtures of two oils differing in fluidity. These terms were first applied to the solid and fluid portions of fixed oils.

ELASTIC GUM. Caoutchouc; Indian rubber; the produce of the *Ficus elastica* and other plants.

ELASTICITY. The property or power by which a body compressed or extended returns to its former state.

ELATER (*ἐλαίνω*, to drive). A spiral fibre, found in great numbers mixed with the sporules, in the thecæ of some cryptogamic plants.

ELATERIUM (*ἐλαίνω*, to stimulate). A term applied by the Greeks to any purgative substance. It now denotes a substance procured from the juice surrounding the seeds of the *Momordica Elaterium*, or Squirting Cucumber. There are two kinds, the English and the Maltese.

Elaterin. A crystalline substance, constituting the active principle of elaterium. Dr. Paris applied the term *elatin* to this substance combined with the green resin also found in *elaterium*.

ELATIO. Quixotism; a species of mental extravagance, so named by the rhetoricians, and importing, with them, "elevated, exalted, magnificent style or imagery."

ELAYL. The name given by Berzelius to hydruret of acetyl, otherwise called olefant gas, and etherine.

ELDER. The *Sambucus nigra*. The dried berries are called *grana actes*; and their inspissated juice, *elder rob*.

ELECAMPANE (contracted from *enula campana*). The *Inula Helenium*, a plant of the order *Compositæ*, the root of which yields a white starchy powder, called *inuline*.

ELECTRICITY (*ἤλεκτρον*, amber, the substance in which the electric property was first discovered). The fluid or property in nature which is called into action in its simplest form by rubbing—

1. *Glass*—which exhibits the vitreous, plus, or positive electricity; i. e. when the substance is overcharged;

2. *Resin or Amber*—which exhibits the resinous, minus, or negative electricity; i. e. when the substance is undercharged.

Phenomena of Electricity.

1. *Excitation*, or the disturbance of the electric equilibrium by friction, elevation of temperature, contact, &c. Bodies have been distinguished into *conductors* and *non-conductors*, according to the facility with which the electric influence passes, or is conducted along their surfaces.

2. *Attraction*, or the law by which light bodies move rapidly towards an excited surface.

3. *Repulsion*, or the law by which light bodies fly off from an electrified surface, after contact.

4. *Distribution*, or the law by which electrified bodies transfer their properties to others with which they come in contact. It is similar to the *conduction* of caloric.

5. *Induction*, or the law by which an electrified body tends to produce in contiguous substances an electric state opposite to its own.

6. *Tension or intensity*, or the degree to which a body is excited, as estimated by the electrometer. It must be distinguished from *quantity*.

7. *Electro-ode* (*ὄδος*, a way). A term synonymous with *pole*; it denotes the boundary of the decomposing matter in the direction of the electric current. This, and the terms in the two following paragraphs, were introduced by Dr. Faraday.

8. The Electric Currents round the earth pursue a course from east (*ἀνω*, up) to west (*κάτω*, down); hence, if a body to be decomposed be similarly placed, the *Anode* is the point or surface at which the electricity *enters*,—the part immediately touching the *positive* pole; and the *Cathode*, the point or surface out of which it passes,—the part next to the *negative* pole.

9. Substances directly decomposable by

electricity are termed *Electro-lytes* (*λύω*, to set free). The elements of an electrolyzed body are called *ions*:—that which goes to the anode, *anion*; that to the cathode, *cation*. Thus, if water be electrolyzed, oxygen and hydrogen are *ions*—the former an *anion*, the latter a *cation*.

10. *Electrical column*. A species of electrical pile, invented by De Luc, composed of thin plates of different metals in the usual order, with discs of writing paper interposed between them.

11. *Electro-lysis* (*λύω*, to decompose). A kind of decomposition effected by electricity. The chemical expression equivalent to this is *zincolysis*, the decompositions throughout the circle being referred to the inductive action of the affinities of zinc or the positive metal.

12. *Electro-meter* (*μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the *intensity* of electricity. Among the varieties of this instrument are the *quadrant*, invented by Mr. Henley, and the *electrical balance* of Coulomb.

13. *Electro-phorus* (*φέρω*, to convey). An instrument invented by Volta, for the purpose of collecting weak electricity.

14. *Electro-scope* (*σκοπέω*, to examine). An instrument for indicating excitement, and the electrical state by which it is produced.

15. *Electro-motion*. The term applied by Volta to the development of electricity in voltaic combinations.

16. *Electro-dynamics* (*δύναμις*, power). That branch of electricity which relates to the action of voltaic conductors on each other.

17. *Electro-magnetism*. The term applied to that branch of science which includes the mutual action of conductors and magnets.

18. *Electro-metallurgy*. The art of working in metals by the galvanic fluid. See *Electrotype*.

19. *Electro-tint*. An application of electrotype, in which the required subject is painted on copper with a thick varnish or paint; the plate is then prepared in the usual way, and submitted to the voltaic circuit; a plate is thus obtained from which prints are furnished.

20. *Electro-type*. The science by which *fac-simile* medals are executed in copper by means of electricity. It consists in preparing for a negative plate models or moulds of objects to be copied; and in so arranging the battery, or apparatus which generates the voltaic current, as

to release the metals in a compact and solid form.

21. *Electro-vital*, or *neuro-electric currents*. The name of two electric currents, supposed to exist in animals,—the one external and cutaneous, moving from the extremities to the cerebro-spinal axis; the other internal, going from the cerebro-spinal axis to the internal organs situated beneath the skin.

22. *Electric aura*. A current or breeze of electrified air, employed as a mild stimulant in electrifying delicate parts, as the eye.

23. *Electric friction*. A mode of employing electric sparks as a remedial agent, by *drawing them through flannel*, as recommended by Cavallo.

24. *Electrizers*, *Harrington's*. Plates of copper and zinc, or silver and zinc, of various forms, for medical purposes.

ELECTRO-PUNCTURATION (*pungo*, to prick). The operation of inserting two or more needles in a part or organ affected, and then touching them with the wires from the poles of a galvanic machine.

ELECTRO-STIMULATION. The name given by Dr. Turnbull to the sensation of heat and tingling caused by the application of veratria, in the form of ointment, to the skin.

ELECTRUM. A mixture of gold and silver of which the fifth part was silver.

ELECTUARIUM (ἐκλεκτόν, *Hipp.*). An Electuary; an ancient form of prescription, retained in the pharmacopœias of Edinburgh and Dublin, but rejected in that of London. Electuaries are in general *extemporaneous* preparations, composed of dry powders, formed into a proper consistence by the addition of syrup, honey, or mucilage. See *Confectio*.

ELEMENT. This term denotes, in Chemistry, a simple substance,—one not known to contain more than one kind of matter, as the metal iron. The rust of iron, on the other hand, is a *compound*, being resolvable into metallic iron, oxygen, and carbonic acid.

Ultimate Element. The last element into which a body can be decomposed or analyzed; thus, oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and azote are the ultimate elements of all organized matter.

ELEMI. A fragrant fennel-scented resin, produced by several species of *Amyris*.

ELEPHANTI'ASIS (ἐλεφας, an elephant). Leprosy, black leprosy; elephant

leg. There are two diseases so named, from the supposed resemblance of the skin of leprosy persons to that of the elephant; or from the mis-shapen leg in the Arabian leprosy being supposed to resemble that of the elephant.

1. *Elephantiasis Arabum*. The original Arabic name was *dal fil*, literally, elephant disease. In the West Indies, it is called *Barbados leg*, sometimes *yam leg*, from the supposed resemblance of the affected limb to the form of this root; in Ceylon it is called *Galle leg*; and on the peninsula of India, *Cochin leg*. In the Malabar language, it is called *anay kaal*, which also means elephant leg.

2. *Elephantiasis Græcorum*. Tubercular Elephantiasis. It has been called *leontiasis* and *satyriasis*, from the disfiguration of the countenance, suggesting the idea of a wild beast or satyr. It is the *Juzam* of the older Arabians.

3. The *Pelagra* of Milan, the *Rosa asturica* of Spain, the *Crimean disease* of Pallas and Gmelin, and the *Mal rouge* of Cayenne, are all closely allied to it.

ELEVA'TOR (*elevo*, to raise). A name applied to certain muscles, whose office it is to elevate any part; and to an instrument for raising depressed portions of the cranium.

ELF-SIDENNE. Elf-squatting; the old Anglo-Saxon name for Ephialtes, incubus, or night-mare.

ELIQUATION (*eliquo*, to clarify). The separation by heat of a more fusible substance from another less fusible.

ELIXIR. An Arabic term, denoting an essence, or pure mass without any dregs; and formerly applied to compound tinctures.

1. *Elixir paregoricum*. Paregoric Elixir, or the Tinct. Camphoræ Comp.

2. *Elixir proprietatis*. Elixir of Nature, or the Tinct. Aloes Comp.

3. *Elixir sacrum*. Sacred Elixir, or the Tinctura Rhei et Aloes.

4. *Elixir salutis*. Elixir of Health, or the Tinctura Sennæ.

5. *Elixir stomachicum*. Stomachic Elixir, or the Tinct. Gentianæ Comp.

6. *Elixir vitrioli*. The Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum.

7. *Elixir of longevity*, of Dr. Jernitz, of Sweden. An aromatic tincture, with aloes.

8. *Elixir anti-arthritis*, of Cadet de Gassicourt. A mixture of the three tinctures of aloes, guaiacum, and myrrh.

9. *Elixir of Daffy*. The Tinct. Sennæ Comp., with treacle instead of sugar-

candy, and the addition of aniseeds and elecampane roots.

ELLAGIC ACID (from the word *galle*, read backward). An acid which is obtained from galls, in the process for making gallic acid.

ELUTRIATION (*elutrio*, to cleanse). The process of washing, by which the lighter earthy parts are separated from the heavier and metallic.

ELYTRON (ἐλυτρον). A sheath; the hard case which covers the wings of coleopterous insects. The vagina.

1. *Elytro-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). The name given by Vogel to vaginal hernia.

2. *Elytr-oïdes* (εἶδος, likeness). Sheath-like; a term applied to the tunica vaginalis; also to the pessary of M. J. Cloquet.

3. *Elytro-rrhaphia* (ράφή, a suture). Suture of the vagina; an operation for the prevention of prolapsus uteri.

EMACIATION (*emacio*, to make lean). *Marasmus*. General extenuation of the body, with debility.

EMANSIO MENSIIUM. Retention of the menses, called by many writers *menostatio*; and by Frank, *amenorrhœa tiruncularum*.

EMASCULATION (*emasculo*, to render impotent). Privation of virility; castration; removal of the testes.

EMBALMING. The filling a dead body with spices, gums, and other antiseptics, to prevent putridity.

EMBOITEMENT (the situation of one box within another, from *boite*, a box). A term used by Bonnet to describe that species of generation, by which hundreds and thousands of individuals lie one within the other, each possessing a complete series of organized parts. See *Evolution*.

EMBROICATION (ἐμβρέχω, to moisten). An external fluid application, for rubbing any part of the body.

EMBRYO (ἐν, in, βρύω, to bud forth). The *ovum* in utero, before the fourth month, after which it is called *fœtus*. Also, the rudiment of the future plant, contained within the seed.

1. *Embryo-logy* (λόγος, an account). A description of the embryo.

2. *Embryo-tomy* (τέμνω, to cut). The dismembering of the *fœtus* in utero, in order to admit of delivery.

3. *Embryo-ulcia* (ἔλκω, to draw). The same as embryotomy. It is performed by means of a blunt hook or forceps, termed *embryulcus*.

4. *Embryo-tega* (τέγο, to cover). A

small callosity observed in some seeds, at a short distance from the hilum; it gives way, like a lid, at the time of germination, for the emission of the radicle.

EMERY. A variety of corundum found in Spain, the Greek islands, &c. The powder is obtained by trituration, attached to brown paper called *emery paper*, and used for polishing, for preparing razor-strops, &c.

EMETIC (ἐμέω, to vomit). A substance which causes vomiting. Emetics are termed *topical*, when they act only when taken into the stomach, as mustard; *specific*, when they act by being introduced into the circulation, as emetic tartar.

1. *Emetic tartar*, or tartarized antimony; tartrate of antimony and potash, or the antimonium tartarizatum.

2. *Emetin*. The emetic principle of ipecacuanha; it has been discovered to consist of a peculiar alkaline basis which may be termed *emeta*, acid, and colouring matter. Dr. Paris says that *emeta* is to *emetin* what white crystallized sugar is to moist sugar.

EMMENAGOGUES (ἐμμήνια, the menses, ἄγω, to induce). Medicines which promote the catamenial discharge, or the menses.

EMMENIA (ἐν, in, μῆν, a month). The catamenial discharge, or menses.

EMOLLIENTS (*emollio*, to soften). Agents which diminish the tone of the living tissues, and cause relaxation or weakness. When employed for the purpose of sheathing surfaces from the action of injurious substances, they are called *demulcents*.

EMPATHEMA (ἐν, and πάθημα, affection). Ungovernable passion; including excitement, depression, and hair-brained passion, or the *manie sans délire* of Pinel.

EMPHLYSIS (ἐν, and φλύσις, a vesicular tumor, or eruption). Ichorous exanthem; including miliary fever, thrush, cow-pox, water-pox, pemphigus, and erysipelas.

EMPHYMA (ἐν, and φύω, to spring forth). Tumor; including the sarcomatous, the encysted, and the bony species.

EMPHYSEMA (ἐμφυσάω, to inflate). Literally, that which is blown in; wind-dropsy. A swelling produced by air, diffused in the cellular tissue. It is distinguished into the *traumatic*, when the air has been introduced by a solution of continuity; and the *idiopathic*, or spon-

taneous, when the gas is developed within the cells.

EMPIRIC (ἐν, in, πείρα, experiment). Formerly, one who practised medicine upon experience, without regard to the rules of science; it now signifies a *quack*, or vender of nostrums.

EMPLASTRUM (ἐμπλάσσω, to spread upon). A plaster; a solid and tenacious compound, adhesive at the ordinary heat of the human body. Plaisters have been termed *solid ointments*, as they may be said to differ only in *consistence* from liniments, ointments, and cerates.

EMPRESMA (ἐν, and πρήθω, to burn). Internal inflammation; a term employed, in its simple sense, by Hippocrates, &c., and revived by Dr. Good as a generic term for all those visceral inflammations generally distinguished by the suffix *-itis*.

EMPROSTHOTONOS (ἐμπροσθεν, before, τείνω, to draw). Clonic spasm fixing the body forward. Compare *Tetanus*.

EMPYEMA (ἐν, within, πύον, pus). An internal abscess, particularly of the lungs; matter in the chest. This term was originally applied by the ancients to every collection of purulent matter; it was subsequently confined to effusions into the pleura, and abscesses of the lungs; it is now applied by surgeons to effusions into the pleura only: hence the terms, empyema of pus, of blood, of water and air, are often used as synonyms of pleurisy, hæmothorax, hydrothorax, and pneumothorax. Chronic pleurisy constitutes the 'purulent empyema' of surgeons.

EMPYESIS (ἐμπνέω, to suppurate). Pustulous exanthem; a term used by Hippocrates, and including, in Dr. Good's system, variola or small-pox.

EMPYREUMA (ἐμπυρεύω, to set on fire; from πῦρ, fire). Peculiar vapours produced by destructive distillation. Hence the term *empyreumatic* is applied to the acid, and to the oil, which result from the destructive distillation of *vegetable* substances; and, hence, hartshorn is called the empyreumatic alkali.

EMULGENTS (*emulgeo*, to milk out). A designation of the arteries and veins of the kidneys, which were supposed to strain, or *milk out*, the serum. A term also applied to remedies which excite the flow of bile.

EMULSIN. Vegetable albumen of almonds; a constituent of almond emulsion. A peculiar acid is procured from it, termed *emulsic acid*.

EMULSIO (*emulgeo*, to milk). An emulsion; a mixture of oil and water, made by means of mucilage, sugar, or yolk of egg. This term is used by the Edinburgh College for the *Mistura* of the London pharmacopœia.

EMUNCTORY (*emungo*, to wipe out). An excretory duct; a canal through which the contents of an organ, as the gall-bladder, are discharged.

ENAMEL. The hard exterior surface of the teeth. Also a white glass formed of peroxide of tin, &c.

ENANTHESIS (ἐν and ἀνθέω, to blossom). Rash exanthem; including scarlet-fever, measles, and nettle-rash.—*Good*.

ENARTHROSIS (ἐν and ἄρθρον, a joint). The ball-and-socket joint, as that of the head of the femur with the hip—the head of the humerus with the glenoid cavity of the scapula.

ENCANTHUS (ἐν, in, κάνθος, the corner of the eye). A disease of the caruncula lachrymalis.

ENCEPHALON (ἐν, in, κεφαλή, the head). The brain; the contents of the skull, consisting of the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and membranes.

1. *Encephalata*. A term applied by Dr. Grant to the Fifth sub-kingdom of Animals, or *Vertebrata*, comprising animals in which the brain is enclosed in a bony cavity. The classes are the pisces, amphibia, reptilia, aves, and mammalia.

2. *Encephal-itis*. Inflammation of the brain; as distinguished from *meningitis*, *arachnitis*, or inflammation of the membranes.

3. *Encephalo-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Hernia of the brain, through the walls of the cranium, by a congenital opening, a fracture, &c.

4. *Encephal-oid* (εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to a morbid product, or *encephalosis*, the cut surface of which resembles brain.

ENCHELIDE MONAD. An animalcule which performs the usual function of the green parts of plants, decomposing carbonic acid and evolving oxygen, under the influence of the light of the sun.

EN-CYSTED (ἐν, in, κύστις, a cyst). A term applied to tumors which consist of matter contained in a sac or cyst.

ENDEMIC (ἐν, among, δῆμος, a people). An epithet for diseases peculiar to the inhabitants of particular countries—*native diseases*.

EN-DERMIC. A term indicative of the method of applying medicines to the denuded dermis. It is also called the emplastro-endermic method.

ENDO (ἔνδον, within). A Greek preposition, signifying *within*.

1. *Endo-cardium* (καρδία, the heart). A colourless transparent membrane, which lines the interior of the heart. Inflammation of this membrane is termed *endocarditis*.

2. *Endo-carp* (καρπός, fruit). The innermost portion of the pericarp. In some fruits it presents a bony consistence, as in the peach, and has been termed *putamen*.—See *Pericarp*.

3. *Endo-gen* (γεννάω, to produce). A plant whose stem grows by internal increase, as a palm. See *Exogen*.

4. *Endo-phloeum* (φλοιός, bark). Another name for *liber*—the innermost layer of the bark of *exogens*.

5. *Endo-pleura* (πλευρά, the side). The internal integument of the seed, also termed *tunica interna*, tegmen, hilofère, &c.

6. *Endo-rrhizous* (ρίζα, a root). A term expressive of the mode of germination of Endogens, in which the radicle is emitted from the substance of the radicular extremity, and is *sheathed* at its base by the substance from which it protrudes. This sheath is termed the *coleoptile*.

7. *Endo-spermium* (σπέρμα, seed). The name given by Richard to the *albumen* of other botanists. Jussieu termed it *perisperm*.

8. *Endo-stome* (στόμα, a mouth). The orifice of the inner integument of the ovule, in plants.

9. *Endo-thecium* (θήκη, a case). The name given by Purkinje to the lining of the anther, consisting of fibro-cellular tissue.

ENDOSMO'SIS (ἔνδον, within, ὠσμός, impulsion). The property by which rarer fluids pass through membranous substances into a cavity or space containing a denser fluid. M. Dutrochet, who has introduced this term, with a knowledge of the motory principle to which it refers, has used others explicative of his views of some operations in the animal economy: such is *hyperendosome*, or the state of things in inflammation; with this are associated *adfluxion*, or accumulation of the fluids, and *impulsion*, or increased flow of the fluids onwards. Thus, inflammation is said to be "*but d'adfluxion, et origine d'impulsion.*"

Endosmo-meter (*endosmosis*, impulsion μέτρον, a measure). An instrument contrived by Dutrochet for measuring the force of the endosmotic function.

ENECIA (ἡνεκής, continuous). A term denoting *continued* action, and applied by Dr. Good to continued fever, including the several species of inflammatory, typhous, and synochal fever. These were formerly called *continentes*, from their being supposed to be unattended by any change or relaxation whatever.

EN'EMA (ἐνίημι, to inject). A clyster, lavement, or injection. A formula used for conveying both nourishment and medicine to the system, under particular morbid circumstances.

EN-EPIDERMIC. A term indicative of the method of applying medicines to the epidermis, unassisted by friction, as when blisters, fomentations, &c., are employed. See *Endermic*.

ENNEANDRIA (ἔννεα, nine, ἀνήρ, man). The ninth class of plants in Linnæus's system, comprehending those which have nine stamens.

ENNUI. Weariness; listless fatigue of the mind.

ENS. The participle present of the verb *sum*, employed as a substantive in philosophical language, for any being or existence. This term denotes, in chemistry, a substance supposed to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients from which it is drawn, in a small compass:—

1. *Ens Martis*. Ferrum Ammoniatum. Ammoniated Iron, or Martial Flowers of the muriate of ammonia and iron.

2. *Ens Veneris*. The ancient designation of the muriate of ammonia and copper.

3. *Ens primum*. A name given by the alchemists to a tincture which they supposed to have the power of transmuting the metals.

ENSIFORM (*ensis*, a sword, *forma*, likeness). A Latin term applied to the *sword-like* cartilage of the sternum. The corresponding term in Greek is *xiphoid*.

ENTASIS (ἐντείνω, to stretch). A term denoting intention, or stretching, and applied by Good to constrictive spasm, including cramp, wry-neck, locked-jaw, &c.

ENTERA (έντερα, the bowels, from έντός, within). The intestines.

1. *Enteric*. Belonging to the intestines.

2. *Enter-itis*. Inflammation of the intestines—the termination in *itis* being the nosological sign of inflammation.

3. *Entero-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). A hernia, the contents of which are intestine.

4. *Entero-epiplo-cele* (ἐπιπλοον, omentum, κήλη, a tumor). A hernia, the contents of which are both intestine and omentum.

5. *Entero-lithus* (λίθος, a stone). An intestinal concretion, as a bezoar, a calculus, &c.

6. *Entero-rrhaphia* (ράφή, a suture). A suture of the divided edges of an intestine.

7. *Entero-tome* (τέμνω, to cut). An instrument for the operation of artificial anus.

ENTOMOLINE (ἔντομον, an insect). A peculiar chemical principle, found in large quantities in the wings and elytra of coleopterous insects, and termed *chitine* by M. Odier.

ENTOMOLOGY (ἔντομα, insects, λόγος, an account). That part of Zoology which treats of insects.

ENTOZOA (ἐντός, within, ζωή, life). Intestinal worms. See *Vermes*.

ENTROPIUM (ἐν, in, τρέπω, to turn). *Inversio palpebræ*. Inversion of the eyelid. Compare *Ectropium*.

ENURESIS (ἐν, in, οὔρον, urine). Incontinence of urine; involuntary discharge of urine.

EPACTAL. The name given by Fischer to the inter-parietal bone of Geoffrey St. Hilaire. It is only developed after birth, and is only occasionally met with.

EPI (ἐπί). A Greek preposition denoting upon, for, &c. Hence the compounds:—

1. *Ep anetus* (ἀνίημι, to remit). A term denoting remittent, and applied by Good to remittent fever, including the mild form, the malignant form, and hectic fever.

2. *Eph-elis* (ἥλιος, the sun). Tan-spots; sun-burn; dark freckles, confluent or corymbose, disappearing in the winter.

3. *Eph-emera* (ἡμέρα, a day). A fever which runs its course of the cold, hot, and sweating stages in twelve hours.

4. *Eph-ialtes* (ἄλλομαι, to leap). Incubus, or night-mare; the imaginary being which seems to leap upon the chest of the sleeper.

5. *Eph-idro'sis* (ιδρώω, to perspire). Profuse and morbid perspiration.

6. *Eph-ippium* (a saddle; from ἐπί, upon, ἵππος, a horse). Sella turcica. Part of the os sphenoides, so called from its saddle-like shape.

7. *Epi-carp* (καρπός, fruit). The exterior portion of the pericarp, commonly termed the skin of fruits. See *Pericarp*.

8. *Epi-cra'nium* (κρανίον, the cranium). The integuments, and epineurotic expansion which lie over the cranium.

9. *Epi-cranium*. A name sometimes given to the *occipito-frontalis* muscle, from its covering the cranium.

10. *Epi-chrosis* (χρῶμα, colour). A coloured or spotted surface of any kind, applied to maculæ, or blemishes of the skin, as freckles, sun-burn, &c.

11. *Epi-demic* (δῆμος, the people). An epithet for a popular, prevailing, but not native disease, arising from a general cause, as excessive heat. See *Endemic*.

12. *Epi-dermis* (δέρμα, the skin). The cuticle, or scarf-skin; the thin horny layer which protects the surface of the integument. The external layer of the bark of plants.

13. *Epi-didymis* (δίδυμοι, two; the testes). The small oblong body which lies above the testis, formed by the convolutions of the vasa efferentia, external to the testis.

14. *Epi-gastrium* (γαστήρ, the stomach). The superior part of the abdomen; the part situated above the belly.

15. *Epi-genesis* (γένεσις, generation). A term applied to a theory of non-sexual generation, in which each new germ is an entirely new production of the parent organism. Compare *Evolution*.

16. *Epi-glottis* (γλωττίς, glottis). A cartilage of the larynx, situated above the glottis.

17. *Epi-gynous* (γυνή, a woman). That condition of the stamens of a plant, in which they adhere both to the calyx and the ovarium, as in umbelliferous plants.

18. *Epi-lepsy* (λαμβάνω, to seize). An attack, particularly of the falling sickness. This affection has been called morbus divinus, morbus herculeus, morbus sacer, morbus comitalis, morbus caducus, mal caduc, &c.

19. *Epi-nyctis* (νύξ, νυκτός, night). A pustule, so called because the eruption first appeared, or only appeared, by night; or because it was most troublesome at night. The term is applied by Sauvages to ecthyma.

20. *Epi-phloeum* (φλοιός, bark). A layer of bark, situated immediately beneath the epidermis, termed by Mohl, phlæum or peridermis.

21. *Epi-phora* (ἐπιφέρω, to carry with

force). The watery eye; flux of tears. It is distinguished from *stillidium lacrymarum*, which consists in an obstacle to the absorption and conveyance of the tears from the lacus lacrymarum into the sac; whereas Epiphora consists in a superabundant secretion of tears.

22. *Epi-physis* (φύω, to grow). A process of a bone attached by cartilage to a bone, and not a part of the same bone. It differs from *Apophysis*, which is a process of a bone, and a part of the same bone.

23. *Epi-ploon* (πλέω, to sail). The omentum; a membranous expansion which floats upon the intestines.

24. *Epi-plo-cele* (ἐπίπλοον, omentum, κήλη, tumor). Hernia of the Epiploon, or omentum.

25. *Epi-pl-oscheo-cele* (ἐπίπλοον, the omentum, ὄσχεον, the scrotum, κήλη, a tumor). A hernia in which the omentum descends into the scrotum.

26. *Epirrheo-logy* (ἐπέρροη, a flowing on, λόγος, an account). That branch of science which treats of the effects of external agents upon living plants.

27. *Epi-schesis* (ἴσχω, to restrain). Obstruction; suppression of excretions.

28. *Epi-spadias* (σπάω, to draw). That malformation, when the urethra opens on the dorsum of the penis, not far from the pubes. See *Hypospadias*.

29. *Epi-spastics* (σπάω, to draw). Vesicatories; blisters; external applications to the skin, which produce a serous or puriform discharge, by exciting inflammation. When these agents act so mildly as merely to excite inflammation, without occasioning the effusion of serum, they are denominated *rubefaciens*.

30. *Epi-sperm* (σπέρμα, seed). This, and *perisperm*, are terms applied by Richard to the testa of seeds—the *spermoderm* of Decandolle.

31. *Epi-staxis* (στάξις, a dropping, from στάζω, to distil or drop down). Nasal hæmorrhage; bleeding from the nose.

32. *Epi-thelium* (τίθημι, to place). The cuticle on the prolabium, or red part of the lips, and on the mucous membranes in general. It is distinguished into the *scaly epithelium*, which forms the inner surface of the blood and lymph vessels, the inner surface of many mucous and serous sacs, &c.; the *columnar epithelium*, which forms the surface of the intestinal canal, as well as the surface of the passages from most glands;

and the *ciliated epithelium*, which forms the surface of the mucous membrane of the organs of respiration, &c.

33. *Epi-them* (τίθημι, to place). A general term for any external topical application to the body, except ointments and plaisters.

34. *Ep-ulis* (ούλα, the gums). A small tubercle on the gums, said sometimes to become cancerous.

35. *Ep-ulotics* (ούλή, cicatrix). Medicines which promote the cicatrization of wounds. They are also called *cicatrisantia*.

EPIAN. *Pian*. A term denoting a raspberry, and applied on the American coast to *frambesia*. On the African coast this affection is termed *yaws*.

EPSOM SALT. *Sal catharticus amarus*. Sulphate of magnesia, formerly procured by boiling down the mineral water of Epsom; but now prepared from sea water.

EQUILIBRIUM (*æquè*, equally, *libro*, to balance). A term expressive of the equality of temperature, which all bodies on the earth are constantly tending to attain (see *Caloric*)—and of the equal distribution of the electric fluid in its natural undisturbed state.

EQUIVALENTS (*æquè*, equally, *valeo*, to avail). A term applied by Dr. Wollaston to the *combining proportions* of elementary and compound substances, as the quantities of acid and base, in salts, required to neutralize each other. The following are instances of this law:—

Arsenic acid... 57·68	Lime..... 28
Muriatic acid 37	Magnesia... 20
Nitric acid ... 54	Potash 48
Sulphuric acid 40	Soda 32

Thus 57·68 of arsenic acid, 37 of muriatic, 54 of nitric, and 40 of sulphuric, combine with 28 of lime, forming, respectively, a neutral arseniate, muriate, nitrate, and sulphate of lime; &c. &c.

ERBIUM. A newly discovered metal, occurring along with yttria. See *Terbium*.

ERECTILE TISSUE (*erigo*, to erect). The tissue peculiar to the penis, nipple, &c. That of the vagina has been termed, by De Graaf, *retiformis*, and latterly, *corpus cavernosum vaginae*. The term is also applied to a similar tissue, constituting nævus, &c.

ERECTOR (*erigo*, to raise). A muscle of the clitoris and of the penis, so named from its office.

EREMACOUSIS (ἤρεμος, slow, καῦσις, burning). A term applied by Liebig to the slow combustion or oxidation of or-

ganic matters in air, as the conversion of wood into humus, the formation of acetic acid from alcohol, nitrification, &c.

ERETHISMUS (ἐρεθίζω, to excite). Constitutional irritation, or excitement.

Erethismus Mercurialis. Mercurial erethism; a peculiar state of erethism produced by mercury.

ERGOTA. *Secale Cornutum*. Spurred rye; a long black substance, like a horn or spur, formed on rye, and many other of the *gramina*, and supposed to be produced by a parasitic fungus.

1. *Ergotælia* (*ergota*, and *aiρία*, origin). The generic name given by Mr. Quekett to the ergot fungus, to which was added the specific appellation of *abortifaciens*, in allusion to its destroying the germinating power of the grain of grasses.

2. *Ergotine*. A peculiar principle discovered in ergot, by M. Bonjeau, who formerly termed it *hæmstatic extract*, from its being a real specific for hæmorrhages in general.

3. *Ergotism*. An epidemic occurring in moist districts, as in that of Sologne, from the use of *ergota*, in rye-bread. Its forms are, the *convulsive*,—a nervous disease, characterized by violent spasmodic convulsions; and the *gangrenous*,—a depraved state of the constitution, terminating in dry gangrene, and known in Germany by the name of the *creeping sickness*.

ERICACEÆ. The Heath tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Shrubs, with leaves evergreen, rigid, entire, whorled, or opposite; flowers monopetalous, regular; *stamens* definite; *ovarium* superior, many-seeded; seeds apterous.

ERO'DENTS (*erodo*, to gnaw off). Substances which eat away, as it were, extraneous growths.

EROSION (*erodo*, to gnaw off). Destruction by ulceration; the name applied by Galen to the phenomena of ulcerative absorption.

ERRATIC (*erro*, to wander). Wandering; irregular; as applied to pains, gout, erysipelas, gestation, &c.

ERRHINES (ἐν, in, ῥίς, the nose). Medicines which produce an increased discharge of nasal mucus. See *Sternutatories*.

ERROR LOCI (*error of place*). A term formerly applied to certain derangements in the capillary circulation. Boerhaave conceived that the vessels were of different sizes for the circulation of blood, lymph, and serum; and that, when the

larger-sized globules passed into the smaller vessels by an *error loci*, an obstruction took place which gave rise to the phenomena of inflammation.

ERUCTATION (*eructo*, to belch forth). Flatulency, with frequent rejection upwards, as from a volcano.

ERUPTION (*erumpo*, to break out). A breaking out; a term applied to acute cutaneous diseases.

ERYNGO. The candied root of the *Eryngium campestre*, reckoned by Boerhaave as the first of aperient diuretic roots.

ERYSIPELAS (ἐρύω, to draw, πέλας, adjoining; so named from its propensity to spread; or, simply, from ἐρυθρός, red). An eruptive fever, called by the Romans *Ignis sacer*; popularly, the *Rose*, from the colour of the skin; and *St. Anthony's fire*, from its burning heat, or because St. Anthony was supposed to cure it miraculously.

ERYTHE'MA (ἐρυθρός, red). Morbid redness of the skin; inflammatory blush. A red fulness of the integuments, terminating in scales, and occasionally in gangrene.

ERYTHRÆA CENTAURIUM. Common Centaury; a plant of the order *Gentianaceæ*, possessing similar effects to those of *Gentian*. Its bitter principle is called *centaurin*.

ERYTHRIC ACID (ἐρυθρός, red). The name given by Brugnatelli to *purpuric acid*.

ERYTHRIN (ἐρυθρός, red). One of a series of substances, including erythrillin, erythrin bitter or amarythrin, telerythrin, &c., obtained by Dr. Kane from the *Rocella tinctoria*.

ERYTHROGEN (ἐρυθρός, red, γεννάω, to produce). A green-coloured substance found in the gall-bladder, in a case of jaundice. It unites with nitrogen, and produces a red compound.

ERYTHROID (ἐρυθρός, red, εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to the cremasteric covering of the spermatic cord and testis.

ERYTHROPHYLL (ἐρυθρός, red, φύλλον, a leaf). A term applied by Berzelius to the red colouring matter of fruits and leaves in autumn.

ERYTHROSIS (ἐρυθρός, red). *Plethora arteriosa*. A form of plethora, in which the blood is rich in fibrin and in bright red pigment; a state corresponding in some measure with what has been termed the *arterial constitution*.

ESCHAR (ἔσχαρῶσ, to form a scab or crust). A dry slough; a gangrenous portion, which has separated from the healthy substance of the body.

Escharotics. Substances which form an eschar, or slough, when applied to the skin.

ESCULENT. An appellation given to those plants, or any part of them, which may be eaten for food.

ESCULINE. An alkaloïd obtained from the *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, or horse-chestnut, from the ash, &c

ESENBECKINA. An organic alkali, procured from Brazilian Cinchona, or the bark of the *Exostema Souzanum*, a native plant of Brazil, and named from the erroneous idea that the bark belonged to *Esenbeckia febrifuga*.

ESO-ENTERITIS (ἔσω, within, and enteritis). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

ESO-GASTRITIS (ἔσω, within, and gastritis). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

ESPRIT. The French term for spirit, or essence. Any subtile and volatile product of distillation.

ESSENCE DE PETIT GRAIN. A term originally applied to the volatile oil of the orange berry, but now denoting the volatile oil obtained from the leaves of both the bitter and sweet orange.

ESSENTIA ABIETIS. Essence of Spruce; prepared by boiling in water the young tops of some Coniferous plant, as the *Abies nigra*, or Black Spruce, and concentrating the decoction by evaporation.

ESSENTIA BINA. A substance used to colour brandy, porter, &c., and prepared by boiling coarse sugar till it is black and bitter; it is then made into a syrup with lime-water.

ESSENTIAL OILS. Oils obtained by distillation from odoriferous vegetable substances. Several of the volatile or essential oils are called *essences*.

ESSERA. The Nettle-rash, or the *Urticaria* of Willan. *Good*.

ESTIVATION (*æstivus*, belonging to summer). *Præfloration*. A term applied to the condition of a flower when its parts are unexpanded. See *Vernation*.

ETÆRIO (ἐταρπεία, an association). A term applied by Mirbel to an aggregate fruit, the parts of which are achenia, as in ranunculus, rubus, &c.

ETHAL. A peculiar oily substance, obtained from spermaceti; also termed hydrate of oxide of cetyl. The term is

formed of the first syllables of *ether* and *alcohol*.

ETHER (αἰθήρ, ether). A liquid produced by a remarkable decomposition of alcohol, by sulphuric, phosphoric, and arsenic acids. It is sometimes distinguished as *sulphuric ether*, from the mode of preparing it.

ETHEREAL OIL. The *Oleum Vini*, found in the residuum of sulphuric ether, and forming the basis of Hoffman's celebrated anodyne liquor.

ETHERINE. A term synonymous with olefiant gas, elayl, or hydruret of acetyl.

ETHEROLE. A carbo-hydrogen, commonly known as *light oil of wine*.

ETHMOID (ἠθμοῖς, a sieve, εἶδος, likeness). Cribriform, or *sieve-like*; a bone of the nose, perforated for the transmission of the olfactory nerves.

Ethmoidal crest, or *spine*. *Crista galli*. A sharp process of the ethmoid bone.

ETHYL (αιθήρ, ether, ἔλη, matter). A hypothetical radical, existing in ether and its compounds; ether being the oxide of ethyl, and alcohol the hydrated oxide of ethyl.

ETIOLATION. The process of blanching plants, as celery, kalé, &c., by sheltering them from the action of light. The natural colour of the plants is thus prevented from being formed.

EUCHLORINE (εὐ, brilliant, χλωρός, green). The name given by Davy to the protoxide of chlorine, from its being considerably more brilliant than simple chlorine.

EUCHRONIC ACID (εὐχροος, of a fine colour). An acid procured by the decomposition of the neutral mellitate of ammonia by heat. It forms a blue compound with zinc, called *euchrone*.

EUDIOMETER (εὐδία, calm weather, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the proportion of oxygen in a given gas.

EUGENIA PIMENTA. The Common Allspice, a Myrtaceous plant, the fruit of which constitutes *Pimento*, or *Jamaica pepper*, commonly called *allspice*, from its flavour approaching that of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmegs.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM. A plant employed in America as a substitute for Peruvian bark, and known by the names of thorough-wort, thorough-wax, cross-wort, and bone-set.

Eupatorine. An alkaloïd discovered in the *Eupatorium Cannabinum*.

EUPHORBIACEÆ. The Euphor-

bium tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* apetalous, unisexual; *ovarium* three-celled, the cells separating with elasticity from their common axis.

EUPHORBIIUM. A saline waxy resin, produced by an undetermined species of *Euphorbia*.

EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS. Common Eye-bright; a plant of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, and a popular remedy for diseases of the eye.

EUPION (εὔ, well, πῖον, fat). A colourless liquid, obtained by distillation from the tar of animal matters, and so named from its great limpidity.

EUPLASTIC (εὔ, well, πλάσις, formation). A term applied by Lobstein to the elaborated organizable matter, by which the tissues of the body are renewed. The same writer speaks of another animal matter, the tendency of which is to softening and disorganization; this he terms *caco-plastic*.

EUPYRION (εὔ, easily, πῦρ, fire). Any contrivance for obtaining an instantaneous light, as the phosphorus bottle, the promethean, &c.

EUSTACHIAN TUBE. The *Iter a palato ad aurem*; a canal which extends from the tympanum to the pharynx, called after *Eustachius*, its discoverer.

1. *Musculus tubæ Eustachianæ nonus.* A designation of the circumflexus palati muscle, from its arising in part from the Eustachian tube.

2. *Eustachian Valve.* A fold of the lining membrane of the auricle, which in the fœtus is supposed to conduct the blood in its two different courses.

EVACUANTS (*evacuo*, to empty). Agents which cause a discharge by some emunctory. Some of the milder evacuants are called *alteratives*, or purifiers of the blood.

EVACUATION (*evacuo*, to empty). The discharge of the *fæces*, &c.

EVAPORATION. The production of vapour at common or moderate temperatures. Compare *Ebullition*.

Spontaneous Evaporation. The production of vapour by some natural agency, without the direct application of heat, as on the surface of the earth or ocean.

EVOLUTION (*evolvo*, to roll out). A term applied to a theory of non-sexual generation, according to which the first created embryos of each species must contain within themselves, as it were in miniature, all the individuals of that

species which shall ever exist; and must contain them so arranged, that each generation should include not only the next, but, encased within it, all succeeding generations. Hence this theory has also received the name of the *emboitement* theory. Compare *Epigenesis*.

EVOLUTION, SPONTANEOUS. A term applied by Dr. Denman to natural delivery, in cases in which the shoulder is so far advanced into the pelvis, as to preclude the possibility of relief by operation.

EXACERBATION (*exacerbo*, to exasperate). An increase of febrile symptoms.

EXÆRESIS (ἐξαιρέω, to remove). One of the old divisions of surgery, implying the removal of parts.

EXANIA (*ex*, and *anus*). *Archoptosis*. A prolapsus, or falling down of the anus.

EXANTHEMA A (ἐξανθήω, to blossom). Efflorescence; eruptive diseases; a term formerly equivalent to *eruption* generally, but now limited to *rashes*, or superficial red patches, irregularly diffused, and terminating in cuticular exfoliations.

EXANTHESIS (ἐξ, out, ἀνθήω, to blossom). A superficial or cutaneous efflorescence, as rose-rash; it is opposed to *en-anthesis*, or efflorescence springing from within.

EXCITANTS (*excito*, to stimulate). Stimulants; these are termed *general*, when they excite the system, as spirit; and *particular*, when they excite an organ, as in the action of diuretics on the kidneys.

EXCITEMENT. The effect produced by excitants, especially the *general*.

EXCORIATION (*excorio*, to take off the skin). Abrasion of the skin.

EXCREMENT (*excerno*, to separate from). The alvine *fæces*, or excretion.

EXCRESCENCE (*exresco*, to grow from). A term applied to a preternatural growth, as a wart, a wen, &c.

EXCRETION (*excerno*, to separate from). A general term for the perspiration, urine, *fæces*, &c., which are separated and voided from the blood or the food.

EXCRETORY DUCT (*excerno*, to separate from). The duct which proceeds from a gland, as the parotid, hepatic, &c., and transmits outwards, or into particular reservoirs, the fluid secreted by it.

EXERCITATIO. *Gymnastics*. Exercise; the action of the organs of locomotion.

EXFETATION (*ex*, outward, and *fœtus*). Extra-uterine fœtation, or imperfect fœtation in some organ exterior to the uterus. See *Eccyesis*.

EXFOLIATION (*exfolio*, to cast the leaf). The separation of a dead piece of bone from the living.

EXHALATION (*exhalo*, to exhale). *Effluvia*. The vapours which arise from animal and vegetable bodies, marshes, the earth, &c.

EXO- (ἐξω, outward). A Greek preposition, signifying *outward*.

1. *Exo-gen* (γεννάω, to produce). A plant whose stem grows by external increase, and which exhibits, in a transverse section, a series of concentric circles or zones. Compare *Endogen*.

2. *Exo-rhizous* (ρίζα, a root). A term expressive of the mode of germination in *Exogens*, in which the radicle appears at once on the surface of the radicular extremity, and consequently has no sheath at its base. See *Endorrhizous*.

3. *Exo-stome* (στόμα, the mouth). The orifice of the outer integument of the ovule in plants.

4. *Exo-thecium* (θήκη, a case). The name given by Purkinje to the coat of the anther.

EXOMPHALOS (ἐξ, out, ὀμφαλός, umbilicus). *Hernia* at, or near, the umbilicus.

EXOPHTHALMIA (ἐξ, out, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). *Ophthalmoptosis*. *Ptosis bulbi oculi*. A swelling of the bulb of the eye.

EXORMIA (ἐξ, out, ὄρμη, impetus). A term used by the Greeks as synonymous with *ecthyma*, or *papulous skin*, comprising *gum-rash*, &c.

EXOSMO'SIS (ἐξ, out, ὤσμος, impulsion). The property by which rarer fluids pass through membranous substances, out of a cavity into a denser fluid—'dehors impulsion.' See *Endosmosis*.

EXOSTO'SIS (ἐξ, out, ὀστρεόν, a bone). An excrescence or morbid enlargement of a bone.

EXPANSIBILITY. *Expansile power*. These terms are employed by physiologists to denote a vital property more or less observable in several organs, as the penis, the nipple, the heart, the uterus, the retina, perhaps even the cellular substance of the brain.

EXPANSION (*expando*, to spread out). An enlargement of volume; the usual effect of *caloric*.

EXPECTORANTS (*ex pectore*, from

the chest). Medicines for promoting the discharge of mucus or other matters from the trachea and its branches.

Expectoration. The act of discharging any matter from the chest; also, the matters so discharged.

EXPIRATION (*expiro*, to breathe). That part of respiration in which the air is expelled. Compare *Inspiration*.

EXPLORATION (*exploro*, to examine). Examination of the abdomen, chest, &c., with a view to ascertain the *physical signs of disease*, in contradistinction to those signs which are termed *symptoms*.

EXPRESSED OILS. Oils obtained from bodies by pressure.

EXSANGUINITY (*ex*, out, *sanguis*, blood). *Anhæmia*. A state of bloodlessness.

EXSICCATION (*exsicco*, to dry up). A variety of evaporation, producing the expulsion of moisture from solid bodies by heat; it is generally employed for depriving salts of their water of crystallization.

EXTENSION (*extendo*, to stretch out). This term denotes, in *physics*, the property of occupying a certain portion of space. In *surgery*, it signifies the act of pulling the broken part of a limb in a direction from the trunk, in order to bring the ends of the bone into their natural situation.

Counter-extension. The act of making extension in the opposite direction, in order to hinder the limb from being drawn along by the extending power.

EXTENSOR (*extendo*, to stretch out). A muscle which extends any part. It is opposed to *flexor*, or that which bends a part.

EXTIRPATION (*extirpo*, to eradicate, from *stirps*, a root). The entire removal of any part by the knife, or ligature.

EXTRA-UTERINE. A term applied to those cases of pregnancy in which the fœtus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus.

EXTRACTION (*extraho*, to draw out). The operation of removing the teeth, a musket-ball, &c. The process of preparing a pharmaceutical extract.

EXTRACTUM (*extraho*, to draw out). An extract; a preparation obtained by the evaporation of a vegetable solution, or a native vegetable juice. Its basis is termed *extractive*, or *extractive principle*.

EXTRAVASATION (*extra*, out of,

vas, a vessel). The passage of fluids out of their proper vessels, and their infiltration into the surrounding tissues.

EXUDATION. *Transpiration.* The flow of liquid from the surface of the skin or membrane, an ulcer, &c.

EXUVIÆ (*exuo*, to put off). The slough, or cast-off covering of certain animals, as those of the snake-kind.

EYE. *Oculus.* The organ of vision. The following is a systematic arrangement of the *diseases* to which this organ is liable:—

I. *Diseases of the Eye, generally.*

1. *Ophthalmia* (ὄφθαλμός, the eye). Generally, any inflammation of the eye.

2. *Ophthalmitis.* Inflammation of the globe of the eye

3. *Exophthalmia* (ἐξ, out, ὄφθαλμός, the eye). Proptosis, or protrusion of the globe of the eye. **BEER** proposes to call the affection *exophthalmus*, when the protruded eye is in its natural state; *exophthalmia*, when it is inflamed; and *ophthalmoptosis*, when the displacement is caused by division of the nerves and muscles of the orbit, or by paralysis of the latter.

4. *Lippitudo* (*lippus*, blear-eyed). *Catarrhal ophthalmia.*

5. *Epiophora* (ἐπιφέρω, to carry with force). Watery eye.

6. *Cirsophthalmia*, (*cirsos*, varix, ὄφθαλμός, the eye). *Varicositas oculi*, or varicose ophthalmia. A varicose affection of the blood-vessels of the eye.

7. *Empyesis oculi* (ἐν, in, πῦον, pus). Suppuration of the eye.

8. *Ophthalmoplegia* (ὄφθαλμός, the eye, πλήσσω, to strike). Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye.

9. *Hypoxæma scorbuticum* (ὑπό, under, αἷμα, blood). A scorbutic blood-shot appearance of the eye.

10. *Hydrophthalmia* (ὑδωρ, water, ὄφθαλμός, the eye). *Hydrops oculi*, or dropsy of the eye. This has been also termed *bu-phthalmus* (βοῦς, an ox, ὄφθαλμός, the eye), or *ox-eye*.

II. *Diseases of the Eye-lids.*

11. *Ankyloblepharon* (ἀγκύλος, bent, βλέφαρον, the eye-lid). A preternatural union of the two lids.

12. *Chalazion* (χάλαζα, a hail-stone). An indurated tumor of undefined margin, occupying the edge of the lid. It is called, in Latin, *grando*; and, from its being supposed to be the indurated remains of a sty, it has been termed *hordeolum induratum*.

13. *Ectropium* (ἐκ, out, τρέπω, to turn). Eversion of the eye-lids.

14. *Entropium* (ἐν, in, τρέπω, to turn). Inversion of the eye-lids.

15. *Epicanthus* (ἐπί, upon, κανθός, the corner of the eye). A fold of skin covering the internal canthus.

16. *Hordeolum* (dim. of hordeum, barley). Sty; a tumor resembling a barley-corn.

17. *Lagophthalmos* (λαγώς, a hare, ὄφθαλμός, the eye). Hare-eye; shortening of the upper lid.

18. *Milium* (a millet seed). A small white tumor on the margin of the lids, containing a substance nearly like boiled rice.

19. *Nævi materni*, or mother-spots, occurring on the eye-brow, or upper lid.

20. *Pediculi ciliarum.* Lice of the eye-lashes. Phtheiriasis.

21. *Phlyctenula* (dim. of phlyctæna). A watery vesicle of the ciliary margin.

22. *Ptilosis* (πτίλωσις, the moulting of birds). *Madarosis.* *Alopecia.* Loss of the eye-lashes.

23. *Ptosis* (πτῶσις, prolapsus). A falling of the upper eye-lid.

24. *Symblepharon* (σύν, together with, βλέφαρον, the eye-lid). The connexion of the lid to the globe of the eye.

25. *Trichiasis* (θρίξ, τριχός, hair). An unnatural direction of the cilia inwards against the eye-ball.

26. *Tylosis* (τύλος, callosity). Thickening and induration of the palpebral margins. The terms *pachyblepharosis*, *pachea blephara*, and *pachyles* (παχύς, thick), denote the thickened state of the lids.

III. *Diseases of the Conjunctiva.*

27. *Encanthis* (ἐν, in, κανθός, the corner of the eye). Enlargement of the caruncula lacrymalis.

28. *Pterygium* (πτέρυξ, a wing). A thickened state of the membrane, probably so called from its triangular shape.

IV. *Diseases of the Cornea and chambers of the aqueous humors.*

29. *Ceratocèle* (κέρας, κέρατος, cornu, κήλη, a tumor). *Hernia of the cornea.*

30. *Corneitis*, *ceratitis*, or *keratitis.* Inflammation of the cornea.

31. *Hæmophthalmus* (αἷμα, blood, ὄφθαλμός, the eye). Effusion of blood into the chambers of the eye.

32. *Hypogata* (ὑπό, under, γάλα, milk). The effusion of a milk-like fluid into the chambers of the eye.

33. *Hypopyon* (ὑπό, under, πῦον, pus).

The presence of pus in the anterior chamber.

34. *Hypolympha* (ὑπό, under, and *lympha*). The effusion of lymph in the chambers of the aqueous humor.

35. *Opacity* (opacus, opaque). A general term, popularly called *film*, including all changes affecting the transparency of the cornea: these are—

1. *Arcus senilis* (senile bow), or gerontoxon. The opaque circle, or half circle, formed in old age.

2. *Nebula* (a cloud). Haziness; dullness.

3. *Leucoma* (λευκός, white), or albugo. A denser opacity extending through the laminae.

4. *Macula* (a spot). A small patch, or speck.

36. *Staphyloma* (σταφυλή, a grape). Increased size of the cornea, with opacity.

V. *Diseases of the Iris, lens and capsule, and vitreous humor.*

37. *Coloboma iridis* (κολόβωμα, a mutilated limb). Fissure of the iris, with prolongation of the pupil.

38. *Glaucoma* (γλαυκός, azure). Formerly cataract, but now discoloration of the pupil.

39. *Iritis*. Inflammation of the iris.

40. *Mydriasis* (μύδος, moisture). Dilated pupil.

41. *Myosis* (μύω, to close, ὤψ, the eye). Contracted pupil.

42. *Prolapsus iridis*. A hernia-like protrusion of the iris through a wound of the cornea. The tumor, thus formed, is sometimes called *staphyloma iridis*; the protrusion of the whole iris is termed *staphyloma racemosum*; a small prolapsus, *myocephalon* (μύια, a fly, κεφαλή, the head); those of larger size have been named *clavus* (a nail), *helos* (ἦλος, a nail), and *melon* (μήλον, an apple).

43. *Synchysis* (σύγχυσις, a melting). A fluid state of the vitreous humor.

44. *Synechia* (συνέχω, to keep together). Adhesion of the uvea to the crystalline capsule, which is termed *posterior*; and that of the iris to the cornea, which is *anterior*.

45. *Synizesis* (συνίζησις, collapse, sinking in). Atresia iridis. Closure of the pupil.

VI. Cataract.

46. *Cataract*. Opacity of the crystalline lens, of its capsule, or of the Morgagnian fluid, separately or conjointly. Cataracts were formerly denominated

ripe, or unripe. *BEER* divides them into the *true* and the *spurious*.

True Cataract.

1. The *Lenticular*, of various consistence, as the *hard* or *firm*; and the *soft, caseous, gelatinous, or milky*.

2. The *Capsular*; termed the *anterior, the posterior, and the complete*.

3. The *Morgagnian*, sometimes called the milk cataract, or confounded with the purulent; one of the rarest forms of the disease.

4. The *Capsulo-lenticular*; the varieties of this form are termed, with reference to their appearances:—

Marmoracea, or the marbled.

Fenestrata, or the latticed.

Stellata, or the starry.

Striata, or the streaky.

Centralis, or the central.

Punctata, or the dotted.

Dimidiata, or the half-cataract.

Tremula, or the shaking.

Natatalis, or the swimming.

Pyramidalis, or the conical.

Siliquata arida, or the dry-shelled.

Gypsea, or the cretaceous.

Purulent encysted, or putrid.

The *trabecularis*, or the barred. This is the "cataract barrée," or bar-cataract of the French, and the "cataract with a girth or zone," of Schmidt.

Spurious Cataract.

Lymphatica, or lymph-cataract.

Membranacea, or membranous.

Purulenta, or spurious purulent.

Grumosa, or blood-cataract.

Dendritica, arborescent, or choroid.

VII. Operations for Cataract.

1. *Couching, or depression*; an operation described by Celsus, and consisting originally in the removal of the opaque lens out of the axis of vision, by means of a needle. See *Reclination*.

2. *Extraction*, or the removal of the opaque lens from the eye, by division of the cornea, and laceration of the capsule.

3. *Keratonyxis* (κέρας, κέρατος, a horn, νόσσω, to puncture); or the operation of couching performed by puncture of the cornea.

VIII. *Operations for artificial pupil*—*coremorphism* (κόρη, pupil, μόρφωσις, formation):—

1. *Coretomia* (κόρη, pupil, τομή, section), or iriditomia; the operation by incision.

2. *Corectomia* (κόρη, pupil, ἐκτομή, excision), or iridectomia; the operation by excision.

3. *Corediagnosis* (κόρη, pupil, διάλυσις, loosening), or iridodiagnosis; the operation by separation.

4. *Iridencleisis* (ἶρις, iris, ἐγκλείω, to inclose); the strangulation of the detached portion of the iris.

5. *Iridectomediagnosis* (ἶρις, iris, ἐκτομή, excision, διάλυσις, separation); the operation by excision and separation.

6. *Scleroticectomy* (sclerotica, and ἐκτομή, excision); the operation for forming an artificial pupil in the sclerotica.

IX. Amaurosis.

Imperfection or loss of sight from affection of the retina, optic nerve, or sensorium. Literally, it means dimness of sight, and is applied, generally, to the following forms and degrees:—

1. *Amblyopia* (ἀμβλῦς, dull, ὠψ, the eye), the incipient or incomplete; the epithet *amaurotica* is sometimes attached to it.

2. *Gutta serena* (drop serene; so named from the idea of an effused fluid at or behind the pupil), the complete; often synonymous with *amaurosis*.

3. *Suffusion* (suffundo, to suffuse) is a term applied generally by Celsus, &c. to amaurosis, arising from cataract, &c. The ὑπόχρῳμα, or ὑπόχρῳσις, of the earlier Greek writers, includes amaurosis and cataract; the latter was afterwards called γλαύκῳμα.

X. In Incomplete Amaurosis there are—

4. *Amaurotic cat's eye* (amblyopia senilis?); a term applied by BEER to an amaurotic affection, accompanied by a remarkably pale colour of the iris. It occurs chiefly in very old persons.

5. *Hemeralopia* (ἡμέρα, day, ὠψ, the eye), day-eye; or cæcitas crepuscularis, or nocturna,—caligo, or dysopia tenebrarum—or night-blindness.

6. *Nyctalopia* (νύξ, νυκτός, night, ὠψ, the eye), night-eye; cæcitas diurna, or day-blindness.

7. *Myopia* (μύω, to close, ὠψ, the eye), or near-sightedness.

8. *Presbyopia* (πρέσβυς, old, ὠψ, the eye), or far-sightedness.

9. *Photophobia* (φῶς, φωτός, light, φό-

βος, fear), or intolerance of light. This is connected with

10. *Oxyopia* (ὄξυς, acute, ὄψις, sight), or acuteness of sight, for a short time, at intervals.

11. *Strabismus* (στραβισμός, squinting, from στραβός, i. q. στρεβλός, twisted), or squinting; when the eye turns inward it is called *convergens*; when outward, *divergens*.

12. *Luscitas* (luscus, blind of one eye), or obliquity of the eye.

XI. Other defects of sight (*vitia visus*),—

13. *Visus coloratus*, or *chrypsia* (χρῶμα, colour, ὄψις, sight), or coloration of objects.

14. *Visus defiguratus* or *metamorphopsia* (μεταμόρφωσις, transformation, ὄψις, sight), or distortion and confusion of objects.

15. *Visus dimidiatus*, or *hemioptia* (ἡμισυ, half, ὄψις, sight), or half-sight; an affection of the sight, in which the sphere of vision is diminished, so that the person sees only a part of an object.

16. *Visus duplicatus*, or *diplopia* (διπλόος, double, and ὠψ, sight), or double vision.

17. *Visus interruptus* (interrumpo, to interfere with), or broken interrupted vision.

18. *Visus lucidus*, or *photopsia* (φῶς, φωτός, light, ὄψις, sight), or luminous vision, in which flashes of light appear to pass before the eyes, when the eyelids are shut, particularly in the dark. This is the *marmarugyge* (μαρμαρυγή, dazzling light) of Hippocrates.

19. *Visus muscarum*, or *myodesopsia* (μύια, musca, a fly, ὄψις, visus, sight), or the appearance of flies, &c., floating before the eyes. A single black speck is called *scotoma* (σκότος, darkness); the more moving substances are termed *muscæ volitantes* or *mouches volantes*.

20. *Visus nebulosus* (nebula, a cloud), or misty, clouded vision.

21. *Visus reticulatus* (rete, a net), or a gauzy, net-like appearance of objects.

EYE OF TYPHON. The mystic name given by the Egyptians to the *Squill*, or sea-onion.

F

F, or FT. Abbreviations of *fiat*, or *fiant*, let it, or them, be made; used in prescriptions.

FACE AGUE. *Tic douloureux*. A form of neuralgia, which occurs in the nerves of the face.

FACET (*facette*, a little face). A term applied to an articular cavity of a bone, when nearly plain.

FACIES. The face; the lower and anterior part of the head, including the nose, mouth, eyes, and cheeks. See *Vultus* and *Frons*.

1. *Facies Hippocratica*. The peculiar appearance of the face immediately before death, described by Hippocrates.

2. *Facies rubra*. The red face; another name for the gutta rosacea. See *Acne*.

3. *Facial angle*. An angle composed of two lines, one drawn in the direction of the basis of the skull, from the ear to the roots of the upper incisor teeth, and the other from the latter point to the most projecting part of the forehead.

4. *Facial nerve*. The *portio dura* of the seventh pair. The fifth pair is designated as the *trifacial*.

5. *Facial vein*. A vein which commences at the summit of the head and forehead. See *Angular*.

6. *Face grippée*. The pinched-in face; a peculiar expression of features in peritonitis. See *Physiognomy*.

FACTITIOUS (*factito*, to practise). Made by art, as factitious cinnabar, in distinction from the natural production. This term is also applied to *diseases* which are produced wholly, or in part, by the patient; and to *waters* prepared in imitation of natural waters, as those of Brighton.

FACULTY (*facultas*, from *facere*, to make). The power or ability by which an action is performed. A term employed to denote the professors of the medical art.

FÆCES (pl. of *fæx*, dregs). Dregs or lees of wine; the settlement of any liquor. The excrement of animals.

FAGIN. A narcotic substance obtained from the nuts of the *Fagus sylvatica*, or common beech.

FAINTS. The weak spirituous liquor

which runs off from the still after the proof spirit is taken away.

FALCIFORM (*falx, falcis*, a scythe, *forma*, likeness). Scythe-like; a term applied to a process of the dura mater, and the iliac process of the fascia lata.

FALLING SICKNESS. *Caducus morbus*. Epilepsy; an affection in which the patient suddenly falls to the ground.

FALLOPIAN TUBES. Two trumpet-like ducts, arising from the sides of the fundus uteri, and extending to the ovaria; so called from Gabriel Fallopius. The commencement of each is termed *ostium uterinum*; the termination, *ostium abdominale*; the fimbriated extremity, *morsus diaboli*.

FALSE CONCEPTION. Anormal conception, in which, instead of a well-organized embryo, a mole or some analogous production is formed.

FALSE MEMBRANE. This is always the result of inflammation, as that produced in pleurisy, in peritonitis, in croup, &c.

FALSE WATERS. *Fausses eaux*. A term applied by the French to a serous fluid which accumulates between the chorion and the amnios, and is discharged at certain periods of pregnancy. This must be distinguished from the *liquor amnii*, which they term simply the *waters*.

FALX, FALCIS. A scythe, or sickle. A scythe or sickle-like process.

1. *Falx cerebri*, or *falx major*. The sickle-like process or lamina of the dura mater, situated between the lobes of the cerebrum.

2. *Falx cerebelli*, or *falx minor*. The small sickle-like process of the dura mater, situated between the lobes of the cerebellum.

FAMES (*φάγω*, to eat). Famine, hunger. Hence the terms *cura famis*, or abstinence from food; and *fames canina*, voracious or canine appetite. See *Bulimia*.

FAMILY. A group of *genera*, which are connected together by common characters of structure. The term *order* is synonymous.

FARCIMEN. The name given by Sauvages to the equine species of scro-

fula, commonly called *farcy*. The porcine species he denominated *chalsis*.

FARINA (*far*, *farris*, corn). Meal, or vegetable flour, made from the seed of the *Triticum Hybernum*, or Winter Wheat. See *Amylum*.

Farinaceous. A term for all those substances which contain farina; viz. the cerealia, legumes, &c.

FAR-SIGHTEDNESS. An affection occurring in incomplete amaurosis. See *Presbyopia*.

FASCIA (*fascis*, a bundle). Literally, a scarf or large band. Hence, it is applied to the aponeurotic expansion of a muscle.

1. *Fascia lata*. A name frequently given to the aponeurosis of the thigh.

2. *Fascia superficialis*. A membrane extending over the abdomen, and downwards over the front of the thigh.

3. *Fascia transversalis*. A dense layer of cellular fibrous membrane, lying beneath the peritoneum, and investing the transversalis muscle.

4. *Fascialis*. Another name for the *tensor vaginæ femoris* muscle.

FASCICLE (*fasciculus*, a little bundle). A form of inflorescence resembling a corymb, but having a centrifugal, instead of a centripetal, expansion. It is a kind of compound corymb.

FASCICULUS (dim. of *fascis*, a bundle). A little bundle; a handful. Thus, a muscle consists of *fasciculi* of fibres.

FASCIOLA HEPATICA. The fluke, a worm frequently found in the hepatic vessels of the sheep. It is also called *distoma hepatica*.

FAT. *Adeps*. Solid animal oil. Human fat consists of two proximate principles, *elaine* and *stearine*, the former constituting the *oily* or liquid, the latter the *fatty* or solid substance. Fatty or unctuous bodies are divisible into

1. The *Oils*, which are liquid at the ordinary temperature, and are common to both the vegetable and animal kingdoms; and

2. The *Fats*, which are concrete at the ordinary temperature, and belong principally to the animal kingdom. The *Croton Sebigiferum* is the only vegetable known which produces a real fat. See *Oils*.

FATUITY (*fatuus*, without savour; figuratively, nonsensical). Foolishness, weakness of understanding.

FAUCES. The gullet, or wind-pipe; the part where the mouth grows narrower; the space surrounded by the

velum palati, the uvula, the tonsils, and the posterior part of the tongue.

FAUNA (*Fauni*, the rural divinities). A term denoting the animals peculiar to any particular country.

FAUX. The gullet-pipe; the space between the *gula* and the *guttur*, or the superior part of the *gula*. The term is used in botany to denote the orifice of the *tube* formed by the cohering petals of a gamopetalous corolla.

FAVUS (a honey-comb). A non-acuminated pustule, larger than the *achor*, and succeeded by a yellow and cellular scab, resembling a *honey-comb*.

FAYNARD'S POWDER. A celebrated powder for stopping hæmorrhage, said to have been nothing more than the charcoal of beech-wood, finely powdered.

FEBRIFUGE (*febris*, a fever, *fugo*, to dispel). A remedy against fever.

Febrifugum magnum. The name given by Dr. Hancocke to cold water as a drink in ardent fever. The same remedy has been termed *arthritisfugum magnum*, from its supposed efficacy in gout.

FEBRIS (*ferveo*, or *ferbeo*, to be hot). *Pyrexia*. Fever; a class of diseases characterized by increased heat, &c. It is termed *idio-pathic*, i. e. of the general system, not dependent on local disease; or *symptomatic*, or sympathetic—a secondary affection of the constitution, dependent on local disease, as the inflammatory. The hectic is a *remote* effect. Pinel distinguishes the following varieties:—

1. The *Angeio-tenic* (*ἀγγείον*, a vessel, *τείνω*, to stretch), or inflammatory fever, situated in the organs of circulation.

2. The *Meningo-gastric* (*μήνιγξ*, a membrane, *γαστήρ*, the belly), or bilious fever, originating in the mucous membrane of the intestines.

3. The *Adeno-meningeal* (*ἀδην*, a gland, *μήνιγξ*, a membrane), a form of gastric fever, depending on disease of the mucous follicles.

4. The *Ataxic* (*α*, priv., *τάξις*, order), or irregular fever, in which the brain and nervous system are chiefly affected.

5. The *Adynamic* (*α*, priv., *δύναμις*, power), or fever characterized by prostration or depression of the vital powers.

FEBURE'S LOTION. A celebrated remedy for cancer, consisting of ten grains of the white oxide of arsenic, dissolved in a pint of distilled water, to which were then added one ounce of the extractum conii, three ounces of the liquor plumbi subacetatis, and a drachm of laudanum.

FECULA (*fæx*, the grounds or settlement of any liquor). Originally, any substance derived by spontaneous subsidence from a liquid; the term was afterwards applied to *starch*, which was thus deposited by agitating the flour of wheat in water; and, lastly, it denoted a peculiar vegetable principle, which, like starch, is insoluble in cold, but completely soluble in boiling water, with which it forms a gelatinous solution. *Paris*.

FECUNDATION (*fecundo*, to make fruitful). *Impregnation*. The effect of the vivifying fluid upon the germ or ovum, which is then called the *embryo*.

FEIGNED DISEASES. *Morbi ficti*, vel *simulati*. Alleged affections, which are either pretended or intentionally induced, as abdominal tumor, animals in the stomach, &c. The practice of feigning disease is technically termed in the British navy *skulking*, and in the army *malingering*.

FEL, FELLIS. Gall, or bile; a secretion found in the *cystis fellea*, or gall-bladder.

1. *Fel bovinum*. *Fel tauri*, bilis bovina, or ox-gall. An extract is used by painters to remove the greasiness of colours, &c.

2. *Fellinic acid*. An acid formed in the preparation of bilin.

3. *Felliflva passio*. Gall-flux disease; an ancient name for cholera.

FELON. The name of malignant whitlow, in which the effusion presses on the periosteum.

FEMUR, FEMORIS. *Os femoris*. The thigh-bone, the longest, largest, and heaviest of all the bones of the body.

1. *Femoral*. The name given to the external iliac artery immediately after it has emerged from under the crural arch; and to the crural vein, or continuation of the popliteal.

2. *Femoræus*. Another name for the *cruræus* muscle,—an extensor of the leg.

FENESTRA (*φαίνω*, to shine). Literally, a window; an entry into any place. Hence the terms *fenestra ovalis* and *rotunda* are respectively synonymous with *foramen ovale* and *rotundum*, or the oval and round apertures of the internal ear. The latter of these apertures, however, is not round, but triangular.

FENU-GREC. The *Trigonella fœnum Græcum*, a Leguminous plant, forming an article of food in Egypt, and employed in this country in veterinary medicine.

FER AZURE'. A mineral, described by Haüy, containing prussic acid.

FERMENTATION. Certain changes of animal or vegetable substances, reduced to the moist or liquid state by water. There are four kinds:—

1. The *Saccharine*; when the change terminates in sugar, as that of starch.

2. { The *Panary*; as that of flour forming bread;—or
The *Vinous*; as that of the grape, &c., forming wine;—
evolving alcohol.

3. The *Acetous*; when the result is acetic acid, or vinegar.

4. The *Putrefactive*; generally of animal substances, evolving ammonia.

FERMENTUM (*quasi ferimentum*, from *ferveo*, to work). A ferment; a substance which possesses the power of commencing fermentation, as yeast.

FERN, MALE SHIELD. The *Nephrodium filix mas*, the rhizome and gemmæ of which have been extolled as vermifuges. Batso found a peculiar acid, the *acidum filicium*, and an alkali, *filicina*, in the rhizome.

FERRUGINOUS (*ferrum*, iron). That which contains iron, or is of the nature of iron, as certain salts, mineral waters, &c.

FERRU'GO. *Quasi ferri ærugo*. Rust of iron; a term mostly used to express colours.

FERRUM. Iron; a whitish grey metal, found in animals, plants, and almost all mineral substances. The smelted iron, obtained from *clay iron ore*, is run into moulds, and then termed *cast* or *pig iron*; and this, by refining, puddling, and welding, is changed into *wrought iron*. By the alchemists, iron was called *Mars*.

1. *Ferric oxide*. Another name for the peroxide of iron.

2. *Ferro-cyanic acid*. A compound of cyanogen, metallic iron, and hydrogen; also called *ferruretted chyazic acid*. It contains the elements of hydro-cyanic acid, but differs from it totally in its properties. Its salts, formerly called *triple prussiates*, are now termed *ferro-cyanates*. The beautiful pigment *Prussian blue* is a ferro-cyanate of the peroxide of iron.

3. *Ferroso-ferric oxide*. *Ferri oxidum nigrum*, the *black oxide*, magnetic oxide, or martial æthiops. It occurs in the mineral kingdom under the name of *magnetic iron ore*, the massive form of which is called *native loadstone*.

4. *Ferroso-ferric sulphate*. The name given by Berzelius to a combination of the proto- and per-sulphates of iron.

5. *Ferrurelled chyazic acid*. A name given by M. Porrett to ferro-cyanic acid.

6. *Red or peroxide of iron*. Ferri sesqui-oxydum, formerly called *crocus martis*; found native in the crystallized state as *specular iron*, or *iron glance*, and in stalactitic masses as *red hamatite*; as obtained by precipitation from sulphate of iron, it is frequently termed *carbonate*, *subcarbonate*, or *precipitated carbonate of iron*; as obtained by calcining sulphate of iron, it is known as *colcothar*, *caput mortuum vitrioli*, *trip*, *brown-red*, *rouge*, and *crocus*.

7. *Ammoniacal iron*. Ferri ammonio-chloridum, formerly called *martial flowers of sal ammoniac*, *ens Veneris*, &c.

8. *Prussian or Berlin blue*. Ferri ferrosesquicyanidum, sometimes called *ferroprussiate of iron*.

9. *Copperas*. Ferri sulphas, commonly called *green vitriol*, *sal martis*, *vitriolated iron*, &c. The Romans termed it *atramentum sutorium*, or *shoemaker's black*.

10. *Rust of iron*. Ferri rubigo; a protoxide, obtained by moistening iron wire with water, and exposing it to the air until it is corroded into rust, which is then made up into small conical loaves, like prepared chalk.

11. *Iron filings*. Ferri ramenta. Procured by filing pure iron with a clean file.

12. *Iron liquor*. The name given by dyers to the acetate of iron.

FERTILISATION (*fertilis*, fertile). The function of the pollen of plants upon the pistil, by means of which the *ovules* are converted into *seeds*.

FERULA ASSAFCETIDA. The *Assafoetida Ferula*; an Umbelliferous plant, yielding the *assafoetida* of commerce. The *F. persica* is also supposed to yield this drug.

FERVOR (*ferveo*, to boil). A violent and scorching heat. *Ardor* denotes an excessive heat; *calor*, a moderate or natural heat. *Calor* expresses less than fervor, and fervor less than ardor.

FEU VOLAGE. Literally, *flying fire*; the French term for *austus volaticus* of the earlier writers, and the *erythema volaticum* of Sauvages.

FIBER. An old adjective for *extremus*, and applied by the Latins to the Beaver or Pontic Dog, from its residing at the *extremities* of rivers. It yields *castoreum*.

FIBRE (*fibra*, a filament). A filament or thread, of animal, vegetable, or mineral composition.

1. *Animal fibre*, or the filaments which compose the muscular fasciculi, &c. The epithets *carneous* and *tendinous* are sometimes added, to mark the distinction between fleshy and sinewy fasciculi.

2. *Woody fibre*, or lignin; the fibrous structure of vegetable substances.

3. *Fibril*. A small filament, or fibre, as the ultimate division of a nerve. The term is derived from *fibrilla*, dim. of *fibra*, a filament.

4. *Fibrin*. A tough fibrous mass, which, together with albumen, forms the basis of muscle. See *Blood*.

5. *Fibro-cartilage*. Membraniform cartilage. The substance, intermediate between proper cartilage and ligament, which constitutes the base of the ear, determining the form of that part; and composes the rings of the trachea, the epiglottis, &c. By the older anatomists it was termed *ligamentous cartilage*, or *cartilagini-form ligament*. It appears to be merely ligament incrustated with gelatin.

FIBULA. Literally, a clasp, or buckle. Hence, it denotes the lesser bone of the leg, from its being placed opposite to the part where the *knee-buckle* was attached. The term is also applied to a needle for sewing up wounds.

Fibular. The designation of the external popliteal or *peroneal* nerve; of lymphatics, arteries, &c.

FICATIO, or **FICUS** (*ficus*, a fig). A *fig-like* tubercle about the anus or pudenda. See *Sycosis*.

FICUS CARICA. The Common Fig. The fig is an aggregate fruit called a *syconus*.

FIDGETS. *Titubatio*. A term derived from *fidgety*, probably a corruption of *fugitive*, and denoting general restlessness, with a desire of changing the position.

FIDICINALES (*fidicen*, a harper). A designation of the *lumbricales* of the hand, from their usefulness in playing upon musical instruments.

FILAMENT (*filum*, a thread). A small thread-like structure, or fibre, as that of a nerve, &c. Also, the thread-like portion of the stamen, which supports the anther.

FILARIA (*filum*, a thread). A thread-like parasitic worm, which infests the cornea of the eye of the horse.

FILICES (*fili*, *filicis*, fern). The Fern tribe of Acotyledonous plants. Leafy plants, producing a *rhizome*; *leaves* simple or variously divided; *flowerless*;

reproductive organs consisting of *thecæ* or semi-transparent cases appearing on the back or margin of the leaves.

Filicis radix. The root of the *Aspidium filix*, mas, or male fern.

FILIFORM (*filum*, a thread, *forma*, likeness). Thread-like; applied to the papillæ at the edges of the tongue.

FILM. The popular term for opacity of the cornea. See *Leucoma*.

FILTRATION (*filtrum*, a strainer). The act of straining fluids through paper, linen, sand, &c. The strainers are termed *filters*.

FILTRUM. The superficial groove along the upper lip, from the partition of the nose to the tip of the lip.

FIMBRIA. A fringe. The *fringe-like* extremity of the Fallopian tube.

FINERY CINDER. A name given by Dr. Priestley to the pulverized black oxide of iron.

FINGERS. *Digiti.* These consist of twelve bones, arranged in three rows, termed *phalanges*.

FIRE-DAMP. A gas evolved in coal-mines, consisting almost solely of light carburetted hydrogen. See *Choke-Damp*.

FISH-GLUE. Isinglass; a glue prepared from different kinds of fish. See *Ichthyocolla*.

FISH-SKIN DISEASE. A horny condition of the skin. See *Ichthyosis*.

FISSURA (*findo*, to cleave). A fissure, a groove; a fine crack in a bone.

1. *Fissura Glaseri.* A fissure situated in the deepest part of the glenoid fossa.

2. *Fissura longitudinalis.* A deep fissure observed in the median line on the upper surface of the brain, occupied by the falx cerebri of the dura mater.

3. *Fissura Silvii.* The fissure which separates the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum. It lodges the middle cerebral artery.

4. *Fissura umbilicalis.* The groove of the umbilical vein, situated between the large and small lobes, at the under and fore part of the liver, which, in the fœtus, contains the umbilical vein.

5. *Fissure of the spleen.* The groove which divides the inner surface of the spleen. It is filled by vessels and fat.

6. *Fissure of Bichat.* The name given to the transverse fissure of the brain, from the opinion of Bichat that it was here that the arachnoid entered into the ventricles.

FISTULA. A pipe to carry water; hence it denotes a *pipe-like* sore, with a

narrow orifice, and without disposition to heal.

1. *Fistula in ano*; fistula penetrating into the cellular substance about the anus, or into the rectum itself. Those cases in which the matter has made its escape, by one or more openings through the skin only, are called *blind external fistulæ*; those in which the discharge has been made into the cavity of the intestine, without any orifice in the skin, are named *blind internal*; and those which have an opening both through the skin and into the gut, are called *complete fistulæ*.

2. *Fistula in perinæo*; fistula in the course of the perinæum, sometimes extending to the urethra, bladder, vagina, or rectum.

3. *Fistula lacrymalis*; fistula penetrating into the lacrymal sac.

4. *Fistula salivary*; fistula penetrating into the parotid duct, occasioned by a wound or ulcer.

FIXED AIR. A name formerly given by chemists to the air which was extricated from lime, magnesia, and alkalies, now called carbonic acid gas.

FIXED BODIES. Substances which do not evaporate by heat, as the *fixed*, opposed to the *volatile*, oils; or *non-metallic elements*, which can neither be fused nor volatilized, as carbon, silicon, and boron. This property of resistance is called *fixity*.

FLAKE-WHITE. Oxide of bismuth, so called from its occurring in small laminæ or flakes.

FLAME (*flamma*). The combustion of an *explosive mixture* of inflammable gas, or vapour, with air.

FLASH. A preparation used for colouring brandy and rum, and giving them a fictitious strength; it consists of an extract of cayenne pepper, or capsicum, with burnt sugar.

FLATULENCE (*flatus*, a blast). Wind in the intestines. The term *flatus* denotes the same thing.

FLAX. A substance prepared from the fibrous portion of the bark of *Linum usitatissimum*. The short fibres which are removed in heckling constitute *tow*. Of flax is made *linen*, and this, when scraped, constitutes *lint*.

FLEAM. An instrument for lancing the gums; and for bleeding horses.

FLEXOR (*flecto*, to bend). A muscle which bends the part into which it is inserted. Its antagonist is termed *extensor*.

FLINT. *Silex*. A mineral, consisting of silicious earth, nearly pure.

Liquor of flints, or liquor silicum. A name formerly given to the solution of silicated alkali.

FLOCCI VOLITANTES. *Musca Volitantes*. A symptom consisting in the appearance of objects, such as locks of wool, or flies, before the eyes.

FLOCCITATIO (*floccus*, a lock of wool). *Carphologia*. Picking the bed-clothes, a forerunner of death. Dame Quickly says of Falstaff: "After I saw him fumble with the sheets, and play with flowers, and smile upon his fingers' ends, I knew there was but one way; for his nose was as sharp as a pen, and 'a babbled of green fields."

FLOCCULUS, vel *lobus nervi pneumogastrici*. A term applied to the pneumogastric lobule of the cerebellum; its form is that of a small foliated or lamelated tuft.

FLOODING. Uterine hæmorrhage. It occurs either in the puerperal state, or from disease.

FLORA (*flos, floris*, a flower). A term expressive of the botanical productions of any particular country.

FLORES. Pl. of *flos, floris*. Flowers; a term formerly used to denote such bodies as assume a *pulverulent* form by sublimation or crystallization.

1. *Flores Benzoes*. Flowers of Benjamin, or benzoic acid.

2. *Flores Salis Ammoniaci*. Flowers of sal-ammonia, or the sub-carbonate of ammonia.

3. *Flores Sulphuris*. Flowers of sulphur; or sublimed sulphur.

4. *Flores Martiales*. Ammoniated Iron; formerly *ens Veneris*, flowers of steel, &c.

5. *Flores Zinci*. Flowers of zinc; oxide of zinc, or philosophical wool.

6. *Flores Bismuthi*. Flowers of bismuth; a yellowish oxide of bismuth.

FLORET. Diminutive of *flower*; a term applied to the small flowers which compose the capitula, or flower-heads, of the *Compositæ*. They are sometimes called *floscules*, a diminutive of the Latin *flores*.

FLOUR OF MUSTARD. The seeds of mustard, dried, powdered, and sifted.

FLUATE. A compound of fluoric acid with a salifiable base.

FLUCTUATION (*fluctuo*, to rise in waves). The perceptible motion communicated to pus or other fluids by pressure or percussion. The possession

of the *tactus eruditus* constitutes the practitioner's skill in ascertaining the presence of fluids in parts.

Fluctuation, superficial (périphérique). A new mode of detecting abdominal effusions, described by M. Tarral.

FLUIDITY (*fluo*, to flow). The state of bodies when their parts are very readily moveable in all directions with respect to each other. There is a *partial* fluidity, in which the particles are condensed or thickened into a coherent though tremulous mass. Jellies are of this kind, and may be considered as holding a middle place between liquids and solids.

FLUID OF COTUNNIUS. A thin gelatinous fluid, found in the bony cavities of the labyrinth of the ear; so called from the name of the anatomist who first distinctly described it. It has been also called *aqua labyrinthi*; and, by Breschet, the *perilymph*.

FLUIDS. Substances which have the quality of fluidity, and are, in consequence, of no fixed shape. They are divided into the *gaseous* and the *liquid*,—otherwise expressed by the terms *elastic* and *inelastic* fluids.

FLUKE. The *Fasciola hepatica*; an intestinal worm. See *Vermes*.

FLUOR ALBUS. Literally, white discharge; another name for leucorrhœa.

FLUOR SPAR (so called from its assisting the fusion of earthy minerals in metallurgic operations). Derbyshire spar; properly, *fluoride of calcium*; a mineral well known in mining districts.

1. *Fluoric Acid*. An acid obtained by treating fluor spar with sulphuric acid. Owing to its destructive properties, it has been termed *philore*, from φιλῶρος, destructive.

2. *Fluorine*. A substance occurring chiefly in fluor spar, in a state of combination with lime; it is the imaginary radical of fluoric acid.

3. *Fluo-boric Acid*. A gas produced by the decomposition of fluor spar, by vitrified boracic acid.

4. *Fluo-chromic Acid*. A gaseous compound, formed by distilling a mixture of fluor spar and chromate of lead in fuming, or in common sulphuric acid.

5. *Fluo-silicic Acid*. A colourless gas, produced by the action of hydro-fluoric acid on glass. It combines with water, producing *silico-hydrofluoric acid*.

6. *Fluo-silicates*. Double salts, consisting of two proportionals of hydro-fluate of silica, and one proportional of a hydrofluat of some other base.

7. *Fluo-tantalio Acid*. An acid prepared by treating the metal tantalum with fluoric acid.

8. *Fluo-titanic Acid*. An acid consisting of a compound of the fluoric and titanic acids.

FLUX (*flu*, to flow). A discharge; another term for diarrhoea. *Bloody flux* is synonymous with dysentery.

FLUX, CHEMICAL (*flu*, to flow). A substance or mixture frequently employed to assist the *fusion* of minerals. Alkaline fluxes are generally used, which render the earthy mixtures fusible by converting them into glass.

1. *Crude Flux*. A mixture of nitre and crystals of tartar.

2. *Black flux*. A carbonaceous mixture, procured by heating cream of tartar alone.

3. *White flux*. White carbonate of potassa prepared by deflagrating cream of tartar with two parts of nitre.

4. *Cornish Reducing Flux*. A mixture of ten ounces of tartar, three and a half ounces of nitre, and three ounces and a drachm of borax.

5. *Cornish Refining Flux*. Two parts of nitre, and one part of tartar, deflagrated, and then pounded.

FLUXION (*flu*, to flow). *Fluxion de poitrine*. Another name for catarrh.

FLUXUS CAPILLORUM. A term applied by Celsus to Alopecia, or the falling off of the hair. Parts entirely deprived of hair were called by him, *areæ*; by Sauvages, this affection was termed alopecia *areata*; and by Willan, porrigo decalvans. When universal, it is designated, in French, *la pelade*.

FLY POWDER, or Poudre à Mouches. A protoxide of arsenic. See *Arsenicum*.

Fly Water. A solution of arsenic.

FENICULUM VULGARE. Common Fennel; an indigenous Umbelliferous plant, the fruit of which is incorrectly called *wild fennel seed*.

Feniculum dulce. A species or cultivated variety, which yields the *sweet fennel seeds* employed in medicine.

FETICIDE (*fœtus*, and *cædo*, to kill). The destruction of the fœtus in utero, commonly called criminal abortion.

FÆTOR (*fæteo*, to stink). A strong offensive smell.

FÆTUS. The young of any animal. The child *in utero*, after the fourth month. At an earlier period, it is commonly called the *embryo*. The term *fœtus* is also applied adjectively to animals which are pregnant.

FOLIA CEREBELLI (*folium*, any sort of leaf). An assemblage of gray laminæ, observed on the surface of the cerebellum.

FOLIATION (*folium*, a leaf). *Vernation*. The manner in which the young leaves are arranged within the leaf-bud.

FOLLICLE (dim. of *follicis*, a pair of bellows). Literally, a little bag, or scrip of leather; in anatomy, a very minute secreting cavity.

1. *Follicles of Lieberkuhn*. Microscopic foramina, depressions, or small pouches of the mucous membrane of the *small intestine*, so numerous that, when sufficiently magnified, they give to the membrane the appearance of a sieve.

2. *Sebaceous Follicles*. Small cavities, situated in the skin, which supply the cuticle with an oily or *sebaceous fluid*, by minute ducts opening upon the surface.

3. *Mucous Follicles*. These are situated in the mucous membranes, chiefly that of the intestines. See *Gland*.

4. *Follicle in Plants*. A one-celled, one-valved, superior fruit, dehiscent along its face, as in *Pæonia*. The term *double follicle* is applied by Mirbel to the *conceptaculum* of other writers, and consists of a two-celled, superior fruit, separating into two portions, the seeds of which do not adhere to marginal placentæ, as in the follicle, but separate from their placentæ, and lie loose in each cell, as in *Asclepias*.

FOMENTATION (*foveo*, to keep warm). The application of flannel, wet with warm water, or some medicinal concoction.

FOMES. Pl. *Fomites*. Literally, fuel. This term is generally applied to substances imbued with contagion.

Fomes ventriculi. Hypochondriasis.

FONTANELLA (dim. of *fons*, a fountain). *Bregma*. The spaces left in the head of an infant, where the frontal and occipital bones join the parietal. It is also called *fons pulsatilis*, and commonly *mould*.

FONTICULUS (dim. of *fons*, a fountain). A little fountain; an issue.

FOOT. *Pes*. The organ of locomotion, consisting of the tarsus, the metatarsus, and the phalanges.

FORAMEN (*foro*, to pierce). An opening. A passage observed at the apex of the ovule in plants, and comprising both the exostome and the endostome.

1. *Foramen of Monro*. Foramen commune arterius. An opening under the

arch of the fornix, by which the lateral ventricles communicate with each other, with the third ventricle, and with the infundibulum.

2. *Foramen of Soemmering*. Foramen centrale. A circular foramen at the posterior part of the retina, exactly in the axis of vision.

3. *Foramen ovale*. An oval opening situated in the partition which separates the right and left auricles, in the fœtus; it is also called the foramen of Botal. This term is also applied to an oval aperture communicating between the tympanum and the vestibule of the ear.

4. *Foramen rotundum*. The round, or, more correctly, triangular aperture of the internal ear. This, and the preceding term, are, respectively, synonymous with *fenestra ovalis* and *rotunda*.

5. *Foramen cæcum*. The blind hole at the root of the spine of the frontal bone, so called from its not perforating the bone, or leading to any cavity. Also, the designation of a little sulcus, situated between the corpora pyramidalia and the pons Varolii.

6. *Foramen cæcum of Morgagni*. A deep mucous follicle situated at the meeting of the papillæ circumvallatæ upon the middle of the root of the tongue.

7. *Foramen supra-orbitarium*. The upper orbitary hole, situated on the ridge over which the eye-brow is placed.

8. *Foramen magnum occipitis*. The great opening at the under and fore part of the occipital bone.

9. *Foramen incisivum*. The opening immediately behind the incisor teeth.

10. *Foramina Thebesii*. Minute pore-like openings, by which the venous blood exhales directly from the muscular structure of the heart into the auricle, without entering the venous current. They were originally described by Thebesius.

11. *Foramen Vesalii*. An indistinct hole, situated between the foramen rotundum, and foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone, particularly pointed out by Vesalius.

12. *Foramen of Winslow*. An aperture situated behind the capsule of Glisson, first described by Winslow, and forming a communication between the large sac of the omentum, and the cavity of the abdomen.

13. This term is also applied to numerous little holes (*cribrosa foramina*) of the cribriform plate; to several openings—the round, the oval, the spinal—of the

sphenoid bone; to certain holes—the mastoid, the stylo-mastoid, the videan, the glenoid—of the temporal bones; to the opening (*malar*) through which the malar nerve passes; to the opening (*infra orbitar*) for the passage of nerves to the face; to the groove (*palato-maxillary*), through which the palatine nerve and vessels proceed to the palate; to another opening (the *palatine*) which transmits branches of the same to the soft palate; and to two openings at the base of the cranium, called, respectively, the *anterior* and *posterior lacerated foramen*.

FORCEPS (quasi *ferriceps*, from *ferum*, iron, *capio*, to take). A pair of tongs, or pincers; an instrument for extracting the fœtus. The *artery* or *dissecting forceps* is used for taking up the mouths of arteries, &c. Celsus uses the word *forfex* for a pair of pincers for the extraction of teeth.

FORMICA. Literally, an ant. A term applied by the Arabians to *Herpes*, from its creeping progress.

1. *Formication*. A sensation of *creeping* in a limb, or in the surface of the body, occasioned by pressure or affection of a nerve.

2. *Formic Acid*. An acid extracted from red ants. Its salts are called *formiates*.

3. *Formyl*. A hypothetical radical of a series of compounds, one of which is formic acid.

FORMULA (dim. of *forma*, a form). A prescription; the mode of preparing medicines used in the pharmacopœias and in extemporaneous practice.

FORNIX. Literally, an arched vault. A triangular lamina of white substance, extending into each lateral ventricle, and terminating in two crura, which *arch* downwards to the base of the brain.

FOSSA (*fodio*, to dig). A ditch or trench; a little depression, or sinus.

1. *Fossa hyaloidea* (*υαλος*, glass, *ειδος*, likeness). The cup-like excavation of the vitreous humor in which the crystalline lens is embedded.

2. *Fossa innominata*. The space between the helix and antihelix.

3. *Fossa lacrymalis* (lacryma, a tear). A depression in the frontal bone for the reception of the lacrymal gland.

4. *Fossa navicularis* (navicula, a little boat). The superficial depression which separates the two roots of the antihelix. Also the dilatation towards the extremity of the spongy portion of the urethra. Also, the name of a small cavity immediately within the fourchette

5. *Fossa ovalis*. The oval depression presented by the septum of the right auricle.

6. *Fossa pituitaria* (pituita, phlegm). The sella turcica, or cavity in the sphenoid bone for receiving the pituitary body.

7. *Fossa scaphoides* (σκαφή, a little boat, εἶδος, likeness). A term synonymously with *fossa navicularis*.

8. *Fossa Sylvii*. A designation of the fifth ventricle of the brain.

FOSSIL (*fodio*, to dig). Any thing dug out of the earth. The term is now applied to the remains of animal or vegetable substances found embedded in the strata of the earth.

FOURCHETTE (a fork). *Frænum labiorum*. The name of the thin commissure, by which the labia majora of the pudendum unite together.

FOUR-TAILED BANDAGE. A bandage for the forehead, face, and jaws. The terms *head* and *tail* are used synonymously by writers; hence, this bandage is sometimes called the *sling with four heads*.

FOUSEL OIL. Oil of grain-spirits or potatoes. An oil produced in the fermentation of unmalted grain and potatoes. It is also called hydrate of oxide of amyl.

FOVILLA. A viscous liquor contained in the vesicles which compose the pollen of plants.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION. A solution of the *arsenite of potassa*, coloured and flavoured by the *compound spirit of lavender*, one fluid drachm of which contains half a grain of *arsenious acid*. It was introduced into practice by Dr. Fowler of Stafford, as a substitute for the empirical remedy known by the name of "The Tasteless Ague Drop."

Solutio Solventis Mineralis. The name of another preparation of this kind, introduced by the late Dr. Valangin; it is kept at Apothecaries' Hall, and is equally efficacious.—*Bateman*.

FOXGLOVE. The common name of the *Digitalis purpurea*, probably derived from the fanciful resemblance of its flowers to finger-cases,—*quasi folks' glove*.

FRACTURE (*frango*, to break). A solution of continuity of one or more bones. It is termed *transverse*, *longitudinal*, or *oblique*, according to its direction in regard to the axis of the bone. Fractures are distinguished as—

1. *Simple*; when the bone only is divided, without external wound.

2. *Compound*; the same sort of injury, with laceration of the integuments.

3. *Comminuted*; when the bone is broken into several pieces.

4. *Complicated*; when attended with diseases or accidents, as contusion, &c.

FRÆNUM (*fræno*, to curb a horse). A bridle; a part which performs the office of a check or curb.

1. *Fræna epiglottidis*. Three folds of mucous membrane which unite the epiglottis to the os hyoides and the tongue.

2. *Fræna of the valvule of Bauhin*. The name given by Morgagni to the rugæ, or lines observed at the extremities of the lips of the valvule of Bauhin, or ileo-colic valve.

3. *Frænum labiorum*. The fourchette, or the lower commissure of the labia pudendi.

4. *Frænum linguæ*. A fold formed at the under surface of the tongue, by the mucous membrane lining the mouth. Infants are said to be *tongue-tied* when the frænum is very short, or continued too far forward.

5. *Frænum præputii*. A triangular fold, connecting the prepuce with the under part of the glans penis.

6. *Frænum of the under lip*. A fold of the mucous membrane of the mouth, formed opposite to the symphysis of the chin.

FRAGILITAS OSSIUM. *Fragile vitreum*. A morbid brittleness of the bones. See *Mollities Ossium*.

FRAGMENT (*frango*, to break). A piece of a thing broken. A splinter or detached portion of a fractured bone.

FRAMBESIA (*framboise*, French, a raspberry). A Latinized form of the French term for raspberry, applied to the disease called Yaws, which signifies the same in Africa; it is termed *Sibbens* (a corruption of the Gaëlic *Sivens*, wild rash) in Scotland; and proved by Dr. Hibbert to be the same as the *Great Gore*, *Poz*, or *Morbus Gallicus*, of the fifteenth century. It consists of imperfectly suppurating tumors, gradually increasing to the size of a raspberry, with a fungous core.

1. *Master*, or *Mother-yaw*, termed *Mama-pian* by the Negroes; the designation of the largest tumor.

2. *Crab-yaws*. Tedious excrescences which occur on the soles of the feet, called *tubba* in the West Indies.

FRANGIPAN. An extract of milk, for preparing artificial milk, made by evaporating skimmed milk to dryness, mixed with almonds and sugar.

FRANKINCENSE. Formerly *Olibanum*, a gum-resin of the *Juniperus* Lycia; but now the *Abietis resina*, or Resin of the Spruce Fir.

FRASERA WALTERI. The American Calumba, a plant of the order *Genlianaceæ*, with the properties of gentian. From its having been sold in France as calumba, it was called *false calumba*.

FRAXINUS ORNUS. The flowering Ash, or Manna tree; an Oleaceous plant, which yields manna.

FRECKLES. The little yellow *lentiginæ* which appear on persons of fair skin; sun-burn, &c. See *Ephelis*.

FREEZING POINT. The degree of temperature at which water is changed into ice, or 32° Fahr.

FRENCH BERRIES. The fruit of several species of *Rhamnus*, called by the French *Graines d'Avignon*; they yield a yellow colour.

FRENCH POLISH. Gum lac dissolved in spirits of wine.

FRENCH RED, or ROUGE. Genuine carmine, one ounce, mixed with fine sifted starch powder, according to the shade required.

FRENCH WHITE. The common designation of finely pulverized talc.

FRIABILITY (*frio*, to crumble). The property by which a substance is capable of being crumbled and reduced to powder.

FRIARS' BALSAM. The *Tinctura benzoës comp.*, formerly balsamum traumaticum.

FRICTION (*frico*, to rub). The act of rubbing the surface of the body with the hand, a brush, or linen. It is performed either in the *dry* way, or with ointments, liniments, &c.

FRIESLAND GREEN. The same as Brunswick green; an ammoniaco-muriate of copper.

FRIGIDARIUM (*frigidus*, cold). The cold bath. See *Bath*.

FRIGORIFIC (*frigus*, coldness). Having the quality of producing extreme cold, or of converting liquids into ice, as applied to certain chemical mixtures.

FRIGUS (*frigeo*, to be cold, from *φρίσσω*, to have an ague fit). Cold; trembling with cold. This term differs from *algor*, which denotes a starving with cold, and is derived from *ἄλγος*, pain, because cold causes pain.

FRITT. The mass produced by the materials of glass, on calcination.

FROD (*frons*, a branch). A term applied to the leaves of Ferns, and other

Cryptogamic plants, from their partaking at once of the nature of a leaf and a branch.

FRONS, FRONTIS. The forehead; that part of the face extending from the roots of the hair to the eye-brows. See *Facies* and *Vultus*.

FROST-BITE. A state of numbness, or torpefaction of any part of the body, followed, unless relieved, by the death of the part. It occurs in the nose and ears in cold climates.

FRUCTUS (*fruor*, to enjoy). Fruit; a term denoting, in botany, the ovary or pistil arrived at maturity.

FRUMENTUM. All kinds of corn or grain for making bread.

FRUSTUM. A piece or morsel of any thing. It differs from *fragmentum*, which is a piece broken, and from *segmentum*, which is a piece cut off.

FRUTEX. A shrub; a plant, of which the branches are perennial, proceeding directly from the surface of the earth without any supporting trunk. When very small, the plant is termed *fruticulus*, or little shrub.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS. A sea-weed, termed vernacularly *bladder-wrack*, first described by Clusius, under the name of *quercus marina*. Burnt in the open air, and reduced to a black powder, it forms the *vegetable æthiops*, a species of charcoal.

FULI'GO. Soot or smoke. Wood-soot, or *fuligo ligni*, is the condensed smoke of burning wood, used as a species of charcoal.

Fuliginous. The name of vapours which possess the property of smoke.

FULLERS' EARTH. A variety of clay, containing about 25 per cent. of alumina, and so named from its being used by fullers to remove the grease from cloth before the soap is applied.

FULMINATING MIXTURE (*fulmino*, to thunder). A term applied to certain mixtures which detonate by heat or friction.

1. *Fulminating gold.* A deep olive-coloured powder prepared by keeping recently precipitated peroxide of gold in strong ammonia for about a day.

2. *Fulminating Mercury.* A powder obtained by dissolving mercury in nitric acid, and pouring the solution into alcohol. It is employed for making *percussion caps*.

3. *Fulminating silver.* A black powder prepared by leaving oxide of silver

for ten or twelve hours in contact with a strong solution of ammonia.

4. *Fulminating ammoniuret of silver.* A combination of oxide of silver and ammonia, of violently explosive character.

5. *Fulminating platinum.* A substance prepared by the action of ammonia on a solution of sulphate of platinum.

6. *Fulminating powder.* A mixture of three parts of chlorate of potass, and one of sulphur; or three parts of nitre, two of carbonate of potass, and one of sulphur, in powder.

FULMINATION (*fulmen*, a thunder-bolt). The explosion which takes place in chemical bodies by friction or heat.

FULMINIC ACID. A compound of cyanogen, which explodes when heated, rubbed, or struck. It is said to differ from *cyanic acid* in the ratio of its elements, and in containing hydrogen.

FUMARIC ACID. A monobasic acid, produced by heating malic acid, and also existing in *fumitory*, and in Iceland moss.

FUMIGATION (*fumigo*, to perfume). The use of fumes, chiefly chlorine, nitric acid, or vinegar, for the removal of effluvia or miasmata. Also, the application of fumes, as of water to the throat, of mercury or sulphur to sores, &c.

FUMING LIQUOR (*fumus*, smoke). A chemical mixture, which emits fumes or vapour on exposure to the air.

1. *Boyle's fuming liquor.* The proto-sulphuret of ammonium; a volatile liquid, formerly called *hepar sulphuris volatilis*, &c. The vapour is decomposed by oxygen, producing fumes.

2. *Cadet's fuming liquor.* A liquid obtained by the dry distillation of equal weights of acetate of potash and arsenious acid. It is remarkable for its insupportable odour and spontaneous inflammability in air. It is also called *alcarsin*.

3. *Libavius's fuming liquor.* The anhydrous bi-chloride of tin; a colourless limpid liquid, which fumes strongly in humid air.

FUNCTION (*fungor*, to discharge an office). The office of an organ in the animal or vegetable economy, as of the heart in circulation, of the leaf in respiration, &c.

1. *Vital functions.* Functions immediately necessary to life; viz. those of the brain, the heart, the lungs, &c.; whence these have been called the *tripod* of life.

2. *Natural functions.* Functions less

instantly necessary to life; as digestion, absorption, assimilation; reabsorption, expulsion, &c.

3. *Animal functions.* Functions of relation to the external world; as the senses, the voluntary motions.

4. *Reflex function.* A term applied by Dr. M. Hall to that action of the muscles which arises from a stimulus, acting through the medium of their nerves and the spinal marrow: thus the larynx closes on the contact of carbonic acid, the pharynx on that of food, the sphincter ani on that of the fæces, &c.

FUNGI. The Mushroom tribe of Cellular or Acotyledonous plants. Plants consisting of a congeries of cellules, chiefly growing upon decayed substances. *Sporules* lying either loose among the tissue, or enclosed in membranous cases called *sporidia*.

1. *Fungic acid.* An acid procured from several species of *fungus*, by expressing their juice, boiling it, forming an extract, and treating it with alcohol.

2. *Fungin.* A whitish substance forming the base of fungi.

FUNGIFORM (*fungus*, a mushroom, *forma*, likeness). Fungus-like; a term applied to the papillæ near the edges of the tongue.

FUNGUS. A mushroom. A morbid growth of granulations in ulcers, commonly termed *proud flesh*. Granulations are often called *fungous* when they are too high, large, flabby, and unhealthy.

Fungus Hæmatodes (*αιματώδης*, bloody). Bleeding fungus; Soft Cancer; Medullary Sarcoma; Spongoid Inflammation, &c. In *England*, it is a form of encephalosis; in *France*, *nævus*, morbid erectile tissue, &c.

FUNICULUS (dim. of *funis*, a thick rope). A term applied to the spermatic cord, consisting of the spermatic artery and vein, &c.

FUNIS UMBILICALIS. The umbilical cord; the means of communication between the fœtus and the placenta. Its length is almost two feet.

FURFUR, FURFURIS. Bran. A desquamation of the cuticle.

1. *Furfur tritici.* Bran. *Panis furfuraceus*, brown or bran bread.

2. *Furfuraceous.* Branny, or scaly; a term applied to a deposit in the urine, which is said to consist of the phosphates of that fluid.

FURNACE (*furnus*). A fire-place employed for pharmaceutical operations, as fusion, distillation, sublimation, the

oxidisement, and the deoxidisement, or reduction, of metals. Furnaces have accordingly been termed

1. *Evaporatory*, when employed to reduce substances into vapour by heat.

2. *Reverberatory*, when so constructed as to prevent the flame from rising.

3. *Forge*, when the current of air is determined by bellows.

FUROR UTERINUS. Uterine madness; another term for nymphomania.

FURUNCULUS (*furo*, to rage). A boil, so named from its violent inflammation.

FUSELÖL. An oily liquor obtained from alcohol, also termed oil of grain, corn-spirit oil, potato-spirit oil, and, hypothetically, hydrate of amule.

FUSIBILITY (*fusus*, melted or poured out). The property by which bodies assume the fluid state on the application of heat.

FUSIBLE CALCULUS. A variety of urinary concretion, consisting of the mixed phosphates of magnesia and ammonia, and of lime.

FUSIBLE METAL. An alloy of 8 parts of bismuth, 5 of lead, and 3 of tin; it melts below the temperature at which water boils.

Rose's Fusible Alloy. An alloy consisting of 2 parts by weight of bismuth, with 1 of lead and 1 of tin.

FUSIFORM (*fusus*, a spindle, *forma*, likeness). Spindle-shaped; a term applied to certain roots.

FUSION (*fusus*, melted, from *fundo*, to pour out). The state of melting. Substances which admit of being fused are termed *fusible*, but those which resist the action of fire are termed *refractory*. Fusion differs from liquefaction in being applied chiefly to metals and other substances which melt at a high temperature.

1. *Aqueous fusion.* The solution of salts which contain water of crystallization on exposure to increased temperature.

2. *Dry fusion.* The liquefaction produced by heat after the water has been expelled.

3. *Igneous fusion.* The melting of anhydrous salts by heat without undergoing any decomposition.

FUSTICK, or **YELLOW WOOD.** The wood of the *Morus tinctoria*, an Urticaceous plant, which yields much yellow colouring matter, which is very permanent.

Young Fustick, or *fustet*. The wood of the *Rhus Cotinus*, the *arbre à perruque*, or wig-tree of the French, and Venetian Sumach of the English; an Anacardiaceous plant, which yields a fine yellow colour, but not durable.

G

GADOLINITE. The name of a mineral, so called from the Swedish chemist Gadolin, who discovered in it the earth *yttria*.

GALACTIA (*γάλα*, milk). Mislactation; a morbid flow or deficiency of milk; the former affection has been termed *galactirrhœa*, or milk-flux.

GALACTIC ACID (*γάλα*, milk). *Lactic acid*. The acid of milk, supposed to be merely animalized acetic acid.

GALACTIN (*γάλα*, *γάλακτος*, milk). A substance which constitutes the principal ingredient in the sap of the *Galactodendron utile*, or Cow Tree of South America, used as a substitute for cream.

GALACTOPHOUS (*γάλα*, *γάλακτος*, milk, *φέρω*, to carry). Lactiferous, or milk-conveying, as applied to the ducts of the mammary glands.

GALANGA MAJOR. *Radix Galangæ.* The pungent aromatic rhizome of the *Alpinia Galanga*, a plant of the order *Zingiberaceæ*, forming a substitute for ginger.

GALBANUM. A gum-resin; the secreted juice of the *Galbanum Officinale*, an Umbelliferous plant. It occurs in *tear* and in *lump*.

GALBULUS. A kind of cone, differing from the strobile only in being round, and having the heads of the carpels much enlarged. The fruit of the Juniper is a galbulus.

GALEA. Literally, a helmet. The name of the arched upper lip of the corolla of several labiate plants, as *Lamium*, &c.

GALEN'S BANDAGE. A term some-

times applied to the *four-tailed bandage*, or *single split-cloth*.

GALE'NA. Lead-glance; the native sulphuret of lead. There are two varieties, the *common*, and the *compact*.

GALIPEA CUSPARIA. A Rutaceous plant, said by Humboldt to produce *Angostura bark*, a substance assigned by Dr. Hancock to the Galipea Officinalis.

GALIPOT. *Barras.* A white resin, derived from the *Pinus pinaster*, or cluster-pine.

GALL-BLADDER. *Cystis fellea.* A membranous reservoir, lodged in a fissure on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver, and containing the bile.

1. *Gall-ducts.* These are the *cystic*, proceeding from the gall-bladder; the *hepatic*, proceeding from the liver; and the *ductus communis choledochus*, resulting from the union of the two preceding.

2. *Gall-stones.* Biliary concretions found in the gall-bladder; viz.

1. Calculi composed of *cholesterine*, nearly in a state of purity.

2. *Mellitic* calculi, so named from their likeness to honey, in colour.

3. Calculi entirely composed of *inspissated bile*.

GALL-SICKNESS. A popular name for the Walcheren fever, which proved so fatal to the English in the year 1809, and is attended with a vomiting of bile.

GALLÆ. Galls, gall-nuts, or oak-galls; excrescences of the *Quercus infectoria*, and other species of the oak, produced by the *nidus*, or nest, of the hymenopterous insect, *cynips quercifolii*.

GALLIC ACID. An acid obtained from gall-nuts, but principally by decomposition of tannic acid.

GALLINÆ (*gallus*, a cock). Gallinaceous birds, so named from their affinity to the domestic cock.

GALVANIC MOXA. A term applied by Fabrè-Palaprat to the employment of voltaic electricity, as a therapeutical agent, for producing the cauterizing effects of the moxa.

GALVANISM. A form of electricity named after *Galvani*, and usually elicited by the mutual action of various metals and chemical agents upon each other. The additional discoveries of Volta led to the term *Voltaism*, or *Voltaic Electricity*; and its effects on the muscles of animals newly killed, suggested the term *Animal Electricity*.

1. *Galvanic Battery*, or *Trough*. An apparatus for accumulating Galvanism,

consisting of plates of zinc and copper fastened together, and cemented into a wooden or earthenware trough, so as to form a number of cells; the trough is then filled with diluted acid.

2. *Galvano-meter* (*μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument which indicates the feeblest polarization of the magnetic needle, or slightest current in the connecting wire of a voltaic circle.

3. *Galvano-scope* (*σκοπέω*, to examine). An instrument by means of which the existence and direction of an electric current may be detected. A magnetic needle is a galvanoscope.

GAMBIR. The Malay name of an astringent extract, procured from the *Uncaria gambir*. The substance commonly called *square catechu*, and by tanners *terra japonica*, is the produce of this plant, and is therefore not catechu, but gambir.

GAMBOGE. A gum-resin, said to be produced by a species of *Hebradendron*, a Guttiferous plant.

1. *Gambogic acid*. An acid procured by evaporating to dryness the ethereal tincture of the pure gum-resin.

2. *American Gamboge*. A secretion similar to gamboge, yielded by several species of *Vismia*.

GAMOPETALOUS (*γαμέω*, to marry, *πέταλον*, a petal). A term applied to a corolla which consists of *cohering petals*, and which is incorrectly termed *mono-petalous*.

Gamo-sepalous. A term applied to a calyx which consists of *cohering sepals*, and which is incorrectly termed *mono-sepalous*.

GANGLION (*γαγγλιον*, a nerve-knot). A small nervous centre, or an enlargement in the course of a nerve, sometimes termed a *diminutive brain*. In speaking of the lymphatic system, a ganglion denotes what is commonly called a *conglobate gland*. The term also signifies a morbid enlargement in the course of a tendon, or aponeurosis, from effusion into its theca, as in ganglion patellæ, or the housemaid's knee. See *Hygroma*.

1. *Ganglion azygos*, vel *impar*. A small ganglion situated on the first bone of the coccyx.

2. *Ganglion cardiac*. A plexus, constituting the central point of union of the cardiac nerves.

3. *Ganglion, Casserian*. A large semi-lunar ganglion, formed of the fifth nerve, or trifacial.

4. *Ganglion cavernosum*. A ganglion

placed at the outer side of the internal carotid artery, towards the middle of the cavernous sinus. It does not always exist.

5. *Ganglion cervicale primum*. The superior cervical ganglion, situated under the base of the skull, and remarkable for its size and the regularity of its occurrence. Under the term *great sympathetic* or *intercostal nerve* are commonly associated all the ganglia which occur from the upper part of the neck to the lower part of the sacrum, together with the filaments which issue from them.

6. *Ganglion cervicale medium seu thyroideum*. A ganglion situated opposite to the fifth or sixth vertebra. It is often entirely wanting; sometimes double.

7. *Ganglion cervicale inferius*. The inferior cervical ganglion, situated behind the vertebral artery, between the transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebra and the neck of the first rib. It is sometimes double, and frequently continuous with the preceding ganglion.

8. *Ganglia, lumbar*. Five or fewer on each side, placed between the twelfth rib and the articulation of the last vertebra with the sacrum.

9. *Ganglion of Meckel*. The sphenopalatine ganglion, the largest of the cranial ganglia.

10. *Ganglion, naso-palatine*. A ganglion discovered by Cloquet in the anterior palatine foramen.

11. *Ganglion ophthalmicum*. The ophthalmic or lenticular ganglion, placed on the outer side of the optic nerve; one of the smallest ganglia of the body.

12. *Ganglion, otic*. A small ganglion discovered by Arnold, near the foramen ovale.

13. *Ganglion petrosum*. Ganglion of Andersch; a gangliform swelling on the glosso-pharyngeal nerve.

14. *Ganglion of Ribes*. A small ganglion of communication between the sympathetic filaments of the anterior cerebral arteries.

15. *Ganglia, sacral*. Three or four on each side, placed upon the sides of the anterior surface of the sacrum.

16. *Ganglia, semilunar*. Two ganglia of the abdomen, lying partly upon the crura of the diaphragm, partly upon the aorta, opposite the celiac trunk.

17. *Ganglion, sub-maxillary*. A ganglion which occurs opposite the sub-maxillary gland.

GANGRÆNA ORIS. A disease which affects and destroys the cheeks, or gums,

in infants. A similar disease occurs in the pudenda.

GANGRENE (*γρᾶίνω*, to eat). The first stage of mortification, so named from its eating away the flesh.

1. *Hot gangrene*. That form of the disease which is preceded or accompanied by inflammation: *cold gangrene* is unattended by inflammation.

2. *Humid gangrene*. So called from the affected part containing a greater or less quantity of decomposed or other fluids: in *dry gangrene* these fluids are not present, or only in very small quantity. The latter form, being frequently found to affect old people, has been also named *gangræna senilis*.

GARGARISMA (*γαργαρίζω*, to wash the throat). A gargle for the throat; a preparation used for rinsing the throat.

GARLIC. The bulb; or *cloves*, of the *Allium sativum*.

GARNET-BLENDE, or Zinc-blende. A sulphuret of zinc; a massive mineral of adamantine lustre, and often black.

GARUM. A sauce or pickle made by the Romans, from the *γάρος*, a small fish; it resembled the modern anchovy sauce in nature and use.

GAS. An old Teutonic word, signifying air or spirit; now applied to any permanent æriform fluid. *Gases* are distinguished from *liquids* by the name of *elastic fluids*; and from *vapours*, by their retaining their elasticity in all temperatures.

Gaseous. That which has the nature of gas; *gaseous fluids* are thus distinguished from other fluids.

GASCOIGNE'S BALL, or **POWDER**. A composition of Bezoar, with absorbent powders, consisting of gypsum, or of pipe-clay, tinged with ox-gall.

GASTER (*γαστήρ*). The Greek term for the stomach.

1. *Gastric fever*. A term first applied by Baillon to common fever, when attended by unusual gastric derangement; it is the *meningo-gastric* of Pinel.

2. *Gastric juice*. The peculiar digestive fluid secreted by the stomach.

3. *Gastero-poda* (*πούς*, *ποδός*, a foot). The third class of the *Cyclo-gangliata*, or Mollusca, comprising animals furnished with a muscular foot, extended under the abdomen, and adapted for creeping.

4. *Gastr-itis*. Inflammation of the stomach; the nosological termination *itis* denoting inflammation.

5. *Gastro-cele* (*κήλη*, a tumor). Hernia of the stomach.

6. *Gastro-cnemius* (κνήμη, the leg). A muscle, also called *gemellus*, which principally forms the calf or belly of the leg; it is distinguished into two fleshy masses, called the outer and inner heads. Its office is to extend the foot

7. *Gastr-odynia* (δδύνη, pain), or *gastr-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Pain in the stomach.

8. *Gastro-enteritis*. Inflammation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane.

9. *Gastro-epiploic* (ἐπίπλοον, the omentum). Belonging to the stomach and omentum, as applied to a branch of the hepatic artery, lymphatic glands of the abdomen, &c.

10. *Gastro-malacia* (μαλακός, soft). Softening of the stomach; a disease occurring in infants, and usually preceded by hydrocephalus, by an acute exanthematous disease, or by some disease of the respiratory organs.

11. *Gastro-periodyia* (περίοδος, a period). Periodical pain of the stomach; a peculiar disease known in India by the name of *sool*. So painful are the paroxysms of this disease, that it is supposed to be produced by the deadly weapon in the hands of Siva, the destroying power of the *triad*; and so incurable that even Siva himself cannot remove it.

12. *Gastro-raphé* (ράφή, a suture). A suture uniting a wound of the belly, or of some of its contents.

13. *Gastro-splenic omenta*. A term applied to the laminae of the peritoneum, which are comprised between the spleen and the stomach.

14. *Gastro-tomia* (τομή, section). The operation of opening the abdomen, as in the Cæsarian section.

GAYACINÉ. A substance procured from the bark of guaiacum; it dissolves in nitric acid, forming oxalic acid.

GAY-LUSSITE. A crystalline mineral substance, found in South America, and named from the French chemist, Gay-Lussac.

GE'INE, or GE'IC ACID (γῆινος, earthy, from γῆ, earth). A name given by Berzelius to *humus*, or vegetable mould, the result of the decomposition of vegetable substances.

GELATINE (*gelu*, frost). The principle of jelly. It is found in the skin, cartilages, tendons, membranes, and bones. The purest variety of gelatine is *isinglass*; the common gelatine of commerce is called *glue*; and the hydrate of gelatine, *jelly*.

Gelatine Capsules. Capsules prepared

from a concentrated solution of gelatine, and filled with medicines. When swallowed, the capsules dissolve in the gastro-intestinal juices, and the nauseous taste of the medicine is avoided.

GELE'E POUR I.E GOITRE. A preparation sold at Lausanne in Switzerland, consisting of the iodide of potassium.

GEMELLUS (dim. of *geminus*, double). The name of two muscles—the *superior* and the *inferior*—situated below the obturator externus. They are also called *musculi gemini*.

GEMMA. The general name for any precious stone; also, a leaf-bud, or the rudiment of a young branch. The term *gemmae* is also applied to minute green bodies found in little cups on the fronds of Marchantia.

Gemmule. A term used synonymously with *plumule*, the growing point of the embryo in plants.

GENÆ. The cheeks, forming the lateral walls of the mouth. See *Mala*.

GENERATION (*genero*, to beget). Reproduction. This is—

1. *Fissiparous* (*fissus*, cleft, from *findo*, to cleave; and *pario*, to bring forth); when it occurs by *spontaneous* division of the body of the parent into two or more parts, each part, when separated, becoming a distinct individual, as in the monad, vorticella, &c.; or by *artificial* division, as in the hydra, planaria, &c.; in the propagation of plants by *stips*.

2. *Gemmiparous* (*gemma*, a bud, and *pario*, to bring forth), or the multiplication of the species by *buds* or *gemmules*, arising from germs, as exemplified in the vegetable kingdom, in many of the infusoria, &c.

3. By *Fecundation* (*fecundus*, fruitful), or the effect of the vivifying fluid provided by one class of organs upon the germ contained in a seed or ovum formed by another class; the germ, when fecundated, is termed the *embryo*. This process consists in *impregnation* in the male, *conception* in the female.

GEN'IO—(γένειον, the chin). Terms compounded of this word relate to muscles attached to the chin, as—

1. *Genio-glossus* (γλώσσα, the tongue). A muscle situated between the tongue and the lower jaw. This is also called *genio-hyoglossus*, from its being inserted also into the os hyoïdes; and by Winslow, *polychrestus*, from its performing every motion of the tongue.

2. *Genio-hyoïdeus*. A muscle attached to the mental process of the lower jaw

and to the os hyoïdes. It pulls the throat upwards.

3. *Gential Processes*. The name of four eminences of the inferior maxillary bone, beneath the symphysis of the chin.

GENITO-CRURAL. The name of a nerve proceeding from the first lumbar, and dividing into an *internal branch*, which accompanies the spermatic cord; and an *external*, which is distributed into filaments at the crural arch.

GENTIANACEÆ. The Gentian tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* terminal, axillary; *stamens* alternate with the segments of the corolla; *ovarium* single, superior, 1- or 2-celled; *fruit* a many-seeded berry.

1. *Gentianæ radix*. Gentian root; the root of the *Gentiana lutea*, so called from Gentius, king of Illyria, its discoverer.

2. *Gentianite*. The bitter principle of gentian. This, and *gentisin*, were formerly confounded under the name of *gentianin*.

3. *Gentisin* or *gentisic acid*. A crystalline, tasteless substance procured from gentian.

4. *Gentian spirit*. An alcoholic liquor produced by the vinous fermentation of the infusion of gentian, and much admired by the Swiss.

GENU (γόυν). A Latin term for the knee. It is indeclinable in the singular number. See *Gonagra*.

GEOFRÆA INERMIS (so named after Dr. Geoffrey). The Cabbage tree, a Leguminous plant, named from its offensive smell, *bilge-water tree*.

GEORGIA BARK. The bark of the *Pinckneya pubens*, an American plant, used as a substitute for *Cinchona*.

GERMAN PASTE. Beat together lbj. of pease flour, lbj. of blanched sweet almonds, three ounces of fresh butter, the yolks of two fresh eggs, with a little honey and saffron; heat the mass gently, and pass it through a sieve, to form it into grains.

GERMAN SILVER. *Packfong*. The white alloy of nickel, formed by fusing together 100 parts of copper, 60 of zinc, and 40 of nickel.

GERMAN TINDER. *Amadou*. A substance prepared from the *Polyporus fomentarius* and *igniarius*, by cutting the fungi into slices, beating, and soaking them in a solution of nitre.

GERMEN. The term applied by Linnæus to the *ovarium* of plants, or the

hollow case forming the base of the pistil, and containing the ovules.

GERMINATION (*germino*, to bud). The growth of the plant from seed.

GERONTOXON (γέρων, γέροντος, an old man, τόξον, a bow). *Arcus senilis*. The opaque circle, or half circle, which occurs in the cornea, in elderly persons.

GESTATION (*gestatio uterina*). The state of pregnancy; the carrying of the fœtus in utero. Of *erratic* or *extra-uterine* gestation, there are four kinds, viz.—

1. The *abdominal*, in which the fœtus is lodged in the abdomen.

2. The *interstitial*, in which the fœtus is lodged among the interstitial elements of the uterus.

3. The *ovarial*, in which the fœtus is developed in the ovarium.

4. The *tubular*, in which the fœtus is lodged in the Fallopian tube.

GEUM URBANUM. Common Avena, or Herb Bennet; an indigenous Rosaceous plant, the root of which is employed for flavouring and preserving the Augsburg beer.

GIMBERNAT'S LIGAMENT. The name given to that portion of the external oblique muscle, which is inserted into the pectineal line. It is commonly called 'the third insertion of Poupert's ligament.' Gimbernat was surgeon to the king of Spain, and published an essay on femoral hernia in 1793.

GINGILIE OIL. A bland fixed oil procured by expression from the seeds of the *Sesamum orientale*, commonly called *teel seeds*.

GINGIVÆ. The gums; the reddish tissue which surrounds the neck of the teeth.

GI'NGLYMUS (γίγγλυμος, a hinge). The *hinge-like* joint; a species of articulation admitting of flexion and extension.

Ginglymoïd (εἶδος, likeness). Hinge-like; as applied to that species of joint which admits of flexion and extension.

GIN-SENG. A term signifying *human powers*, and applied by the Chinese to the root of the *Panax quinquefolium*, in high repute as a stimulant and restorative.

GIZZARD. The proper stomach of birds, consisting of a strong hollow muscle. Compare *Crop*.

GLABELLA (*glaber*, smooth). The triangular space betwixt the eyebrows.

Glabellar. A term used by Barclay to denote an aspect of the head. See *Anatomy*.

GLACIAL ACID (*glacies*, ice). The

strongest acetic acid which can be procured. It exists in a *crystallized* state under fifty degrees of Fahrenheit, and contains 79 per cent. of real acid. See *Acetum*.

GLAIRINE. A term referred by some to a gelatinous vegetable matter; by others, to a pseud-organic substance which forms on thermal waters.

GLANCE (*glanz*, splendour; or *glacies*, ice). A name given to certain minerals which have a metallic or pseudo-metallic lustre, as glance-coal, lead-glance, antimony-glance, &c.

GLAND (*glans*, *glandis*, an acorn). A small body, occurring in many parts of the body, and composed of its various tissues, blood-vessels, nerves, &c. Dr. Pemberton designates as *glands of supply*, the liver, the pancreas, the spleen, &c.; and, as *glands of waste*, the kidneys, the mamma, &c.

1. *Gland, conglobate* (*con*, together, *globus*, a ball), or simple; a gland subsisting by itself, as those of the absorbent system.

2. *Gland, conglomerate* (*con*, together, *glomus*, *glomeris*, a heap), or compound; a gland composed of various glands, as the salivary, parotid, pancreatic, &c.

3. *Glands, concatenate* (chained together, from *con* and *catena*, a chain), or glands of the neck, presenting, in children, a kind of knotty cord, extending from behind the ear to the collar-bone.

4. *Glands, Brunner's*, or the *duodenal*. Small flattened granular bodies, found in the duodenum, and compared collectively by Von Brunn to a second pancreas.

5. *Glands of Cowper*. Two small granular bodies, placed parallel to each other before the prostate. They are also called *accessory glands*.

6. *Glands, Haversian*. The name of the fatty bodies which are found in connexion with most of the joints, and in general lying behind the synovial fringes. Clopton Havers supposed them to be the agents of the synovial secretion, and called them *glandulæ mucilaginosæ*. Weitbrecht called them *adipo-glandulosæ*.

7. *Glands, Meibomian*. Minute follicles embedded in the internal surface of the cartilages of the eyelids, resembling parallel strings of pearls.

8. *Glands, Peyer's*, or *aggregate*. Clustered glands, resembling oval patches, principally situated near the lower end of the ileum.

9. *Glands, solitary*. Small flattened

granular bodies, found in the stomach and intestines. They are sometimes erroneously called Brunner's.

GLANDULA (dim. of *glans*, an acorn, or gland). A little acorn; a small gland.

1. *Glandulæ Odoriferæ*. Glands of Tyson. The name of certain glands situated around the neck and corona of the *glans penis* in the male, and of the *glans clitoridis* in the female, secreting a strongly odorous humor, called *smegma preputii*.

2. *Glandulæ Pacchioni*. The granulations found in the superior longitudinal sinus of the membranes of the brain; so called after *Pacchioni*, their discoverer. These bodies have no analogy whatsoever with glands.

GLANS, GLANDIS. An acorn, a mast of any tree. A pellet of lead, or other metal.

1. *Glans clitoridis*. A term applied to the extremity of the clitoris.

2. *Glans penis*. The vascular body forming the apex of the penis. It is circumscribed by a prominent ridge, termed the *corona glandis*.

GLASS. Vitrum. A compound of silica and an alkali.

1. *Flint Glass* (so called because the silicious ingredient was originally employed in the form of ground flints); or glass of lead; now made of purified Lynn sand 100 parts, litharge or red lead 60, purified pearl-ash 30, and a little black oxide of manganese.

2. *Plate Glass*, or glass of pure soda, used for looking-glasses, and composed of sand and alkali in their purest state.

3. *Bottle Glass*, or coarse green glass, made of impure materials, such as river sand, which contains iron, and the most common kind of kelp, or pearl-ashes.

4. *Crown Glass*, for windows, made of a purer alkali, and sand which is free from iron.

5. The term Glass is also applied to *glassy* substances, as the *glass of antimony*, or the sulphuret; to mica, *glacies maris*, or *Muscovy glass*; to bismuth, or *tin glass*; &c. &c.

GLASS GALL. *Sel de verre; fel vitri; sandiver*. The saline scum which swims on the glass when first made.

GLAUBER'S SALT. Sulphate of soda; frequently found in mineral springs, and sometimes on the surface of the earth.

1. *Glauber's secret sal ammoniac*. Sulphate of ammonia; a constituent of soot from coals.

2. *Glauberite*. A crystallized salt, consisting of nearly equal parts of the sulphates of lime and soda; both anhydrous, or nearly so.

GLAUCOS (γλαυκός). Blue; of a sea-green colour; azure.

1. *Glaucic acid*. An acid procured from the teazle and scabious plants.

2. *Glaucina*. A term proposed by Hebenstreit for the natural form of cow-pox, from the bluish or azure tint of the vesicles.

3. *Glaucosis*. Humoral opacity; a greenish or gray opacity of the vitreous humor; a name formerly given to cataract; also called by the Greeks *glaucoma*, and by the Romans *glaucedo*. Dr. Good prefers *glaucois* to *glaucoma*, "because the final *omæ* imports usually, and, for the sake of simplicity and consistency, ought always to import, external protuberance, as in *staphyloma*, *sarcoma*, &c."

GLEET. A transparent mucous discharge, sometimes the sequela of gonorrhœa.

GLENOID (γλήνη, a cavity, εἶδος, likeness). The name of a part having a shallow cavity, as the socket of the shoulder-joint, a fissure and a foramen of the temporal bones, &c.

GLIADINE (γλία, glue). Vegetable albumen; one of the constituents of gluten. Compare *Zymome*.

GLISSON'S CAPSULE. A cellulovascular membrane, which envelops the hepatic vessels in the right border of the lesser omentum, and accompanies them through the transverse fissure to their ultimate ramifications.

GLOBULES, RED (dim. of *globus*, a ball). The red colouring matter of the blood; a peculiar animal principle.

GLOBULINE. The principal constituent of the blood globules, closely allied to albumen. Also, the term applied by Turpin to the amylaceous granules found in the tissue of plants, which he considered as the elementary state of the tissue.

GLOBUS HYSTERICUS. A sensation attendant on hysteria, as of a globus or ball ascending to the stomach, then up the chest to the neck, and becoming fixed in the throat.

1. *Globus major epididymis*. A name applied to the upper end of the epididymis, which is of great size, owing to the large assemblage of convoluted tubes in the *coni vasculosi*.

2. *Globus minor epididymis*. The lower portion of the epididymis, consisting of the convolutions of the *vas deferens*, previously to its commencing its ascending course.

GLOMERATION (*glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball or clew of thread). Literally, heaping into a ball; a term sometimes applied to tumor.

GLOMERULE. *Glomus*. A form of inflorescence bearing the same relation to the capitulum that the compound does to the simple umbel; that is, it is a cluster of capitula enclosed in a common involucre, as in *Echinops*.

GLOSSA, or GLOTTA (γλωττα). The tongue; the organ of speech.

1. *Gloss-agra* (ἄγρα, seizure). Inflammation of the tongue; swelled tongue; a term synonymous with *glossalgia*, *glossocèle*, *glossitis*, &c.

2. *Gloss-itis*. Inflammation of the tongue; the terminal particle *itis* denoting inflammation.

3. *Gloss-*. Terms compounded of this word belong to nerves or muscles attached to the tongue, as in the three following terms.

4. *Gloss-staphylinus*. A designation of the constrictor *isthmi faucium*, from its origin in the tongue, and insertion into the uvula.

5. *Glossopharyngeus*. A synonym of the constrictor superior, from its origin in the root of the tongue, and its insertion into the pharynx.

6. *Glossopharyngeal nerves*. Another name for the eighth pair.

7. *Glossocatochus* (κατέχω, to hold down). An instrument for depressing the tongue.

8. *Glossocèle* (κήλη, a tumor). An extrusion of the tongue; swelled tongue.

9. *Glossocomum* (κομέω, to guard). Formerly, a case for the tongue of a hautboy; but, metaphorically, a kind of long box, or case, for containing a fractured leg.

10. *Glossology* (λόγος, an account). An account of the terms used in Botany.

GLOTTIS (γλωττα, the tongue). *Rima glottidis*. The aperture between the arytaenoid cartilages. It is covered by a cartilage called the *epi-glottis*.

GLUCIC ACID (γλυκός, sweet). An acid formed by the action of a saturated solution of lime or barytes on grape sugar.

GLUCYNA (γλυκός, sweet; many of its combinations having a sweet taste). An earth found in the *emerald*, the *beryl*,

and the *eucalse*. Its metallic base is called *glucinum*.

GLUCOSE (γλυκός, sweet). Another name for starch sugar, diabetic sugar, or the sugar of fruits.

GLUE (*gluten*). The common gelatine of commerce, made from the parings of hides, hoofs, &c.

GLUME (*gluma*, the husk of corn). A term applied to the peculiar envelope of the floral apparatus in grasses, which are hence called *glumaceæ*. It is a modification of the bract.

GLUTEUS (γλουτός, the buttock). The name of three muscles of the hip, forming part of the buttocks. They are the *maximus*, which extends the thigh; the *medius*, which acts in standing; and the *minimus*, which assists the others. Hence the term—

Glutæal. Applied to the posterior iliac artery—to lymphatics which have the same distribution as that artery—and to a nerve distributed to the glutæi muscles.

GLUTEN (*gelo*, to congeal). A viscid substance obtained from wheat flour. It has been decomposed into

1. *Gluidine* (γλία, gluten). Vegetable albumen; and,

2. *Zymome* (ζύμη, leaven). That portion of the mass which the acid that is present has united with.

GLUTEN BREAD. An article of diet used in diabetes. It is not made of pure gluten, but one-sixth of the original quantity of starch contained in the flour is retained.

GLUTINE. A principle resembling gluten, but differing from it in not being soluble in alcohol.

GLUTINOUS SAP. *Milky sap*. Vegetable milk, or the juice obtained by incision from the Palo de Vaca, or *Cow tree*, which grows in the province of Caraccas.

GLYCERIN (γλυκός, sweet). The sweet principle of oil, also termed hydrate of oxide of glyceryl.

GLYCERYL (γλυκός, sweet, ὕλη, matter). A hypothetical radical existing in glycerin.

GLYCYRRHIZA GLABRA (γλυκός, sweet, ῥίζα, a root). Common Licorice; a Leguminous plant, the underground stem of which is called *licorice-root*, or *stick licorice*. The Greeks distinguished the licorice-root by the name of *adipson*, from α, priv., and δίψα, thirst, from its property of assuaging thirst; perhaps the term *licorice* may be derived from the same idea.

Glycyrrhizin. Licorice-sugar; the saccharine juice of licorice-root.

GOBEL'S PYROPHORUS. A mixture of charcoal and lead, in which the latter is in such an extreme state of division, as to take fire on exposure to the air. It is formed by heating the tartrate of lead in a close vessel or tube to dull redness.

GOITRE, or **GOTRE** (probably a corruption of *guttur*, the throat). The name given in Switzerland to Bronchocele, or the Thyrophraxia of Alibert. Heister thought it should be called *tracheocele*. Prosser, from its frequency in the hilly parts of Derbyshire, called it the *Derbyshire neck*; and, not satisfied respecting the similitude of this tumor to that observed on the necks of women on the Alps, the *English bronchocele*. It consists in an enlargement of the thyroid gland, and is frequently associated with cretinism.

GOLD. A yellow metal, generally found native in primary rocks, and in alluvial depositions. See *Aurum*.

Gold coin is termed—

1. *Sterling*, i. e. 22 gold + 2 copper.

2. *Standard*, i. e. 18 gold + 6 copper.

Gold becomes *green* when silver is substituted for copper.

GOLD LEAF ELECTROMETER. An instrument for detecting the presence of electricity by the divergence of two slips of gold leaf.

GOLDEN SULPHURET. A sulphuret of antimony, also termed *sulphantimonic acid*, and prepared by precipitating antimonic acid by sulphuretted hydrogen. See *Kermes Mineral*.

GOMPHOSIS (γόμφος, a peg). An articulation of bones, like that of a nail in a piece of wood: that of the teeth, for instance, in their sockets.

GONAGRA (γόνυ, the knee, ἄγρα, seizure). Gout in the knee. The term *genugra* is sometimes found, but it is barbarous.

GONIOMETER (γωνία, an angle, μετρέω, to measure). An instrument for measuring angles, particularly those of crystals.

GONORRHŒA (γονή, semen, ῥέω, to flow). Literally, an involuntary discharge of the semen; but always understood as a discharge of purulent infectious matter from the urethra, the vagina, &c. In English, the disease is called a *clap*, from the old French word *clapises*, (public shops, kept and inhabited by prostitutes); in German, a *trip*—

per, from dripping; and, in French, a *chaudepisse*, from the heat and scalding in micturition.

GO NYALGIA (γόνη, the knee, ἄλγος, pain). *Gonalgia*. Pain in the knee; gout in the knee.

GORDIUS. The *Seta equina*, or horse-hair worm of the old writers. It is supposed to occasion—

1. *Intestinal disease*, occurring among the peasantry of Lapland from drinking water impregnated with this worm; and—

2. *Cuticular disease*, when it is lodged under the skin, constituting the *morbus pilaris* of Horst, and the *malis à crinonibus* of Sauvages, &c.

GORGET. An instrument used in lithotomy, for cutting the prostate gland and neck of the bladder.

GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM. Common Cotton; a Malvaceous plant, yielding the *cotton* of commerce. This substance consists of tubular hairs, which arise from the surface of the seed-coat; in its unprepared state it is called *raw cotton*.

GOULARD'S CERATE. The *ceratum plumbi comp.*, or compound cerate of lead. The formula for this differs, however, from Goulard's original recipe, in ordering camphor, while the other directs a large quantity of water to be mixed with the cerate.

GOULARD'S EXTRACT. A saturated solution of sub-acetate of lead, or the *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis*. L. the *Aqua Lithargyri Acetati*, P. L. 1767. olim, *Extract of Saturn*.

GOUT. *Podagra*; *arthritis*. A term derived from the French *goutte*, a drop, and this from the Latin *gutta*, also a drop, applied to the disease from the old notion of its being produced by a morbid drop.

Gouty concretions. Calculi formed in the joints of gouty persons, resembling *chalk-stones* in colour and softness, and consisting of urate of soda.

GRACILIS. Slender; a long, thin, flat muscle, otherwise called *rectus inter-nus femoris*, from its straight direction.

GRAINES D'AVIGNON. *French berries*. The unripe fruit of the *Rhamnus infectorius*, used for dyeing Maroquin leather yellow, &c.

GRALLÆ (*stilts*). Waders; an order of aquatic birds frequenting marshes, &c., as the heron: Order V. class *Aves*.

GRAMINACEÆ (*gramen*, grass). The Grass tribe of Monocotyledonous plants.

Herbaceous plants with cylindrical stems; *leaves* alternate, with a split sheath; *flowers* hermaphrodite, sometimes monœcious, glumaceous; *glumes* alternate, unequal; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* simple.

GRANA MO LUCCA. These are said to be the seeds of the Croton Pavana, the original Tilly-seed plant.

GRANA PARADISI. Grains of Paradise, or Melligetta pepper; the seeds of the *Amomum Grana Paradisi*. The term appears to have been applied to the produce of no fewer than six Scitamineous plants.

GRANA SECALIS DEGENERATI. Ergot; a substance found in the place of the grains of rye, of agrostis, &c.; also termed *Spermœdia clavus*, *Secale cornutum*, *Spurred rye*, &c. See *Ergota*.

GRANA TIGLIA. *Grana Dilla*; *Grana Tilli*. The seeds of the Croton Tiglium, from which the croton oil or oil of tiglium is procured.

GRANATI CORTEX. *Pomorum Cortex*. Pomegranate bark; the produce of the *Punica Granatum*.

GRANDINES. Plural of *grando*, a hail-stone; a term applied by Wesser to tubercles, as they become enlarged.

GRANULATION (*granum*, a grain). A process by which minute grain-like fleshy bodies are formed on the surface of wounds or ulcers during their healing. In *Chemistry*, the term denotes a process for the mechanical division of metals and of phosphorus.

GRAPHITE (γράφω, to write; so termed from its use in the manufacture of pencils). Plumbago, or black lead; a carburet of iron.

GRASS OIL OF NAMUR. A volatile oil procured, according to Royle, from the *Andropogon Calamus aromaticus*. It is sometimes called *oil of spikenard*, though incorrectly; this substance being procured from the *Nardostachys Jatamansi*.

GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS. Hedge Hyssop; a plant of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, formerly called *Gratia Dei*, on account of its remedial powers. It has been said to be the basis of the *eau medicinale*.

GRAVE'DO (*gravis*, heavy). A catarrh, or cold, with a sense of heaviness in the head.

GRAVEL. Crystalline sediments deposited in the bladder from the urine. When these sediments are *amorphous* and pulverulent, they are—

1. Red, lateritious, or pink, and consist chiefly of lithate of ammonia; or

2. White, consisting of mixed lithic and phosphatic sediments, with an iridescent pellicle.

When *crystallized*, they constitute—

1. The *red gravel*, consisting of crystals of uric or lithic acid; or

2. The *white gravel*, generally consisting of the triple phosphate of magnesia and ammonia, and existing in the form of perfectly white and shining crystals.

GRAVITY (*gravitas*, heaviness). The tendency of all bodies towards the centre of the earth; the unknown cause of this phenomenon is called *gravitation*. Gravity differs from Attraction, in being a species of the latter; *e. g.* we speak of capillary attraction, magnetic attraction, &c., but not of capillary or magnetic gravity.

Gravity, specific. The density of bodies, as ascertained by comparison with an equal bulk of water.

GREAT SYMPATHETIC. A nerve formed by a collection of filaments from every nerve which join each other at the adjacent ganglia.

GRECIAN WATER. A solution of nitrate of silver disguised, for dyeing the hair black; the hair, thus dyed, soon becomes purple on exposure to light.

GREEK FIRE. An artificial fire, invented by the Greeks during their wars with the Arabs and Turks. It is supposed to have consisted of asphaltum, nitre, and sulphur.

GREEN MINERAL. A carbonate of copper, used as a pigment.

GREEN SICKNESS. The popular term for *chlorosis*, from the pale, lurid, and greenish cast of the skin.

GRENOUILLE. The French term for a frog; the distended submaxillary duct. See *Batrachus*.

GREY LOTION. A preparation for irritable sores, consisting of chloride of mercury and lime-water.

GRIFFITHS' MIXTURE. Compound mixture of iron, or the *Mist. ferri comp.*

GRIPPE. A French term applied to various epidemic forms of gastro-bronchitis. It is used by Laennec to denote an epidemic catarrh, which occurred in 1803, and which was characterized by the peculiar *glutinous* sputa observed in acute pneumonia.

GROATS. The decorticated grains of the *Avena sativa*, or oat.

GROCERS' ITCH. The *Eczema im-*

petiginodes, produced in grocers by the irritation of sugar.

GROSSULINE (*groseille*, a gooseberry). The name given by Guibourt to a peculiar principle procured from gooseberries and other acid fruits, forming the basis of jelly.

GROTTO DEL CANE (*dog's grotto*). A cave in Italy, in which there is a constant natural exhalation of carbonic acid, which, occupying the lowest stratum of the air, induces asphyxia in dogs taken into it, although man escapes.

GRUTUM. The name given by Plenck to *miliun*, or millet-rash.

GRYLLUS VERRUCIVORUS. The wart-eating grasshopper of Sweden, which is caught for the purpose, as it is said, of biting off the excrescence, when it also discharges a corrosive liquor on the wound.

GUAIAACUM OFFICINALE. Official Guaiacum; a Zygophyllaceous plant, the wood, resin, and bark of which are imported from St. Domingo.

1. *Guaiacum wood.* Commonly termed *lignum vitæ*, from its reputed efficacy in syphilis. The shavings or raspings, *scobs* vel *rasura guaiaci*, are prepared by the turner for the use of the druggist.

2. *Guaiacum bark.* Employed on the Continent, but not officinal in this country.

3. *Guaiacum resin.* Commonly, though erroneously, called *gum guaiacum*; obtained by various processes from the stem of the tree. It occurs in *tears* and in *masses*.

4. *Guaiacic acid.* An acid obtained from the resin of guaiacum.

5. *Guaiacine.* A peculiar substance obtained from guaiacum.

GUANO. A manure employed in South America, consisting of urate of ammonia, and other ammoniacal salts. It appears to consist of the excrements of sea-fowl.

GUARANINE. A new vegetable principle, discovered in the fruit of the *Paullinia sorbilis* by M. Martius.

GUBERNA'CULUM (*κυβερνάω*, to command). Literally, the rudder of a ship. A name given by Hunter to the fibro-vascular substance between the testes and scrotum in the foetus, from his considering it the principal agent in directing the course of the testis in its descent.

GUIDO'S BALSAM. The Tinctura, or Linimentum Saponis et Opii.

GUINEA-HEN WEED. The vulgar name of the *Peteveria alliacea*, an extremely acrid plant, used in Jamaica as a sialogogue.

GUINEA-WORM. *Malis filariae*. A worm found chiefly in both the Indies, often twelve feet long, and about the thickness of a horse-hair; it burrows under the cuticle, for the most part, of the naked feet of the West Indian slaves. It is frequently called *dracunculus*, *vena Medinensis*, &c.

GULA. The œsophagus or gullet; the canal extending from the lower part of the pharynx to the superior orifice of the stomach.

GUM. A common proximate principle of vegetables; the primary form of vegetable textures.

GUM-BOIL. *Parulis*. Inflammation, abscess, or boil of the gums.

GUM JUNIPER. A concrete resin which exudes in white tears from the *Juniperus Communis*. It has been called *sandarach*, and, hence, confounded with the *σανδαράκη* of Aristotle, which was a sulphuret of arsenic. Reduced to powder it is called *pounce*, which prevents ink from sinking into paper, from which the exterior coating of size has been scraped away.

GUM RASH. *Red gum*. A genus of cutaneous diseases. See *Strophulus*.

GUM-RESINS. The concrete juices of certain plants, consisting of resin, essential oil, gum, and extractive vegetable matter, as aloes, ammoniac, assa-fœtida, euphorbium, scammony, &c.

GUMMA. A soft tumor, so named from the resemblance of its contents to gum.

GUMMI RUBRUM ASTRINGENS. An astringent substance, called *butea gum*,—an exudation from the *Butea frondosa*. Its Hindu name is *kueni* or *kuennee*, from which probably our term *kino* is derived.

1. *Gummi Arabicum* seu *Turcicum*. Gum Arabic; the produce of the *Acacia vera*, and other species, especially *A. Arabica*. The white pieces constitute the *gummi electum* of the druggists; on the Continent they are called *gum Turic*, from *Tor*, a sea-port in Arabia, near the isthmus of Suez. The red pieces are sometimes called *gum Gedda*, from the name of another port.

2. *Gummi guttæ*. A term applied to gamboge, owing to its issuing *guttatim*, or by drops, from the broken leaves or branchlets of the gamboge tree.

3. *Gummi nostras*. Cherry-tree gum; an exudation from the stem of the *Cerasus avium*. This, and the *gummi pruni*, or plum-tree gum, produced by the *Prunus domestica*, may be substituted in medicine for tragacanth gum. They contain two gummy principles, viz. *arabin*, and *prunin* or *cerasin*.

GUMS. *Gingivæ*. The red substance which covers the alveolar processes of the jaws, and embraces the necks of the teeth.

GUNJAH. The dried plant of the *Cannabis Indica*, after it has flowered, and still retaining the resin; used in Calcutta for smoking.

GUNPOWDER. A mixture of five parts of nitre, one of sulphur, and one of charcoal, finely powdered, and very accurately blended. The grains are smoothed by friction, and are then said to be glazed.

GUSTATORY (*gusto*, to taste). A name of the lingual nerve—a branch of the inferior maxillary. See *Nerves*.

GUT. A substance made by pulling a silk-worm, when ready to spin its cocoon, in two, extending the silk as far as it will go, and hanging it up to dry.

GUTHRIE'S MUSCLE. A name given to the transverse portion of the *compressor urethræ* muscle. The perpendicular or pubic portion is termed *Wilson's muscle*.

GUTTA (a drop). Pl. *guttæ*, drops. A term applied to a measure in prescriptions, abridged *gt.*, pl. *gtt.*, which should be equal to the minim; also to certain affections and preparations.

1. *Gutta opaca*. Cataract, or opacity of the crystalline lens, of its capsule, or of the Morgagnian fluid, separately or conjointly.

2. *Gutta serena*. A term said to have been first applied by Actuarius to amaurosis.

3. *Gutta rosacea*. Rosy drop, or carbuncled face; a species of *acne*.

4. *Gutta anodyna*. Anodyne drop. A solution of acetate of morphia.

5. *Gutta nigra*. Black drop; Lancashire drop. See *Quack Medicines*.

6. *Guttæ vitæ*. Drops of life; a nostrum consisting of spirituous stimulants.

GUTTIFERÆ (*gutta*, a drop, *fero*, to bear). The Mangosteen tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs, occasionally parasitical, yielding resinous juice; leaves entire, opposite; flowers polypetalous; *stamens* hypogynous; *car-*

pella concrete; *ovarium* of several cells.

GUTTUR. The throat; also, classically, the wind-pipe. *Gula* is the gullet, whereby the food passes into the stomach; and *faux* the gullet-pipe, or space between the gula and the guttur, or the superior part of the gula, nearest the chin, but interior, where the mouth grows narrower.

GYMNASTICS (γυμνάζω, to exercise naked). Exercises systematically adapted to develop and preserve the physical powers.

GYMNOSPERMÆ (γυμνός, naked, σπέρμα, seed). Plants which have their seeds destitute of a pericarp, as opposed to the *Angiospermæ*.

GYNE (γυνή). A woman. In the following compounds, the term relates to the female apparatus, or the pistil, of plants:—

1. *Gyneceum*. A term applied by Röper to the entire female system of

plants, more commonly called the *pistil*. See *Androceum*.

2. *Gyn-andria* (ἀνὴρ, a man). The twentieth class of the Linnean system of plants, in which the stamens are situated upon the style, above the ovarium.

3. *Gyno-base* (βάσις, a base). This term is applied to the receptacle, when it is dilated, and supports a row of carpels, which have an oblique inclination towards the axis of the flower, as in the Labiatae, the Boraginaceae, &c.

4. *Gyno-phore* (φέρω, to bear). A term applied to the stalk, upon which the ovarium is sometimes seated, instead of being sessile, as in *Passiflora*. It is also called *thecaphore*.

GYPSUM (γύψος, chalk; from γῆ, earth, and ἔψω, to bake). Sulphate of lime. When highly burnt, it falls into powder, constituting *plaster of Paris*.

GYRI (pl. of *gyrus*, a circuit). The spiral cavities of the internal ear. Also, the convolutions of the brain.

H

HÆMA, HÆMATOS (αἷμα, αἵματος). Blood. The circulating fluid of animals.

1. *Hæma-celi-nosis* (κῆλις, a spot, νόσος, a disease). Blood-spot disease; the name given by Rayer to *Purpura*.

2. *Hæm-agogues* (ἄγω, to expel). Expellers of blood; medicines which promote the catamenial and hæmorrhoidal discharges.

3. *Hæma-lopia* (ὄψ, the eye). Hæmalops. An effusion of blood in the globe of the eye; blood-shot eye.

4. *Hæm-anthus* (ἄνθος, a flower). The Blood-flower, a plant of the natural order *Amaryllidæ*; the Hottentots are said to dip their arrow-heads in the juice of its bulbs, on account of its poisonous properties.

5. *Hæmat-em'esis* (ἐμέω, to vomit). Vomitus cruentus. A vomiting of blood; hæmorrhage from the stomach.

6. *Hæmatin*. The name given by Chevreul to the colouring matter of the Hæmatoxyton Campechianum, or logwood.

7. *Hæmatite*. Blood-stone, a peroxide of iron, so named from its property of stopping hæmorrhages; or from its colour. The red hæmatite is an anhydrous, the brown a hydrated, peroxide.

8. *Hæmato-cele* (κῆλη, a tumor). A collection of blood in the tunica vaginalis. If serous fluid occupy the place of blood, the case is that of *hydrocele*.

9. *Hæmato'des* (αἱματώδης). Bloody; as applied to a fungous or fleshy excrescence. The termination in *-odes* (ώδης) sometimes expresses a *fulness*, as in the present case.

10. *Hæmato-logy* (λόγος, an account). The history of the blood.

11. *Hæmato'ma*. A blood-like tumor, sometimes occurring in the brain.

12. *Hæmatosin*. A characteristic constituent of the blood, derived from the globules.

13. *Hæmato'sis*. Sanguification, or the formation of the blood.

14. *Hæmatoxyli lignum* (ξύλον, wood). Logwood; the wood of the Hæmatoxyton Campechianum, a Leguminous plant of Campeachy. Its colouring matter is called *hæmatoxylin*, and by Chevreul *hæmatin*.

15. *Hæmo-tu'ria* (οὐρέω, to void urine). Sanguis in urinâ. Bloody urine; the passing of blood in the urine.

16. *Hæmo-ptysis* (πτύσις, spitting, from πτύω, to spit). *Hæmoptoe*. The spitting

of blood; expectoration of blood. It has been called *pneumono-rrhagia*.

17. *Hæmo-rrhage* (ρήγημι, to break forth). A rupture of a blood-vessel; a bursting forth of blood; loss of blood.

18. *Hæmo-rrhœa petechialis* (ρέω, to flow). A term applied by Dr. Adair to the chronic form of purpura. It has also been designated as *Petechiæ sine febre; land-scurvy, &c.*

19. *Hæmo-rrhoïdal* (ρέω, to flow). A term applied to a branch of the sciatic nerve; and to arteries of the rectum, because they often bleed; and these are termed the *superior, middle, and inferior, &c. &c.*

20. *Hæm-ophthalmos* (ὀφθαλμός, the eye). An effusion of blood into the chambers of the eye.

21. *Hæmo-rrhoïds* (ρέω, to flow). Literally, a hæmorrhage, and originally used in this sense in general; but now restricted to the *piles*. These are termed *open*, when they discharge blood; and *blind*, when there is no discharge.

22. *Hæmo-stasia* (ἵστημι, to stand). Stagnation of blood. Hence

23. *Hæmo-statica* (ἵστημι, to stand). Styptics. Medicines which stop hæmorrhages.

24. *Hæmo-thorax*. An effusion of blood into the cavity of the pleura, from a wound, a contusion of the chest, certain diseases, &c.

25. *Hæmo-spasic system*. A new system of medicine, introduced by Dr. Junod of Paris, consisting in the employment of a pneumatic apparatus of peculiar construction, in which the arm or leg is so placed as to attract the blood to the extremities, without diminishing the mass of this liquid.

26. *Hæmo-trophy* (τροφή, nourishment). An excess of sanguineous nutriment, as distinguished from hypertrophy, and hyperhæmia. See *Anæmotrophy*.

HAIR. Each hair consists of a *bulb*, situated under the skin, and a *trunk*, which perforates the skin and cuticle, and is enveloped in a peculiar sheath. The colour of the hair—*black, red, auburn, and white*—depends on that of the oil which enters into its composition.

HAIR LICHEN. The *Lichen pilaris*; a variety of lichenous rash, in which the pimples are limited to the roots of the hair, and desquamate after ten days.

HALITUS (*halo*, to breathe). An aqueous vapour, or gas, for inhalation.

Halitus of the blood. The vapour which arises from the blood when newly drawn

from the body. Plenck termed it *gas animale sanguinis*.

HALLEX (ἄλλομαι, to leap, quod super proximum digitum scandat). *Hal-lus*. The great toe.

HALLUCINATION (*hallucino*, to mistake). Depraved or erroneous imagination. The term has been used as synonymous with *phantasm*, from which it should, however, be distinguished, the phenomena of hallucination having been chiefly observed in the insane. See *Phantasm*.

HALO (ἅλωσ, an area). Areola; the circle or ring surrounding the nipple.

HALO SIGNATUS. The name given by Sir C. Bell to the impression of the ciliary processes on the anterior surface of the vitreous humour, &c., from its consisting of a circle of radiations, called by Haller, *strixæ retinæ subjectæ ligamento ciliari*. By Winslow these marks are called *sulci ciliares*; by Zinn, *corona ciliaris*.

HALOGENE (ἅλς, salt, γεννάω, to produce). A term employed by Berzelius to denote bodies which form salts with metals, as chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, and cyanogen. The salts thus produced are called *haloïds*.

HALOÏD SALTS (ἅλς, the sea, sea-salt, εἶδος, likeness). Salt-like compounds, consisting of a metal on the one hand, and of chlorine, iodine, and the radicals of the hydracids in general, excepting sulphur, on the other. Besides the simple haloïd salts, Berzelius distinguishes the three following combinations:—

1. *Hydro-haloïd salts*, or combinations of a simple haloïd salt and the hydracid of its radical.

2. *Oxy-haloïd salts*, or combinations of a metallic oxide with a haloïd salt of the same metal.

3. *Double haloïd salts*, consisting—

1. Of two simple haloïd salts, which contain different metals, but the same non-metallic ingredient.

2. Of two haloïd salts consisting of the same metal, but in which the other element is different.

3. Of two simple haloïd salts, of which both elements are entirely different.

HAMULARIA LYMPHATICA. A new species of worm, discovered by Treutler, a German physician, in 1789, in the bronchial glands of a phthisical subject.

HAMULUS COCHLÆ. Literally, the small hook of the cochlea; a kind of

hook, by which the *lamina spiralis* terminates upon the axis, towards the middle of the second turn, where the point of the infundibulum commences.

HAND. *Manus.* The organ of prehension, consisting of—

1. The *Carpus*, or wrist, which is composed of the eight following bones:—

1. The *scaphoid*, or boat-shaped.
2. The *semilunar*, or half moon.
3. The *cuneiform*, or wedge-like
4. The *pisiform*, or pea-like.
5. The *trapezium*, or four-sided.
6. The *trapezoid*, like the former.
7. The *os magnum*, or large bone.
8. The *unciform*, or hook-like.

2. The *Metacarpus*, or the four bones constituting the palm and back of the hand; the upper ends have *plane surfaces*; the lower, *convex*. Sometimes the first bone of the thumb is reckoned among the metacarpal.

3. The *Digiti*, or fingers, consisting of twelve bones, arranged in three *phalanges*, or rows.

4. The *Pollex*, or thumb, consisting of three bones.

HAPSUS (ἅπτομαι, to touch). A hand-ful; a bolster of linen, or woollen, to place upon a wound. *Celsus*.

HARE-BRAINED PASSION. Wayward passion, leading to acts of violence; the *manie sans délire* of M. Pinel, who ascribes it to the effect of a neglected or ill-directed education upon a mind naturally perverse or unruly.

HARE-LIP (*labia leporina*). A congenital division of the lip; so called from a fancied resemblance to the upper lip of a hare.

HARMONIA (ἁρμονία, a close joining, from ἄρω, to fit together). A species of synarthrosis, or immoveable articulation of bones. See *Articulation*.

HARROWGATE WATER. Mineral springs, containing sulphuretted hydrogen.

HARTFELL WATER. A chalybeate water near Moffat, in Scotland.

HARTSHORN. *Cornu cervi*. The antlers of the *Cervus Elaphus*, or Stag.

Spirit of hartshorn. The aqueous solution of ammonia, formerly prepared from the cornu cervi, or hart's horn.

HARVEST BUG. The *Acarus autumnalis*, a variety of the tick insect, which infests the skin in the autumn, producing intolerable itching, succeeded by glossy wheals; it has hence been called *wheat-worm*.

HAUSTUS (*haurio*, to draw). A

draught. It differs from a mixture only in quantity, and should not exceed an ounce and a half.

HAVERSIAN TUBES. A term given, from the name of their discoverer, to a very complicated apparatus of minute canals found in the substance of bone, and containing medullary matter. The central canal, as well as the separate cells, may be regarded as enlargements of them.

HEAD-ACHE. An original English term for pain in the head, megrin, cephalalgia, cephalæa, &c.

HEADING. A preparation of equal parts of alum and green vitriol, used in brewing.

HEART. *Cor.* The central organ of circulation. It is enveloped in a membrane called the *pericardium*. It is divided, externally, into a *base*, or its broad part; a *superior* and an *inferior surface*; and an *anterior* and *posterior margin*. Internally, it consists, in man, of four cavities, viz. two auricles and two ventricles, and is thence called *double*.

1. *Heart, caudal.* A pulsating palish sac, containing red blood, and situated at the caudal extremity of the eel.

2. *Heart, lymphatic.* A term applied by Müller to some small pulsating sacs in the frog, the snake, &c., considered by him as hearts of the lymphatic system.

3. *Heart, displacement of.* *Éctopia cordis*, from ἐκτοπιζω, to displace, or ἐκτόπιος, displaced. It is congenital; or the effect of effused fluid, or of its subsequent absorption, &c.

4. *Heart-burn.* *Cardialgia mordens.* A gnawing or burning uneasiness, felt chiefly at the cardia. See *Circulation*.

HEAT. The *sensation* experienced on touching a body of a higher temperature than that of the blood. In chemical language it is the *cause* of that sensation, or *caloric*.

HEAT, PRICKLY. The *Lichen tropicus*; a species of lichenous rash.

HEAVY SPAR. Sulphate of barytes, baroselenite, or prismatic heavy spar.

HEBRADENDRON CAMBOGIOIDES. The *Camboge* *Hebradendron*; a Guttiferous plant, which yields a kind of gamboge not distinguishable from that of Siam.

HECTIC (ἑκτικός, habitual). This term is sometimes used, like the Greek feminine, as a substantive, to denote a *habitual* or very protracted fever; but, more generally, as an adjective, in con-

junction with the term fever, to designate the same disease.

HEDEOMA PULEGIOIDES. A Labiate plant of North America, highly reputed as an emmenagogue, and called *pennyroyal*.

HELIOSTAT (ἥλιος, the sun, ἵστημι, to stand). An instrument by which the sun-beam can be steadily directed to one spot during the whole of its diurnal period.

HELIOTROPIUM (ἥλιος, the sun, τρέπω, to turn). The Blood-stone, so called from the blood-red specks occasionally appearing on its green surface, and formerly used to stop a bleeding from the nose.

HELIX (ἐλιξ, from ἐλίσσω, to turn about). A coil; a spiral, or winding line. This term denotes,—

1. The outer bar or margin of the external ear. Hence, *helicis major* and *helicis minor*, two muscles of the helix.

2. The name of a coil of wire, used in magneto-galvanic experiments.

3. A testaceous animal, inhabiting a spiral shell, as the snail, &c. The *helix pomatia* is the Great or Vineyard Snail; a popular remedy for emaciation, with hectic fever and phthisis.

HELLEBORUS (ἐλλέβορος, qu. ἐλεῖν, to seize, βορᾶ, in eating). Hellebore; a poisonous genus of Ranunculaceous plants.

1. *Helleborus fœtidus*. Fœtid Hellebore, or Bear's-foot; a plant retained in the list of *Materia Medica*, but rarely used. Its leaves have been strongly recommended as a vermifuge against the *ascaris lumbricoïdes*.

2. *Helleborus niger*. Black Hellebore, or Christmas rose; a plant reputed in classic writers as a remedy for mania, and hence recommended by Horace to the poets of his day. See *Melampodium*.

3. *Helleborus orientalis*. The root of this species was formerly much extolled in mania, epilepsy, and dropsy; it is still used in the Levant, and is called *zoptême* by the Turks, and *σκαφή* by the Greeks.

4. The term *Hellebore* has been applied to the *Veratrum album*, probably from its similar properties. Yet the former is an exogenous, the latter an endogenous plant.

HELMINS (ἔλμινς, ἔλμινθος). *Vermis*. The Greek term for a worm.

1. *Helminthagogues* (ἄγω, to expel). Anthelmintics; remedies against worms.

2. *Helminthiasis*. A disease peculiar to some countries, in which worms, or

their larvæ, are bred under the skin, &c.

3. *Helmintho-chorton* (χόρτος, food?). Corsican Moss; a species of *Gigartina*, supposed to be particularly efficacious against the *ascaris lumbricoïdes*.

HELO'DES (ἔλος, a marsh). A term applied to fevers produced by marsh miasma.

HE'LOS (ἦλος, clavus, a nail). A name given to the tumor formed by prolapsus or proclidentia iridis. See *Myocephalon*.

HEMERALOPIA (ἡμέρα, the day, ἀλαός, blind, ὤψ, the eye). Diurna cæcitus, or *day-blindness*. This term is used by Hippocrates (by omission of the ἀλαός?) to denote *night-blindness*—caligo tenebrarum; dysopia tenebrarum. Sauvages terms it *amblyopia crepuscularis*. See *Nyctalopia*.

HEMI- (ἥμισος). The Greek prefix for half, corresponding with the Latin *semi*.

1. *Hemi-crania* (κρανίον, the head). A pain which affects only one side of the head. See *Megrim*.

2. *Hemi-opia* (ὤψ, the eye). Visus dimidiatus. A defect of vision, in which only half of the object is seen.

3. *Hemi-plegia* (πλήσσω, to strike). Paralysis of one side of the body.

4. *Hemi-ptera* (πτέρον, a wing). Insects which have one half of their wings thick and coriaceous, and the other half membranous, as the bug, tick, &c.: Class 7, *Insecta*.

5. *Hemi-spheres* (σφαῖρα, a sphere). The two parts which constitute the upper surface of the cerebrum. They are separated by the falx cerebri.

HEMIDESMUS INDICUS. An Asclepiadaceous plant, the root of which is used in India under the name of *country sarsaparilla*. It has been called *Indian* or *scented sarsaparilla*, *nannari*, or the root of *smilax aspera*.

HEMINA. A Roman measure of capacity, consisting of half a sextarius, or three quarters of a pint.

HEMP. A powerful stimulating narcotic, much employed in some countries as an intoxicating drug. See *Cannabis*.

HEMP-SEED. The name of some varieties of the *mulberry calculus*, which are remarkably smooth and pale-coloured, resembling hemp-seed.

HENBANE. A powerfully-narcotic plant, said to be poisonous to the domestic fowl. The botanical name suggests a different etymology. See *Hyoscyamus*.

HEN-BLINDNESS. A name some-

times given to *nyctalopia*, or night-blindness, from a natural defect in hens, in consequence of which they cannot see to pick up small grains in the dusk of the evening, and so employ this time in going to roost.

HENNE'. A substance procured in Egypt, from the *Lawsonia inermis*, with which the women stain their fingers and feet; it is also used for dyeing skins and maroquins of a reddish yellow.

HEPAR (ἥπαρ, ἥπατος). The liver; the organ which secretes the bile.

1. *Hepat-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Pain in the liver. Swelling of the liver is termed *hepatalgia infarcta*, liver disease, enlarged liver, &c.

2. *Hepatic*. A term applied to any part belonging to the liver.

3. *Hepatic flux*. Bilious flux; the name given in the East to a variety of dysentery, in which there is a frequent flow of bilious fluid from the rectum.

4. *Hepat-itis*. Inflammation of the liver. The term is used by Galen in the present sense, but it is more usually employed adjectively, with the sense of *hepatic*. The Latin word *hepatitis* is only used, according to Pliny, as "gemmæ nomen a figurâ jacinoris." *Forbes*.

5. *Hepato-rrhœa* (ῥέω, to flow). Literally, a liver-flow; a morbid flow of bile.

6. *Hepaticization*. Carnification. A change induced in the lungs by inflammation, in which it loses its vesicular and crepitating character, and resembles the liver in firmness and weight, sinking in water. It is divided into the *red*, and into the *grey*, or purulent infiltration. Compare *Spleenization*.

7. *Hepato-cele* (κῆλη, a tumor). Hepatic hernia; hernia of the liver.

8. *Hepato-gastric*. A name of the smaller omentum, which passes from the liver to the stomach.

9. *Hepato-phyma* (φῦμα, a suppurating tumor). A suppurative swelling of the liver.

HEPAR ANTIMONII. Liver of Antimony; an oxy-sulphuret. The term *hepar* was formerly applied to the combinations of sulphur with alkalies, from their *liver-like* appearance. Hence we have also, —

1. *Hepar calcis*. A crude bisulphuret of calcium, recommended as an external application to *crusta lactea*.

2. *Hepar sulphuris*. Liver of sulphur; the old pharmaceutical name of a liver-brown sulphuret of potash.

3. *Hepar sulphuris volatilis*. Volatile liver of sulphur. This is also termed

Boyle's or Beguin's Fuming Spirit; sulphuretum ammoniæ; sulphuretted hydroguret of ammonia, or the hydro-sulphuret of ammonia.

4. *Hepatic air*. Another name for sulphuretted hydrogen gas

5. *Hepatic cinnabar*. A dark-coloured, steel-grey variety of cinnabar.

6. *Hepatic pyrites*. Hepatic sulphuret of iron; a variety of prismatic iron pyrites, which becomes brown on exposure to the air.

7. *Hepatite*. A variety of heavy spar, or sulphate of barytes, containing a minute portion of sulphur, and emitting, when heated or rubbed, a fetid sulphurous odour.

8. *Hepatule*. A name given by Kirwan to the *hydrosulphuret* of other writers.

HEPATICÆ (ἥπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver). The Liver-wort tribe of Acotyledonous plants. Cellular, *flowerless* plants, consisting of an axis or stem, either leafy or bordered; *reproductive organs* are valved *thecæ* of different kinds.

HEPTANDRIA (ἑπτὰ, seven, ἀνὴρ, a man). The seventh class of the Linnean system, including those plants which have seven stamens.

HEPTAPHARMACUM (ἑπτὰ, seven, φάρμακον, a medicine). A medicine composed of seven ingredients: these were ceruse, litharge, pitch, wax, colophony, incense, and ox-fat.

HERB BENNET. The Geum urbanum, or Avens; the term is probably contracted from *herba benedicta*.

HERBARIUM (*herba*, a herb). A collection of dried specimens of plants, formerly known by the expressive term *hortus siccus*, or dried garden.

HERCULES BOVII. Gold and mercury dissolved in a distillation of copperas, nitre, and sea-salt; a violently cathartic preparation.

HEREDITARY (*hæres*, an heir). A term applied to diseases supposed to be transmitted from parents to their children.

HERMAPHRODITE (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury, Ἀφροδίτη, Venus). *Androgynus*. A *lusus naturæ*, in which the organs of generation appear to be a mixture of both sexes. In botany, plants are so called, which contain the stamen and pistil in the same flower; all other flowering plants are called *unisexual*.

HERMETIC SEAL (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury). The closing of the end of a glass vessel when heated to the melting point. The

name is derived from the Egyptian Hermes, supposed to have been the father of Chemistry, which has been called the *Hermetic Art*.

HERMODACTYLUS (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury, δάκτυλος, a finger). The name by which the ancients designated a plant supposed to be a species of Colchicum.

HERNIA (ἕρνος, a branch, so called from its protruding forward). The protrusion of one or more of the viscera into a sac, formed of the peritonæum. A hernia is termed *reducible*, when it admits of being replaced in the abdomen; *irreducible*, when it suffers no constriction, yet cannot be put back, owing to adhesions or its large size; and *incarcerated* or *strangulated*, when it not only cannot be reduced, but also suffers constriction. This disease is distinguished with reference to,—

I. Its Situation.

1. *Hernia cruralis*. Femoral hernia; or a protrusion under Poupart's ligament. The passage through which the hernia descends is called, by Gimbernat, the *crural*, by Hey, the *femoral ring*; and by Cloquet, the *crural canal*.

2. *Hernia inguinalis*. Bubonocele; or hernia at the groin. It is termed *incomplete* or *oblique*, when it does not protrude through the abdominal ring; and *complete* or *direct*, when it passes out at that opening.

3. *Hernia inguino-interstitial*. This term is applied by Dr. Goyraud to the form of hernia termed by most authors *incomplete inguinal*, and described by Boyer as *intra-inguinal*. The former term was considered objectionable, because, whatever may be their situation, when the viscera have escaped from the abdomen, the hernia is complete; the latter was also objectionable, because the inguinal canal does not always constitute the limits of the protruded viscera.

4. *Hernia ischiatica*. Hernia occurring at the ischiatic notch.

5. *Hernia perinealis*. Hernia of the perinæum, occurring, in men, between the bladder and rectum; and in women, between the rectum and vagina.

6. *Hernia pudendalis*. Hernia which descends, between the vagina and ramus ischii, into the labium.

7. *Hernia scrotalis*. Oscheocele; or hernia enteroscheocele, or oschealis, when omentum or intestine, or both, descend into the scrotum; *epiploscheocele*, when omentum only; *steatocele*, when sebaceous matter descends.

8. *Hernia thyroïdalis*. Hernia of the foramen ovale.

9. *Hernia umbilicalis*. Omphalocele, or exomphalos. Hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus. It is called *pneumatophalos*, when owing to flatulency

10. *Hernia vaginalis*. Elythrocele; or hernia occurring within the os externum.

11. *Hernia ventralis*. Hypogastrocele; or hernia occurring at any part of the front of the abdomen, most frequently between the recti muscles.

12. *Hernia carnosæ*. Sarcocoele. A fleshy enlargement of the testis; a tumor seated in the scrotum.

13. *Hernia mesenterica et mesocolica*. Hernia through the lacerated mesentery, or mesocolon.

14. *Hernia phrenica*. Hernia of the diaphragm.

15. *Hernia of the intestines*. Hernia through a loop formed by adhesions, &c.

II. Its Contents.

16. *Hernia cerebri*. Fungus cerebri. Encephalocele. Hernia of the brain.

17. *Hernia intestinalis*. Enterocoele; containing intestine only.

18. *Hernia omentalis*. Epiplocele; containing a portion of omentum only. If both intestine and omentum contribute to the formation of the tumor, it is called *entero-epiplocele*.

19. *Hernia uteri*. Hysterocele. Hernia of the uterus.

20. *Hernia vesicalis*. Cystocoele; or hernia of the bladder.

21. *Hernia corneæ*. Ceratocoele; or hernia of the cornea.

III. Its Condition.

22. *Hernia congenita*. Congenital hernia; appearing at birth.

23. *Hernia incarcerata*. Strangulated hernia; or irreducible hernia with constriction.

IV. Misapplied Terms.

24. *Hernia gutturis*. Bronchocele, goitre, or enlargement of the thyroid gland.

25. *Hernia humoralis*. Inflammatio testis, or swelled testis.

26. *Hernia sacci lacrymalis*. The name given by BEER to rupture of the lacrymal sac. It has been also called *mucocoele*. See *Fistula lacrymalis*.

27. *Hernia varicosa*. Cirsocele, or a varicose enlargement of the spermatic vein.

28. *Hernia ventosa*, or flatulenta. Pneumatocoele; or hernia distended with flatus.

HERNIOTOMY (*hernia*, and *τομή*, section). The operation for strangulated hernia.

HERPES (*έρπω*, to creep). Tetter; clustered vesicles, concreting into scabs. The name is derived from the progressive extension of the eruption.

1. *Herpes labialis*. Herpes of the lip; occasionally diffused on the velum and palate.

2. *Herpes zoster*. Herpes spreading across the waist or thorax, like a sash or sword-belt; commonly called *shingles*.

3. *Herpes phlyctænodes*. Herpes similar to the preceding, but of less regular form, occurring on any part of the body, commonly called *nirles*.

4. *Herpes circinnatus*. Herpes of a more chronic form than the preceding; commonly called *ringworm*.

5. *Herpes præputialis*. Herpes of the prepuce, or the labia pudendi.

6. *Herpes iris*. Rainbow ringworm.

HESPERIDIN. A crystallizable, neutral principle found in the white portion of the rind of the fruit of the genus *Citrus*.

HESPERIDIUM. A many-celled, superior, indehiscent fruit, covered by a spongy separable rind, as the orange.

HETERO- (*ἕτερος*, other). A Greek term denoting *difference* :—

1 *Heter-adelphía* (*ἀδελφός*, a brother). A term applied by Geoffrey St. Hilaire to union of the bodies of two foetuses. In these cases, one foetus generally attains its perfect growth; the other remains undeveloped, or acephalous, maintaining a parasitic life upon its brother.

2. *Hetero-geneous* (*γένος*, kind). A term used to denote substances, the parts of which are of different kinds. Compare *Homogeneous*.

3. *Hetero-logous formation* (*λόγος*, an account). A term applied to a solid or fluid substance, different from any of the solids or fluids which enter into the healthy composition of the body. (*Carswell*.) It is synonymous with the *heteroplastic matter* of Lobstein.

4. *Hetero-pathy* (*πάθος*, disease). The art of curing, founded on *differences*, by which one morbid condition is removed by inducing a different one. Compare *Homæopathy*.

5. *Hetero-plasis* (*πλάσις*, formation). A term employed by Lobstein in the same sense as that of *heterologous formation*, adopted by Carswell. The same writer applies the term *euplasis* to organizable matter, by which the tissues of the body are renewed.

6. *Hetero-tropal* (*τρέπω*, to turn). That which has its direction across the body to which it belongs; a term applied to the embryo of the seed.

HEVEENE. An oil obtained in the rectification of oil of caoutchouc, and derived from the *Hevea guianensis*, one of the Euphorbiaceæ from which caoutchouc is extracted.

HEXANDRIA (*ἕξ*, six, *ἀνὴρ*, a man). The sixth class of the Linnean system, including those plants which have six stamens.

HIATUS FALLOPII (*hiatus*, an opening, from *hio*, to gape). An opening in the tympanum, named from Fallopius.

HIBISCUS MOSCHATUS. A Malvaceous plant, reputed to be of powerful efficacy against the bite of venomous reptiles. The present generic name is *Abelmoschus*.

HICCORY. An American plant which yields a yellow dye: Order *Juglandææ*.

HICCUP or **HICCOUGH**. A spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm, with partial closure of the larynx. The term corresponds with the French *hoquet*, and the German *schlucken*, and is perhaps meant to imitate the sound it denotes. The Greek *λύγξ* or *λυγμός*, and the Latin *singultus*, which have been applied to this affection, rather denote *sobbing*.

HIDE-BOUND. A term descriptive of that state in horses, in which the skin is tightly drawn over the emaciated muscles; also, of a disease in trees, when the bark cleaves too close to the wood.

HIDROA (*ιδρώς*, sweat). The term given by Sauvages and Vogel to *eczema*, or heat eruption; the halo, with which the vesicle is surrounded, is popularly called a *heat spot*.

HIDRO'TICA (*ιδρώς*, *ιδρωτός*, sweat). Medicines which cause perspiration.

HIERA PICRA (*ιερός*, holy, *πικρός*, bitter). Vulgò, *hiccory piccory*. A name which has been long applied in the shops to the Pulvis Aloes cum Canellâ. It was formerly called *hiera logadii*, and made in the form of an electuary with honey.

HIERONOSOS (*ιερός*, sacred, *νόσος*, disease). *Morbus sacer*. Literally, sacred disease; an ancient term for epilepsy.

HIGHGATE RESIN. Fossil Copal; found in the bed of blue clay at Highgate.

HILUM. The point of the seed by which it is attached to the placenta. This is the *base* of the seed.

HILUS LIENIS. A fissure observed

on the internal and concave surface of the spleen, through which the vessels enter and leave the substance of the organ.

HIP. The ripe fruit of the *Rosa canina*, or dog-rose: it is chiefly used for making the confection of that name.

HIPPO- (ἵππος, a horse). A Greek term, denoting a reference to the horse, the sea-horse; or, simply, a large size:—

1. *Hippo-campus* (κάμπτω, to bend). The sea-horse; the name of a small marine animal. Hence the term is applied to two kinds of convolution of the brain,—the *hippocampus minor*, situated in the posterior horn, and the *hippocampus major*, situated in the inferior horn of the ventricles of the brain. See *Cornu Ammonis*.

2. *Hippo-castanum*, or the Horse-chestnut. In this term, and in several others, as hippo-lapathum, hippo-marathrum, hippo-selinum, &c., the prefix is a Grecism, denoting size.

3. *Hippo-lithus* (λίθος, a stone). A concretion found in the intestines of horses, composed of ammoniacal phosphate of magnesia, derived from the husk of the oats on which they feed.

4. *Hippo-manes* (μανία, madness). A humor in mares, said to be merely the mucus of the vagina in season, employed as an aphrodisiac. Anciently an ingredient in philtres.

5. *Hipp-uric acid* (οὔρον, urine). An acid obtained from the urine of the horse, cow, and other graminivorous animals.

6. *Hipp-uris* (οὐρά, a tail). The final division of the spinal marrow, also termed *cauda equina*, or horse's tail, from the division of the nerves which issue from it. Also, a genus of plants, so called from their resemblance to a horse's tail.

HIPPUS PUPILLÆ. A peculiar motion of the iris, consisting of a constant fluttering between expansion and contraction. It occurs in amaurosis.

HIRCINE (*hircus*, a goat). A substance contained in the fat of the goat and sheep, yielding, by saponification, the *hircic acid*.

HIRSUTIES (*hirsutus*, shaggy). Shagginess; superfluous growth of hair.

HIRUDO MEDICINALIS. The medicinal leech; named by the Romans *haurio*, as expressive of its well-known peculiar action.

HIVES. The popular name in the north of England, and in some parts of Scotland, for a species of Chicken-pox—the *Varicella globularis* of Willan.

HOFFMANNI LIQUOR ANODYNUS. Hoffman's Anodyne Solution, or the Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus of the London Pharmacopœia.

HOG GUM. A substance yielded by the *Rhus metopium*. Dr. Pereira says he has met with an unsaleable gum, under this name, resembling a sample in his possession of *false tragacanth*, or gomme de Sassa.

HOMBERG'S PHOSPHORUS. Ignited muriate of lime. See *Phosphorus*.

HOMBERG'S PYROPHORUS (πῦρ, fire, φέρω, to bring). A mixture of alum and brown sugar, which takes fire on exposure to the air. A more convenient mixture is made with three parts of lamp-black, four of burnt alum, and eight of carbonate of potash.

HOMBERG'S SEDATIVE SALT. A name for boracic acid, which appears, however, to possess no sedative property.

HOMŒOPATHY (ὁμοίος, similar, πάθος, disease). The art of curing founded on *resemblances*, introduced by Samuel Hahnemann. The principle is, that every disease is curable by such medicines as would produce, in a healthy person, symptoms similar to those which characterize the given disease.—“*Similia similibus curentur*,” in opposition to the “*contraria contrariis*,”—or *heteropathy*.

HOMOGENEOUS (ὁμός, like, γένος, kind). This term denotes substances made up of parts possessing the same properties. *Heterogeneous*, on the contrary, denotes that the parts are of different qualities: thus, in minerals, sandstone is a *homogeneous*, and granite a *heterogeneous*, body.

HOMO-TROPAL (ὁμός, the same, τρόπος, a turn). Having the same direction as the body to which it belongs, but not being straight; a term applied to the embryo of the seed.

HONEY. *Mel.* A vegetable juice, collected from the nectaries of flowers by the *Apis mellifica*, or Honey Bee. With vinegar it forms *oxymel*.

1. *Virgin honey.* Honey wrought by the young bees which have never swarmed, and which runs from the comb without heat or pressure.

2. *Clarified honey.* *Mel despumatum*; honey melted in a water-bath, and cleared from scum.

3. *Acetated honey.* *Mel acetatum*, or the oxymel simplex; clarified honey and acetic acid.

4. *Egyptian honey.* *Oxymel æruginis*,

or linimentum æruginis; clarified honey, with ærugo and vinegar.

5. *Honey of borax*. Mel boracis; clarified honey, and bruised borax.

6. *Rose honey*. Mel rosæ; clarified honey, the petals of the rosa gallica, and water.

HONEY-BAG. The crop or sucking stomach of the honey-bee, in which it transports the honey from the flower to the hive.

HONEY-DEW. A sweetish substance ejected by very small insects, called aphides, upon the leaves of plants, and vulgarly supposed to be caused by a blight, or some disease in the plant. There is another kind of *honey-dew*, observed only at particular times, and in certain states of the atmosphere, hanging occasionally in drops from the points of the leaves of plants; its cause is not known.

HOOPING COUGH. *Whooping cough*. These are vernacular English terms, derived from the verb *to hoop* or *whoop*, signifying to call with a loud noise. The affection is the *tussis convulsiva* of Willis, the *tussis ferina* of Hoffman. See *Per-tussis*.

Chincough. According to Johnson, for *kin-cough*, from *kincken*, to cough. Is it a corruption from chine-cough?

HOPS. The strobiles of the *Humulus lupulus*, or Hop-plant.

HORDEI SEMINA. Pearl barley; the grains of the *Hordeum distichon*, the Common or Long-eared Barley, after the husks have been removed.

1. *Hordeum mundatum*. Scotch, hulled, or pot barley, consisting of the grains deprived of their husk by a mill.

2. *Hordeum perlatum*. Pearl barley; the grains divested of their husk, rounded, and polished. The farina obtained by grinding pearl barley to powder is called *patent barley*.

3. *Hordei decoctum*. Decoction of barley, commonly called barley water.

4. *Hordein*. The principle of barley; a peculiar modification of starch.

HORDEOLUM (dim. of *hordeum*, barley). A sty, or small tumor on the eyelids, resembling a barley-corn.

HORN. A substance consisting of coagulated albumen and gelatine. It differs from bone in containing only a trace of earth.

HORN SILVER. *Luna cornea*. The chloride of silver; the term is derived from its forming a grey semi-transparent

mass, which may be cut with a knife, and much resembles horn.

1. *Horn Lead*. Plumbum corneum; the chloride of lead, a semi-transparent mass, resembling horn.

2. *Horn Quicksilver*. A natural protochloride of quicksilver; it has a white horn-like appearance.

HORN POCK. *Crystalline pock*. A form of Variola, in which the pimples are imperfectly suppurating, ichorous or horny, and semi-transparent.

HORNLENDE. *Amphibole*. A silicate of lime and magnesia.

HORRIPILATIO (*horreo*, to dread, *pilus*, the hair). A sense of creeping in different parts of the body; a symptom of the approach of fever.

HORSE-RADISH. The Cochlearia Armoracia. The term *horse*, as an epithet, in this case, is a Grecism, as also in *horse-mint*, &c.; the same may be said of the term *bull*, in *bull-rush*, &c.; these terms are derived from ἵππος and βούς, respectively, which merely denote *greatness*; Bu-cephalus, for Alexander's horse; Bulimia, for voracious appetite; Bu-phthalmus, for dropsy of the eye; Bu-cnemias, for swelled leg, &c. See *Hippo*.

HORTUS SICCUS (a dry garden). An emphatic appellation given to a collection of specimens of plants, carefully dried and preserved; a more general term is *herbarium*.

HOSPITAL GANGRENE. A combination of humid gangrene with phagedenic ulceration, occurring in crowded hospitals, &c.; also termed phagedena gangrenosa, putrid or malignant ulcer, hospital sore, &c.

HOUR-GLASS CONTRACTION. An irregular and transverse contraction of the uterus, in which it assumes the form of an hour glass.

HOUSE-LEEK. The Sempervivum tectorum; a plant of the order Crassulaceæ, common on roofs and walls.

HOWARD'S or JEWEL'S HYDRO-SUBLIMATE. A *patent calomel*, prepared by exposing the salt in the act of sublimation to aqueous vapour, and receiving it in water. It is lighter than common calomel, in the proportion of three to five, and cannot contain any corrosive sublimate.

HUMBOLDITE. A mineral, consisting of oxalate of lime, and forming the basis of a species of urinary calculus.

HUMECTANTIA (*humecto*, to moisten). Moistening and softening medicines.

HUMERUS (ὤμος). The shoulder, consisting of two bones, the scapula and the clavicle.

HUMILIS (humble). A name given to the *rectus inferior*, from the expression of humility or modesty which the action of this muscle imparts.

HUMOR (*humeo*, to be moist, from *humus*, the ground). A humor; an aqueous substance. The *humors of the eye* are distinguished into—

1. The *Aqueous*, or watery, situated in the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.

2. The *Vitreous*, or glassy, forming the principal bulk of the globe of the eye.

3. The *Crystalline*, or icy, consisting of a lens situated immediately behind the pupil, and surrounded by the ciliary processes.

HUMORAL PATHOLOGY. A system in medicine, which attributed all diseases to morbid changes in the *humors* or fluid parts of the body, without assigning any influence to the state of the solids.

HUMORIC (*humor*, a humor). A term applied by M. Piorry to a peculiar sound, produced on percussion, by the stomach, when that organ contains much air and liquid. It resembles the *metallic tinkling* of Laennec.

HUMULUS LUPULUS. The Common Hop; a dioecious plant, of the order *Urticaceæ*.

1. *Hops*. The commercial term for the ripe catkins or strobiles of the *Humulus lupulus*.

2. *Lupulin*. Lupulinic grains, occurring around the nuts, in the form of a *yellow powder*, and constituting the bitter principle of the hop.

HUMUS. Vegetable mould; woody fibre in a state of decay. The various names of *ulmin*, *humic acid*, *coal of humus*, and *humin*, are applied to modifications of *humus*.

Humic acid of chemists. A product of the decomposition of *humus* by alkalies; it does not exist in the *humus* of vegetable physiologists.—*Liebig*.

HYACINTH. A mineral occurring of various colours, composed principally of the earth called *zirconia*.

HYALOIDES (ὑαλος, glass, εἶδος, likeness). The name of the membrane which encloses the vitreous humor of the eye; it consists of numerous *cellules*, communicating with each other.

HYBERNATION (*hyberna*, winter-quarters for soldiers; from *hyems*, win-

ter). A reptile state of the functions, which occurs in some animals in winter, as the bat, hedge-hog, dormouse, hamster, &c. Compare *Diurnation*.

HYBOS'ISIS (ὕβος, curved). The name given by the Greek writers to the lateral curvature of the spine. It is the *hyboma scoliosis* of Swediaur, and the *rhachybia* of Dr. Good.

HYBRID (*hybrida*, from ὑβρις, injuria, sc. illata naturæ). Mongrel; a term applied to plants and animals of a cross breed.

HYDARTHURUS (ὕδωρ, water, ἄρθρον, a joint). *Hydarthrosis*. White swelling; dropsy of an articulation, from an accumulation of synovia; generally occurring in the knee-joint; the *spina ventosa* of the Arabian writers.

HYDATIS (ὕδατις, a vesicle, from ὕδωρ, water). A hydatid; a pellucid cyst, containing a transparent fluid, developed in a cavity or tissue of the human body, &c.; the term is now used to designate an order of intestinal worms.

1. *Hydatis acephalocystis* (α, priv., κεφαλή, the head, κύστις, a bladder). The headless hydatid, or bladder-worm.

2. *Hydatis cœnurus* (κοινός, common, οὐρά, a tail). The hydatid containing several animals grouped together, and terminating in one tail.

3. *Hydatis cysticercus* (κύστις, a bladder, κέρκος, a tail). The bladder-tailed hydatid.

4. *Hydatis ditrachyceros* (δύς, twice, τραχὺς, rough, κέρασ, a horn). The hydatid furnished with a rough bifurcated horn.

5. *Hydatis echinococcus* (ἐχίνος, a hedge-hog, κόκκος, a grain). The round rough hydatid.

6. *Hydatis polycephalus* (πολύς, many, κεφαλή, the head). The many-headed hydatid.

7. To these may be added a white encysted body, which Raspail names the *ovuliger of the joint of the wrist*, and considers as a new genus, intermediate between the *cysticercus* and the *cœnurus*.

8. The *rot* and the *staggers* in sheep are occasioned by the development of two species of vesicular worms, the *cysticercus lineatus* and *tenuicollis*, and the *cœnurus cerebrealis* of Rudolphi, the one in the liver, or some other of the abdominal viscera; the other in the ventricles of the brain. The sheep which feed in *salt meadows* are exempt from this disorder.—*Laennec*.

HYDERUS (ὑδερως). Literally, water-flux; a name given by the Greeks to diabetes, which was also called urinal dropsy, urinary diarrhoea, and dipsacus, from its accompanying thirst.

HYDRA (ὑδωρ, water). A polypus indigenous in our brooks, destitute of a stomach, brain, viscera, or lungs.

HYDR-, HYDRO- (ὑδωρ, ὑδατος, water). A prefix generally denoting the presence of *water* in definite proportions; but, owing to the changes of nomenclature, it sometimes denotes the presence of *hydrogen* in certain chemical compounds.

1. *Hydr-acids*. Hydro-acids; a class of acid compounds, into which *hydrogen* enters, as the acidifying principle; as the hydro-chloric, the hydro-cyanic, &c.

2. *Hydr-agogues* (ἄγω, to expel). The name of those cathartics which produce *liquid* evacuations.

3. *Hydr-amnios*. A morbid accumulation of the *liquor amnii*.

4. *Hydr-argyria* (*hydrargyrum*, mercury). The Eczema rubrum; termed also erythema mercuriale; a species of *heat eruption*, arising from the irritation of mercury.

5. *Hydr-argyrum* (ὑδράργυρος of the Greeks, from ὑδωρ, water, ἄργυρος, silver; so called from its fluidity and colour). Formerly, Argentum vivum. Mercury, or quicksilver. See *Mercury*.

6. *Hydr-ates*. Chemical compounds of solid bodies and water, still retaining the solid form, as sulphur, soap, &c. These are also termed *hydroxures*, and *hydro-oxides*. When there is more than one atom of water, prefixes are employed, as *bin-aqueous*, *ter-hydrate*, &c.

7. *Hydr-elæum* (ἔλαιον, oil). A mixture of oil and water.

8. *Hydr-encephalo-cele* (ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, κήλη, a tumor). Watery rupture of the brain.

9. *Hydr-encephaloïd* (ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, εἶδος, likeness). Affections which resemble hydrecephalus; they arise from intestinal disorder, and exhaustion.

10. *Hydr-enterocele* (ἔντερα, the bowels, κήλη, a tumor). Hydrocele, or dropsy of the scrotum, complicated with intestinal hernia.

11. *Hydr-iodic acid*. An acid consisting of hydrogen and iodine vapour.

12. *Hydro-a*. A watery pustule.

13. *Hydro-benzamide*. A colourless substance obtained by placing hydrate of benzoile in a solution of ammonia.

14. *Hydro-cardia* (καρδία, the heart).

Hydro-pericardia; dropsy of the pericardium.

15. *Hydro-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Originally, any tumor containing water. The term is now applied,—1. to a collection of water in the tunica vaginalis, with a communication between the cavity of this membrane and that of the peritonæum, and termed *congenital hydrocele*; 2. to anasarctous tumor of the scrotum, termed *œdematous hydrocele*, or the *hydrocele by infiltration* of the French; 3. to hydrocele of the *spermatic cord*, which is *diffused*, involving the surrounding cellular substance, or *encysted*, the cellular substance being unaffected; and 4. to spina bifida, and termed hydrocele spinalis.

16. *Hydro-cephalus* (κεφαλή, the head). More properly, *hydrecephalus*, from ἐγκέφαλος, brain. Dropsy of the brain; water in the head. It is *external*, when it occurs between the membranes; *internal*, when within the ventricles.

17. *Hydro-chloric acid*. An acid consisting of hydrogen and chlorine, and long known under the names of spirit of salt, marine acid, and muriatic acid. Some modern chemists term it *chlorydric acid*.

18. *Hydro-chloric ether*. An ether which has received the various names of chlorydric, marine, and muriatic ether, and, hypothetically, *chloride of ethule*.

19. *Hydro-cyanic acid*. An acid consisting of hydrogen and cyanogen, and commonly called prussic acid. The hydrocyanic acid of Scheele contains five per cent., by weight, of real acid; that of the pharmacopœia contains about two-fifths of the above weight.

20. *Hydro-cystis* (κύστις, a bladder). An encysted dropsy.

21. *Hydro-dynamics* (δύναμις, power). The mechanics of fluids; or that branch of natural philosophy which investigates the phenomena of equilibrium and motion among fluid bodies, especially such as are heavy and liquid.

22. *Hydro-gen* (γεννώω, to produce). A gas formerly termed inflammable air, phlogiston, or phlogisticated air; its present name refers to its forming *water*, when oxidated.

23. *Hydrolica*. A term applied by the French to solutions of the active principles of medicinal agents. Those obtained by distillation are called *hydrolats*.

24. *Hydro-mancy* (μαντεία, prophecy). An ancient superstition respecting the *divining* nature of certain springs and

fountains; hence, perhaps, arose the discovery of the medicinal virtues of mineral waters.

25. *Hydro-mel* (μέλι, honey). Honey diluted with water; also called mulsum, melicratum, and aqua mulsa. When fermented, it becomes *mead*. Metheglin wine is called *hydromel vinosum*.

26. *Hydro-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the gravity of fluids, particularly that of the urine. When floating in this liquid, it rises in proportion as the density of the liquid increases; it is graduated from 1.000 to 1.060, so as to exhibit at once the specific gravity.

27. *Hydro-metra* (μήτρα, the uterus). Hydrops uteri. Dropsy of the uterus.

28. *Hydr-omphalon* (ὀμφαλός, umbilicus). A tumor of the umbilicus containing water.

29. *Hydro-pathy* (πάθος, affection). The Water-cure; a mode of treating diseases by the internal and external use of cold water, &c. The term *hydrotherapeia* would be preferable.

30. *Hydro-pedesis* (πηδάω, to spring forth). A violent breaking out of perspiration.

31. *Hydro-pericardium*. Hydrops pericardii. Dropsy of the pericardium.

32. *Hydro-phane* (φαίνω, to appear). A variety of opal, which becomes transparent when immersed in pure water. It is also called *oculus mundi*.

33. *Hydro-phobia* (φόβος, fear). A dread of water; an affection consisting of spasmodic contractions of the larynx, and a difficulty of drinking. It has been termed *rabies canina*, *rabies*, and *rage*: by the French, *la rage*; *hygro-phobia* (ὕγρος, moist), from the patient being unable to swallow any kind of moisture; *phobodipsia* (φόβος, fear, and δίψα, thirst), because the patient is *thirsty*, yet fears to drink; *pheug-ydros* (φεύγω, to avoid, ὑδωρ, water), from the disposition to shun water; *brachyposia*, Hipp. (βραχύς, short, πόσις, the act of drinking), either from the act of drinking *little*, or frequently, at *short intervals*; *canis rabidi morsus* by Avicenna, &c.; *dys-cataposia* (δύς, with difficulty, κατάποσις, swallowing), by Mead; and recently, *entasia lyssa* (λύσσα, canine madness), by Dr. Good. The old writers used the terms *aëro-phobia*, or a dread of air; and *panto-phobia*, or a fear of all things, as expressive of some of the symptoms.

34. *Hydr-ophthalmia* (ὄφθαλμός, the eye). Dropsy of the eye. This affection

is also called *hydrophthalmus*; *hydrops oculi*; *buphthalmus*, or *ox-eye*, denoting the enlargement of the organ.

35. *Hydro-physocèle* (φυσάω, to inflate, κήλη, a tumor). Hernia, complicated with hydrocele; hernia, containing water and gas.

36. *Hydro-pica* (ὑδρωψ, the dropsy). Medicines which relieve or cure dropsy.

37. *Hydro-pleuritis*. Pleuritis, acute or chronic, attended with effusion.

38. *Hydro-pneumo-sarca* (πνεύμα, air, σάρξ, flesh). A tumor containing air, water, and a flesh-like substance.

39. *Hydro-pneumo-thorax*. The complication of pneumothorax with liquid effusion.

40. *Hydrop-oïdes* (εἶδος, likeness). A term formerly applied to watery excrements.

41. *Hydro-pyretus* (πυρετός, fever). Sudor Anglicus. Sweating fever, or sickness.

42. *Hydro-rachitis* (ράχις, the spine). Dropsy of the spine. It is congenital, and is then termed *spina bifida*; or it is analogous to hydrancephalus.

43. *Hydro-saccharum* (saccharum, sugar). A drink made of sugar and water.

44. *Hydro-sarca* (σάρξ, flesh). Anasarca. Dropsy of the cellular membrane.

45. *Hydro-sarco-cèle* (σάρξ, flesh, κήλη, a tumor). Sarcocèle, attended with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis.

46. *Hydro-thorax* (θώραξ, the chest). Hydrops pectoris. Dropsy of the chest; water on the chest.

47. *Hydro-sulphurets*. Compounds of sulphuretted hydrogen with the salifiable bases. See *Kermes mineral*.

48. *Hydro-thionic* (θειον, sulphur). A name given by some of the German chemists to sulphuretted hydrogen, or the hydro-sulphuric acid of M. Gay Lussac.

49. *Hydr-urets*. Compounds of hydrogen with metals.

HYDROPS (ὑδρωψ, from ὑδωρ, water, and ὤψ, the aspect or appearance). Dropsy; a morbid accumulation of water in a cavity, or the cellular substance.

HYGIENE (ὑγιαίνω, to be well). Health; the preservation of health; that part of medicine which regards the preservation of health.

Hygienic agents. Under this term are included six things essential to health; viz., air, aliment, exercise, excretions, sleep, and affections of the mind. The ancients applied to them the absurd name of *non-naturals*.

HYGRO- (ὕγρὸς, moist). This prefix denotes the presence of *moisture*.

1. *Hygroma*. A humoral tumor. This term is applied to dropsy of the bursæ mucosæ, when the fluid is serous, colourless, and limpid; when it is of a reddish colour, thick, and viscous, the affection is called *ganglion*. The term also denotes hygromatous tumor of the brain, or cysts containing a serous or albuminous fluid.

2. *Hygro-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the degree of moisture of the atmosphere. Whatever swells by moisture and shrinks by dryness, may be employed for this purpose.

3. *Hygro-metric water*. That portion of humidity which gases yield to deliquescent salts.

HYMEN (ὕμην, a membrane). A crescentiform fold of the membrane situated at the entrance of the virgin vagina. The remains of the hymen, when ruptured, are termed *carunculæ myrtiformes*.

HYMENÆA COURBARIL (*Hymenæa*, corrupted from *animé*, or *animæa*?). The systematic name of the tree which affords the resin *animé*, frequently used as a substitute for gum guaiacum.

HYMENOPTERA (ὕμην, membrane, πτέρον, a wing). Insects which have membranous wings, as the wasp.

HYO- (the Greek letter υ). Names compounded with this word belong to muscles attached to the os hyoïdes: *e. g.* the *hyo-glossus*, attached to the os hyoïdes, and to the tongue; the *hyo-pharyngeus*, a synonym of the constrictor medius; the *hyo-thyroïdeus*, &c.

HYOI'DES (the Greek letter υ, and εἶδος, likeness). A bone situated between the root of the tongue and the larynx.

HYOSCY'AMUS NIGER (ὕς, ὄος, a hog, κῆμος, a bean; so named because hogs eat it, or because it is hairy, like swine). *Faba suilla*. Henbane; an indigenous plant of the order *Solanaceæ*, and a powerful narcotic.

Hyoscyamia. A vegetable alkali procured from the seeds and herbage of the *Hyoscyamus niger*.

HYPER (ὑπέρ, over or above). This prefix is a Greek preposition, denoting *excess*. In chemistry, it is applied to acids which contain *more* oxygen than those to which the word *per* is prefixed.

1. *Hyper-acusis* (ἀκούω, to hear). *Hypercousis*. The name given by M. Itard to a morbidly acute sense of hearing. In a case given by Dr. Good, this affection

singularly sympathised with the sense of sight: the patient said, "A loud sound affects my eyes, and a strong light my ears."

2. *Hyper-æsthesis* (αἰσθησις, the faculty of sensation). Excessive sensibility.

3. *Hyper-catharsis* (καθαίρω, to purge). Super-purgation; excessive purgation.

4. *Hyper-chloric acid*. An acid containing a greater proportion of oxygen than the chloric acid.

5. *Hyper-crisis* (κρίνω, to decide). A crisis of unusual severity.

6. *Hyper-hæmia* (αἷμα, blood). An excessive fulness of blood.

7. *Hyper-hidrosis* (ιδρώς, sweat). A term applied by Swediaur to morbidly profuse perspiration. It is also called *ephidrosis*.

8. *Hyper-ostosis* (ὀστέον, a bone). Enlargement of a bone, or of its membranous covering.

9. *Hyper-oxymuriatic acid*. The former name of chloric acid. Its compounds are *hyper-oxymuriates*, or neutral salts, now called chlorates. See *Chlorine*.

10. *Hyper-trophy* (τροφή, nutrition). An excess of nutrition, as applied to tissues and organs; it is indicated by increase of size, and sometimes of the consistence, of the organic texture. *Hyper-trophy* of the white substance of the liver is described by Baillie as the *common tubercle* of the liver, and is known in this country by the name of the *drunkard's liver*. The *accidental erectile tissue* is, in some cases, composed of capillary vessels in a state of hypertrophy.

HYPNOBATES (ὕπνος, sleep, βαίνω, to walk). A sleep-walker; one who walks in his sleep. See *Somnambulism*.

HYPNOTICS (ὕπνος, sleep). Medicines which cause sleep. They are also termed narcotics, anodynes, and soporifics.

HYPO- (ὑπό). A Greek preposition signifying *under*, or deficiency. In chemistry, it denotes a smaller quantity of acid than is found in the compounds to which it is prefixed, as in hypo-sulphuric acid, &c.

1. *Hyp-æmia* (αἷμα, blood). Deficiency of blood; a term synonymous with *anæmia*, and denoting a disease analogous to etiolation in plants.

2. *Hypo-chlorous acid*. A bleaching compound of chlorine and oxygen.

3. *Hypo-chondriasis*. Hyp; vapours; low spirits; blue devils; dyspepsia, with a sense of uneasiness in the hypochondria, &c., and great lowness of spirits.

It has been designated, by Dr. Cheyne, the *English malady*; and has been also termed "morbus literatorum."

4. *Hypo-chondrium* (χόνδρος, cartilage). The hypochondriac, or upper lateral region of the abdomen, under the cartilages of the false ribs.

5. *Hypo-chyma* (χύω, to pour out). Hypochysis; apochysis. These are terms applied by the Greeks to cataract, which seems to have been first introduced by the Arabian writers; though the more common name among them was gutta obscura. It is the *suffusio* of the Latins.

6. *Hypo-gastrium* (γαστήρ, the belly). The lower anterior region of the abdomen, or super-pubic.

7. *Hypo-glossal* (γλῶσσα, the tongue). The name of the *lingualis*, or ninth pair of nerves, situated beneath the tongue.

8. *Hypo-gala* (γάλα, milk),
Hypo-hæma (αἷμα, blood),
Hypo-lympha (lymph),
Hypo-pyum (πῦον, pus), } Effusion
of a milky,
sanguine-
ous, lym-
phy, or purulent, fluid into the chamber
of the aqueous humor of the eye.—*Em-
pyesis oculi* (ἐν, in, πῦον, pus), denotes
an effusion of pus behind, as well as in
front of, the iris.

9. *Hypo-gynous* (γυνή, a woman). That condition of the stamens of a plant in which they contract no adhesion to the sides of the calyx, as in ranunculus.

10. *Hypo-nitrous acid*. The name given by Turner to nitrous acid, or the azotous of Thenard; while *hypo-nitric acid* is another name for the nitrous acid of Turner, or the peroxide of nitrogen.

11. *Hypo-physis cerebri*. The pituitary gland or body, in which the infundibulum ends.

12. *Hypo-picrotoxic acid*. An acid found in the seed-coat of the cocculus indicus.

13. *Hypo-spadias* (σπάω, to draw). That malformation of the penis, when the urethra opens in the under surface. See *Epispadias*.

14. *Hypo-sarca* (σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh). A term used by Celsus, &c., for anasarca; the *aqua subter cutem* of Cælius Aurelianus.

15. *Hypo-stasis* (στάω, to stand). A sediment, as that of the urine.

16. *Hypo-thenar* (θέναρ, the palm of the hand). One of the muscles contracting the thumb.

17. *Hypo-thesis* (ὑποτίθημι, to put under). A system, or doctrine, founded on a theory. *Induction*, on the contrary, is the collecting together numerous facts, and drawing conclusions from a general examination of the whole.

HYSTERA (ὑστέρα). The Greek term for the uterus, matrix, or womb. This term is the feminine of ὕστερος, inferior, the womb being the lowest of the viscera.

1. *Hyster-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Dolor uteri. Pain situated in the uterus.

2. *Hysteria*. Hysterics, vapours, hysterical fit, fits of the mother; a nervous affection, chiefly seen in females. See *Clavus hystericus*, *Globus hystericus*, &c.

3. *Hyster-itis*. Inflammation of the uterus.

4. *Hystero-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Hernia of the uterus.

5. *Hystero-ptosis* (πτῶσις, prolapsus). A prolapsus, or falling down, of the uterus.

6. *Hystero-tomia* (τομή, a section). The Cæsarian section, or incision into the abdomen and uterus, to extract the fœtus.

HYSTRICIS (ὑστρίξ, a porcupine). Porcupine hair; bristly hair; an affection in which the hair is thick, rigid, and bristly.

I

JACOB'S MEMBRANE. The thin external membrane of the retina, considered by Dr. Jacob as a serous membrane.

JACOBSON'S NERVE. Another name for the tympanic branch, described by Jacobson.

JALAP. The dried tubers of the

Ipomœa Purga, a plant of the order *Convolvulaceæ*, so named from Jalapa, a place in Mexico. The *Ipomœa Orizabensis* probably yields a portion of the imported drug.

Jalapin. A substance constituting nearly nine-tenths of jalap resin. The remaining portion is *jalapic acid*.

JAMAICA KINO. An extract prepared from the bark of the *Coccoloba uvifera*, or sea-side grape, of the West Indies.

JAMAICA PEPPER. Allspice, or Pimento; the fruit of the *Eugenia Pimenta*, which grows in Jamaica.

JAMAICINA. A crystalline substance found in *Cabbage bark*, the produce of the *Andira inermis* of the West Indies.

JAMES'S POWDER. *Pulvis Jacobi verus*. A celebrated fever powder, supposed to be the same as the *Antimonii oxidum cum phosphate calcis*, or anti-monial powder.

JAPAN EARTH. The *Catechu extractum*, procured from the *Acacia catechu*, or *Khair tree*. It is also called *terra japonica*, from its being supposed to be a mineral production; *dark catechu*, as distinguished from the *pale kind*; *Bengal cutch*, in distinction from that of *Bombay*; *Gummi Lycium?* &c.

JAPAN SAGO. A feculent matter obtained from the soft centre of the *Cycas revoluta*, and other species.

JAPONIC ACID. An acid produced when catechin with alkalis or alkaline carbonates absorbs oxygen from the air.

JASPER. A species of rhombohedral quartz, found in the composition of many mountains; its varieties are distinguished by the terms *Egyptian*, *striped*, *porcelain*, and *common*.

IATRALIPTA (*ιατρός*, a physician, *ἀλείφω*, to anoint). *Medicus unguentarius*. A physician who cures by ointments and frictions.—*Celsus*.

Iatraliptic Method. The application of medicines to the skin, aided by friction. It has been termed the *epidermic method*, *espnoc medicine*, &c.

IATREUSOLOGIA (*ιατρέω*, to cure, *λόγος*, a description). A term applied by Sprengel to general Therapeutics.

JATROPHA MANIHOT. *Janipha Manihot*. The Cassava or Tapioca Plant, from the tuberous root of which is prepared a fecula called *tapioca*. The pulp, when dried and baked into cakes, constitutes *cassava* or *cassada bread*.

Jatropha curcas. The species which yields the *nux barbadensis* of some writers, and the *physic nuts* of the shops.

JATROPHIC ACID. *Crotonic acid*. An acid procured by converting croton oil into soap.

JAUNDICE. A disease proceeding from obstruction in the liver, and characterized by a yellow colour of the skin, &c. The term is most probably a corruption

of the French word *jaunisse*, yellowness, from *jaune*, yellow. See *Icterus*.

ICE. *Glacies*. Congealed water. The temperature at which it is solidified is called the *freezing* or *congealing point*, or 32° of Fahrenheit. During liquefaction, its temperature is not changed; and, hence, the caloric which it has absorbed is said to have become *latent*, and is sometimes called, from its effect, the *caloric of fluidity*.

ICE CAP. A bladder containing pounded ice, applied to the head in inflammation of the brain.

ICELAND MOSS. *Cetraria islandica*. A lichen, growing on the ground in exposed situations in northern countries, and affording a light nutritious aliment.

ICELAND SPAR. One of the purest varieties of calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime. It is not, however, peculiar to Iceland.

ICHOR (*ἰχὼρ*, sanies, corrupted blood). A thin acrid discharge, issuing from wounds, ulcers, &c.

ICHTHYOCOLLA (*ἰχθῦς*, *ἰχθύος*, a fish, *κόλλα*, glue). Isinglass; fish-glass; a substance prepared from the air-bladder or *sound* of different species of *Acipenser*, and other genera of fishes. Sometimes the air-bladder is dried unopened, as in the case of *purse*, *pipe*, and *lump* isinglass of the shops. At other times it is laid open, and submitted to some preparation; being either dried unfolded, as in the *leaf* and *honeycomb* isinglass; or folded, as in the *staple* and *book* isinglass; or rolled out, as in *ribbon* isinglass. When it arrives in this country, it is *picked* or *cut*.—*Pereira*.

ICHTHYOLOGY (*ἰχθῦς*, *ἰχθύος*, a fish, *λόγος*, a description). That branch of Zoology which treats of fishes. This class of animals is distinguished, by Cuvier, into the *Osseous*, and the *Cartilaginous*, or *chondro-ptyerygii*.

I. Osseous Fishes.

1. *Acantho-ptyerygii* (*ἄκανθα*, a spine, *πτέρυξ*, a fin). Spinous-rayed fishes, as the perch.

2. *Malaco-ptyerygii abdominales* (*μαλακός*, soft, *πτέρυξ*, a fin). Soft-rayed abdominal fishes, as the pike.

3. *Malaco-ptyerygii sub-brachiati*. Soft-rayed pectoral fishes, as the cod.

4. *Malaco-ptyerygii apodes* (*α*, priv., *ποῦς*, *ποδός*, a foot). Soft-rayed fishes, without abdominal fins, as the eel.

5. *Lopho-branchii* (*λόφος*, a tuft, *βράχια*, gills). Tuft-gilled fishes, as the hippocampus.

6. *Plecto-gnathi* (πλεκτός, twisted, γνάθος, a jaw). Fishes with fixed jaws, as the sun-fish.

II. Cartilaginous Fishes.

7. *Sturiones* (*sturio*, a sturgeon). The sturgeon tribe.

8. *Selachii* (σελάχιον, a cartilaginous fish). The shark tribe.

9. *Cyclo-stomi* (κύκλος, a circle, στόμα, a mouth). Fishes with circular mouths, as the lamprey.

ICHTHYO'SIS (ιχθύα, dried fish-skin). Fish-skin disease; a papillary, indurated, horny condition of the skin. It is distinguished into the *simple* and the *horny*.

Ichthyiasis. A synonym for the above disease, adopted by Good. The termination *-iasis* is more accordant with the analogy followed in the formation of similar names.—*Forbes*.

ICOSANDRIA (είκοσι, twenty, άνιηρ, a man). The twelfth class in Linnæus's system, comprising plants which have twenty or more stamens *inserted into the calyx*.

ICTERUS. The Jaundice; also called *morbus regius*, *morbus arcuatus*, *aurigo*, &c. According to Pliny, the term is derived from the name of a bird, called by the Greeks *ικτερος*, by the Romans *galbulus*; the looking upon this bird by the jaundiced person was said to cure the patient, though it killed the bird.

1. *Icterita*. Infantile jaundice.

2. *Icter-odes* (είδος, likeness). A state of complexion *resembling that of jaundice*.

ICTUS SOLIS. *Coup de soleil*. Sun-stroke; an effect produced by the rays of the sun upon a part of the body, as erysipelas, or inflammation of the brain or of its membranes.

IDIOPATHIC (ιδιος, peculiar, πάθος, affection). Primary disease; as opposed to *symptomatic*.

IDIOSYNCRASY (ιδιος, peculiar, σύγκρασις, composition). Individual peculiarities, hereditary or induced. Thus, there are persons in whom opium does not induce sleep; others, in whom milk seems to act as a poison; some, who are purged by astringents; others, in whom purgatives appear to produce an astringent effect.

IDIOT (ιδιώτης, an ignorant person, who does not practise an art or profession). A person deprived of sense.

IDRIALINE. A substance obtained from a mineral from the quicksilver mines at Idria in Carniola. It consists of carbon and hydrogen.

JEJUNUM (*jejunus*, hungry). The

upper two-fifths of the small intestines, so named from this portion being generally found *empty*.

JELLY. A soft tremulous substance, —the solution of gelatin, when cold.

1. *Animal jelly*, or gelatine, is extracted by boiling from the skin, membranes, ligaments, cartilages, and bones of animals. See *Gelatine*.

2. *Vegetable jelly* is procured from the recently expressed juices of certain fruits, as the currant; and consists of mucilage, or some modification of gum and vegetable acid.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. The *Helianthus tuberosus*, a species of sunflower, the root of which resembles the artichoke in taste. The term *jerusalem*, as applied to artichoke, is a curious corruption of the Italian term *gira-sole*, that is, *turn-sun* in English, and *heliotrope* in Greek.

JERVIN. A new base discovered by M. Simon, in the rhizome of *Veratrum Album*, and so named from *jerva*, the Spanish name for a poison obtained from this rhizome.

JESUITS' BARK, or POWDER. A term formerly applied promiscuously to the three kinds of bark, or Peruvian bark. See *Cinchona*.

JET, or PITCH COAL. A black velvet-coloured bitumen, used for fuel, and for making vessels, &c. In Prussia it is called *black amber*, and is cut into rosaries and necklaces. Ure says the word *jet* is derived from the river *Gaga* in Lesser Asia.

JEWELLER'S PUTTY. Ignited and finely-leigated oxide of tin, used by jewellers for polishing hard objects.

IGASURIC ACID. The name given by Pelletier and Caventou to a peculiar acid, which occurs in combination with strychnia in *nux vomica*, and the St. Ignatius's bean; but its existence, as different from all other known acids, is doubtful. It is so called from the Malay name by which the natives in India designate the *faba Sancti Ignatii*.

IGNIS FATUUS. A luminous appearance or flame, frequently seen in the night in the country, and called *Jack o' lantern*, or *Will with the wisp*. It is probably occasioned by the extrication of phosphorus from rotting leaves and other vegetable matters.

IGNIS SACER (sacred fire). *Ignis Sancti Antonii*, or St. Anthony's fire; erysipelas, or the rose; or the febris erysipelatosata of Sydenham.

IGNIS VOLATICUS. Literally, flying fire; a term for erysipelas.

IGNITION (*ignis*, fire). An effect of caloric, implying an emission of light from bodies which are much heated, without their suffering any change of composition. Bodies begin to become ignited, or red-hot, at about the 800th degree of Fahrenheit; the highest point of ignition is a perfectly white light.

IGREUSINE. That portion of volatile oils which is odoriferous, and is coloured by treating it with nitric acid; it is called *elaiodon* by Herberger.

ILEUM (*ειλέω*, to turn about). The lower three-fifths of the *small intestine*, so called from their convolutions, or peristaltic motions; they extend as far as the hypogastric and iliac regions.

ILEUS (*ειλέω*, *volvo*, to turn about;—hence *volvulus*). Costiveness, with twisting about the umbilical region. It is also called the *Iliac Passion*; *Chordapsus* (*χορδή*, a chord, *ἄπτω*, to bind); *Miserere*, an invocation for pity, &c.

ILEX. The Latin name for the holm oak; now the generic name for holly.

ILIAC PASSION. Another name for *ileus*; and also for colic.

ILIACUM OS. *Os coxarum*. Another name for the os innominatum, derived from the circumstance that this compound bone supports the parts which the ancients called *ilia*, or the flanks.

1. *Ilium os.* The uppermost portion of the os iliacum, probably so named because it seems to support the intestine called the *ileum*. This bone is also termed *pars iliaca ossis innominati*.

2. *Iliac fossa.* A broad and shallow cavity at the upper part of the abdominal or inner surface of the os iliacum. Another fossa, alternately concave and convex, on the femoral or external surface, is called the *external iliac fossa*.

3. *Iliac region.* The region situated on each side of the hypogastrium.

4. *Iliac arteries.* These are termed *common*, where they are formed by the bifurcation of the aorta. They afterwards divide into the *external iliac*, and the *internal* or *hypogastric* arteries.

5. *Iliac mesocolon.* A fold of the peritoneum, which embraces the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

6. *Iliacus internus.* A muscle situated in the cavity of the ilium.

7. *Ilio-*. Terms compounded with this word denote parts connected with the ilium, as *ilio-lumbar*, *ilio-sacral*, &c.

ILLUSION (*illudo*, to sport at). Deception, as of the sight, imagination, &c.

ILLUTATIO (*in*, upon, *lutum*, mud). Mud-bathing; immersion in the slime of rivers, or in saline mud. *Hot dung* is used in France and in Poland.

IMBECILITY (*imbecillus*, weak). Weakness of mind or intellect.

IMBIBITION (*imbibo*, to drink in). The terms *imbibition*, and *exudation* or *transpiration*, used in physiology, are analogous to those of *aspiration* and *expiration*, and have been lately translated, by Dutrochet, by the two Greek words *endosmosis* and *exosmosis*.

IMBRICATED (*imbrex*, *imbricis*, a roof-tile). A term applied to the bractæ of plants, when they overlap each other, like tiles upon the roof of a house,—a distinguishing character of the *Glumaceæ*.

IMMERSION (*immergo*, to dip in). The act of plunging anything into water or any other fluid.

IMPENETRABILITY (*in*, not, *penetro*, to penetrate). That property by which a body occupies any space, to the exclusion of every other body. In a popular sense, all matter is *penetrable*; but, philosophically speaking, it is *impenetrable*, what is called penetration being merely the admission of one substance into the *pores* of another.

IMPERFORATE (*in*, not, *perforatus*, bored through). A term applied to any part congenitally closed, as the anus, the hymen, &c.

IMPERIAL. *Ptisana imperialis*. A cooling beverage, prepared by mixing half an ounce, each, of cream of tartar and fresh lemon peel, bruised, with four ounces of white sugar, and three pints of boiling water.

IMPETIGINES. Cutaneous diseases; depraved habit, with affections of the skin; the third order of the class *Cachexiæ* of Cullen. See *Impetigo*.

IMPETIGO (*impeto*, to infest). Humid or running tetter, or scall; yellow, itching, clustered pustules, terminating in a yellow, thin, scaly crust. Bricklayers' itch and Grocers' itch are *local tetter*s, produced by the acrid stimulus of lime and of sugar.

IMPLANTATIO (*implanto*, to engraft). A term applied to a mostrosity, in which two bodies are united, but only one is perfectly developed, while the other remains in a rudimentary state.

1. *Implantatio externa*. This is of two kinds:—1. *implantatio externa æqualis*,

in which the parts of the imperfect embryo are connected with corresponding parts of the perfect one; as when the posterior parts of the body of a diminutive fœtus hang to the front of the thorax of a fully-formed child, or where a third foot, parasitic hand, or supernumerary jaw is present: and, 2. *implantatio externa inæqualis*, in which the perfect and imperfect fœtus are connected by dissimilar points.

2. *Implantatio interna*. In this case one fœtus contains within it a second.—*Müller*.

IMPLICATED. A term applied by Celsus and others to those parts of physic which have a necessary dependence on one another; but the term has been more significantly applied, by Bellini, to fevers, where two at a time afflict a person, either of the same kind, as a double tertian; or, of different kinds, as an intermittent tertian, and a quotidian, called a *semitertian*.

IMPLUVIUM (*in*, and *pluo*, to rain). A shower-bath; an embrocation.

IMPONDERABLES (*in*, priv., *pondus*, weight). Agents which are destitute of weight, as *heat*, *light*, and *electricity*.

IMPOTENCE (*impotens*, unable). Incapability of sexual intercourse, from organic, functional, or moral cause.

IMPREGNATION. The act of generation on the part of the male. The corresponding act in the female is *conception*.

INANITION (*inanio*, to empty). Emptiness, from want of food, exhaustion, &c.

INCANDESCENCE (*incandesco*, to become white-hot). The glowing or shining appearance of heated bodies; properly, the acquisition of a white heat.

INCANTATION (*incanto*, to enchant). A charm or spell; a mode anciently employed of curing diseases by poetry and music. See *Carminatives*.

INCARCERATION (*in*, and *carcer*, a prison). A term applied to cases of hernia, in the same sense as *strangulation*. Scarpa, however, restricts the former term to interruption of the fecal matter, without injury of the texture, or of the vitality of the bowel.

INCARNATION (*in*, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh). A term synonymous with granulation, or the process which takes place in the healing of ulcers.

INCIDENTIA (*incido*, to cut). A name formerly given to medicines which consist of pointed and sharp particles, as acids, and most salts, which are said to

incide or *cut* the phlegm, when they break it so as to occasion its discharge.

INCINERATION (*incinero*, to reduce to ashes, from *cinis*, a cinder). The reducing to ashes by burning. The combustion of vegetable or animal substances for the purpose of obtaining their ashes or fixed residue.

INCISION (*incido*, to cut). The act of cutting, with the bistoury, scissors, &c.

INCISIVUS (*incisor*, a cutting-tooth). A name sometimes given to the *levator labii superioris proprius*, from its arising just above the incisores.

1. *Incisivus medius*. The name given by Winslow to the *depressor labii superioris alæque nasi*, from its rising from the gum or socket of the fore-teeth. Albinus termed it *depressor alæ nasi*.

2. *Incisivus inferior*. A name given to the *levator menti*, from its arising at the root of the incisores.

INCISO'RES (*incido*, to cut). The fore or cutting teeth. See *Dens*.

INCISORIUM (*incido*, to cut). A table whereon a patient is laid for an operation, by incision or otherwise.

INCISURA (*incido*, to cut). A cut, gash, or notch; a term applied to two notches of the posterior edge or crest of the ilium.

INCOMBUSTIBLE CLOTH. A cloth manufactured of the fibres of asbestos, supposed to have been anciently used for wrapping around dead bodies, when exposed on the funeral pile.

INCOMPATIBLE SALTS. Salts which cannot exist together in solution, without mutual decomposition.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY. That property of a substance, whether solid or fluid, by which it resists being pressed or squeezed into a smaller bulk. The ultimate particles of all bodies are supposed to be incompressible.

INCONTINENCE (*in*, not, *contineo*, to contain). Inability to retain the natural evacuations, as *enuresis*, or incontinence of urine, &c.

INCUBATION (*incubo*, to sit upon). A term applied to the period during which the hen sits on her eggs. This term also denotes the period occupied between the application of the cause of inflammation, and the full establishment of that process.

INCUBUS (*incubo*, to lie or sit upon). *Succubus*; *ephiattes*; *Iudibria Fauni*. Night-mare; an oppressive sensation in the chest during sleep, accompanied with frightful dreams, &c.

INCUS (*an anvil*). A small bone of the internal ear, with which the malleus is articulated; so named from its fancied resemblance to an anvil. It consists of a body and two crura.

INDEX (*indico, to point out*). The fore-finger; the finger usually employed in *pointing* at any object.

INDIAN INK. A preparation of lamp-black procured from oil lamps, beat into a mass with purified glue or isinglass, and scented with musk or amber; it is also called *China ink*, from its being originally brought from China.

INDIAN RUBBER. *Caoutchouc*. The produce of the *Hevea guianensis*, and several other trees.

INDIAN YELLOW. A paint of a bright yellow colour, imported from India.

INDICATION (*indico, to point out*). Circumstances which point out, in a disease, what remedy ought to be applied. When a remedy is forbidden, it is said to be *contra-indicated*.

INDICATOR (*indico, to point out*). A muscle of the fore-arm, which points the *index*, or fore-finger. It is also called the *extensor digiti primi*.

INDIGENOUS (*indigena, a native*). A term applied to diseases, animals, or plants, peculiar to a country.

INDIGESTION (*in, neg., digero, to distribute*). Dyspepsia; interrupted, difficult, or painful digestion.

INDIGNABUNDUS (*indignor, to be indignant*). Literally, angry, scornful; a name given to the *rectus internus*, from the expression of anger or scorn, which the action of this muscle imparts.

INDIGO. A blue pigment, obtained from the leaves of all the species of *Indigofera*, and various other plants. Berzelius separated from it *gluten of indigo*, *indigo brown*, and *indigo red*.

1. *White indigo*, otherwise called *reduced indigo*, is produced by the action of deoxidating bodies upon blue indigo. In this state, Liebig termed it *indigogen*.

2. *Indigotic* or *anilic acid* is formed when indigo is dissolved in nitric acid considerably diluted. This is the nitranilic acid of Berzelius.

INDOLES. The natural disposition, relating to the qualities of the mind.

INDUCTION. That law by which an electrified body *induces* in contiguous substances an electric state opposite to its own.

INDURATION (*induro, to harden*). An increase of the natural consistence of organs, the effect of chronic inflam-

mation; opposed to *softening* or *ramollissement*.

INEBRIANTS (*inebrio, to intoxicate*). Agents which produce intoxication.

INERTIA (*iners, sluggish*). Erroneously called *vis inertiae*. A term applied to express the inactivity or opposing force of matter, with respect to rest or motion. It is overcome by *attraction* or by external force.

1. The *Quantity of Matter* of a body is determined by its *quantity of inertia*, and this latter is estimated by the *quantity of force* necessary to put it in motion at a given rate.

2. The term *Inertia* is applied to the condition of the uterus, when it does not contract properly after parturition; it is a cause of hæmorrhage.

INFANTICIDE (*infans, an infant, cædo, to kill*). The destruction of the child, either newly born, or in the course of parturition. Compare *Fœticide*.

INFARCTION (*infarcio, to stuff or cram*). Stuffing; constipation.

INFECTIO (*inficio, to stain*). The propagation of disease by effluvia from patients crowded together.

INFERO-BRANCHIA. Animals which have their gills (*βράγχια*) on their sides: Order 3, class *Gasteropoda*.

INFIBULATIO (*infibulo, to buckle in*). An affection in which the prepuce cannot be retracted.

INFILTRATION (*infiltratio*). The diffusion of fluids into the cellular tissue of organs. It may be *serous*, and is then termed œdema and anasarca; or *sanguineous*, and is then called hæmorrhage and apoplexy; or *purulent*, occurring in the third stage of pneumonia; or *tuberculous*, either grey or gelatiniform.

INFIRMARY. A place where the sick poor are received, or can get advice and medicines *gratis*.

INFLAMMABLE AIR. Hydrogen gas; formerly called *phlogiston*, or phlogisticated air.

INFLAMMATION (*inflammo, to burn*). A state characterized, when situated externally, by pain, heat, redness, and turgidity. It is generally expressed in composition, in *Greek* words, by the termination *itis*, as *pleur-itis*, inflammation of the pleura; *ir-itis*, inflammation of the iris, &c. Inflammation is distinguished as—

1. *Healthy*, or adhesive; that which disposes the part to *heal* or cicatrize.

2. *Unhealthy*; that which disposes to ulceration, erosion, sloughing, &c.

3. *Common*; that induced by common causes, as incisions, punctures, &c.

4. *Specific*; that induced by inoculation, &c., as variola, &c.

5. *Acute, sub-acute, and chronic*; with reference to its intensity and duration.

6. *Phlegmonous*; that which is circumscribed, and disposed to suppuration.

7. *Erysipelatous*; that which is diffused, and less disposed to suppurate.

8. *Gangrenous*; that which leads to mortification, or the death of a part.

INFLAMMATORY CRUST. The buffy coat which appears on the surface of the crassamentum of blood drawn in inflammation, in pregnancy, &c.

INFLATIO (*inflatō*, to blow into). The state of the stomach and bowels, when distended by flatus.

INFLORESCENCE (*infloresco*, to flourish). A term expressing generally the arrangement of flowers upon a branch or stem.

INFLUENZA (Ital. *influence*, supposed of the stars; more probably of a peculiar state of the atmosphere). Epidemic febrile catarrh. The French call it *la grippe*, under which name Sauvages first described the epidemic catarrhal fever of 1743. It was formerly called *coccoluche*, "because the sick wore a cap close over their heads."

INFRA-ORBITAR. Beneath the orbit; as applied to a *foramen*, a nerve, &c.

INFRA-SPINATUS. A muscle arising from the scapula below the spine, and inserted into the humerus. See *Supra-spinatus*.

INFUNDIBULIFORM (*infundibulum*, a funnel, *forma*, likeness). Funnel-shaped; a term applied by Winslow to a ligament joining the first vertebra to the occiput.

INFUNDIBULUM (*infundo*, to pour in). A funnel; a term applied to,—

1. A little funnel-shaped process of grey matter, attached to the pituitary gland. Unlike a funnel, however, it is not hollow internally.

2. A small cavity of the cochlea, at the termination of the modiolus.

3. The three large cavities formed by the union of the *calyces*, and constituting, by their union, the *pelvis* of the kidney.

INFUSA (*infundo*, to pour in). Infusions; aqueous solutions of vegetable substances obtained without the aid of ebullition.

INFUSIBLE (*in*, not, *fundo*, to pour).

That which cannot be fused or reduced to the fluid state.

INFUSION (*infundo*, to pour in). The operation of pouring water, hot or cold, on vegetable substances, for the purpose of extracting their soluble and aromatic principles.

INFUSORIA (*infundo*, to pour in). Water animalcules; microscopic animals found in infusions of animal or vegetable matter: Class V., *Radiata*. These are distinguished by Cuvier into,—

1. *Rotifera* (*rota*, a wheel, *fero*, to carry). Wheel-bearers, as the wheel insect.

2. *Homogena* (*ὁμός*, the same, *γένος*, kind). Homogeneous animalcules, as the globe animalcule.

INFUSUM (*infundo*, to pour in). An infusion; vulgò, a *tea*. A watery solution, obtained by the maceration of a vegetable substance, in water, hot or cold.

INGESTA (*ingero*, to heap in). A Latin term for designating the food, drink, &c. See *Egesta*.

INGRASSIAS, PROCESS OF. A triangular eminence of the upper aspect of the sphenoid bone has been termed the *orbital process* or *small wing of Ingrassias*.

INGUEN, -inis. The groin; the part between the abdomen and the thigh.

1. *Inguinal glands*, situated in the groin: the *superficial*, between the skin and aponeurosis; the *deep-seated*, under the aponeurosis.

2. *Inguinal hernia*. Bubonocoele; hernia of the groin. It is termed *oblique*, when it takes the course of the spermatic canal; *direct*, when it pushes directly through the external abdominal ring.

3. *Inguinal ligament*. A ligament of the groin, commonly called Poupart's.

INHALATIONS (*inhalo*, to inhale). A general term, comprehending two classes of volatilized substances; viz., *suffitus*, or dry fumes, and *halitus*, or watery vapours.

INHUMATION (*inhumo*, to inter). The act of interring. The placing a patient in an earth-bath.

INJECTION (*injecio*, to throw in). A composition with which the vessels of any part of the body are filled for anatomical purposes. For ordinary purposes, it may be made of four parts of tallow, one part of rosin, and one part of bees'-wax; to which, when melted together, there is to be added some oil of turpentine, having a sufficient quantity of colouring matter (vermillion for red, and

king's yellow for yellow) suspended in it to colour the injection. But for a fine preparation, the following may be used:—

1. *The fine injection.* Composed of brown spirit-varnish and white spirit-varnish, of each four parts; turpentine-varnish, one part; and colouring matter, one part, or as much as is sufficient. A little of this while hot is first thrown into the arteries, into the minute branches of which it is to be forced by—

2. *The coarse injection.* Composed of bees'-wax two parts, rosin one part, turpentine varnish one part, and colouring matter *q. s.* To the bees'-wax and rosin melted together, add the turpentine varnish, and then the colouring matter suspended in some oil of turpentine.

I'NION (*ινίον*, the nape of the neck; from *ἰς*, *ἰνός*, a sinew). The ridge of the occiput. Hence,—

Inial. A term applied by Barclay to that aspect of the head which is towards the *inion*. The opposite aspect is called *ant-inial*. See *Anatomy*.

INK. A liquor or pigment used for writing or printing. There are three kinds of black ink; viz.,

1. *Common ink*, made by adding an infusion or decoction of the nut-gall to sulphate of iron, dissolved in water. *Red ink* is composed of Brazil wood, gum, and alum. See *Sympathetic ink*.

2. *Indian ink*, made of lamp-black and size, or animal glue, &c., and used in China for writing with a brush, and painting.

3. *Printers' ink*, a black paint, made of linseed or nut oil and lamp-black, adapted to adhere to moistened paper. The *red* is coloured with vermilion.

INNERVATION (*in*, and *nervus*, a nerve). The properties or functions of the nervous system.

INNOMINA'TUS (*in*, priv., *nomen*, name). Nameless. Hence,—

1. *Innominata arteria.* The branch given off to the right by the arch of the aorta, which subsequently divides into the carotid and subclavian.

2. *Innominati nervi.* A former name of the fifth pair of nerves.

3. *Innominatum os.* A bone composed of three portions: viz.,

1. The *ilium*, or haunch-bone.
2. The *ischium*, or hip-bone.
3. The *os pubis*, or share-bone.

INOCULATION (*in*, and *oculus*, an eye). The insertion, intentional or accidental, of a healthy or morbid virus, as the vaccine or syphilitic, into the system.

INOSCULATION (*in*, and *osculum*, a little mouth). The union of vessels, or *anastomosis*: the latter term, however, is sometimes used to designate union by minute ramification; the former, a direct communication of trunks.

INSA'NIA (*in*, priv., *sanus*, sound). Insanity; mania; deranged intellect. The Latin term *insanitas* is applied to bodily, and not to mental, indisposition.

INSECTA. The second class of the *Diplo-gangliata* or Entomoida, comprising articulated animals with six feet, which undergo metamorphosis and acquire wings.

INSERTION (*insero*, to implant). The attachment of a muscle to the part it moves. Compare *Origin*.

INSOLATIO (*in*, and *sol*, the sun). A term sometimes made use of to denote that exposure to the sun which is made in order to promote the chemical action of one substance upon another. Also, a disease which arises from the influence of the sun's heat upon the head, called *coup-de-soleil*. Lastly, it denotes exposure to the solar heat, as a therapeutic agent.

INSOLUBILITY (*in*, not, *solvo*, to loose). A property, resulting from cohesion, by which a substance resists solution.

INSOMNIA (*in*, not, *somnus*, sleep). Sleeplessness, watching, lying awake.

INSPIRATION (*inspiro*, to inhale). That part of respiration in which the air is inhaled. Compare *Expiration*.

INSPISSATION (*in*, and *spissatus*, thickened). The process of making a liquid of a thick consistence.

INSTINCT. This convenient term admits of the following significations:—

1. *The Instinctive Faculty*; or that faculty which leads the duckling, untaught, into the water; the beaver to build its hut; the bee its comb; the hen to incubate her eggs, &c.; and,—

2. *The Instinctive Motions*; or those involuntary actions which are excited mediately through the nerves,—a part of the *reflex function*. The principal instinctive motions are,—

1. The closure of the eyelids.
 2. The act of sucking.
 3. The act of closing the hand.
 4. The act of swallowing.
 5. The closure of the glottis.
 6. The action of the sphincters.
 7. Inspiration, as an involuntary act.
 8. The acts of sneezing; of vomiting.
- All these phenomena accord with the

definition, and take place even in the anencephalous child, on the due application of the appropriate stimuli.

INSULATION (*insula*, an island). A term applied to a body containing a quantity of electric fluid, and surrounded by non-conductors, so that its *communication* with other bodies is *cut off*.

INTEGRAL PARTICLES (*integer*, entire). The most minute particles into which any substance, simple or compound, can be divided, *similar* to each other, and to the substance of which they are parts. Thus, the smallest portion of powdered marble is still marble; but if, by chemical means, the calcium, the carbon, and the oxygen of this marble be separated, we shall then have the *elementary* or constituent particles.

INTEGUMENT (*in*, and *tego*, to cover). The covering of any part of the body, as the cuticle, cutis, &c. The common integuments are the skin, with the fat and cellular membrane adhering to it; also, particular membranes, which invest certain parts of the body, are called integuments, as the tunics or coats of the eye.

INTENSITY. A term denoting the degree to which a body is electrically excited.

INTER-. A Latin preposition, signifying *between*, or denoting intervals.

1. *Inter-articular*. A designation of cartilages which lie within joints, as that of the jaw; and of certain ligaments, as the *ligamentum teres* within the acetabulum, &c.

2. *Inter-auricular*. A term applied to the *septum* between the auricles of the heart, in the foetus.

3. *Inter-clavicular*. The name of a ligament connecting the one clavicle with the other.

4. *Inter-costales*. The name of two sets of muscles between the ribs—the *external* and the *internal*—which have been compared, from their passing in contrary directions, to St. Andrew's cross.

5. *Inter-current*. Applied to fevers or other diseases which occur sporadically in the midst of an epidemic.

6. *Inter-lunius morbus* (*luna*, the moon). Epilepsy; so called from its being supposed to affect persons born in the wane of the moon.

7. *Inter-mediate* (*medius*, middle). A term applied to a third substance, employed for combining together two other substances; thus, alkali is an *intermediate* between oil and water, forming soap.

8. *Inter-mittent* (*mitto*, to send). A term applied to Ague, or fever recurring at intervals; it is called *quotidian*, when the paroxysms recur daily; *tertian*, when they recur each second day; and *quartan*, when they recur each third day.

9. *Inter-nuntii dies* (*nuntius*, a messenger). Critical days, or such as occur between the increase and decrease of a disease.

10. *Inter-ossei*. Muscles situated between bones; as those between the metacarpal of the hand, and the metatarsal bones of the foot.

11. *Inter-spinales cervicis*. The designation of six small muscles, situated between the spinous processes of the neck. There are also *inter-spinous ligaments* attached to the margins of the spinous processes.

12. *Inter-stitial* (*intersto*, to stand between). A term applied to an organ which occupies the interstices of contiguous cells, as the uterus, the bladder, &c.

13. *Inter-transversales*. The name of muscles situated between the transverse processes of the cervical, and the similar processes of the lumbar vertebræ.

14. *Inter-trigo* (*inter*, between, *tero*, *trivi*, to rub). The erythema, abrasion, fret, or chafing, of the skin of parts which are in contact, as behind the ears, in the groins of fat persons, &c.

15. *Inter-vertebral*. A term applied to the *fibro-cartilage* between the vertebræ; to ligaments, &c.

INTESTINA (*intus*, within). An order of worms which inhabit the bodies of other animals. These are distinguished, by Cuvier, into,—

1. *Cavitaria* (*cavitas*, a cavity). Worms which have cavities or stomachs.

2. *Parenchymata* (*παρέγχυμα*, the substance of the lungs, &c.). Cellular-bodied worms, as the tape-worm.

INTESTINES (*intus*, within). That part of the alimentary canal which extends from the stomach to the anus. The intestines are distinguished into the *small*, consisting of the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum; and the *large*, comprising the cæcum, colon, and rectum.

1. *Intestinum tenue*. The small intestine, in which the duodenum terminates; the upper portion is called *jejunum*, the lower portion is the *ileum*.

2. *Intestinum crassum*. The large intestine, comprising the cæcum and the colon; the former of these is called the *intestinum cæcum*.

INTOLERANCE (*in*, not, *tolero*, to bear). A term applied to the condition when any remedy cannot be borne, as loss of blood.

INTRITA (*inlero*, to rub in). A term used by Celsus for panada, caudle, &c.

INTROITUS (*intrò ire*, to go within). An entrance. Hence the term *introitus* vel *apertura pelvis superior* is applied to the upper or abdominal strait of the pelvis. The lower circumference or strait is called *exitus* vel *apertura pelvis inferior*.

INTUMESCENTIÆ (*intumesco*, to swell). Intumescences; external swelling of the whole or great part of the body; the second order of the class *Cachexiæ* of Cullen.

INTUS-SUSCEPTIO (*intus*, within, *suscipio*, to receive). *Intro-susception*. The descent of a higher portion of intestine into a lower one,—generally, of the ileum into the colon. When it takes place downwards, it may be termed *progressive*; when upwards, *retrograde*. The term *Intus-susceptio* is also applied to the process of nutrition, or the transformation of the components of the blood into the organized substance of the various organs.

INULA HELENII. Elecampane; an indigenous Composite plant, allied in its operation to sweet-flag and senega.

1. *Inulin*. A variety of starch, obtained from the root of the Inula Helenium.

2. *Helenin*. A constituent of the root of the same plant, also called *elecampanecamphor*.

INUSTION (*inuro*, to burn in). A term applied to the burning operation of the cautery.

INVAGINATION (*in*, and *vagina*, a sheath). A term synonymous with *intus-susception*.

INVENTUM NOVUM. A name given by Avenbrugger, a physician of Vienna, to the employment of Percussion, which was first adopted by him, in 1763, as a means of diagnosis.

INVERMINATION (*in*, and *vermis*, a worm). *Helminthia*. An affection in which worms, or the larvæ of insects, inhabit the stomach or intestines.

INVERSIO UTERI (*inverto*, to invert). That state of the uterus in which it is turned, wholly or partially, inside outward.

INVOLUCRUM (*involvero*, to wrap in). The designation of membranes which cover any part. The term is also applied,

in botany, to a whorl of bracts which surrounds several flowers, as in the Compositæ, Umbelliferæ, &c.

IODINIUM (*ἰώδης*, or *ἰοειδής*, violet-coloured, from *ἴον*, a violet, and *εἶδος*, likeness). Iodine, a crystallized solid substance, found in marine plants; it becomes volatile by a slight increase of temperature, and forms a beautiful violet vapour.

1. *Iodal* (iodine and alcohol). An oleaginous liquid obtained by the action of iodine upon nitric alcohol.

2. *Iodic acid*. An anhydrous acid, termed *oxiodine* by Davy, and produced by the combination of iodine with oxygen. It combines with metallic oxides, and forms salts which are termed *iodates*.

3. *Iodides*, or *iodurets*. The compounds of iodine with metals, and with the simple non-metallic substances.

4. *Iodous acid*. A compound prepared by the action of iodine on chlorate of potash,—probably by the combination of iodine and chlorine.

5. *Chloriodic acid*. This is also called *chloride of iodine*; and is formed by the absorption of chlorine by dry iodine.

IODISM. A peculiar morbid state, induced by the use of iodine.

JOINT. *Arthrosis*. An articulation, or the mode by which bones are connected to each other.

IONTHOS (*ἰονθος*, the root of the hair). *Farus*. The name by which most of the Greek writers designate the disease *Acne*, from its occurring during the growth of the *lanugo*, or first beard. See *Acne*.

IOTACISMUS (*ἰῶτα*, the Greek letter *i*). A species of psellismus, in which the letters *j* and *g* are defectively pronounced. See *Lambdacismus*.

IPECACUANHA (*ipi*, Peruvian for root, *Cacuanha*, the district from whence the root was first obtained). The root of the *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha*, known in commerce by the names of the *annulated*, *Brazilian*, or *Lisbon* Ipecacuanha, to distinguish it from the roots of other emetic plants also collected in Brazil for official use. Its emetic principle is termed *emetina*.

1. *Striated Ipecacuanha*. The longitudinally striated root of the *Psychotria emetica*, called by some writers the *black* or *Peruvian ipecacuanha*.

2. *Undulated Ipecacuanha*. The semi-circularly-grooved root of the *Richardsonia scabra*, or the *amylaceous* or *white ipecacuanha* of Merat.

IPOMÆA PURGA. The Jalap Ipomæa, a Convolvulaceous plant, the dried tubers of which constitute the *jalap* of commerce.

IRIDACEÆ. The Cornflag tribe of Monocotyledonous plants. Smooth herbaceous plants, with *leaves* equitant; *flowers* hexapetalous, triandrous; *stamens* 3; *ovarium* 3-celled, many-seeded.

IRIDESCENT (*iris*, a rainbow). The property of shining with many colours, like the rainbow.

IRIDIUM (*iris*, the rainbow). The most infusible of all known metals; so called from the variety of colours assumed by its salts.

IRIS. Literally, a rainbow; and hence applied to the *rainbow-like* membrane which separates the anterior from the posterior chamber of the eye. See *Uvea*.

Iritis. Inflammation of the iris.

IRIS DISEASE. Rainbow ring-worm, a species of *Herpes*, occurring in small circular patches, each composed of concentric rings of different colours.

IRIS FLORENTINA. Florentine Iris or Orris; Fleur-de-Luce. The dried rhizoma of this plant is the *orris root* of the shops.

IRISH MOSS. *Carrageen*. The *Chondrus crispus*; a lichen growing on rocks and stones in the sea. In Ireland it is converted into size, and employed instead of isinglass.

IRON. A bluish-white metal, supposed to constitute 2 per cent. of the entire mineral crust of the globe. See *Ferrum*.

IRON MOULD. This is the result of an ink-stain, produced partly in consequence of the oxidation of the iron of ink, and partly, perhaps, in consequence of the destruction of the acid of galls.

IRRIGATION (*irrigo*, to water). The continual application of a cold lotion, by dropping cold water on an affected part.

IRRITABILITY (*irrito*, to provoke). That action of certain muscles, as the heart, the intestines, &c., which flows from a stimulus acting immediately upon their fibres; or, in the case of the voluntary muscles, upon these, or the nerves immediately proceeding to them. This property has been termed by Haller, *vis insita*; by Goerter, *vis vitalis*; by Boerhaave, *oscillation*; by Stahl, *tonic power*; by Bell, *muscular power*; by Cullen, *inherent power*; and by Dr. Bostock, *contractility*.

IRRITATION (*irrito*, to excite). The

action produced by any stimulus. This term, as a *disease*, is applied to,—

1. The case arising from calculus in the ureter, in the gall-duct, &c.

2. The affection induced by the presence of improper food in the stomach, or morbid matters retained in the bowels, &c., inducing symptoms *resembling*—*arachnitis*, *peritonitis*, *pleuritis*, *carditis*.—Dr. M. Hall.

ISATIS TINCTORIA. Woad. A plant from which an inferior kind of indigo is prepared.

ISCHIUM (*ἰσχίον*, the hip). *Coxa*, vel *acetabulum*. The hip-bone, a spinous process of the os innominatum.

1. *Ischi-agra* (*ἄγρα*, a seizure). An attack of the hip; hip gout.

2. *Ischi-algia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Pain in the hip. See *Sciatica*.

3. *Ischias*. The term used by the Latins for rheumatism of the hip-joint; it was afterwards corrupted into *ischiatice*, or *sciatica*.

4. *Ischiatic*. The designation of a *notch* of the os innominatum; of an artery which proceeds through that notch, &c.

5. *Ischiato-cele* (*κήλη*, a tumor). An intestinal rupture through the sciatic ligaments.

6. *Ischio-cavernosus*. A muscle attached to the ischium and to the corpus cavernosum. It draws the root of the penis downwards and backwards. It is also called, from its office, *erector penis*; and the two together are called *collaterales penis*, from their lying on the sides of the penis.

ISCHNOPHONIA (*ἰσχνός*, slender, *φωνή*, voice). *Psellismus hæsitans*. A shrillness of the voice; hesitation of speech, or stammering.

ISCHURIA (*ἴσχω*, to retain, *οὔρον*, urine). Suppression or retention of the urine. The term is employed, in *ischuria renalis*, in the sense of suppression; in *ischuria uretica*, *vesicalis*, and *urethralis*, in the sense of retention.

ISINGLASS. Fish-glyce; a substance prepared from the *sound* of several kinds of fish. The term is a corruption of the Dutch *hyzenblas*, an air-bladder, compounded of *hyzen*, to hoist, and *blas*, a bladder. See *Ichthyocolle*.

ISO- (*ἴσος*, equal). This prefix denotes *equality*, or *similarity*. Hence,—

1. *Iso-barysm* (*βάρος*, weight). Similarity of weight, supposed to be the cause of the identity in the size and shape of molecules which cohere into the crystalline form.

2. *Iso-chromatic* (χρῶμα, colour). Having the same colour, as applied to lenses.

3. *Iso-chronous* (χρόνος, time). That which occurs in equal times, as the strokes of the pulse, the vibrations of pendulums of the same length, &c.

4. *Iso-meric compounds* (μέρος, part). A term applied to different bodies which agree in composition, but differ in properties; their relation to each other is termed *isomerism*.

5. *Iso-morphous bodies* (μορφή, form). A term applied by Mitscherlich to different bodies which assume the same crystalline form; their relation in form is called *isomorphism*. When the relations are not exact, but nearly so, they may be supposed to give origin to *plesiomorphism* (πλησιός, near), or an approximation to similarity of form.

6. *Iso-perimetrical*. Having the same length of perimeter (περί, around, μέτρον, measure), or bounding line.

7. *Iso-poda* (πούς, ποδός, a foot). Animals which have equal feet, as the woodlouse: Order 5, Class *Crustacea*

8. *Iso-thermal* (θέρμη, heat). Of equal degrees of heat, as applied to lines of equal temperature in physical geography. Lines drawn through places having the same summer and the same winter, are denominated *isothermal* (θέρος, summer) and *iso-cheimat* (χειμα, winter), lines.

ISOLUSINE. A new principle, discovered by M. Peschier, in various species of polygala.

ISSUE. *Fonticulus*. An ulcer intentionally made and kept open, for the cure or prevention of disease.

Issue peas. The young unripe fruit of the *Citrus aurantium*, dried and turned in a lathe.

ISTHMITIS (ισθμός, a narrow neck of land, the throat; and the particle *itis*). Inflammation of the throat. See *Paristhmitis*.

ISTHMUS VIEUSSENI. The isthmus of Vieussens; the ridge surrounding the oval fossa, or remains of the foramen ovale, in the right auricle of the heart.

Isthmus of the thyroid gland. A transverse cord which connects the two lobes composing the thyroid body.

ITACONIC ACID. Another name for the pyrocitric or citric acid.

ITCH. The vulgar name for a cutaneous disease of the fingers, &c. See *Scabies*.

Itch insect. The *Acarus Scabiei*, a very minute animalcule, said to be found in

or near the pustules of the itch; they are called *wheat-worms* in man, and resemble the *mites* of cheese, &c.

ITER. A passage of communication between two or more parts.

1. *Iter ad infundibulum.* The passage of communication between the third ventricle of the brain and the infundibulum. It is also termed *foramen commune arterius*.

2. *Iter a palato ad aurem.* The passage from the palate to the ear, or the Eustachian tube.

3. *Iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum.* The passage between the third and fourth ventricles of the brain, known by the name of the *aqueduct of Sylvius*.

JUGALE, OS (*jugum*, a yoke). *Os malæ*; *os zygomaticum*. The zygoma, or arch formed by the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek bones.

JUGALES (*jugum*, a yoke). A designation of the superficial temporal, or zygomatic, nerves, given off from the facial.

JUGULUM. The throat; the forepart of the neck, where the windpipe is situated.

Jugular. Belonging to the neck; applied chiefly to the principal veins of the neck.

JUGUM PENIS. An instrument for compressing some part of the urethra, to prevent dribbling in cases in which the urine cannot be retained.

JUJUBE, PATE DE. A pectoral lozenge, prepared from the *Rhamnus jujuba* and *vulgaris*.

JULEPUM. A Julep; a term which, in former pharmacopœias, expressed what is now understood by *mistura*.

JUNIPER RESIN. *Sandarach*. A resin, also called *gum juniper*, procured from the *Callitris quadrivalvis*. Its powder is called *pounce*.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS. Common Juniper; the plant which yields the fruit called *juniper berries*, and from which the *oil of junipers* is obtained.

1. *Juniperus Sabina.* Savin; the plant which yields the *oil of savin*.

2. *Juniperus virginiana.* Red cedar, the wood of which is used for black-lead pencils.

JUPITER. The ancient chemical name of tin, which was supposed to be under the control of that planet.

JURISPRUDENCE, MEDICAL. Forensic medicine; the science which treats of the legal proceedings in reference to medicine.

JUS. Broth; pottage; gravy; gruel.

The term *jusculum* is a diminutive of *jus*, and denotes the same thing; *jusculum coactum* is jelly.

JUSTAMOND'S ARSENICAL CAUSTIC. A preparation made by melting together in a crucible antimony and arsenic, both in a state of powder.

JUVANTIA (*juvo*, to assist). Medicines which assist or relieve diseases.

JUZAM, or **JUDAM**. Terms by which the Arabians designated Elephantiasis;

it is still called, in Arabia and Persia, Dsjuddam, and Madsjuddam, according to Niebuhr.

IVORY. The name given to the teeth or tusks of the elephant, and of the walrus or sea-horse. All under 18 lbs. are called *scrivelloes*, and are of the least value.

IVORY BLACK. *Animal charcoal.* The residue of heated bones; a mixture of charcoal and phosphate of lime.

K

KALI. A term of Arabic origin, denoting a particular plant; hence the word *al-kali*, with the article, originally signified the particular residuum obtained by lixiviating the ashes of that plant; the term was then used for potassa: thus, *kali vitriolatum* is an old name for sulphate of potassa; *kali purum* for potassa fusa; *calx cum kali puro* for potassa cum calce, &c.

KAOLIN. China-clay; a fine pure clay prepared by levigation from moul-dering granite, and employed in the manufacture of porcelain.

KEDRIA TERRESTRIS. Barbadoes tar; a mineral oil. See *Bitumen*.

KEEL. *Carina.* A term applied to the two lower petals of a papilionaceous corolla, which cohere by their lower margin, so as to present a *keeled* appearance.

KELP. *Varec.* The crude soda obtained from the ashes of the *Fuci* in Holland and on the northern coast of France. It is used in the composition of soap, in the manufacture of alum, and in the formation of crown and bottle glass. See *Barilla*.

KERATOME (κέρας, the cornea, τέμνω, to cut). An instrument for dividing the transparent cornea in the operation for cataract by extraction.

KERATONYXIS (κέρας, κέρατος, a horn, the cornea, νύσσω, to puncture). A term employed in Germany to denote the operation of couching performed through the cornea. When the opaque lens is, by this means, merely turned, presenting its anterior and posterior surface in the horizontal position, the term *reclination* is adopted.

KERMES ANIMAL. *Coccus Ilicis*, a hemipterous insect, found upon the

Quercus ilex, and formerly used for dyeing scarlet: cloth so dyed was called *coccinum*, and persons wearing this cloth were termed by the Romans *coccinati*. The drug was termed *grana kermes*, from the resemblance of the dried insects to grains or seeds.

KERMES MINERAL. Formerly, *Paracea Glauberiana*; a sulphuret of antimony; so named, from its resemblance, in colour, to the insect kermes.

KIBE. *Pernio exulceratus.* Chilblain, accompanied with ulceration.

KIDNEYS. *Renes.* Two glandular bodies, situated in the lumbar regions, and consisting of a *cortical* or external, and a *tubular* or medullary substance.

KINGDOM. A term denoting any of the principal divisions of nature; thus we have the *organic kingdom*, comprehending substances which organize, and the *inorganic kingdom*, comprehending substances which crystallize.

KING'S EVIL. *Morbus Regis.* A scrofulous disease, the curing of which was formerly attributed to the king of England, from the time of Edward the Confessor. This practice was called *touching for the evil*.

KING'S YELLOW. A paint, of which the colouring principle is orpiment, or the sesqui-sulphuret of arsenic.

KINIC ACID. *Quinic acid.* An acid found in the Cinchona barks. It forms salts called *kinates*.

Kinoile. A neutral substance produced by the calcination of a kinate by a gentle heat.

KINO. An astringent extract, termed *East Indian* or *genuine kino*. Nothing is known respecting its origin.

1. *Botany Bay kino*. The produce of the *Eucalyptus resinifera*, or Iron-bark tree, imported from Van Diemen's land.

2. *Jamaica kino*. The produce of the *Coccoloba uvifera*, or sea-side grape.

3. *African kino*. Said to be the produce of the *Pterocarpus erinaceus*; but there is no evidence of it. *Pereira*.

KIRSCH-WASSER. A liqueur distilled from the fruit of the small cherry-tree, and called the brandy of Switzerland.

KNEE-JOINT. A complex articulation, consisting of an angular ginglymus, formed by the condyles of the femur, the upper extremity of the tibia, and the posterior surface of the patella.

KNEE-PAN. Patella; the small round bone at the front of the knee-joint.

KORE' (κόρη). The pupil of the eye. The compounds of this term will be found in pp. 117, 118.

KOUMISS. A vinous liquid, made by the Tartars from milk, principally from that of mares. Something similar

is prepared in Orkney and Shetland; also by the Turks under the name of *yauort*, and by the Arabs under that of *leban*.

KRAMERIA TRIANDRA. The Rhatany; a plant of the order *Polygalaceæ*, yielding *rhatany root*; the stypticity of which has been ascribed to the presence of an acid called *krameric acid*.

KRIEBEL KRANKHEIT. The German name of a disease which was endemic in Hessa and Westphalia during a season of dearth, in 1597. It has also been called *die Fever-flecke*, *ignis sacer*, *ignis Sancti Antonii*, *mal des ardens*, *ergot*, &c. It is arranged by Sauvages under the head of *Erysipelas pestilens*; and by Sagar, under the genus *Necrosis*.

KUNDAH OIL. An oil obtained from the seeds of the *Carapa Toulouonna*, also called *tallicoona oil*.

KUPFERNICKEL. The German name for sulphuret of nickel; in which the metal is generally mixed also with arsenic, iron, and cobalt.

L

LABARRAQUE'S SOLUTION. A *disinfecting liquid*, of which chloride of soda is the active ingredient. It is analogous to the well-known bleaching powder, chloride of lime.

LABDANUM. *Ladanum*. A resinous exudation from the *Cistus Creticus*. It is formed into cylindrical pieces, called *labdanum in tortis*.

Labdanum factitium. Yellow wax and hog's lard, of each six ounces; and black burnt ivory, four ounces.

LABELLUM (dim. of *labium*, a lip). A little lip; a term applied, in botany, to the *lip-like* petal of Orchidaceous plants.

LABIA (from λαβείν, to take). The lips; the two moveable veils which close the cavity of the mouth anteriorly. They are laterally united by means of two acute angles, which are called their *commissures*.

1. *Labia majora*. The two large folds, constituting the external orifice of the pudendum; also called *labia pudendi*.

2. *Labia minora*. The two smaller folds, situated within the *labia majora*, and frequently termed *nymphæ*.

3. *Labia leporina* (*leporinus*, from *lepus*,

a hare). The hare-lip; a division of the lip, resembling that of the upper lip of the hare.

4. *Labia pudendi*. The parts of the pudendum exterior to the nymphæ; they are also called *alæ majores*, as distinguished from the nymphæ, or *alæ minores*. The term is synonymous with *labia majora*.

LABIATÆ. The Mint tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* irregular, unsymmetrical; *stamens* 4, didymous, inserted in the corolla; *ovarium* deeply 4-lobed; *fruit* 1-4 small nuts.

LABORATORY (*laboro*, to labour). A place properly fitted up for the performance of chemical operations.

LABRADOR STONE. A species of prismatic felspar, found in the island of St. Paul, on the coast of Labrador, &c.

LABRUM. Literally, the extremity of the lips; also, the brim of any vessel. Hence the fibro-cartilaginous rim which surmounts the cotyloid cavity has been termed *acetabuli labrum cartilagineum*.

LABYRINTH. The name of a series of cavities, viz. the vestibule, the coch-

lea, and the semicircular canals, which are channelled through the substance of the petrous bone, and situated between the cavity of the tympanum and the meatus auditorius externus. The name is derived from the complexity of its communications.

LAC. Milk. A term used by the Dublin College for the *mistura* of the London—when white and opaque, or milk like—and the *emulsio* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

LAC, or **GUM-LAC** (*laak*, Arab.). A substance, improperly called a gum, produced by an insect called *kermes lacca*, on the leaves and branches of the *Ficus Indica*, the *Croton lacciferum*, the *Butea frondosa*, &c. The substance is deposited over the eggs of the insect, and serves as a present protection to the ovum, and as food for the maggot at a future stage. Lac yields a fine red dye; the resinous part is used in making sealing-wax and for a varnish.

1. *Stick lac* is the term applied to the substance in its natural state, with the encrusted leaves and twigs.

2. *Lac dye*, *lac lake*, or *cake lac*, are names applied to the colouring matter extracted from the stick lac.

3. *Seed lac* is the resinous powder which remains after the extraction of the colouring matter, by pounding and solution in water; so called from its resemblance to mustard seed. When melted, it is formed into cakes, and called *lump lac*; and, when strained through cotton over a charcoal fire, the resinous part, which melts the most easily, is formed into thin sheets, and called *shell lac*.

4. *Laccic acid*. An acid obtained, by Dr. John, from stick lac. Its salts are called *laccates*.

5. *Laccin*. A newly-discovered principle contained in *lac*, intermediate between wax and resin.

LAC LUNÆ. Literally, milk of the moon. A snowy-white substance, resembling chalk, consisting almost wholly of alumina, saturated with carbonic acid.

LAC SULPHURIS. Milk of sulphur, or the sulphur præcipitatum.

LAC VACCINUM. Cows' milk; an emulsive substance, consisting of *globular particles* floating in a serous liquid. The milk globules consist essentially of *butter*.

1. *Cremor lactis*. *Flos lactis*. Cream, or the globular particles of milk, which rise to the surface, carrying with them

some caseum, and retaining some of the serum.

2. *Caseum*. Albumen of milk; the coagulum, or *curd*, separated from milk by the addition to it of an acid or rennet.

3. *Serum lactis*. The *whey* of milk left after the separation of the curd.

4. *Lactin*. Saccholactin, or sugar of milk, obtained from whey by evaporation.

5. *Lactic acid*. This is probably a product of the decomposition of milk.

6. *Lactometer*. A graduated glass tube, for estimating the relative quantity of cream afforded by milk.

LACERATION (*lacero*, to tear). A rent; the tearing of any part. The term *lacerated* is applied to two foramina at the base of the cranium, from their lacerated appearance.

LACERTUS (the arm; a lizard). An old term applied to a bundle of muscular fibres, which are enclosed in a membranous sheath, and are divisible into smaller bundles, apparently in an indefinite series.

LACONICUM. A term applied to a vapour bath, from its having been much used by the people of Laconia.

LACQUER, or **LACKER**. Solution of lac in alcohol; a kind of varnish for brass and other metals.

LACRYMA. A tear; the fluid secreted by the *lacrymal gland*, and flowing on the surface of the eye.

1. The *puncta lacrymalia* are the external commencements of two small tubes, situated near the minor canthus, called—

2. The *lacrymal canals* or *ducts*, which originate from the internal angle of the eye, and terminate in—

3. The *lacrymal sac*, an oval bag, about the size of a small horse-bean, constituting the upper extremity of the nasal duct.

4. The *lacus lacrymarum* consists of a small space in the inner angle of the eye, between the two eyelids, towards which the tears flow.

LACTATION (*lac*, milk). The process of secreting and supplying milk, of nursing, or suckling. Pliny uses the word *lactatus*, which is more classical than *lactatio*.

LACTEALS (*lac*, milk). Numerous minute tubes which *absorb* or take up the chyle, or *milk-like fluid*, from the alimentary canal.

LACTIC ACID (*lac*, *lactis*, milk). An acid produced whenever milk, and perhaps

most animal fluids, become spontaneously sour, or when the juice of beet-root is kept for some months at a high temperature.

LACTICA. The Arabian name for that species of fever which the Greeks call *typhos*, or *typhodes*.

LACTIFEROUS DUCTS (*lac*, *lactis*, milk, *fero*, to convey). The milk-conveying ducts of the mammary glands. The corresponding term in Greek is *galactophorous*.

LACTIFUGE (*lac*, *lactis*, milk, *fugo*, to expel). A medicine which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk in the mamma, as in cases of weaning; coriander seeds are reputed to have this property.

LACTIN (*lac*, *lactis*, milk). Sugar of milk; a crystalline substance procured from milk.

LACTUCA VIROSA. The Strong-scented Lettuce, the milky juice of which, when inspissated, has been used as a substitute for opium, under the name of *thridace* or *lactucarium*.

1. *Lactuca sativa.* The Garden Lettuce, the milky juice of which yields *lactucarium*, but in much less quantity than the preceding species.

2. *Lactucic acid.* An acid obtained from the *Lactuca virosa*, resembling oxalic acid.

LACTU'MINA (*lacto*, to suckle). *Lactucimina.* A name given by Amatus Lucitanus to the infantile aphthæ, from the supposition that they originated in a vitiated condition of the milk.

LACUNA (*lacus*, a lake). Literally, a ditch containing water. Hence the term *lacunæ* is applied to a multitude of follicles observed in the mucous membrane of the urethra, and also named *sinuses of Morgagni*.

1. *Lacuna magna.* The largest of the above-mentioned *lacunæ*, said to be the seat of the secretion of the drop of matter which is squeezed from the urethra in old gonorrhœa.

2. *Lacuna, in plants.* A term applied by Link to the *air-cells* which occur in the vegetable tissue.

LACUNAR. Literally, the main beam of a house, which is arched or bent like a bow. Hence the term *lacunar orbitæ*, for the upper wall or vault of the orbit.

LAGETTA LINTEARIA. The Lace Bark Tree, a plant of the order *Thymelacææ*, possessing the properties of meze-reum. Its bark is capable of being separated into thin white layers, resembling

lace-work, and may even be washed with soap like linen.

LAGNE'SIS (*λάγνης*, lustful). Lust; inordinate desire of sexual intercourse; the name of a genus adopted by Dr. Good, and intended to include the satyriasis and nymphomania of Sauvages.

LAGOPHTHALMIA (*λαγώς*, a hare, *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye). *Oculus leporinus.* The hare's eye; a disease in which the eye cannot be completely shut. Shortening of the upper lid.

LAGOSTOMA (*λαγώς*, a hare, *στόμα*, the mouth). The Greek term for *labia leporina*, or hare-lip.

LAIT DE POULE. An emulsion, employed by the French as an artificial milk for infants, and consisting of the raw yolk of an egg, diffused by agitation in a pint of warm water sweetened with sugar.

LAKE. A term applied to certain insoluble compounds, formed by precipitating colouring matter with an earth or oxide. Almost all vegetable colouring matters may be precipitated into lakes, by means of alum or oxide of tin. The principal lakes are—

1. *Carmine*, a red pigment, prepared from cochineal, by precipitation with Roman alum.

2. *Florentine lake*, prepared from the sediment of the cochineal in the preceding process, by precipitation with solution of tin. A cheaper sort may be obtained from Brazil wood, instead of cochineal.

3. *Madder lake*, prepared from Dutch crop madder, by precipitation with alum.

LALLATIO (*lallo*, to sing *lullaby*). Lullaby-speech; a name given by the Romans to that variety of *psellismus*, in which the letter *L* is rendered unduly liquid, or substituted for an *R*; as when delusive is pronounced deliusive, as though the *l* possessed the power of the Spanish *ll*, or the Italian *gl*; or, as when parable is pronounced palable.

LALO. A favourite article of food in Africa, made of the dried and pulverized leaves of the *Adansonia* or Baobab tree, the largest, and, it is said, the oldest tree in the world.

LAMBDA'ISMUS (*λάμβδα*, lambda, the Greek letter λ). The Greek designation of that affection of the speech, which consists in a vicious enunciation of the letter *l*. See *Lallatio*, and *Iotacismus*.

LAMBDOIDAL (the Greek λ, lambda; and *εἶδος*, likeness). The name of a suture of the skull, from its fancied re-

semblance in form to the letter A. See *Suture*.

LAMELLA (dim. of *lamina*, a plate). A small plate or scale, as applied to the gills of a mushroom, &c.

LAMINA. Literally, a small plate of any metal. A term applied to the foliated structure of bones or other organs.

1. *Lamina cornea*. A horn-coloured lamina at the anterior part of the tænia thalami optici, or semicircularis.

2. *Lamina cribrosa*. A cribriform or sieve-like layer, formed by the sclerotica at the entrance of the optic nerve, and so named from the numerous minute openings by which it is pierced for the passage of the nervous filaments.

3. *Lamina spiralis*. The plate or septum of the cochlea, which is wound spirally round the modiolus, dividing the cochlea into two parts.

LAMP-BLACK. *Fuligo lampadum*. A species of charcoal, of which the finest sort is produced by collecting the smoke from a lamp; but it is generally obtained by burning resinous substances, as the dregs of pitch, or pieces of fir-wood, in furnaces, and collecting the smoke in a close-boarded chamber.

LAMP OF SAFETY. A lamp invented by Sir H. Davy, to prevent the explosion of fire-damp, or inflammable air, in coal-mines. It is made of wire-gauze which is impermeable to flame.

LAMPIC ACID. An acid obtained by Sir H. Davy from the combustion of ether. It is merely acetic acid, combined with some etherous matter.

LANA PHILOSOPHICA. Philosophical wool, flowers of zinc, or the snowy flakes of white oxide of zinc, which arise and float in the air from the combustion of that metal.

LANCET (*lancetta*; dim. of *lancea*, a spear). An instrument used in phlebotomy, in opening tumors, &c.

LANCISI, NERVES OF. Some filaments, found on the anterior part of the corpus callosum, are by some authors called the *longitudinal nerves of Lancisi*.

LAND-SCURVY. An affection, consisting in circular spots, stripes, or patches, scattered over the thighs, arms, and trunk; it is called by Bateman, *purpura hæmorrhagica*, from the occasional hæmorrhage from the mouth, nostrils, or viscera; and, by the German writers, *morbus maculosus Werthofii*.

LANTANUM (λανθάνω, to be concealed). A newly-discovered metal, so named from its properties being con-

cealed by those of cerium, with which it is found united. It occurs in the cerite of Bastnas.

LAPIDELLUM (*lapis*, a stone). The name of a kind of spoon, formerly used to take small stones out of the bladder.

LAPILLUS (dim. of *lapis*, a stone). A little stone. A term applied to a calcareous concretion found in the cray-fish. See *Cancrorum lapilli*.

LAPIS. A generic term, signifying all kinds of stones: thus *lapis calcareus* is limestone; *lapis infernalis*, an old name for caustic potash; *lapis calaminaris*, the impure carbonate of zinc; *lapis lazuli*, azure stone, a mineral from which the blue colour *ultra-marine* is prepared.

LAPPA MINOR. Common Burdock, or Clot-bur; an indigenous Composite plant, the root of which is said to promote the lochial discharge.

LAQUEUS GUTTURIS. Literally, a noose of the throat. A malignant inflammation of the tonsils, in which the patient appears as if suffocated by a noose.

LARD. *Adeps suillus*. The fat of the Sus scrofa, or Hog, melted down. It differs from suet chiefly in consistence.

LARDACEOUS. A term applied to tissues which, from cancerous disease, resemble lard.

LARIX EUROPEÆ. The Common Larch, a Coniferous tree, yielding the *larch*, or *Venice turpentine*, and a saccharine matter called *manna of the larch*, or *manna de Brançon*.

LARYNX (λάρυγξ, the larynx). The superior part of the trachea, situated immediately under the os hyoides.

1. *Laryngeal*. The designation of nerves furnished by the par vagum, and distributed to the larynx; these are the *superior laryngeal*, and the *recurrent* or *inferior laryngeal* nerves.

2. *Laryngismus*. A sense of spasmodic suffocation in the larynx, commonly called *spasmodic croup*, from its resemblance to that affection.

3. *Laryngitis*. Cynanche laryngæa. Inflammation of the larynx.

4. *Laryngotomy* (τομή, section). The operation of making an opening into the larynx.

LASCIVUS. Wanton; an epithet applied, by Paracelsus, to chorea, from the peculiar contortions of the limbs.

LASER. A term applied by the ancients to *assafœtida*, and to the *succus Cyrenæicus*. It has been suspected that the term assafetida is derived from

laser—*assa*, quasi *laser*. The laser Cyrenaicum, or *assa dulcis* of Cyrene, is the produce of the *Thapsia silphion*, an Umbelliferous plant, growing on the mountains of Cyrene.

LATENT (*lateo*, to be hidden). A term applied to diseases of which the diagnosis is very obscure.

LATERAL (*latus, lateris*, the side). Belonging to the side; a term applied to a mode of operation in cutting for the stone. See *Lithotomy*.

LATERITIOUS (*later, lateris*, a brick). A term applied to the *red sediment* deposited from the urine in some stages of fever. This was supposed by Proust to constitute a peculiar acid, which he named the *rosaic*.

LATEX (*lateo*, to be hidden). Any kind of liquor squeezed out. This term denotes, in botany, a highly elaborated and highly organized juice, which is not formed immediately from the fluid matter absorbed from without. The tissue, in which this juice is found, is termed *lateritious tissue*, and more recently *cinchyma*.

LATIBULUM (*lateo*, to lie hid). A hiding-place. The fomes, or hidden matter, of infectious diseases.

LATISSIMUS DORSI (*latissimus*; superl. of *latus*, broad; *dorsum*, the back). A flat muscle, situated on the back and side of the lower part of the trunk. It moves the arm backwards and downwards; or brings forward the body when the hand is fixed. It has received the offensive appellations of *sculptor ani* and *tersor ani*.

LAUDANUM. The *Tinctura Opii sive Thebaica*. Nineteen minims contain one grain of opium.

Laudanum liquidum Sydenhami. The original of the *Vinum Opii*, with double the quantity of opium, and with wine as the menstruum. One fluid drachm contains ten grains of opium.

LURACEÆ. The Cinnamon tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. *Leaves* entire, alternate; *flowers* apetalous; *stamens* perigynous; *fruit* baccate or drupaceous; *seeds* without albumen.

LAUREL WATER. The distilled water of the *Prunus lauro-cerasus*, a species of cherry.

Laurin. *Camphor of the bay-berry*. A solid substance extracted from the berries of the *Laurus Nobilis*, or Sweet Bay.

Laurus Nobilis. The Sweet Bay; the plant which yields the *bay-berry*, and its camphor, called *laurin*.

LAVA. The matter thrown out from volcanoes, in consequence of the combustion of bituminous masses. The lightest kind is called *pumice-stone*.

LAVAMEN (*lavo*, to wash). The Latin term for enema, or injection.

LAVANDULA VERA. Common or Garden Lavender; the plant from which the oil, and the spirit, of lavender are prepared. It enters also into the composition of *Eau de Cologne* and the *Vin-aigre aux quatre voleurs*.

Lavandula spica. French Lavender, which yields the *oil of spike*, sometimes called *foreign oil of lavender*, in order to distinguish it from the oil of *Lavandula stœchas*, the *true oil of spike*. Used by painters on porcelain, and for making varnishes.

LAVER. The name of a species of fucus, which is eaten as a delicacy.

LAVIPEDIUM (*lavo*, to wash, *pes*, the foot). A bath for the feet.

LAWSONIA INERMIS. The plant from which the *henné* of Egypt is obtained. It is principally used by the natives as a dye.

LAXATIVES (*laxo*, to loosen). Mild purgatives; medicines which *loosen* the contents of the intestines. See *Cathartics*.

LAXATOR TYMPANI (*laxo*, to loosen). A muscle of the tympanum, attached to the handle of the malleus.

LAZARETTO (*lazzaretto*, Italian; from *lazzero*, a leper). A pest-house, or establishment for facilitating the performance of quarantine, and particularly the purification of goods arriving from places infected with disease.

LEAD. *Plumbum*. A bluish-grey metal; the softest of all the durable metals.

1. *Black lead*. Plumbago, or graphite; a carburet of iron, employed in making pencils, crucibles, &c. The term is evidently a misnomer.

2. *Red lead*. Minium, or red oxide of lead; a tasteless powder of an intensely red colour, often inclining to orange.

3. *White lead*. Cerussa; a white substance produced, in the form of flakes, by the action of the vapour of vinegar on lead. It may be dissolved in acetic acid, forming a crystallizable salt, called, from its sweetness, *sugar of lead*.

LEAMINGTON WATERS. Saline and purgative. See *Aquæ Minerales*.

LEAPING AGUE. The name of a disease occurring in some parts of Scot-

land, and consisting of a morbid propensity to running, leaping, &c.

LEATHER. The skins of animals, macerated in lime-water, and tanned with astringent substances, particularly oak-bark.

LEAVEN, or YEAST. A substance which possesses the power of commencing fermentation in other substances.

LECONORIN. A white crystalline substance obtained from the *Leconora tartarea*, and other lichens employed in the manufacture of cudbear.

LEECH. A genus of the class *Vermes*, and order *Intestina*. See *Hirudo*.

LEGUMEN (*lego*, to gather). A legume; a one-celled, two-valved, superior fruit, dehiscent by a suture along its face and its back, and bearing seeds on each margin of its ventral suture.

1. *Legumen lomentaceum*. A lomentum; a fruit differing from a legume in being contracted in the spaces between each seed, and there separating into distinct pieces.

2. *Legumin*. A peculiar principle, found in the fleshy cotyledons of the seeds of papilionaceous plants.

LEGUMINOSÆ (*legumen*, a legume). The Pea tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbs with *leaves* alternate; *stamens* perigynous, monadelphous, or diadelphous; *ovarium* superior, solitary, simple; *fruit* leguminous; *seeds* without albumen.

LEIPOPSYCHIA (*λείπω*, to leave, *ψυχή*, the soul). The term used by Hippocrates for syncope; Galen uses *apopsychia*. It is synonymous with the *leipo-thymia* of Sauvages.

LEIPOTHY'MIA (*λείπω*, to leave, *θυμός*, the mind). *Deliquium animi*. Fainting. The term is synonymous with the *leipopsychia* of Hippocrates.

LEMNIAN EARTH. A compound of aluminum, found in the island of Lemnos. It is also called *sphragide* (*σφραγίς*, a seal), and *terra sigillata*, from its being cut into pieces, and stamped with a seal. It is similar to Armenian bole.

LEMONADE. A refrigerant acidulated drink, made by adding two lemons sliced, and two ounces of sugar, to two pints of boiling water, and digesting until cold. A similar beverage is called *king's cup*.

LENIENTIA (*lenio*, to assuage). Medicines which allay irritation.

LENITIVES (*lenis*, gentle). Soothing medicines. Gentle purgatives.

Lenitive electuary. Electuarium Sen-

næ. The former name of the *Confectio Sennæ*. See *Electuary*.

LENS (*lens*, *lentis*, Latin, a bean). Properly, a small roundish glass, shaped like a *lentil*, or bean.

1. In *Physics*, the term is applied to any transparent medium, of certain forms: these are, the *convex*, which converges the rays; the *concave*, which disperses them; the *plano-convex*, having one surface plane, and the other convex; the *double convex*, having both sides convex; the *plano-concave*, having one surface plane, and the other concave; the *double concave*, having two concave surfaces; and the *meniscus*, having one side concave, and the other convex.

2. In *Anatomy*, the term is applied to the *crystalline humor* of the eye. *Short-sightedness* is occasioned by the convergence of the rays to a point before they fall upon the retina, and a concave lens is employed to delay their convergence; in *long-sightedness*, the rays do not converge to a point till they have passed the retina, and a convex lens is employed to promote their convergence.

LENTICELLÆ. Lenticular glands, or brown oval spots found upon the bark of many plants, especially willows.

LENTICULA (*lens*, a lentil seed). The term used by Celsus for freckles; it is now more generally written *lentigo*.

LENTICULAR (*lens*, *lentis*, a lentil). A term applied to parts which are about the size of a lentil seed.

1. *Lenticular ganglion*. Another name for the ciliary ganglion, situated at the external side of the optic nerve.

2. *Lenticular papillæ*. The papillæ situated at the posterior part of the tongue; they are from nine to fifteen in number, of a round form, of the size of a large mustard seed.

3. *Lenticular bone*. Another name for the os orbiculare.

LENTICULAR (*lenticulaire*, doubly convex). An instrument for removing the irregularities of bone from the edge of the perforation made in the cranium by the trephine.

LENTI'GO (*lens*, *lentis*, a lentil). Ephelis, freckles, or the little yellow spots on the skin, produced by exposure to the rays of the sun, and so named from their likeness to lentil seeds.

LENTOR (*lentus*, clammy). The viscosity or clamminess of a fluid.

Lentor of the blood. The name given by Boerhaave to viscosity of the blood, to which he ascribed the existence of

fever; maintaining that the general disturbance, which constitutes fever, proceeds from an *error loci* of the viscid blood, &c. Hence the terms *diluents*, *humectants*, *attenuants*, &c. were applied to medicines which were supposed to dissolve that tenacity; while those of an opposite character were called *inspissans*.

LEONTI'ASIS (λέων, λέοντος, a lion). A designation of the tubercular species of Elephantiasis; so termed from its imparting a fancied resemblance to the physiognomy of the lion.

LEPIDIN. A yellow substance produced by Leroux from the *Lepidium iberis*, a Cruciferous plant.

LEPIDOPTERA (λεπίς, λεπίδος, a scale, πτερόν, a wing). Scaly-winged insects, as the butterfly: Order X., *Insecta*.

LEPIDO'SIS (λεπίς, a scale). Scale-skin; an efflorescence of scales over different parts of the body, often thickening into crusts.

LEPRA (λέπρα; from λεπρός, λεπρά, scaly; th. λεπίς, or λέπος, a scale). The leprosy of the Greeks; a scaly disease of the skin, occurring generally in circular patches.

LEPROSY (λεπρός, scaly; from λεπίς, a scale). The leprosy of the Jews appears to have been the *leuce* (λευκή) of the Greeks, the white *baras* of the Arabians, and the third species of *vittiligo* of Celsus. It is principally characterized by *whiteness of the hair*, and *depression of the skin*. Compare *Lepra*.

LERE'MA (ληρέω, to doat). Dotage; superannuation; impotence of body and mind from premature old age.

LESION (læsio; from lædo, to hurt). Any hurt, injury, or morbid change. Under the term *organic lesions*, Pinel includes most of the chronic disorders which are unaccompanied by fever, inflammation, hæmorrhage, or nervous affection.

LETHARGY (λήθη, forgetfulness, ἀργία, inactivity). Profound and continued sleep. It is the slightest form of coma, and has been sometimes termed *catahora*.

LETTUCE OPIUM. *Lactucarium*. The inspissated milky juice of the *Lactuca virosa* and *sativa*.

LEUCIN (λευκός, white). A name applied by Braconnet to a peculiar white principle obtained from muscle. Nitric acid converts it into a crystallizable acid, called *nitro-leucic*.

LEUCOL. A particular substance produced in the distillation of coal.

LEUCO'MA (λευκός, white). *Albugo*. A dense opacity, extending through the laminæ of the cornea. The slighter form of opacity is termed *nebula*, haziness, or dulness; and a small patch or speck, *macula*. The popular term for opacity is *film*.

LEUCOPATHIA (λευκός, white, πάθος, affection). The Albino state. This deviation from the natural colour was first observed in Africa, and the individuals so affected were called *Leuc-æthiopes*, or white negroes. In consequence of the irksomeness of light to Albinos, the Dutch named those whom they met with in Java, *kakkerbakken*, or cock-roaches, insects which run about in the dark.

LEUCOPHLEGMASIA (λευκός, white, φλέγμα, phlegm). Leucophlegmatic habit; a term formerly applied to a dropsical habit.

LEUCORRHEEA (λευκός, white, ρέω, to flow). Literally, a *white discharge*—per vaginam. Its *source* is either the *vagina* itself, or the *uterus*. This affection has been also termed *fluxus* or *fluor albus*; *fluor muliebris*; *les fleurs blanches*; sexual weakness; a weakness; and, vulgarly, the *whites*.

LEUCOSIS (λευκός, white). A term applied by Alibert to the diseases of the lymphatic vessels.

LEVATOR (*levo*, to lift up). A muscle which *raises* any part, as the *rectus superior*. Its antagonist is called *depressor*.

1. *Levator palati mollis*. A muscle which arises from the point of the petrous bone, the Eustachian tube, and the sphenoid bone, and is inserted into the *velum palati*, which it pulls up, acting at the same time as a valve to the nostrils. See *Staphylinus*.

2. *Levator scapulae*, or *levator proprius angularis*. A muscle which arises from the transverse processes of the four or five upper cervical vertebræ, and is inserted into the upper corner of the scapula, which it raises, as in shrugging the shoulders; hence it has been called *musculus patientiæ*.

LEVIGATION (*lævigo*, to polish; from lævis, smooth). The process of rubbing earths and some metallic substances with a *muller* upon a flat table of hard stone. Some fluid is added to assist the operation, and in this respect it differs from *trituration*.

LEXIPHARMACA (λήγω, to cease, φάρμακον, poison). Medicines which resist or destroy the power of poisons.

LEY. *Lixivium*. A term used for a solution of alkali in water.

LEYDEN PHIAL or **JAR** (so called from its effects having been first exhibited in that city). A cylindrical glass vessel for collecting electricity. It is coated to a certain height, inside and outside, with tinfoil or some conducting substance, so that every point of both sides of the glass may be brought into communication at the same moment. A combination of such phials is called an *electrical battery*.

LIBER. The inner bark of a tree, used instead of paper by the ancients to write upon. In botanical language, it denotes the interior fibrous portion of the bark, lying immediately upon the albumen; the *endophloeum* of later writers.

LICHEN (λεειχην, lichen). Lichenous rash; an eruption of red papulæ, usually terminating in scurf. Although Dioscorides says that the plant, so called, is named from its being a remedy for the disease, the more general opinion is, that the disease is named from its supposed resemblance to the plant. *Forbes*.

LICHE'NES. The Lichen tribe of the Aphyllæ, or leafless plants. Aerial, leafless, perennial plants, spreading over almost all dry surfaces, of trees, stones, &c.; *reproductive organs* are *sporules* lying in thecæ in the medullary substance, or separated *cellules* of the medullary layer of the thallus.

1. *Lichen Islandicus*. Iceland, or Eryngo-leaved liverwort; Iceland Moss, now called *Cetraria islandica*.

2. *Lichen Orcella*. Dyer's Lichen, or Orchall; the species which furnishes the litmus dye. See *Litmus*.

3. *Lichenin*. A feculoïd substance found in the *Cetraria islandica*, and other lichens.

4. *Lichen starch*. A variety of starch procured from the *Cetraria islandica*, and other lichens, closely resembling common starch. See *Cetraria*.

LIEN, LIENIS. The milt; the spleen. In Celsus, the nominative case of this word is *lienis*.

LIENTERIA (λείος, smooth, έντερα, the intestines). *Lævitas intestinorum*. Lientery; a species of diarrhœa, in which the food has been only partially digested.

LIGAMENTUM (*ligo*, to bind). A ligament; a membrane of a flexible but compact texture, which connects the articular surfaces of bones and cartilages; and sometimes protects the joints by a capsular envelope.

LIGATURE (*ligo*, to bind). Thread, or silk, or inkle, commonly rubbed with white wax, for tying arteries, excrescences, &c.

Ligature d'attente. A loose ligature, used by the continental surgeons in the operation for aneurysm, &c., for the purpose of being tied in the event of hæmorrhage.

LIGHT. *Lux, lucis*. The agent of vision. It is distinguished into two kinds; viz., *natural* light, proceeding from the sun and stars; and *artificial* light, proceeding from bodies which are strongly heated; this glowing or shining appearance is called *incandescence*. The phenomena of light may be referred to the following heads:—

1. *Radiation*, or the emission of light, like that of caloric, in all directions, in the form of *radii*, or rays. A collection of such rays accompanying each other, is termed a *pencil*. The *radiant point* is the point from which diverging rays proceed; the *focus*, the point into which converging rays are collected.

2. *Reflection*, or the rebound of a ray of light, as of caloric, from a polished surface; the angle of *incidence* being equal to the angle of *reflection*.

3. *Refraction*, or the *break* of the natural course of a ray of light, as it passes into a transparent substance, as glass or water; this is termed *ordinary refraction*. If a ray fall upon the surface of Iceland spar, or certain other substances, it will be split into two portions, making an angle with each other, and each pursuing its own separate course; this is called *double refraction*; one of these rays following the same rule as if the substance were glass or water, the other undergoing *extraordinary refraction*.

4. *Polarization*, or the property by which a ray of light, after its emergence from the substance, or reflection from the surface, of a body, acquires *poles* or sides with different properties, in relation to the plane of its incidence. Polarized light may be procured from common light in three ways; viz.,

1. By *reflection* from the surfaces of transparent and opaque bodies.
2. By *transmission* through several plates of uncrystallized bodies.
3. By *transmission* through bodies regularly crystallized, and possessing the property of double refraction, as Iceland spar, &c.
5. *Decomposition*, or the division of a ray of light, in traversing a prism, into

its constituent colours; the appearance, thus produced, is called the *prismatic spectrum*. See *Prism*.

6. *Phosphorescence*, or the emission of light from certain substances. These are artificial compounds, as Canton's phosphorus; some bodies when strongly heated, as marble; certain marine animals, in the living or dead state, as the medusa, the herring, &c.; certain animalcules, as the fire-fly of the West Indies, the glow-worm, &c.; vegetable substances, as rotten wood, peat-earth, &c.

LIGNIN (*lignum*, wood). The basis of woody fibre—the most durable product of vegetation. When heated in close vessels, it yields *pyro-ligneous acid*; and a peculiar spirituous liquor is produced, called *pyro-xylic spirit*.

LIGNONE (*lignum*, wood). *Xylite*. A liquid which exists in commercial pyroxylic spirit,—a product of the distillation of wood.

LIGNUM. Wood; that portion of arborescent plants which comprises the *alburnum* and the *duramen*.

1. *Lignum aloës*. Aloes wood; a fragrant resinous substance, consisting of the interior of the trunk of the *Aquilaria ovata*, and *Aquilaria agallochum*. The *lignum aspalathi*, or Eagle wood, is the produce of the *Aquilaria ovata*, but is less esteemed than the lignum aloes.

2. *Lignum Braziliense*. Brazil wood; also called lignum *Pernambucense*, or Pernambuco wood; the produce of several species of *Cæsalpinia*. It yields a red colouring matter.

3. *Lignum campechianum*. Logwood; the wood of the *Hæmatoxyton Campechianum*; also called *Nicaragua wood*. It yields a red colouring matter, called *hæmatin*.

4. *Lignum colubrinum* (coluber, a snake). Snake-wood; the produce of the *Strychnos ligustrina*, supposed to be a preservative against the bite of serpents.

5. *Lignum nephriticum* (νεφρός, a kidney). The name of a bitter-tasted wood, imported from Mexico, and formerly supposed to be a sovereign remedy in *nephritis*, or inflammation of the kidneys.

6. *Lignum pavanæ*. The wood of the *Croton Tiglium*. It has the same quality as the seeds, but weaker.

7. *Lignum rhodium* (ρόδος, a rose). Jamaica Rose-wood; the produce of the *Amyris balsamifera*; used in cephalic fumigations, &c. The *African* lignum rhodium is the produce of the *Convolvulus*

lus scoparius; the *West Indian*, of a species of *Cordia*.

8. *Lignum santali rubri*. Red Saunders' wood; the wood of the *Pterocarpus Santalinus*, which yields a deep-red colouring matter.

9. *Lignum serpentinum*. The wood of the *Ophioxylon serpentinum*; used in the bites of serpents.

10. *Lignum vitæ*. The wood of the *Guaiacum officinale*, remarkable for the direction of its fibres, each layer of which crosses the preceding diagonally. It is also called lignum *benedictum*, or St. Benedict's wood; lignum *indicum*, or Indian wood; and lignum *sanctum*, or holy wood.

LIGULA. A peculiar membranous process at the top of the sheath of Grasses, between the sheath and the blade.

LILACINE. The bitter crystallizable principle of the *Syringa vulgaris*, or Lilac.

LIMATU'RA (*lima*, a file). *Ramenta*. The powder or dust which comes from filing.

LIMAX (*limus*, slime). *Cochlea terrestris*. The snail, so called from its sliminess.

LIMBUS LUTENS. A yellow halo surrounding the *foramen* of *Soemmering*, observed in animals which have the axis of the eyeballs parallel with each other, as in man, the quadrupana, and some reptiles.

LIME. The oxide of calcium; an alkaline earth, found as a carbonate in marble, chalk, and limestone. These substances become lime, when burned in a white heat. See *Calx*.

1. *Quick lime*. The name of limestone which has been burned, and undergone a change of properties.

2. *Slaked lime*. The powder produced by pouring water upon quick-lime; the water is absorbed, the lime swells, evolves heat, and falls to powder. It is then termed *dry lime*, in contradistinction to that of *lime water*, the former being simply a hydrate, the latter holding lime in suspension with a large quantity of fluid.

3. *Milk* or *cream of lime*. The hydrate of lime diffused through water.

LIMON. The Lemon; the fruit of the *Citrus Medica*, or Lemon tree; a native of Media.

LIMO'SIS (λιμός, hunger). Morbid appetite; impaired, excessive, or depraved appetite.

LINACEÆ. The Flax tribe of Dico-

tyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* usually alternate; *flowers* symmetrical, polypetalous; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* entire, many-celled; *seeds* compressed and inverted.

1. *Linum usitatissimum*. The Lint plant, or Common Flax. The seed is commonly called *linseed*, or more properly *lintseed*. The cake, or *placenta lini*, left after the expression of the oil, is called *oil-cake*; and this, when powdered, forms *linseed meal*, or the *farina lini*.

2. *Linum catharticum*. Purging Flax; an indigenous plant, now almost obsolete.

LINAMENTUM (*linum*, linen). Lint; a tent for a wound. *Celsus*.

LINCTUS (*lingo*, to lick). A term applied to soft substances, of the consistence of syrup, which are taken by being *licked* off a spoon.

LINEA. A line or streak; a linear fibre, or process, &c.

1. *Linea alba*. A white line formed by the meeting of the tendons of the abdominal muscles; it extends from the ensiform cartilage to the pubes. This is the *median line* of *Chaussier*.

2. *Lineæ semilunares*. Two curved lines, a little external to the *linea alba*, extending from the sides of the chest to the pubes, and bounding the recti muscles.

3. *Lineæ transversales*. Three or four transverse lines, which connect the *lineæ semilunares* to the *linea alba*.

4. *Linea innominata*. Literally, an *unnamed line*; an elevated line, forming a part of the brim of the pelvis; and also termed *linea ileo-pectinea*.

5. *Linea aspera*. The rough prominence observed along the posterior surface of the femur.

6. *Linea quadrata*. The posterior inter-trochanteric line of the femur, to which the quadratus femoris muscle and capsular ligament are attached.

7. *Lineæ transversæ*. The name of some fibres which run across the raphe of the corpus callosum.

LINEAMENT (*linea*, a line). A delicate trait; the earliest trace of the embryo.

LINGUA (*lingo*, to lick). The tongue; the organ of taste and speech.

1. *Lingual*. The designation of the *gustatory nerve*, or nerve of the tongue.

2. *Lingualis*. A muscle of the tongue arising from the root, and inserted into

the tip; it is unconnected with any bone; it contracts the tongue, and compresses its point.

LINGUETTA LAMINOSA. A thin tonguelet of grey substance, extending from the grey substance of the cerebellum upon the valve of *Vieussens*.

LINIMENTUM (*lino*, to besmear). A liniment, or embrocation; an external application, having the consistence of an oil or balsam.

LINNEAN SYSTEM. A method of classifying plants, introduced by *Linnaeus*, and founded on modifications of the sexual apparatus; hence, it is also called the *sexual system*. See *Botany*, in *Appendix*.

LINT. *Linteum*. The scrapings of fine linen, for dressing wounds, ulcers, &c. It is made into various forms, which have different names, according to the difference of the figures: when made up in an oval or orbicular form, it is called a *pledget*; when in a cylindrical form, or in the shape of a date or olive-stone, it is called a *dossil*.

LINTEUM (quasi *lineum*, from *lino*, to anoint). A linen cloth, or napkin. *Celsus* uses the diminutive term *linteolum*, for a piece of linen cloth or a pledget.

LIPAROCELE (*λίπος*, fat, *κήλη*, a tumor). A species of sarcocele, in which the enclosed substance is fat.

LIPOMA (*λίπος*, fat). Adipose tumor, formed of fatty, unorganized substances.

LIPPITUDO (*lippus*, blear-eyed). Bleariness; a chronic catarrhal inflammation of the eyelids. This affection commonly begins towards the angles of the eye, and is thence called *lippitudo angularis*; when it is attended with tingling and itching, it has been termed *lippitudo pruriginosa*, and, by *Mr. Ware*, *psorophthalmia*; syphilitic eruption on the eyelids of infants is termed *lippitudo syphilitica neonatorum*.

LIPYRIA (*λείπω*, to leave, *πῦρ*, heat). Properly, *Leipopyria*. Coldness of the surface; a symptom in some fevers, as the noted epidemic of *Breslaw*, &c.

LIQUATION (*liquo*, to melt). A mode of purifying the ore of tin. The impure metal being exposed to heat, the pure tin is first melted, and separated from a less fusible alloy, containing the foreign metals.

LIQUEFACIENTS (*liquefacio*, to liquefy). Agents which augment the secretions, arrest the solidifying, and promote the liquefying processes of the animal

economy. They correspond with the *panchymagogues* of the ancients. From their effect in checking phlegmonous inflammation, removing indurations, &c., they are frequently termed *resolvents*.

LIQUEFACTION (*liquefacio*, to melt). The passing of a substance from the solid to the liquid state,—one of the effects of caloric. This term is sometimes synonymous with *fusion*, with *deliquescence*, and with *solution*.

LIQUEUR. A spirituous liquor, composed of water, alcohol, sugar, and some aromatic infusion, extracted from fruits, seeds, &c. The same aromatic infusion may give its name to liqueurs of different qualities; thus, one proportion of ingredients gives *eau-de-noyau*; another, *crème-de-noyau*, &c. The French distinguish three qualities; viz.,

1. The *Ratafias*, or simple liqueurs, in which the sugar, the alcohol, and the aromatic substance are in small quantities; as anise-water, *noyau*, &c.

2. The *Oils*, or the fine liqueurs, containing more saccharine and spirituous matter; as anisetta, *curaçoa*, &c.

3. The *Creams*, or superfine liqueurs, as *rosoglio*, *maraschino*, *Dantzic*, &c.

LIQUID (*liqueo*, to melt). An inelastic fluid. All liquids may be arranged into two great classes, viz., *simple liquids*, as mercury; and *compound liquids*, as combined gases, &c.

LIQUIDAMBAR (*liquidum*, fluid, *ambar*, the aromatic substance which distils from the tree). A genus of plants, of which the species *altingia* yields the *liquid storax*, or *rasamala* of the Malayan archipelago.

LIQUOR (*liqueo*, to become liquid). A liquor or solution; an intimate mixture of solid with fluid bodies; the dissolving fluid is termed the *solvent*, or *menstruum*.

1. *Liquor aluminis compositus*. A compound solution of alum and sulphate of zinc, formerly called *aqua aluminosa Bateana*.

2. *Liquor ammoniæ*. A solution of ammoniacal gas in water, otherwise called *aqua ammoniæ*.

3. *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis*. A solution of the neutral acetate of ammonia, with a proportion of carbonic acid diffused through it; commonly called *spirit of Mindererus*.

4. *Liquor ammoniæ sub-carbonatis*. A solution of the *solid* sub-carbonate in distilled water.

5. *Liquor arsenicalis*. A solution of

the arsenite of potass, coloured and flavoured by the compound spirit of lavender. It is employed, as a substitute for the 'tasteless ague drop,' under the name of *Fowler's solution*.

6. *Liquor calcis*. Lime water; a saturated solution of lime in water.

7. *Liquor calcis muriatis*. Solution of muriate of lime, or rather chloride of calcium.

8. *Liquor calcis chloridi*. Solution of chloride of lime, known under the name of bleaching powder, or Tennant's powder.

9. *Liquor cupri ammoniati*. A simple solution of ammoniated copper in distilled water.

10. *Liquor ferri alkalini*. Solution of alkaline iron, similar to Stahl's *tinctura martis alkalina*.

11. *Liquor hydrargyri oxy-muriatis*. Solution of corrosive sublimate.

12. *Liquor plumbi acetatis*. Solution of sub-acetate of lead, formerly called extract of Saturn, and now *Goulard's extract*.

13. *Liquor plumbi sub-acetatis dilutus*. The former preparation, diluted, and with the addition of a portion of spirit.

14. *Liquor potassæ*. Solution of potass, formerly called *aqua kali puri*, *lixivium saponarium*.

15. *Liquor potassæ sub-carbonatis*. Solution of the sub-carbonate of potass, formerly called *aqua kali præparati*, *lixivium tartari*, *oleum tartari per deliquium*.

LIQUOR OF SURFACES. The fluid poured out on the surfaces of every cavity in the body. To this head may be referred the following fluids:—

1. *Liquor amnii*. A fluid in the interior of the amnios, in which the fœtus floats.

2. *Liquor chorii*. A gelatinous fluid which separates the inner surface of the chorion from the amnios in the early period of gestation; it is commonly called the *false waters*.

3. *Liquor Cotunnii*. A limpid fluid found in the vestibulum of the ear, and in the nervous tubes lodged in the semi-circular canals.

4. *Liquor entericus* (*έντερα*, the bowels). The natural secretion of the interior coat of the bowels.

5. *Liquor Morgagni*. A peculiar transparent fluid found between the crystalline lens and its membrane. Many anatomists consider it as a *post-mortem* appearance.

6. *Liquor pericardii*. A serous fluid contained in the pericardium.

7. *Liquor of Scarpa*. A liquor found in the cavities of the labyrinth, and termed *aqua labyrinthi*

LIQUOR OF VAN SWIETEN. A solution of twelve grains of deutochloride of mercury, in two pints of distilled water.

LIQUOR OF KOEHLIN. The name given in Germany to an ammoniacal compound, with copper, employed in scrophulous affections by M. Baude-locque.

LIQUOR SILICUM. Literally, liquor of flints. The former name of a solution of the vitreous mass formed by igniting one part of silicic acid with three of carbonate of potassa.

LIQUOR SANGUINIS. The fluid portion of the blood, in which the red particles float during life. It separates, on coagulation, into two parts, the *serum*, and the *fibrin* which was previously in solution. The fibrin coagulating encloses within it the red particles. The serum still retains the albumen in solution.

LIQUORICE (*liquor*, liquor (?)). The root of the *Glycyrrhiza Glabra*.

Liquorice juice. The inspissated juice of the common liquorice root, usually imported in rolls or cakes, from Spain, and hence called *Spanish liquorice*.

LISPING. A species of psellismus, or defective enunciation, commonly called *speaking through the teeth*, and produced by an unnatural length of tongue,—or by affectation.

LITHAGOGA (*λίθος*, a stone, *ἄγω*, to expel). Lithagogues; medicines which expel or dissolve stone.

LITHARGE (*λίθος*, a stone, *ἄργυρος*, silver). *Spuma argenti*. An oxide of lead in an imperfect state of vitrification. Lead becomes oxidised and changed into litharge during the process of refining, which is performed for the purpose of separating the silver which it contains. Litharge is more or less white or red, according to the metals with which the silver is alloyed, the white being called *litharge of silver*; the red, *litharge of gold*.

LITHIA (*λίθος*, a stone). The protoxide of lithium; an alkali discovered in 1818, by M. Arfwedson, of Sweden, in the mineral called *petalite*; it received its name from its having been first found in an earthy mineral.

LITHIASIS (*λίθος*, a stone). The formation of a calculus, or stone, in the

urinary passages. It is sometimes termed *lithia* and *lithus*.

LITHIC ACID (*λίθος*, a stone). *Uric acid*. A principle constantly present in healthy urine, and generated by the action of the kidneys.

LITHIUM (*λίθος*, a stone). The metallic base of a rare alkaline oxide called *lithia*, from its having been first derived from an earthy mineral.

LITHONTRIPTICS (*λίθος*, a stone, *τριβω*, to wear by friction). Medicinal agents which dissolve or disintegrate urinary calculi within the body.

1. *Lithonriptor*. The name of an instrument for reducing calculi in the bladder into small particles or powder, which is then washed out or voided with the urine. The following instruments are used by Baron Heurteloup:—

2. "*L'instrument à trois branches, avec un foret simple*," consisting of a canula, three tenacula, and a drill, for crushing stones equal in diameter to the drill.

3. "*L'instrument à trois branches, avec le mandrin à virgule*," applicable to stones of from eight to ten lines in diameter; the "*virgule*," or shoulder, being employed to excavate the calculus.

4. "*L'instrument à quatre branches*," or "*pince à forceps*," adapted to stones of from twelve to eighteen lines in diameter, and furnished with a "*mandrin à virgule*," the "*virgule*" of which makes a larger excavation than that of the preceding instrument.

5. "*Le brise coque*," or the shell-breaker, adapted to breaking down the shell formed by the previous excavations; and also flat and small stones.

LITHOPÆDION (*λίθος*, a stone, *παιδίον*, a child). A kind of *stony* mass, into which the foetus has been found to be converted in the uterus. The term *osteo-pædion* is also used to denote a *bony* mass, found on similar occasions.

LITHOTOMY (*λίθος*, a stone, *τομή*, section). The operation of cutting into the bladder, in order to extract a stone. The various modes of performing this operation are termed—

1. The *apparatus minor*, or lesser apparatus; this has been described by Celsus; and hence called *lithotomia Celsiana*. As the stone, fixed by the pressure of the fingers in the anus, was cut directly upon, this has been called *cutting on the gripe*, a knife and a hook being the only instruments used.

2. The *apparatus major*, or greater apparatus, so named from the numerous

instruments employed; this has been also called the *Marian method*, from having been first published by Marianus Sanctus, in 1524, as the invention of his master, Johannes de Romanis.

3. The *high operation*, first practised in Paris, in 1475, and performed by making the incision above the pubes, in the direction of the *linea alba*.

4. The *lateral operation*, so named from the prostate gland and neck of the bladder being laterally cut.

LITMUS or **URNSOL**. A blue pigment obtained from the Lichen *Orcella*. In an earlier state of its preparation, it is of a purplish red colour, and is then called *archil*, *orchall*, and *orseille de Canaries*. Litmus is employed by chemists for detecting the presence of a free acid.

Litmus paper is prepared by digesting powdered litmus in water, and painting with it white paper which is free from alum. See *Curcuma paper*.

LIVER. The largest glandular apparatus in the body, the office of which is to secrete the bile. It is divided into three lobes—

1. The *great lobe*, situated in the right hypochondriac region;

2. The *small lobe*, situated in the epigastric region; and,

3. The *lobulus Spigelii*, situated on the left side of the great lobe. It has two prolongations, which have been termed the *lobulus caudatus*, and the *lobulus anonymus* or *quadratus*.

LIVER-SPOTS. *Chloasma*. A venacular term for the pityriasis versicolor.

LIVIDITY (*livor*, a livid colour). The discoloration which occurs in the body in some diseases of the heart, &c.

LIVOR (*liveo*, to be black and blue). A blackish mark on the body, produced by a blow, fall, &c. A dark circle round the eye.

LIXIVIATION. A term denoting the application of water to a saline body which consists of both soluble and insoluble ingredients. The solution obtained is the *lixivium*, or lye.

LIXIVIUM (*lix*, *licis*, anciently, water or liquor in general; also lye). Lye, or ley, made of ashes; also the potassa impura. This term was formerly applied to some of the alkaline salts, and their solutions.

1. *Lixivia vitriolata*. Vitriolated ley, or the sulphas potassæ.

2. *Lixivia vitriolata sulphurea*. Sulphureous vitriolated ley, or the sulphas potassæ cum sulphure.

3. *Lixivium alkali fixum vegetabile*. Fixed vegetable alkaline ley, or the potassa impura.

4. *Lixivium causticum*. Caustic ley; another name for the liquor potassæ.

5. *Lixivium saponarium*. Soap ley; another name for the liquor potassæ.

6. *Lixivium tartari*. Tartar ley; or the liquor potassæ sub-carbonatis, formerly called oleum tartari deliquium.

7. *Lixivium vinum*. The wine which exudes from grapes before they are pressed.

8. *Lixivium sanguinis*. Blood ley; an impure solution of ferro-cyanide of potassium.

LOADSTONE. An ore of iron which possesses the peculiar properties of attracting iron, and of turning towards the north pole, when freely suspended. M. Haüy observes, that the ores in which the iron contains the least oxygen independently of other combinations, form *natural magnets*; and he terms the *loadstones* of commerce, found in different parts of the world, *oxidulated iron*. The properties of the natural loadstone may be communicated to iron and steel, which, when properly prepared and touched by the loadstone, are called *artificial magnets*. See *Magnet*.

LOAM. An impure potters' clay, mixed with mica and iron ochre. The *Hedgerley loam*, found near Windsor, is used in making lutes, &c.

LOBELIACEÆ. The Lobelia tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* axillary or terminal; *stamens* syngenesious; *ovarium* inferior; *fruit* capsular.

1. *Lobelia inflata*. Bladder-podded Lobelia, Indian Tobacco, or Emetic Weed; a plant with properties similar to those of tobacco.

2. *Lobelia syphilitica*. Blue Cardinal Flower; the root of which has been used by the North American Indians as specific in syphilis.

3. *Lobelin*. A peculiar principle, procured from Lobelia inflata, and said to resemble *nicotin*.

LOBULUS (dim. of *lobus*, a lobe). A lobule, or small lobe.

1. *Lobulus Spigelii*. A small lobe of the liver, on the left of the great lobe, and named from Adrian Spigel, a Belgian physician.

2. *Lobulus quadratus vel anonymus*. That portion of the liver which is be-

tween the gall-bladder and the umbilical fissure.

3. *Lobulus vel processus caudatus*. A small tail-like appendage to the lobulus Spigelii, from which it runs outwards, like a crest, into the right lobe.

4. *Lobule of the par vagum*. The name of a small tuft at the inferior part of the cerebellum.

5. *Lobulus pneumogastricus*. A lobule of the cerebellum, situated near the origin of the eighth pair of nerves; its form is that of a convoluted shell.

6. *Lobulus auris*. The lower dependent and fleshy portion of the pinna of the ear.

7. *Lobuli testis*. The lobules formed by the convolutions of the tubuli seminiferi of the testis.

LOBUS (λοβός, from λαμβάνω, to take hold of). A lobe :—

1. The designation of the portions into which the lower surface of the brain is divided: these are termed the *anterior*, the *middle*, and the *posterior* lobes.

2. The name of the lower and pendent part of the external ear.

3. The name of the divisions of the lungs, of the liver, &c.

4. The *lobus of Morgagni* is a lobe at the base of the prostate, discovered by Morgagni, and since described by Sir Everard Home.

LOCALES (*locus*, a place). Local diseases; morbid affections which are partial; the fourth class of diseases in Cullen's nosology, comprising the following orders :—

1. *Dysæsthesiæ*. Impaired sensations; diseases in which the senses are depraved or destroyed, from a defect of the external organs; as caligo, amaurosis, dysopia, pseudoblepsia, dysecœa, paraculis, anosmia, ageusia, and anæsthesia.

2. *Dysorexiæ*. Depraved appetites; false or defective appetites; as bulimia, polydipsia, pica, satyriasis, nymphomania, nostalgia, anorexia, adipsia, and anaphrodisia.

3. *Dyscinesiæ*. Depraved or impeded motions, from imperfection of an organ; as aphonia, mutitas, paraphonia, psellismus, strabismus, dysphagia, and contractura.

4. *Apocenosés*. Increased secretions; superabundant fluxes of blood, or other fluid, without pyrexia; as profusio, ephidrosis, epiphora, ptyalismus, enuresis, and gonorrhœa.

5. *Epischesis*. Obstructions; suppression of excretions; as obstipatio, ischuria,

dysuria, dyspermatismus, and amenorrhœa.

6. *Tumores*. Partial swellings, without inflammation; as aneurysma, varix, ecchymoma, scirrhus, cancer, bubo, sarcoma, verruca, clavus, lupia, ganglion, hydatis, hydarthrus, and exostosis.

7. *Ectopiæ*. Protrusions; parts displaced; as hernia, prolapsus, and luxatio.

8. *Dialyses*. Disunions; solutions of continuity; as vulnus, ulcus, herpes, tinea, psora, fractura, and caries.

LOCHIA (λοχεύω, to bring forth). The uterine discharge which takes place for some days after delivery; in cattle, it is termed the *cleansings*.

LOCKED JAW. A spasmodic affection, preventing the motion of the jaws. See *Trismus*, and *Tetanus*.

LOCOMOTION (*locus*, a place, *moveo*, to move). The act of moving from one place to another.

LOCUS NIGER. Literally, a *black spot*; a term applied to the dark appearance in the centre of the section of the crus cerebri.

LOCUS PERFORATUS. A whitish grey substance situated between the crura cerebri, and perforated by several apertures for the transmission of vessels. It is sometimes called *pons Tarini*.

LOCUSTA. A spikelet, or partial spike; a portion of the inflorescence of many grasses.

LOCUSTIC ACID (*locusta*, a grasshopper). An acid procured from grasshoppers, differing little from acetic acid.

LOGWOOD. The wood of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, a native of Campeachy, in America. It is imported in *logs*, and is principally used as a dye-wood. The colouring matter is called *hæmatin*.

LOHOCH, or LOOCH. *Eclegma*. A thick syrup, made of mucilaginous substances.

LONG SIGHT. An affection of the sight, in which the vision is only accurate when the object is far off: it is the *dysopia proximorum* of Cullen, and the *vue longue* of the French. See *Lens*.

LONGISSIMUS OCULI. A name given to the *obliquus superior*, from its being the longest muscle of the eye. See *Brevissimus*.

LONGITUDINAL (*longus*, long). A term applied to two *sinuses* of the dura mater.

LONGUS COLLI. A long muscle at the back of the œsophagus, which supports and bends the neck. The muscle

between the spinous processes of the vertebræ and the angle of the ribs is called *longissimus dorsi*.

LORDO'SIS (*λορδός*, curved). Pro-curved of the head and shoulders, or anterior crookedness. Posterior incurvation was formerly called *cyrtosis*; and the lateral form, *hybosis*.

LORI'CA. Literally, a coat of mail. A kind of lute, with which vessels are coated before they are exposed to the fire. Hence the term *lorication* in chemistry, for coating. See *Lute*.

LOTIO. A lotion, or wash; a liquid remedy, intended for external application. This generic term comprehends embrocations, fomentations, liniments, collyria, &c.

LOUSINESS. *Malis pediculi*. An affection in which the cuticle is infested with lice; depositing their nits or eggs at the roots of the hair, accompanied with troublesome itching. See *Pediculus*.

LOXA BARK. The Pale *Crown* bark, the produce of the *Cinchona Condaminea*.

LOXARTHURUS (*λοξός*, twisted, *ἄρθρον*, a joint). An obliquity of a joint, without spasm or luxation, as varus, valgus, &c.

LOXIA (*λοξός*, twisted). *Caput obstipum*. Wry-neck: a distortion of the head towards one side.

LOZENGES. *Trochisci*. These are composed of fine powders, mixed with mucilage and sugar, (or adulterated with pipe-clay,) rolled into cakes, cut into shapes, and dried in a stove.

LUES VENEREA. Literally, the plague of Venus, or venereal disease. Syphilis; a disease also called morbus Aphrodisius, morbus Gallicus, morbus Indicus, morbus Neapolitanus, &c.

LUGOL'S SOLUTION. A liquid containing 20 grains of iodine, and 30 grains of iodide of potassium in one ounce of water.

LUMBA'GO (*lumbus*, the loins). A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins.

LUMBI. The loins; the inferior part of the back.

1. *Lumbar*. The designation of nerves, arteries, veins, &c., belonging to the region of the loins. Hence, also, the term *lumbo-abdominal*, or lumbar plexus; the *lumbo-sacral* nerves, and the *lumbo-dorsal* region.

2. *Lumbar Abscess*. Psoas abscess. A chronic collection of pus, which forms in the cellular substance of the loins, be-

hind the peritonæum, and descends in the course of the psoas muscle.

LUMBRI'CALES (*lumbricus*, an earth-worm). The name of four muscles of the hand and foot; so called from their resemblance to the earth-worm.

LUMBRI'CUS (*lubricus*, slippery). The earth-worm. *Ascaris lumbricoides* is the long and round worm, found in the intestines.

Lumbricus cucurbitinus. The Gourd-worm of Dr. Heberden, so called from its joints, when broken, presenting the appearance of gourd-seeds.

LUNA. The Moon; the alchemical name of silver.

LUNA CORNEA. *Horn silver*. The chloride of silver, so named from its horn-like appearance and consistence.

LUNA FIXATA. Literally, *fixed moon*; the name given by the famous empiric Luddemann to the *cadmia* of Gaubius, a remedy formerly much used in clonic affections, and consisting of oxide, or the flowers of zinc.

LUNAR CAUSTIC (*luna*, the moon; the old alchemical name for silver). The Argenti nitras, or fused nitrate of silver.

LUNATIC (*luna*, the moon). One who is affected by the changes of the moon, or is periodically deranged.

LUNATICA ISCHURIA (*luna*, the moon). A suppression of urine, which returns monthly, or with the moon.

LUNGS. Two vesicular organs, situated in the thorax. The right lung is divided into *three lobes*; the left, into *two*; each of them is subdivided into *lobules*, or small lobes. See *Pulmo* and *Respiration*.

LUNULA (dim. of *luna*, the moon). The white semi-lunar mark at the base of the nail.

LUPIA. Wen; a tumor, termed by Willan *molluscum*.

LUPULIN. The name given by Dr. Ives to the active principle of the Humulus Lupulus, or the hop.

LUPUS (Lat. a wolf). *Noli me tangere*. A slow tubercular affection, occurring especially about the face, commonly ending in ragged ulcerations of the nose, cheeks, forehead, eyelids, and lips. It is so called from its eating away the flesh, like a wolf.

LUSCITAS (*luscus*, blind of one eye). A term applied by Beer to a distortion of the eyeball, which resembles squinting, but differs from it in the want of power to move the affected eye when the

other is closed. It occurs as a symptom in amaurosis.

LUTE. A compound paste, made of clay, sand, and other materials, for closing the joinings of retorts, receivers, &c., in chemical experiments, in order to render them air-tight. *Fat lute* is made of powdered pipe-clay and boiled linseed oil, otherwise called drying oil, formed into a mass like putty.

LUTEOLINE. The colouring principle of *Reseda luteola*, commonly called Dyers' Rocket, Yellow Weed or Weld.

LUXATION (*luxo*, to put out of joint). Dislocation; or the removal of the articular surfaces of bones out of their proper situation. See *Distocation*.

LYCANTHROPIA (*λύκος*, a wolf, *ἄνθρωπος*, a man). *Lupina insania*. Wolf-madness, called *cucubuth* by Avicenna, in which men fancy themselves to be wolves, bears, &c. In Pliny's time this metamorphosis appears to have been reciprocal: he says, 'homines interdum lupos fieri, et contra.'

LYE. A solution of potass, or other alkaline substances, used in the arts.

LYMPH (*lympha*, water). A colourless liquid which circulates in the lymphatics. The liquid which moistens the surface of cellular membrane.

Lymph of Plants. The unelaborated sap, so called from its resemblance to water.

LYMPH-CATARACT. The most frequent form of *spurious* cataract; so named by Beer, who observes, that only this species deserves the name of *membranous*, as alone consisting of an adventitious membrane, formed by inflammation.

LYMPHATICS (*lympha*, water). Minute tubes which pervade every part of the body, which they *absorb*, or take up, in the form of *lymph*. They are sometimes called *ductus aquosi*.

LYNCURIUM. This is supposed to have been the ancient name of tourmalin. It possesses the property of attracting light bodies, when heated. The Dutch, in Ceylon, call it *aschentrikker*, from its attracting the ashes, when a portion of it is laid over the fire.

LYRA (a lyre). *Psalterium*. The name given to that part of the fornix, which presents the appearance of some white lines, somewhat resembling the strings of a lyre.

LYSSA (*λύσσα*, canine madness). *Entasia lyssa*; a term applied by Dr. Good to hydrophobia.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA. Spiked Purple Loosetrife, an indigenous plant, principally used in diarrhoea and dysentery.

LYTTA. The former name of the *Cantharis vesicatoria*, or blistering beetle.

M

M. This letter has the following significations in prescriptions:—

1. *Manipulus*, a handful; when herbs, flowers, chips, &c., are ordered.

2. *Misce*, mix; thus, *m. f. haust.* signifies, mix and let a draught be made.

3. *Mensurá*, by measure.

MACE. A thin, flat, membranous substance which envelopes the nutmeg; it is an expansion of the funiculus, and is termed, in botany, an *arillus*.

MACERATION (*macero*, to make soft by steeping). The steeping of a body for some time in cold or warm water.

MACHAON. The name of an ancient physician, said to be a son of Æsculapius; hence, particular inventions have been dignified with his name, as *asclepias Machaonis*, a collyrium described by Scribonius; and medicine in general is sometimes called *ars Machaonia*.

MACIES (*maceo*, to be lean). Wasting, atrophy, or emaciation.

MACQUER'S SALT. Neutral arsenical salt of Macquer; super-arsenate of potass.

MACROCEPHALOUS (*μακρός*, large, *κεφαλή*, the head). Large-headed; a term applied by Richard to those Dicotyledonous embryos, in which the two cotyledons *cohere*, as in horse-chestnut. Gærtner terms these embryos *pseudomonocotyledonous*.

Macropodal (*μακρός*, large, *ποῦς*, *ποδός*, a foot). Large-footed; a term applied by Richard to a modification of the monocotyledonous embryo, in which the radicle presents an unusual protuberance, as in wheat.

MACROCOSM (*μακρός*, large, *κόσμος*, world). Large world; a term employed as synonymous with *universe*; while

microcosm, or little world, has been used by some philosophers as a designation of *man*.

MACULA. A spot. A small patch or speck of the cornea. See *Opacity*.

1. *Macula germinativa.* The germinal spot, or nucleus germinativus of Wagner; a spot found in the germinal vesicle of the ovum, consisting of one or more somewhat opaque corpuscles, and possibly the analogue of the nucleus of formative cells.

2. *Maculæ.* Spots; a permanent discoloration of the skin, generally the result of an alteration of the natural texture of the part. *Maculæ* have been distinguished into *ephelis*, sun-burn or freckles; *navus*, or mother-spots; *spilus*, or thickening and discoloration of the rete mucosum; and *moles*.

3. *Maculæ hepaticæ.* Hepatic spots; the term under which Sennertus described the *Pityriasis versicolor*, or variegated dandriff.

4. *Maculæ volaticæ.* Flying spots; a designation of the *Erythema fugax*, from its fugitive character.

MADARO'SIS (μαδάω, to be bald). A defect or loss of the eyebrows or eyelashes.

MADDER. The root of the *Rubia Tinctorum*; used in dyeing the *Adriannople* or *Turkey Red*, and other colours. It is distinguished, in commerce, according to its quality, by the terms *crop*, *ombro*, *gamene*, and *mull*, of which the first is the best. Two colourless acids have been noticed in madder, viz. the *madderic* and the *rubiacic acids*. See *Alizarine*.

MADREPORE. A species of coral; a zoophyte, consisting of carbonate of lime, and a little animal membranaceous substance.

MAGISTRY (*magister*, a master). A term formerly applied to almost all precipitates, supposed to be subtle and *masterly* preparations; but at present it is applied only to a few, as the *magistry of bismuth*, or the sub-nitrate.

Magisterium Argentii. The alchemical name of the nitras argenti, also called *crystalli Dianæ*; when fused, it was termed *lapis infernalis*.

MAGISTRAL (*magistralis*, masterly). A term applied to medicines which are prepared *extemporaneously*, and which were therefore considered as *masterly* preparations.

MAGMA (μάσσομαι, to knead dough).

Literally, a kneaded or squeezed mass; dregs, or sediment; a kind of salve.

MAGNES ARSENICALIS. A corrosive preparation of equal parts of sulphur, white arsenic, and common antimony, mixed by fusion.

MAGNESIA (*magnes*, a magnet, or loadstone). An alkaline earth, having a metallic base called *magnesium*. The term *magnesia* was originally employed to denote any substance which had the power of attracting some principle from the air; the peculiar body which we now denominate *magnesia* was first sold as a panacea, by a canon at Rome, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, under the title of *Magnesia alba*, or Count Palma's Powder.

1. *Magnesia usta.* The oxide of magnesium, prepared by calcining the artificial carbonate. It is sometimes called *talc earth* or *bitter earth*.

2. *Magnesia alba.* The carbonate of magnesia, prepared by precipitating a boiling solution of the sulphate by means of carbonate of potash. There are two kinds, the *heavy*, and the *light*, commonly called *Scotch magnesia*.

3. *Magnesia nigra.* The black oxide of manganese was long known by this name, from its fancied relation to *magnesia alba*.

4. *Magnesia water.* An aerated water prepared by impregnating the carbonate of magnesia, dissolved in water, with ten times its volume of carbonic acid gas, by means of a forcing-pump or soda-water apparatus.

5. *Magnesia sulphas.* Sulphate of magnesia; bitter purging salt; Epsom salt; formerly *magnesia vitriolata*, and *sal catharticum amarum*.

MAGNESIUM. A metal having the colour and lustre of silver. At a red heat it burns brilliantly, and forms *magnesia*.

MAGNET. An iron ore, commonly called *loadstone*, which exhibits the remarkable property of attracting other kinds of iron or steel. Its name is derived from *Magnesia*, the place in which the ore, or *native magnet*, was originally found. It has since been discovered in many other localities.

1. The *magnet*, or *loadstone*, in powder, was formerly an ingredient of several plasters, and was supposed to possess the power of drawing bullets and arrow-heads out of the body, as in the *emplastrum divinum Nicolai*, the *emplastrum*

nigrum of Augsburg, the opodeldoc and *attractivum* of Paracelsus, &c.

2. *Artificial magnet.* If a straight bar of hard-tempered steel, devoid of all perceptible magnetism, be held in a position slightly inclined to the perpendicular, the lower end deviating to the north (*i. e.* with one end pointing about $24\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west of north, and downwards, so as to make an angle of $72\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ with the horizon), and struck several smart blows with a hammer, it will be found to have *acquired* the properties of a magnet.

3. *Magnetic properties.* These are of four kinds:—1. polarity; 2. attraction of unmagnetic iron; 3. attraction and repulsion of magnetic iron; and, 4. the power of inducing magnetism in other iron.

4. *Magnetism.* The term which expresses the peculiar property, occasionally possessed by certain bodies, more especially by iron and some of its compounds, by which, under certain circumstances, they mutually attract or repel one another, according to determinate laws.

5. *Magnetic fluid.* The hypothetical agent, to which the phenomena of magnetism have been referred. Some have supposed two such fluids,—a *boreal*, or northern, and an *austral*, or southern.

6. *Magnetic magazine.* The name given to a kind of battery, formed of several magnets placed one over the other, with all their poles similarly disposed, and fastened firmly together.

7. *Magnetic plates.* Plates of magnetised steel, of various forms, for fitting any part of the body.

8. *Electro-magnetism.* The designation of the phenomena showing the connexion between electricity and magnetism.

9. *Animal magnetism.* A fanciful system introduced by Mesmer, from the supposed effects of the magnet upon the human body, and hence termed Mesmerism.

MAGNUS MORBUS. The great disease; a term applied by Hippocrates to epilepsy.

MAHOGANY. The wood of the *Swietenia Mahagoni*, the bark of which is used in the West Indies as a substitute for Peruvian bark, but is inferior to it.

MAJORANA HORTENSIS. Sweet Marjoram; a Labiate plant, cultivated in kitchen gardens, and employed for preparing the *oil of sweet marjoram*.

MAL (*malus*, evil). The French term for a malady or disease.

1. *Mal de la Rosa.* The name given by Thiers to scarlatina.

2. *Mal de Siam.* A name given in some parts of India to yellow fever.

3. *Mal del sole.* A name of the Italian Elephantiasis, from its being commonly ascribed to the heat of the sun's rays.

4. *Mal des ardens.* One of the designations of a fatal epidemic disease, which prevailed extensively in the early and dark ages, as the sequel of war and famine. It is placed by Sauvages under the head of Erysipelas pestilens; and by Sagar under the genus necrosis.

MALA. A term contracted from *maxilla*, as *ala* from axilla. In classic writers, *genæ* is properly the part of the face under the eyelids, while *mala* denotes the cheeks, the round and lively-red part of the face; also the jaw, the cheek-bone.

MALACENCEPHALON (*μαλακός*, soft, *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain). A term applied by Dr. Craigie to simple diminished consistence of the brain, without change of structure.

MALACHITE. *Green Bice.* A beautiful native green carbonate of copper.

MALACIA (*μαλακία*, softness). *Pica.* Depraved appetite. The desire for one particular kind of food, and disgust for all other kinds. It may assume the form of mal d'estomac, or dirt-eating

MALACOSTEON (*μαλακός*, soft, *ὀστέον*, a bone). *Mollities ossium.* Softness of the bones.

MALACTINIA (*μαλακός*, soft). The third class of the *Cyclo-neura* or Radiata, consisting of soft aquatic animals, emitting an acid secretion from their surface, which is capable of irritating and inflaming the human skin, like the stinging of a nettle; hence the name *acalephæ*, or nettles, has been commonly given to this class.

MALAGMA (*μαλίσσω*, to soften). A term synonymous with cataplasma, and so called from its *softening* property.

MALAGUETTA PEPPER. Seeds resembling, if not identical with, the *grains of paradise*, and referred to the *Amomum Grana Paradisi*. Roscoe, however, affirms that they are the produce of *A. melegueta*.

MALAMBO BARK. *Matias Bark.* The bark of a tree said to be procured from Columbia, and used as a substitute for cinchona.

MALARIA (*mala aria*, bad air, Ital.). A term generally employed to designate certain effluvia or emanations from marshy ground. Hence the term *marsh-fever*, in Europe; *jungle-fever*, in India.

The *malaria of Campagna* is the name of an endemic intermittent, arising from the *aria cattiva*, as it is called, exhaled from decaying vegetables in the neighbourhood of Rome, especially about the Pontine marshes.

MALATES. Neutral and acid salts formed by malic acid with alkaline and magnesian bases.

MALFORMATION. A deviation from the natural form of an organ. It is termed—

1. *Defective*, when an organ is entirely deficient, as the heart, &c., in acardiac cases.

2. *Irregular*, as in the misplacement, &c., of parts in the heart, constituting the *qualitative* malformations of Meckel.

3. *Superfluous*, when consisting of excessive development of an organ, as in the case of supernumerary auricles, &c.

MALIC ACID ($\mu\eta\lambda\omicron\nu$, *Dor.* $\mu\alpha\lambda\omicron\nu$, *malum*, an apple). An acid existing in apples, but generally prepared from the berries of the *Sorbus aucuparia*, or mountain ash. By dry distillation, it yields another acid, termed the *maleic*.

MALICORIUM. The rind or external coat of the pomegranate.

MALIGNANT. *Malignus*. A term applied to diseases in which the symptoms appear fatal, as in typhus, cholera, cyananche, &c.

MALIS ($\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\varsigma$). *Maliasmus*. A cutaneous disease, produced by parasitic worms, formerly called *dodders*. The different species of vermination are—

1. *Malis pediculi*, or lousiness.
2. *Malis pulicis*, or flea-bite.
3. *Malis acari*, or tick-bite.
4. *Malis filariæ*, or guinea-worm.
5. *Malis æstri*, or gadfly-bite.
6. *Malis gordii*, or hair-worm.

MALLEABILITY (*malleus*, a hammer). A property of some metals, by which they are beaten out in plates, or leaves, by a hammer. *Gold leaf*, for instance, is so thin, that less than five grains will cover a surface of 272½ square inches; and the thickness of each leaf does not exceed the $\frac{1}{282020}$ th part of an inch.

MALLEATIO (*malleus*, a hammer). A form of chorea, consisting in a convulsive action of one or both hands, which strike the knee like a hammer.

MALLEOLAR (*malleolus*, dim. of *malleus*, a hammer). A term applied to two branches of the posterior tibial artery.

MALLEOLUS (dim. of *malleus*, a mallet). The ankle, so called from its resemblance to a mallet; there is an *external* and an *internal* malleolus. The term malleolus is applied, in botany, to the *layer* by which some plants are propagated.

MALLEUS (a hammer). One of the *ossiculæ auditûs*, or small bones of the ear, in form resembling a hammer. It consists of a head, a neck, a handle or *manubrium*, and two processes.

MALPIGHIAN CORPUSCULES. The name of some whitish, round, minute bodies, discovered by Malpighi in the red substance of the spleen. They are very different from the grape-like corpuscles discovered by the same writer in the spleen of some herbivorous quadrupeds.

Malpighian vessels of insects. A term applied to the biliary cæca of insects, as observed by Malpighi, and considered to be analogous to the liver of the higher animals.

MALT. *Brasium; byne*. Barley made to germinate by moisture and warmth, and then dried, in order to destroy the vitality of the embryo. When scorched, it is called *high-dried malt*.

MALTHA. Mineral pitch, or tallow; a variety of bitumen. See *Bitumen*.

MALTING. The process of making malt; it consists in the inducing of an artificial growth or germination of barley, by steeping in water, and then evolving the saccharine principle by the application of heat. This process consists of four distinct stages, viz.—

1. *Steeping*, or immersing the grain in water for about two days, until considerably swelled.

2. *Couching*, or depositing the grain in heaps on the *couch-frame*, for about thirty hours; it then becomes warm and disposed to germinate.

3. *Flooring*, or spreading the grain on floors in layers of a few inches in thickness, to prevent its unequal or partial germination.

4. *Kiln-drying*, or arresting the process of germination, when the saccharine matter is freely developed, by exposure to a gradually increasing temperature in the kiln.

MALUM ($\mu\alpha\lambda\omicron\nu$, *Doricè* pro $\mu\eta\lambda\omicron\nu$). An apple. The following terms occur in classic writers:—

1. *Malum citreum*. The citron.
2. *Malum cotoneum*. The quince.
3. *Malum Epiroticum*. The apricot.

4. *Malum granatum*. The pomegranate.

5. *Malum Medicum*. The lemon.

6. *Malum Persicum*. The peach.

MALUM MORTUUM. A disease appearing in the form of a pustule, which soon acquires a dry, brown, hard, and broad crust, remaining for a long time before it can be detached. It is mostly observed on the tibia and os coccygis.

MALUM PILARE (*pilus*, a hair). A complaint, sometimes confounded with *crinones*, and said to be owing to hairs not duly expelled, which stick in the skin, especially in the backs of young infants, inducing incessant itching, and sometimes raising small tumors.

MALVACEÆ. The Mallow tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, trees, or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* hypogynous, monadelphous; *fruit* capsular or baccate, containing seed with crumpled cotyledons.

Malva sylvestris. Common Mallow, an indigenous plant abounding in mucilage. The colouring matter of the flower is a very delicate test of alkalis, which render it green.

MAMA-PIAN. The term applied, in Africa, to the master-fungus, or mother-yaw, supposed to be the source of all the other tumors in frambœsia.

MAMMA. The breast; the organ which secretes the milk. The deep-coloured circle which surrounds the *papilla*, or the nipple, is termed the *areola*. The *tubuli lactiferi* are lactiferous ducts, which enter into the *mammary gland* situated behind the adipose tissue of the mamma.

MAMMALIA (*mamma*, a teat). The fifth class of the *Encephalata* or Vertebrata, consisting of animals provided with mammary glands for the lactation of their young after birth.

1. *Bi-mana* (*binus*, two, *manus*, hand). Two-handed animals, as man.

2. *Quadru-mana* (*quatuor*, four, *manus*, hand). Four-handed animals, as monkeys.

3. *Carnivora* (*caro*, *carnis*, food, *voro*, to devour). Flesh-eating animals. These are subdivided into the *cheiroptera* (*χειρ*, *χειρὸς*, a hand, *πτερόν*, a wing), or animals with winged hands, as the bat; and *insectivora*, or animals which feed on insects, as the hedgehog. They are also distinguished into the *plantigrada* (*planta*, the foot, *gradior*, to walk), or animals which walk on the soles of the feet; *di-*

gitigrada, or such as walk on their *digits*, or toes; *amphibia* (*ἀμφί*, both, *βίος*, life), or animals which live, indifferently, on land or in water, as the seal; and the *marsupialia* (*marsupium*, a pouch), or pouch-bearing animals, as the kangaroo and opossum.

4. *Rodentia* (*rodo*, to gnaw). Glires, or gnawing animals, as the beaver.

5. *Edentata* (*edentulus*, toothless). Animals without teeth, as the armadillo.

6. *Pachydermata* (*παχύς*, thick, *δέρμα*, skin). Belluæ, or thick-skinned animals, as the elephant.

7. *Ruminantia* (*rumino*, to chew the cud). Pecora, or ruminating animals, as the deer.

8. *Cetacea* (*cele*, a whale). The Whale tribe; mammiferous animals destitute of hind feet, and having their trunk terminating in a horizontal tail. See *Zoology*.

MAMMARY ABSCESS (*mamma*, the breast). Another name for milk abscess.

MAMMARY GLAND (*mamma*, the breast). The gland placed beneath the adipose layer of the mamma.

MAMMILLA (dim. of *mamma*, a breast). Literally, a little breast. A term synonymous with *papilla*, as applied to the conical bodies of the kidneys, at the points where the urine escapes.

1. *Mammillary*. Having small rounded prominences, like teats; the name of an eminence of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum.

2. *Mammillares processus*. A name given by the ancients to the olfactory nerves, which they considered as emunctories, or canals, by which the serum and pituita, separated from the brain, flowed off.

MANCHINEAL. The *Hippomane mancinella*, a tree of such extremely poisonous properties, that persons have been said to die from merely sleeping beneath its shade; the juice is used to poison weapons: Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

MANDIBULUM (*mando*, to chew). *Maxilla inferior*. A mandible or lower jaw. In insects, the upper jaw is termed mandible; the lower jaw, maxilla.

Mandibulo-labialis. The inferior dental branch of the inferior maxillary nerve.

MANDRAGORA OFFICINALIS. The Mandrake, a plant of the order *Solanaceæ*, the root of which, from its fancied resemblance to the human form, has been termed *anthropomorphon* (*ἄνθρωπος*, man, *μορφή*, form), and supposed to prevent barrenness. The root of *Bryonia dioica* is somewhat similar in form,

and is sold for mandrake. The fruit of *Mandragora* has been termed *malum caninum*, or dog-apple.

MANDUCATION (*manduco*, to eat). The act of eating.

MANGANESE. A greyish-white metal, found in the ashes of plants, the bones of animals, and in many minerals. It was named by Gahn *magnesium*, a term which has since been applied to the metallic base of magnesia. The binocide, used in chemistry, is commonly termed *native black* or *peroxide* of manganese.

MANGEL WURZEL. Field-beet; a mongrel plant, between the red and white beet. It is used as food for cattle; also in distillation, and in the extraction of sugar.

MANIA (*μαίνομαι*, to be mad). Insanity; disordered intellect. In the works of Sauvages, and other writers, we find the terms *vesania*, or *hallucinationes*, denoting erroneous impressions of the understanding; *morositates*, or *morbi pathetici*, consisting of depraved appetites, and other morbid changes in the feelings and propensities.

1. *Mono-mania* (*μόνος*, alone). Insanity upon one particular subject, the faculties being unaffected upon every other.

2. *Dæmono-mania* (*δαίμων*, a dæmon). Insanity in which the patient supposes himself to be possessed by dæmons.

3. *Eroto-mania* (*ἔρως*, love). Insanity occasioned by excessive affection.

4. *Dementia*. Incoherent or chaotic madness; the first period of fatuity.

5. *Amentia*. The last stage of fatuity; an almost total obliteration of the faculties.

6. *Nosto-mania* (*νόστος*, a return). Home-madness; an aggravated form of nostalgia.

MANIAC (*μανία*, madness). A madman; one attacked by mania.

MANIPULATION (*manipulus*, a handful). The mode of handling utensils, materials, &c., in experimental philosophy; the performance of experiments.

MANIP'ULUS (contr. *mani'plus*—quod manum impleat, because it fills the hand). Properly, a sheaf. A handful, as of herbs, flowers, chips, &c.

MANNA (a term derived from a Chaldaeic root, signifying *what is it?*). The concrete juice of the *Ornus Europæa*, and the *Eucalyptus mannifera* of New South Wales.

1. *Manna cannulata*. Flake manna, the best variety, occurring in a stalactitic form.

2. *Sicilian Tofla manna*. An inferior variety, corresponding with *manna in sorts* of some writers. The commonest kind is called *Sicilian manna*; and appears to be, according to Dr. Pereira, what is sometimes called *common* or *fatty manna*.

3. *Manna of the larch*. *Manna de Briançon*; a saccharine exudation from the *Pinus larix*.

4. *Manna sugar*, or *mannite*. The sweet principle of manna, and one of the products of the viscous fermentation of cane and grape sugar. It is identical with *grenadin*.

MANUBRIUM (*manu habere*, to hold in the hand). A haft or handle; the upper bone of the sternum.

MANULUVIUM (*manus*, a hand, *lavo*, to wash). A hand-bath.

MANURES. Animal or vegetable matters deposited in the soil to accelerate vegetation and increase the production of crops. The principal manures are rape-cake, sea-weeds, bones, fish, night-soil, soot, &c.

MARANTA ARUNDINACEA. The Arrow-root plant, so called from its reputed property of counteracting the effects of poisoned arrows. The tubers yield the *fecula marantæ*, or the West Indian Arrow-root of commerce.

MARASMUS (*μαραίνω*, to wither). Emaciation; a wasting of the body; formerly a generic term for atrophy, tabes, and phthisis.

MARCEY'S BLOWPIPE. An apparatus for increasing temperature, by urging the flame of an alcohol lamp by a blowpipe supplied with oxygen gas.

MARCOR (*marceo*, to droop). A term employed by Celsus for drowsiness. In Cullen's nosology, the *Marcoces* constitute the first order of *Cachexiæ*, denoting emaciations, or wasting of the whole body, as tabes and atrophica.

MARGARIC ACID (*μαργαρίς*, a pearl). An acid obtained from human fat and vegetable fixed oils, and also produced by the dry distillation of ox and mutton suet, and of stearic acid. Its name is derived from its *pearly* lustre.

1. *Margarine*. Margarate of glyceryl; a principle discovered in spermaceti.

2. *Margarone*. A pearly substance obtained by dry distillation of margaric acid.

MARGINALIS (*margo*, a margin). *Angularis*. A designation of the shoot of the cervico-facialis, or inferior facial branch of the seventh pair of nerves.

MARINE ACID (*mare*, the sea).

Spirit of salt. Muriatic or hydrochloric acid, procured from common salt by distilling it with sulphuric acid and water over a water-bath.

MARLY CLAY. A variety of clay, used in making pale bricks, and as a manure.

MARMARYGE (μαρμαρυγή, dazzling light, *Hipp.*). *Visu stlucidus*; *pholopsia*. A disease of the eyes, in which sparks and flashes of fire seem to present themselves. Homer applies the term to the rapid motion of the feet in dancing,—μαρμαρυγαὶ ποδῶν.

MARMOR ALBUM. White marble; an indurated carbonate of lime.

Marmor metallicum. Metallic marble; the native sulphate of barytes.

MARROW. *Medulla.* The animal fat found in the cavities of long bones.

MARRUBIUM VULGARE. White Horehound; a Labiate plant, employed for making *horehound tea*, &c.

MARS, Martis. The god of war. The mythological and alchemical name of iron. Hence the salts of iron were called *martial salts*; the protoxide, *martial ethiops*; the sulphuret, *martial pyrites*.

MARSH'S APPARATUS. An instrument for detecting the presence of arsenious acid in solution.

MARSUPIUM. A purse or pouch. A dark-coloured membrane found in the vitreous humor of the eye of birds.

1. *Marsupialia.* Animals possessing abdominal pouches, as the opossum.

2. *Marsupialis.* Another name of the bursalis muscle, or obturator internus.

MARTIAL (*mars*, iron). An old mythological designation of several preparations of iron. See *Mars*.

MARUM SYRIACUM. *Teucrium marum.* Syrian Herb Mastich; a bitter aromatic plant, smelling like ammonia, and used as an errhine. It has lately been asserted to be excellent in nasal polypus.—*Quart. Journ. of For. Med.*

MASS (μάσσομαι, to knead together). A term synonymous with *quantity*; thus, the mass of a body is the quantity of matter it contains. Also a term generally applied to the compound of which pills are formed.

MASSA CARNEA, Jacobi Sylvii, or Plantæ Pedis. The *flexor accessorius* muscle, which lies in the sole of the foot. It is a small *mass of flesh*, connected with the flexor longus.

MASSETER (μασσάομαι, to chew). A muscle which assists in chewing.

Hence the term *masseteric*, as applied to a branch of the inferior maxillary nerve.

MASSICOT. Yellow oxide, or protoxide of lead. When partially fused by heat, it is called *litharge*.

MASTICATORIES (*mastico*, to chew). Acrid sialogogues; substances which, on being masticated, stimulate the excretory ducts, and increase the secretion of saliva.

MASTIC. A resinous substance produced by the *Pistacia lentiscus*; used in fumigations, in making varnishes, &c.

1. *Mastic water.* A remedy employed by the Albanian physicians in infantile diarrhœa; it is simply water which has been boiled along with mastic.

2. *Masticin.* A substance which remains on dissolving mastic in alcohol.

MASTODYNIA (μαστός, the breast, δόνη, pain). Pain of the breasts in women, commonly a form of hysteria, or an attendant on lactation.

MASTOID (μαστός, a breast, εἶδος, likeness). Shaped like the breast or nipple; as applied to a *process*, and a *foramen* of the temporal bone. The *stylo-mastoid* foramen is situated between the root of the styloid and mastoid processes.

Mastoïdeus. A muscle of the fore part of the neck, the origin and insertion of which are shortly described in its synonym, *sterno-cleido-mastoïdeus*.

MATER ACETI. Mother of Vinegar; a mould-plant, belonging to the genus *mycoderma*, which is developed in vinegar, and forms thereon a thick leather-like coat, similar to the inflammatory crust which covers the crassamentum of blood drawn from rheumatic patients.

MATERIA MEDICA. That branch of medical science which relates to medicines. Medicinal agents are—

1. *Natural*, or those which are found ready-prepared by nature: these are simple and compound substances, organic and inorganic; the former belonging to the animal and vegetable kingdoms; the latter to the mineral.

2. *Artificial*, or those which have been modified, either by addition or subtraction of some of their parts; these are called pharmaceutical preparations, and belong to the department of chemistry.

Dr. MURRAY arranges the *Materia Medica* into four divisions:—

1. *General stimulants*: these are *diffusible*, as narcotics and antispasmodics; and *permanent*, as tonics and astringents.

2. *Local stimulants*: these are emetics, cathartics, emmenagogues, diuretics, diaphoretics, expectorants, sialogogues, erhrines, and epispastics.

3. *Chemical remedies*: these are refrigerants, antacids, lithontriptics, and escharotics.

4. *Mechanical remedies*: these are anthelmintics, demulcents, diluents, and emollients. See *Appendix*.

MATICO. The native name of the *Piper angustifolium*, a Peruvian plant, recently introduced into this country. See *Piper*.

MATLOCK. A village in Derbyshire, affording a spring of saline water.

MATRASS. A cucurbit or vessel of glass, earthenware, or metal, usually of a globular shape, and open at the top, for the purposes of digestion, evaporation, &c. See *Alembic*.

MATRES. Mothers; a name formerly given to the membranes of the brain—the *dura* and *pia mater*, from the fanciful idea that they were the origins of all the other membranes of the body.

MATRICARIA (*matrix*, the uterus). Medicines for disorders of the uterus.

MATRIX. The earthy or stony matter which accompanies ores, or envelopes them in the earth. Also a designation of the uterus or womb.

MATTER (*materia*). The general term for designating all ponderable bodies; their ultimate particles are called *molecules* or *atoms*. Material substances have two kinds of properties, *physical* and *chemical*, and the study of their phenomena has given rise to two corresponding branches of knowledge, *natural philosophy* and *chemistry*.

MATURATION (*maturo*, to ripen). The process succeeding to inflammation, by which pus is formed in an abscess. Applications which promote suppuration have been called *maturationts*.

MATURITY (*maturus*, ripe). A term applied to fruits and seeds which have reached the full period of their development.

MAW-WORM. The *Ascaris vermicularis*. The term is derived, according to Dr. Harvey, from the occasional visit which this animal makes to the *maw* or stomach, in migrating from its proper region, which is the *rectum*; but, more probably, from the peculiar effects which it often produces on the *maw* or stomach, by sympathy, and without quitting its home, as a gnawing pain, and faintness

from the intolerable itching it excites in the anus.

MAXILLA. The jaw; the jaw-bone. Hence the term *maxillary*, as applied to nerves, arteries, &c., belonging to the jaw. See *Mandibulum*.

Maxillo-labialis. The name given by Chaussier to the *triangularis labiorum*.

Maxillo-labii-nasalis. The name given by Dumas to the *elevator labii superioris alæque nasi*.

Maxillo-palpebralis. The name given by Dumas to the *orbicularis palpebrarum*.

MAXIMUM (*suprl. of magnus*, great). A term denoting the *greatest possible* quantity or effect; it is opposed to *minimum*, or the *least possible*; and to *medium*, or the *mean* between these extremes.

MEAD or **METHEGLIN.** *Hydromel vinosum*. The ancient beverage of the northern nations, prepared from honey and water.

MEAL. *Farina*. The edible part of wheat, oats, rye, barley, &c., ground into a coarse flour.

MEASLES. A cutaneous disease; the first genus of the order *Exanthemata*, of Bateman. See *Rubeola*.

MEATUS (*meo*, to pass, to flow). Literally, a passage. Hence—

1. *Meatus auditorius.* A canal, partly cartilaginous and partly osseous, which extends from the concha to the tympanum.

2. *Meatus urinarius.* The orifice of the female urethra.

MECHANICAL THEORY. A system of medicine, by which all diseases were attributed principally to *lentor* and *morbid viscosity of the blood*; attenuant and diluent medicines, or substances for promoting mechanical force, were adopted: thus, mercury was supposed to act by its specific gravity.

MECHOACAN. The slightly purgative root of a Mexican plant, probably some species of the genus *Ipomœa*.

MECONIC ACID (*μήκων*, a poppy). The characteristic acid of opium.

Mechonia. An alkaline principle found in opium, associated with *narceia*.

MECONIUM (*μηκόνιον*, the inspissated juice of the poppy; opium). The first discharge of *fæces*, of a blackish green colour, in infants. It consists of the excrementitious matter of the bile of the *fœtus*, which collects together with intestinal mucus in the lower part of the canal.

MEDIASTINUM (*ex medio stando*).

A middle portion separating parts from each other, as the *septum*, which divides the cavity of the thorax into distinct parts.

MEDICA'MEN. Any mixing or mixture. Tacitus has *vis medicaminis*, the violence of a poisonous mixture.

MEDICAMENTUM. A medicament; a term applied only to what heals bodily or mental disease, whereas *remedium* is said of any thing which contributes to the alleviation of pain. There are remedies against cold, but no medicament. *Medicamentum* is the remedy that is made use of, and *remedium* the healing remedy. *Medicamenta cruda* are unprepared medicines or simples.

MEDICINA (μῆδος, care). Medicine; a term applied both to the art of physic, and to the remedy itself.

1. *Forensic medicine.* Medical jurisprudence; the application of medical knowledge to the preservation of the human species and to the exercise of justice.

2. *Veterinary medicine.* The application of medical knowledge to the treatment of the lower animals.

MEDITULLIUM (ex *medium* et *tullium*, productio vocis). The very middle; a term synonymous with *diplœ*, or the cellular tissue of the bones of the skull.

MEDIUS. Middle; equally distant from both extremities. Hence—

1. *Mediana vena.* The middle vein of the arm, situated between the basilic and cephalic veins.

2. *Median nerve.* The largest nerve of the brachial plexus.

3. *Median line.* The vertical line which divides the body into two equal parts.

MEDULLA. Marrow; a kind of fixed oil, occupying the cavities of bones. In botany, the pith of plants.

1. *Medulla oblongata.* The upper enlarged portion of the spinal cord, extending from the cerebral protuberance to the great occipital foramen.

2. *Medulla spinalis.* The spinal marrow or cord, extending from the great occipital foramen, to the second lumbar vertebra. It finally separates into the *cauda equina*, or horse's tail.

3. *Medullary.* The designation of the white substance of the brain, contained within the *cortical* or cineritious substance.

MEDULLIN (*medulla*, pith). The name given by Dr. John to the porous pith of the sun-flower.

MEDUSA. A genus of the *Aculephæ*, or sea-nettles: on being touched, they induce redness and a tingling sensation; they are also supposed to occasion, in certain latitudes, the phosphorescent appearance of the sea.

MEERSCHAUM. A silicate of magnesia; a greasy, soapy substance, occurring in Cornwall. In Turkey and in Germany it is made into tobacco-pipes. It is also called *keffekil*, or earth of Kaffa; and *écume de mer*, or sea-foam.

MEGRIM. This term is probably a corruption from the Greek compound word *hemicrania*, through the French word *migraine*.

MEIBOMIAN GLANDS. *Ciliary follicles.* Small glands, first described by Meibomius, lying under the inner membrane of the eyelids. About twenty or thirty ducts of these glands open upon the tarsus of each eyelid.

MEL. Honey; a substance secreted by the nectariferous glands of flowers, and collected by the working bee, which transports it in its crop or *honey-bag* to the hive. See *Honey*.

MELÆNA (μέλαινα νόσος, *morbus niger*; the *black disease*; hence the name of the *black jaundice*). A term adopted by Sauvages from the writings of Hippocrates, to denote the occurrence of dark-coloured, grumous, and pitchy evacuations, generally accompanied by sanguineous vomiting. The adjective is here used singly, the substantive being understood. By Hoffmann the disease is called *secessus niger*.

MELALEUCA MINOR. The Lesser Melaleuca, a Myrtaceous plant, yielding *cajeput oil*.

MELAM. A substance formed by distilling dry hydro-sulpho-cyanate of ammonia. On boiling melam with hydrochloric acid, a crystalline substance is generated, called *melamine*.

MELAMPODIUM. A name given by the Greeks to the Black Hellebore, from Melampus, who is said to have cured the daughters of Prætus, king of Argos, of melancholy, with this plant.

MELAMPYRIN. A substance obtained from the *Melampyrum nemorosum*. It appears to be somewhat analogous to gum and sugar.

MELANÆMA (μέλαν αίμα, black blood). The name given by Dr. Goodwin to asphyxia, from the colour of the blood in that affection; he distinguishes the disease into *melanæma*, from hang-

ing; from drowning; and from inspiration of fixed air.

MELANCHOLIA (μέλαινα χολή, black bile, or choler). Melancholy; mental dejection. The varieties are the gloomy, or *attonita*; the restless, or *errabunda*; the mischievous, or *malevolens*; and the self-complacent, or *complacens*.

MELANIC ACID (μέλας, μέλανος, black). The name given to a principle discovered by Dr. Marcet, in a specimen of black urine. Dr. Prout says it is apparently connected with lithic acid.

MELANO'MA (μέλας, μέλανος, black). This term implies more than the *melanosis* of Laennec; for, whereas the latter denotes a morbid product, *sui generis*, the former is employed by Dr. Carswell to signify all "black discolourations or products," which he separates into two groups, the *true* and the *spurious*.

MELANO'SIS (μέλας, μέλανος, black). A morbid product of a dark brown or black colour, first described by Laennec, in 1806, under the forms of masses enclosed in cysts; masses without cysts; infiltration in the tissue of organs; and deposition on the surface of organs, a *liquid* form of melanosis.

MELANTHACEÆ. The Colchicum tribe of monocotyledonous plants. Herbs with a *rhizome*, sometimes fleshy; *leaves* sheathing at the base; *flowers* hexapetaloidous, tubular; *stamens* 6; *ovarium* 3-celled; *seeds* albuminous.

MELAS (μέλας, black). A term applied by the ancients to a superficial affection, resembling the *alphas*, except in its colour; it is synonymous with the *lepra nigricans*, or black lepra.

MELASMA (μέλας, black). The name given by writers to the *ecthyma luridum*, or lurid papulous scall.

MELASSES (*mel*, honey). The uncrystallizable part of the juice of the sugar-cane, separated from the sugar during its manufacture—a sort of mother-water of raw sugar. That which is imported into this country, is principally converted into a coarse, soft sugar, called *bastards*.

MELASSIC ACID (μέλι, honey). An acid produced by the simultaneous action of alkalies and heat upon grape sugar.

MELIACEÆ. The Bead-tree tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* symmetrical; *calyx* imbricated; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* of several cells; *seeds* definite, apterous.

MELICERIS (μέλι, honey, κηρός,

wax). A tumor of the encysted kind, filled with a substance resembling wax, or honey, in consistence.

MELILOTUS. A Leguminous plant, said by Vogel to owe its odoriferous principle to benzoic acid; others refer it to coumarine, the aromatic principle of the Tonka bean.

MELISSA OFFICINALIS (μέλισσα, a bee). The Common Balm, or Balm Mint; a Labiate plant, sometimes used for making *balm tea*.

MELLATE. A salt formed by combination of mellitic acid with a salifiable base.

MELLITIC ACID (*mel*, honey). An acid discovered in the *mellite* or honey-stone, or mellitate of alumina.

MELLON. A salt-radical, consisting of carbon and nitrogen.

MELOE. A genus of insects. The *meloe vesicatoria* was the former name of the *cantharis*, or blistering beetle.

MELTING POINT. That point of the thermometer at which a solid becomes fluid. Thus ice melts at 32°, sulphur at 218°, gold at 5237° Fahr.

MEMBRANA. This term formerly denoted the skin of animals, dressed like our parchment or vellum to write upon. In anatomy it signifies sometimes a bag for containing fluids, sometimes a thin substance lining a cavity. The membranes of the body are the—

1. *Mucous membranes*, investing the sides of cavities which communicate with the external air; they are divided into the *mucous membranes* properly so called, and the *skin*.

2. *Serous membranes*, lining cavities which are not externally open; they are divided into the *splanchnic serous membranes*, and the *synovial membranes*.

3. *Fibrous membranes*, of various forms, constituting capsules, sheaths, aponeuroses, &c.; by their combination with the two preceding kinds of membrane, they constitute the *fibro-serous* and *fibro-mucous* membranes.

4. *Membrana dentata*. A process of the pia mater sent off from either side of the cord, and forming a *serration* between each of the nerves.

5. *Membrane, investing*. The first layer of cells which assumes a distinctly membranous form upon the surface of the cicatrix of the ovum, hitherto called the serous layer of the germinal membrane.

6. *Membrane, false*. This is the result of inflammation, and is formed by the

coagulation of the fibrinous fluid or lymph poured out on membranes which have a free surface.

7. *Membrana media*. The name given by the earlier writers to that part of the allantois which lies in contact with the amnion, and which contains but few vessels; it is the *endochorion* of Dutrochet.

8. *Membrana capsulo-pupillaris*. A vascular membrane extending backwards from the pupillar margin of the iris in the foetus of the mammalia and of man, and connecting the margin of the capsule of the lens with the margin of the iris.

9. *Membrana vitellina*. The vitelline membrane, lying within the ovicapsule, and surrounding the yolk of the ovum.

10. *Membranæ reunientes*. A term recently applied by Rathke to certain parts of the embryo of all the vertebrate classes. To the very thin membranous part of the abdominal walls in the embryo, he gives the name of *membrana reuniens inferior*, and to the corresponding part in the dorsal region the name of *membrana reuniens superior*; while he reserves the terms *laminæ abdominales* and *laminæ dorsales* for the thicker parts of the abdominal and dorsal regions of the embryo, which, advancing from each side, at length meet above and below in the middle line. When these thicker laminæ have thus united and enclosed the cavities to which they belong, the membranæ reunientes have lost their office.

11. *Membrana germinativa*. The germinal membrane, the earliest development of the germ in fishes and the amphibia, in the form of a thin stratum of yolk of definite extent; it gradually extends itself over the whole surface of the yolk, so as to assume the form of a vesicle including the mass of yolk.

12. *Membrana decidua*. The deciduous membrane, which is developed upon the inner surface of the uterus, before the ovum reaches that organ. It consists of a whitish grey, moist, and soft mass, similar to coagulated fibrin, and entirely formed of nucleated cells.—See *Decidua*.

13. *Membrana corticalis*. The external transparent coat of the ovum of mammalia, before the formation of the embryo, as observed by Von Baer.

14. *Membrana versicolor*. The name of a brilliant and variously coloured membrane which forms part of the choroid in many animals. Mr. Dalrymple

denies that any such membrane exists in the human eye.

15. *Membrana intermedia*. A term applied to the membrane which, in the ovum of the bird, lies between the rudimentary nervous centres and the mucous layer of the germinal membrane.

16. *Membrana semilunaris*. The name given to the conjunctiva at that part of its course where it is posterior to the caruncula, and a little external to it. This membrana semilunaris has been supposed to be the rudiment of the membrana nictitans, or the third eyelid of the lower animals.

17. *Membrana Jacobi*. The external membrane or layer of the retina.

18. *Membrana sacciformis*. A synovial membrane, which forms a duplication between the radius and the ulna.

19. *Membrana pigmenti*. The internal layer of the choroid membrane, which retains the pigmentum nigrum in its place.

20. *Membrana nictitans* (*nicto*, to wink). A membrane with which birds and reptiles can occasionally cover their eyes. This term has been erroneously applied to a loose crescentiform fold of the conjunctiva at the inner angle of the eye, which has neither the office nor the muscular apparatus of the nictitating membrane.

21. *Membrana pupillaris* (*pupilla*, the pupil of the eye). A membrane extended across the pupil of the foetus. It disappears at about the seventh month.

22. *Membrana tympani*. A membrane extended over the circular opening at the bottom of the meatus auditorius

23. *Membrana pituitaria*, or *Schneiderian*. The membrane which lines the cavities of the nose.

MEMBRANACEOUS (*membrana*, a membrane). Resembling membrane. This term must be distinguished from *membranous*, which denotes that the substance consists of membrane.

MEMBRUM (*μείρω*, to divide). A member or limb; an external part of the body, distinguished from all the rest by some particular use, as *membrum virile*, the penis, &c. It is not said of the head.

MENACHANITE. A substance found in Cornwall, in which Mr. Gregor discovered *titanium*. It consists of the oxide of titanium, iron, and manganese.

MENDO'SUS (*mendax*, false). Spurious, or false: hence *mendosæ costæ*, the false ribs; *mendosa sutura*, the bastard or squamous suture of the cranium.

MENINGES (pl. of *μηνίγξ*, a membrane). The name of the membranes of the brain—the dura and pia mater.

1. *Meningitis*. Inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal marrow. See *Encephalitis*, and *Myelitis*.

2. *Meningosis*. An articulation in which membrane is employed.

3. *Meningo-phylox* (*φουλίσσω*, to protect). An instrument formerly used for protecting the dura mater and brain from injury, during the operation of trepanning.

MENISCUS (*μήνη*, the moon). A lens which is concave on one side and convex on the other, its section resembling the appearance of the new moon. Also, a term applied by authors to interarticular cartilage.

MENISPERMACEÆ. The *Cocculus* tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. *Leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous, unisexual; *stamens* hypogynous, *fruit* a 1-seeded drupe.

Menispermum palmatum. The Kalumb or Calumba plant, now called *Cocculus palmatus*. It yields the Calumba root of the shops, and its seeds contain *menispermic acid*.

Menispermia; *paramenispermia*. Two crystalline substances found in the seed coat of the *Cocculus Indicus*.

MENORRHAGIA (*μήν*, *μηνός*, a month, *ρήγνυμι*, to break forth). A morbidly profuse discharge of the catamenia, commonly called *flooding*, or uterine hæmorrhage.

MENOSTATION (*μήν*, *μηνός*, *mensis*, a month, *ἵστημι*, to stand). A suppression or retention of the catamenial discharge.

MENSES (*mensis*, a month). The months; the monthly discharge or period; the catamenia, courses, or flowers.

MENSTRUATION (*menstrua*, pl. neut. of *menstruus*, used absolutely). The periodical discharge from the female generative organs of a bloody fluid poured out by the inner surface of the uterus. The menstrual periods occur usually at intervals of a solar month, their duration being from three to six days.

MENSTRUUM. A term synonymous with *solvent*. A liquid which does not change the nature of the substance to be dissolved. Thus pure *water* is employed to dissolve gum, *alcohol* to dissolve resins, and *acids* to dissolve the bases of colchicum and squill.

MENSURATION (*mensura*, a mea-

sure). The process of ascertaining the comparative size of the two sides of the chest. It consists simply in measuring the superficial extent of the chest with a piece of tape stretched over it from certain fixed points.

MENTAGRA (*mentum*, the chin, *ἄγρα*, seizure). The *sycosis menti*; an eruption about the chin. See *Sycosis*.

MENTHA. A genus of Labiate plants. According to Strabo, *Minthe* was a *chère amie* of Pluto, and was metamorphosed by Proserpine into a plant, which bore her name.

1. *Mentha viridis* is the spear-mint or green mint; *mentha piperita*, peppermint, from which the cordial of this name is prepared; and *mentha pulegium*, pennyroyal, which enters into the composition of the pennyroyal, or *hysterical water* of the shops.

2. *Menthene*. A liquid hydrocarbon obtained from the stearopten contained in oil of peppermint.

3. *Rotula menthæ piperitæ*. Peppermint drops; peppermint lozenges; prepared from sugar and oil of peppermint.

MENTUM. The chin; the projecting surface of which is termed the *mental process*.

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA. Buckbean: an indigenous plant, growing in marshes, and yielding a peculiar substance called *menyanthin*.

MEPHITIS (the name of the goddess of foul smells). An impure or poisonous exhalation.

1. *Mephitic acid*. The name given by Mr. Bewley to carbonic acid, from its occasioning death on being respired. *

2. *Mephitic air*. Nitrogen gas.

MERA'CUS (*merus*, unmixed). Without mixture. Celsus has *meracas potiones*, draughts of pure wine; and Pliny, *vinum meraculum*, wine pretty pure.

MERCAPTAN. A liquid of an ethereal character, named from its energetic action on peroxide of mercury—quasi *mercurium captans*. It is alcohol of which the oxygen is replaced by sulphur.

MERCURIAL ERETHISM. An affection arising from the use of mercury, and characterized by irregular action of the heart, frequent sighing, trembling, &c.

MERCURIAL RASH. A variety of the Eczema rubrum, arising from the irritation of mercury; hence, it has been called *eczema mercuriale*; erythema mercuriale; hydrargyria; and mercurial lepra.

MERCURY. A metal differing from all others in being always fluid, unless subjected to a temperature of -39° , when it becomes solid. Some of its names suggest its silvery appearance and liquid form, as *hydrargyrum*, or silver-water; others, its mobility and liquidity, as well as its resemblance to silver, as *argentum vivum*, *aqua argentea*, *aqua metallorum*, and *quicksilver*. Its volatility has also gained for it the name of that locomotive personage, the messenger of the gods.

Ores of Mercury.

1. *Native or Virgin Mercury.* The pure metal, found in the form of globules, in cavities of the other ores of this metal.

2. *Native Amalgam.* An ore consisting of mercury combined with silver.

3. *Native Cinnabar.* Native vermilion, or the bisulphuret of mercury; the ore which yields the mercury of commerce.

4. *Corneous Mercury.* Mercurial horn ore, or the proto-chloride of mercury.

Pharmaceutical Preparations.

5. *Mercury and chalk.* Hydrargyrum cum cretâ; a compound of three parts of mercury and five of chalk, also called mercurius alkalisatus, or *æthiops absorbens*.

6. *Mercurial Pills.* Pilulæ hydrargyri, or *blue pill*; a mass consisting of mercury rubbed with confection of red roses until the globules can no longer be seen, and then blended with liquorice powder. Three grains contain one grain of mercury.

7. *Mercurial Ointment.* Unguentum hydrargyri, formerly termed *Blue or Neapolitan Ointment*; consisting of mercury rubbed with suet and lard until the globules can no longer be seen.

8. *Grey or black oxide.* Hydrargyri oxidum, sometimes called the protoxide, and sub-oxide; used externally, and for making *black wash*.

9. *Red oxide.* Hydrargyri binoxidum, formerly called *red precipitate per se*, calcined mercury, and by Geber, *coagulated mercury*.

10. *Red precipitate.* Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum, commonly called *red precipitated mercury*; used externally.

11. *Calomel.* Hydrargyri chloridum, formerly called the *submuriate*, or *mild muriate*, of mercury.

12. *Corrosive sublimate.* Hydrargyri bichloridum, formerly called *oxymuriate*, or *corrosive muriate* of mercury.

13. *White precipitate.* Hydrargyri ammonio-chloridum, sometimes called *Le-*

mery's white precipitate, and *cosmetic mercury*.

14. *Red iodide.* Hydrargyri biniodidum, also called the *dentiodide* or *periodide* of mercury.

15. *Red sulphuret.* Hydrargyri bisulphuretum, *cinnabar*, or, formerly, *minium*; reduced to powder, it is *vermilion*.

16. *Æthiops mineral.* The common name of the Hydrargyri sulphuretum cum sulphure.

17. *Prussian mercury.* Hydrargyri bicyanidum, also called *prussiate*, *hydrocyanate*, and *cyanuret* of mercury.

18. *Citrine Ointment.* Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis, also called *yellow ointment*, and *mercurial balsam*.

19. *Turpeth mineral.* Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus, a compound which resembles in colour the root of the *Ipomæa turpethum*.

20. *Hahnemann's soluble mercury.* A velvety black precipitate, formed by adding very dilute ammonia to the soluble nitrates of mercury, without neutralizing the whole acid.

MERICARP (μέρος, a part, καρπός, fruit). The botanical designation of a half of the fruit of Umbelliferous plants. What are called *caraway seeds* are, in fact, *fruits*, each consisting of two *achenia*, or *mericarps*, placed face to face, and separating from a central axis. The two together are called *cremocarp* (κρεμάω, to suspend), from their being suspended from the common central axis.

MEROCELE (μηρός, the thigh, κήλη, a tumor). Femoral or crural hernia.

MERORGANIZATION (μέρος, a part). *Organization in part*; a modification of the general principles of organization.—*Prout*.

MERUS. Mere, pure; unmixed, as *merum vinum*, neat wine, &c. Hence, when *merum* is said of wine, *vinum* is understood,—"curare genium mero;" hence also "*merobibus*," one who drinks wine without water.

MESITE. A liquid existing in pyroxylic spirit, and produced in the distillation of wood. *Mesiten* is a similar product of the same process.

MESITYLENE. A light oily liquid, produced by distilling pyro-acetic spirit (acetone) with fuming sulphuric acid.

MESMERISM. Animal magnetism, a system introduced by Mesmer.

MESOS (μέσος). *Medius*. The Greek term for *middle*, or *mediate*, or that which is situated *between* others.

1. *Mes-araic* (ἀραιά, the small intestines). A term synonymous with mesenteric.

2. *Mes-entery* (ἔντερα, the bowels). The membrane which connects the small intestines and the posterior wall of the abdomen.

3. *Mes-enteritis*. Inflammation of the mesentery.

4. *Meso-carp* (καρπός, fruit). The intermediate part of the pericarp of fruits; when fleshy, it is called *sarcocarp*.

5. *Meso-cephalon* (κεφαλή, the head). The name given by Chaussier to the pons Varolii.

6. *Meso-cæcum*. That part of the peritonæum which embraces the cæcum and its appendix.

7. *Meso-colon* (κῶλον, the colon). That part of the mesentery which connects the transverse colon and the posterior wall of the abdomen.

8. *Meso-gastrium* (γαστήρ, the stomach). A kind of suspensory band of the stomach, observed in the earliest stage of embryonic life, which at a later period is converted into a sac, the great omentum.

9. *Meso-lobe*. Chaussier's designation of the corpus callosum, or the maxima commissura cerebri of Soemmering.

10. *Meso-phlœum* (φλοιός, bark). That portion of the bark of plants which lies between the epiphlœum and the endophlœum or liber.

11. *Meso-phyllum* (φύλλον, a leaf). The cellular substance of the leaves of plants; also called diachyma and diploe.

12. *Meso-rectum*. That part of the peritonæum which connects the rectum with the front of the sacrum.

13. *Meso-sperm* (σπέρμα, seed). The middle one of the three membranes by which seeds are sometimes enveloped.

14. *Meso-thorax* (θώραξ, the chest). That part of the chest in insects which gives origin to the second pair of legs, &c.

META (μετά, prep.). After; with; in composition this preposition denotes *change, transference, &c.*

1. *Met-acetone*. A combustible liquid, obtained, mixed with acetone, in distilling sugar with quicklime.

2. *Met-aldehyde*. A product of the condensation of the elements of aldehyde.

3. *Meta-carpus* (καρπός, the wrist). That part of the hand which is situated between the carpus and the fingers.

4. *Meta-meric* (μέρος, a part). A term

applied to compounds in which the ultimate elements are the same as in other well-known combinations, but are considered to be arranged in a different way: thus, oxygen, hydrogen, sulphur, and a metal, may be considered as combined in the form of sulphuretted hydrogen and a metallic oxide, or of water (consisting of oxygen and hydrogen) and a metallic sulphuret. See *Isomeric* and *Polymeric*.

5. *Meta-morphosis* (μεταμόρφωσις, a change of form, ὄψις, vision). A species of amaurosis, in which objects appear confused or distorted.

6. *Meta-morphosis* (μορφή, form). Literally, a change of form. A term applied by Liebig to those chemical actions in which a given compound is caused, by the presence of a peculiar substance, to resolve itself into two or more compounds; as sugar, by the presence of yeast, into alcohol and carbonic acid.

7. *Meta-stasis* (μεθίστημι, to transfer). Literally, a removal from one place to another. Generally, the supervention of an affection of a new organ, on the subsidence of a similar disorder of a limb or organ primarily affected; as the cessation of rheumatism, followed by pericarditis, &c.

8. *Meta-tarsus* (ταρσός, the tarsus). That part of the foot which is situated between the tarsus and the toes.

9. *Meta-thorax* (θώραξ, the chest). The third and last segment of the thorax, in insects.

METALS (μέταλλα). A class of compact, heavy, opaque bodies, distinguished, in different degrees, by the following general properties:—

1. *Malleability*, by which they admit of being hammered out into thin plates or leaves. Gold is the most malleable of all the metals. When a metal admits of being extended by the rolling-press, it is called *laminable*.

2. *Ductility*, by which they admit of being drawn out into wire. All the malleable metals possess this property.

3. *Fusibility*, or the capacity of being melted by heat. The *point of fusion* varies considerably in the different metals, though they are all solid, except mercury, at common temperatures.

4. *Tenacity*, by which they are capable of supporting considerable weight without breaking.

5. *Elasticity* and hardness; properties which adapt them for exciting sound.

6. *Crystalline texture*; thus, iron is fibrous; zinc, lamellated; steel, granu-

lar; others are procured in crystals, as gold, silver, &c.; when they crystallize, they always assume the figure of a cube, the regular octohedron, or some form allied to it.

I. *Table of the Metals.*

The Metals are here arranged according to the order in which they have been discovered, with the names of the persons who discovered, or first described them.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Gold | } Known to the ancients. Gold and silver are termed <i>noble metals</i> ; the former of these was considered as the metallic element; the rest were called <i>base metals</i> . |
| 2. Silver ... | |
| 3. Iron | |
| 4. Copper ... | |
| 5. Mercury | |
| 6. Lead | |
| 7. Tin | |
| 8. Antimony | B. Valentine, 15th cent. |
| 9. Zinc | Agricola..... 1520. |
| 10. Bismuth | Paracelsus... 16th cent. |
| 11. Arsenic | } Brandt 1733. |
| 12. Cobalt | |
| 13. Platinum | Wood |
| 14. Nickel | Cronstedt.... |
| 15. Manganese | Scheele, &c. 1774. |
| 16. Tungsten | D'Elhuyart, 1781. |
| 17. Tellurium..... | Müller..... |
| 18. Molybdenum, Hielm | 1782. |
| 19. Uranium | Klaproth..... |
| 20. Titanium | Gregor..... |
| 21. Chromium | Vauquelin.... |
| 22. Columbium ... | Hatchett..... |
| 23. Palladium, }
24. Rhodium, } | } Wollaston... 1803. |
| 25. Iridium ..... |  | Descotils &c. 1803. |
| 26. Osmium | S. Tennant, 1803. |
| 27. Cerium | Berzelius &c. 1804. |
| 28. Potassium, }
29. Sodium | } Davy |
| 30. Barium | |
| 31. Strontium, } | |
| 32. Calcium | |
| 33. Cadmium | Stromeyer... 1818. |
| 34. Lithium | Arfwedson... 1818. |
| 35. Selenium | Berzelius &c. 1818. |
| 36. Silicon | } Berzelius ... 1824. |
| 37. Zirconium.. } | |
| 38. Aluminium, }
39. Glucinium, } | } Wöhler |
| 40. Yttrium..... } | |
| 41. Thorium | Berzelius 1829. |
| 42. Magnesium ... | Bussy, &c... 1829. |

II. *Classes of the Metals.*

1. *Metallic bases of the alkalis*, viz. potassium, sodium, and lithium. These powerfully attract oxygen; the oxides are termed *alkalis*; and the metallic bases, *alkaline* or *alkaligenous* metals.

2. *Metallic bases of the alkaline earths*, viz. barium, strontium, calcium, and

magnesium. These also powerfully attract oxygen, and their oxides are termed *alkaline earths*.

3. *Metallic bases of the Earths*, viz. aluminium, zirconium, glucinium, silicon, yttrium, and thorium. The oxides of these metals are the pure *earths*.

4. *Metals yielding oxides*, which are *neutral salifiable bases*, viz. gold, silver, mercury, copper, lead, iron, tin, platinum, palladium, nickel, cadmium, zinc, bismuth, antimony, cobalt, and manganese.

5. *Metals which are acidifiable*, by combination with oxygen, viz. tellurium, arsenic, chromium, molybdenum, tungsten, columbium, and selenium. Of the oxides of the rest, little is known.

6. *Metals magnetic*, viz. iron, nickel, and cobalt; chromium has also been affirmed to be magnetic.

III. *Terms connected with Metals.*

1. Metals are termed *native*, when found in an uncombined form; *mineralized*, when combined with other bodies; compounds of two or more metals, except mercury, are called *alloys*, and possess the characteristic properties of pure metals; those of mercury with other metals are called *amalgams*.

2. The termination in *uret* denotes combinations of the simple non-metallic elements, either with one another, with a metal, or with a metallic oxide; thus sulph-*uret* and carb-*uret* of iron signify compounds of sulphur and carbon with iron.

3. The result of the *oxidation of metals*, when heated in the air, was formerly called a *calx*, and the process of forming it, *calcination*; when mixed with nitrate or chlorate of potash, and projected into a red-hot crucible, they are said to be *deflagrated*; when the oxides are reduced to the metallic state, they are said to suffer *reduction*. Metals are the best reflectors of caloric, and the worst radiators.

METALLOGRAPHY (μέταλλον, a metal, γράφω, to describe). That branch of science which treats of metals.

METALLOID (μέταλλον, a metal, εἶδος, likeness). A term applied, at first, to the metals obtained from the fixed alkalis and some of the earths. They are now called *metallic*.

METALLURGY (μέταλλον, a metal, ἔργον, work). The separation of metals from their ores. It comprises the several operations of assaying, refining, smelting, &c.

METEORISM (μετέωρος, a meteor). Distention of the abdomen by gas.

METEOROLITES (μετέωρος, floating in the air, λίθος, a stone). Meteoric stones; aërolites; solid compounds of earthy and metallic matters, descending from the atmosphere; such was the *ancile*, or shield of Mars, which fell in the reign of Numa; the *arx julia* of 1561; &c. They all contain iron alloyed with nickel.

METEOROLOGY (μετέωρα, meteors; from μετά, and αἰωρέω, to suspend; λόγος, a description). The doctrine of meteors, or the study of the variable phenomena of the atmosphere.

METHODE NUMÉRIQUE. A method of pursuing the study of physic, invented by M. Louis. It consists—

1. In the collection, with every precaution to secure accuracy, and to avoid omissions, of individual *Cases*; and—

2. In the analysis and collation of these cases, so as to deduce general *Laws* and conclusions.

METHODIC SECT. A class of practitioners founded by the Roman physician Themison, a disciple of Asclepiades, who attributed all diseases to *overbracing*, or *relaxation*; hence, all medicines were classed as *relaxing* and *bracing* remedies.

METHYL. The newly-discovered radical, or basyle, of wood spirit.

1. *Methylic ether*. Oxide of methyl; a colourless gas.

2. *Methylal*. A compound of hydrate of oxide of formyl with oxide of methyl.

3. *Methol*. A liquid produced in the distillation of wood.

METOPOSCOPY (μέτωπον, the forehead, σκοπέω, to examine). The art of divining by inspection of the forehead; practised among the Romans, and in the middle ages.

METRE. The French standard measure of length, equivalent to 39·371, or very nearly 39 $\frac{3}{8}$ English inches. The French measures ascend and descend in a decimal progression. See *Quantity*.

METRITIS (μήτρα, the uterus). Inflammation of the uterus.

METRORRHAGIA (μήτρα, the uterus, ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth). Uterine hæmorrhage.

METROSCOPE (μήτρα, the uterus, σκοπέω, to observe). An instrument designed by M. Nauche, for examining the os uteri.

MEZEREON. A species of *Daphne*, which yields the *mezereon bark*. As a

local irritant, this bark is used in France, under the name of *garou*, to produce vesication.

MIASMA (μίασμα, from μαιίνω, to pollute). Originally, pollution or contagion; but, with the addition of the term *marsh*, it denotes certain effluvia, or emanations, from marshy grounds.

MICA. A mineral of various colours, but usually gray. It occurs in the form of very thin plates, which are employed in Russia for window-panes, and are then called *Muscovy glass*.

MICROCOSMIC SALT (μικρός, little, κόσμος, order). A triple salt, obtained by mixing equal parts of the phosphates of soda and of ammonia, in solution, and then crystallizing. It is much employed as a flux, in experiments with the blow-pipe.

MICROGLOSSIA (μικρός, small, γλῶσσα, the tongue). Congenital smallness of the tongue; one of the causes of dysphagia. It is owing, according to Andral, to an arrest of development, and the consequent existence of the *hyoid* portion only of the tongue.

MICROPYLE (μικρός, small, πύλη, a gate). In botany, the foramen of the ripe seed, comprising the exostome and the endostome of the ovule, which lead to the internal portion of the ovule, or the nucleus.

MIDRIB. The principal vein of a leaf, running from the base to the apex.

MIDRIF. *Diaphragma*. The muscle which divides the body into the thorax and the abdomen.

MIDWIFERY. The art of aiding and facilitating child-birth.

MILDEW MORTIFICATION. *Gangræna ustilaginea*; a disease supposed to arise from the use of grain vitiated by the growth of parasitic plants in the interior of the culm, or straw, chiefly the "*ustilago*," *blight* or *mildew*.

MILIARIA (*miliium*, a millet seed). Miliary fever—*febris* being understood; minute transparent vesicles, of the size of millet seeds, filled with a colourless acrid fluid, and terminating in scurf; the fifth genus of the order *Vesiculæ* of Bate-man. Miliary fever has been designated by the terms—

1. *Miliaria rubra*, or red; when the vesicles, on their first rising, being filled with transparent lymph, exhibit the red colour of the inflamed surface beneath.

2. *Miliaria alba*, or white; when, the lymph having acquired in thirty hours a

milky opacity, the vesicles assume a white or pearly appearance.

MILIUM (a millet seed). A small white tumor, of the size of a millet seed, or larger, on the margin of the eyelids, containing a substance like boiled rice.

MILK. *Lac.* A fluid secreted by the females of the mammalia, for the nourishment of their offspring. It separates, on standing, into a thick whitish fluid, called *cream*, and what is termed skimmed milk; and by the addition of rennet, acids, or wine, into a solid coagulum called *curd*, and a limpid fluid termed *whey*: the curd is considered to be *caseous matter*, or the basis of cheese in a state of purity.

MILK ABSCESS. Tumor seated in the breast, proceeding from a redundancy of milk, when first secreted after childbirth.

MILK FEVER. *Febris lactea.* An aggravated form of the excitement which takes place at the onset of lactation. It is commonly said in such cases, that *the milk flies to the head.*

MILK SICKNESS. A disease endemic in the western states of Alabama, Indiana, and Kentucky. It affects both man and beast. It is commonly attributed, in cattle, to something eaten or drunken by them; and in man, to the eating of the flesh of animals which have been affected with this disease. From the rigors which occur in animals, the disease has been called *trembles.*

MILK TEETH. The first set in children, which are shed in childhood.

MILLEPEDES (*mille*, a thousand, *pes*, *pedis*, a foot). Slaters, or Woodlice. These insects, killed by the vapour of spirit of wine, formerly obtained a place in the pharmacopœias, and were employed in humoral asthma, and dropsy.

MIMOSA SENSITIVA. The Sensitive plant, which exhibits the phenomena of irritability, residing in an intumescence situated at the articulation of the leaf-stalks. In the natural state during the day the stalk is elevated, the leaves expanded, and the intumescence elongated, but equally convex superiorly and inferiorly. But at night, or when irritated, the stalk is depressed, the leaves applied to each other in pairs, and the intumescence curved so as to be convex superiorly, concave inferiorly.

MINDERERUS' SPIRIT. The *liquor ammoniæ acetalis*, or liquid acetate of ammonia.

MINERAL CAOUTCHOUC. A vari-

ety of bitumen, resembling caoutchouc in elasticity and softness, and in removing pencil-marks.

MINERAL CHARCOAL. A fibrous variety of non-bituminous mineral coal.

MINERAL GREEN. A hydrated subcarbonate of copper, used as a pigment.

MINERAL SOLUTION. *Liquor arsenicalis.* Fowler's solution, or the Liquor potassæ arsenitis.

MINERAL WATERS. Waters impregnated with mineral substances. See *Aquæ minerales.*

MINERAL YELLOW. *Patent Yellow.* A pigment consisting of chloride and protoxide of lead.

MINERALIZATION. The process of converting a substance into a mineral. A metal combined with oxygen, sulphur, &c., loses its metallic properties, and becomes *mineralized*; the latter bodies are then termed *mineralizers.*

MINERALOGY. The science which treats of inorganic substances. These are generally solids, extracted from the earth by mining, and hence called *minerals.* The term *fossil* is now commonly applied to organic substances, penetrated with earthy or metallic matters.

MINIA BATTA OIL. A solid oil, said to be extracted by the natives of Borneo from a tree of that country. The term *minia batta* means *stone oil.*

MINIMUM. A minim; the sixtieth part of a fluidrachm. Also, the least part of anything, as opposed to the *maximum*, or greatest part.

MINIUM. *Red lead*, or vermilion; an oxide of lead, of an intensely red colour, employed as a pigment.

Minii Gleba. The red earth from which vermilion is procured.—*Celsus.*

MISCARRIAGE. The expulsion of the fœtus from the uterus, within six weeks after conception, is usually called *miscarriage*; if it occur between six weeks and six months, it is called *abortion*; and, if during any part of the last three months before the completion of the natural term, *premature labour.*

MISCEE. The name of an Indian dentifrice, which produces indeed a black jet upon the teeth, but leaves the enamel untouched, while it destroys the tartar and hardens the gums. Its ingredients are not known.

MISERERE MEI. Literally, *Pity me*; a name given to the iliac passion, or ileus, from the pain it creates.

MISTU'RA (*misceo*, to mix). A mix-

ture; an extemporaneous preparation, in which different ingredients are mingled together in the liquid form, or in which solid substances are diffused through liquid, by the medium of mucilage or syrup.

MITHRIDATE. An ancient composition, having opium for its basis, and now replaced by the confection of opium.

MITRAL VALVES (*mitra*, a mitre). The name of two valves which guard the left ventricle of the heart. The difference of size of the two valves, both being triangular, and the space between them, have given rise to the idea of a *bishop's mitre*, after which they are named.

MIXTURE. *Mistura*. A chemical mixture should be distinguished from a chemical solution. In the former, the aggregate particles can again be separated by mechanical means, and the proportion of the different particles determined; but, in solution, no mechanical power whatsoever can separate them.

MOBILITY (*mobilis*, moveable). A term applied by Dr. Cullen to excessive susceptibility to impressions—one of the afflictions of nervous persons.

MOD'OLUS (dim. of *modus*, a measure). The bony pillar, in the centre of the cochlea, encircled by the lamina spiralis. Also, the crown, or saw, of the trephine.

MODIUS. The chief Roman measure for things *dry*, the third part of a cubic foot, somewhat more than a peck English. Six modii were called a *medimnus*, an Attic measure.

MOFFAT. A village in Dumfrireshire, affording cold sulphuretted water.

MOIRE'E ME'TALLIQUE. Crystallized tin-plate, obtained by pouring on heated tin-plate a mixture of two parts of nitric acid, and three of muriatic acid, diluted with eight of water. When varnished, it is worked into ornamental vessels.

MOLA'RES (*mola*, a mill-stone). The double or grinding teeth. Those with two fangs are called bicuspid, or false molars.

Molar glands. Two small bodies, placed between the masseter and buccinator muscles, having the orifice of their excretory duct situated opposite the last molar tooth.

MOLE (*mola*, a mill-stone). A brown macula, or spot, generally, though not always, congenital. Also, a morbid product of conception, consisting of a false germ, or, as it is called in birds, *œuf*

clair; a fleshy substance; a hydatid substance; &c.

MOLECULE (dim. of *moles*, a mass). A minute particle of a mass or body. It differs from *atom*, in being always considered as a portion of some aggregate.

1. *Complex organic molecule.* An association of two or more binary compounds, comparatively simple in constitution, often isolable substances and possessed of considerable stability.

2. *Integrant molecules.* The name given by Haüy to the last particles into which the nucleus of a crystal can be mechanically divided.

MOLLITIES (*mollis*, soft). Softness; softening. Hence—

1. *Mollities cerebri.* Ramollissement of the French. Softening of the brain.

2. *Mollities ossium.* A morbid softness and flexibility of the bones, commonly called the *ricketts* of adults. See *Fragilitas ossium*.

MOLLUSCA (*mollis*, soft). Literally, a nut with a soft shell. Soft, invertebral, inarticulate animals, often protected by a shell. They constitute division 2nd of Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, and are distinguished into the following classes: viz.—

1. *Cephalopoda* (κεφαλή, the head, πόδες, the feet). Animals which have their feet arranged round their heads, as the sepia, or cuttlefish.

2. *Pteropoda* (πτερόν, a wing, πόδες, feet). Animals which have fins, or wing-like processes, on each side of the mouth, as the elio borealis.

3. *Gasteropoda* (γαστήρ, the stomach, πόδες, feet). Animals which have their feet placed under their belly, as the snail, limpet, &c.

4. *Brachiopoda* (βραχίον, the arm, πόδες, feet). Animals which move by processes resembling arms, as the lingua, &c.

5. *Cirropoda* (cirrus, a tuft of hair, πόδες, feet). Animals which have tufted feet, as the barnacle, &c.

MOLLUSCUM (*mollis*, soft). Wen; a moveable tumor, little sensible, and often elastic to the touch, containing an atheromatous matter; the third genus of the *Tubercula* of Bateman.

MOLYBDENUM (μόλυβδος, lead). A white metal closely allied to tungsten. Its name was derived from the resemblance of its native sulphuret to plumbago.

Molybdic acid. An acid obtained from the native sulphuret of molybdenum.

MOMORDICA ELATERIUM. The Squirting Cucumber; a Cucurbitaceous plant, cultivated at Mitcham for the sake of the *elaterium* found in the juice surrounding the seeds.

MON-, MONO- (μόνος, single). A Greek prefix, denoting *unity*.

1. *Mon-adelphia* (ἀδελφός, a brother). The sixteenth class of plants in the Linnæan system, in which the filaments are all united into one tube.

2. *Mon-andria* (άνηρ, a man). The first class of plants in the Linnæan system, containing only one stamen.

3. *Mono-chlamydeæ* (χλαμύς, a tunic). A sub-class of exogenous plants, in which the flowers have only one envelope, viz. a calyx.

4. *Mono-cotyledones* (κοτυληδών, a seed-lobe). Plants which have only one cotyledon, or seed-lobe; those which have two are termed *di-cotyledones*; and those which have none, *a-cotyledones*. The first and second of these classes, respectively identical with the *endogenæ* and *exogenæ*, constitute the first division of plants in the natural system, or **VASCULARES**; the third is identical with **CELLULARES**, the second division. See *Botany, in Appendix*.

5. *Mon-oculus* (oculus, an eye). An unclassical term, signifying *one-eyed*, and applied to a bandage formerly used for fistula lacrymalis, and diseases of the eye.

6. *Mon-œcia* (οἶκος, a house) The 21st class of plants in the Linnæan system, in which the stamens and pistils grow on separate flowers, but on the same individual.

7. *Monomania* (μανία, madness). Madness upon *one* subject only. See *Mania*.

8. *Mono-petalous* (πέταλον, a leaf). Literally, having a single petal or leaf, as applied to the *corolla* of plants. The difference, however, between a *mono-petalous* and a *poly-petalous* corolla is, that in the one, the leaves out of which it is formed are distinct; in the other, they are united. A more proper term for the latter is *gamo-petalous*. Where there are no petals, the plants are termed *a-petalous*.

9. *Mono-phyllous* (φύλλον, a leaf). A term used synonymously with *mono-sepalous*, denoting cohesion of the sepals of the calyx.

10. *Mono-orchid* (ὄρχις, a testis). Having a single testis.

11. *Mono-sepalous*. Having a single *sepal*, or calyx-leaf. The remarks at

mono-petalous are applicable here, by merely changing *-petalous* into *-sepalous*.

12. *Mono-tremata* (τρώω, to bore a hole). The third tribe of Cuvier's *Edentata*, or toothless animals. See *Cloaca*.

MONAD (μονάς, unity). The smallest of all visible animalcules. Ehrenberg computed that a single drop of fluid may contain 500,000,000 monads—a number equal to that of all the human beings on the surface of the globe.

1. *Monad of the Physiologists*. An elementary particle of an organic body. Thus, the primary cell or germ from which all the other cells of the brain are produced, is termed the *primary monad*; and the secondary cells or particles, produced by this, are termed *secondary monads*.

2. *Monad of the Metaphysicians*. An active kind of principle, endowed with perception and appetite, ascribed to each elementary particle of matter. The mutual reaction of the mind and body upon each other, accordingly, consists of the action of the mental monad upon the internal states of the monads of the body, and *vice versa*.

MONESIA. A vegetable substance, prepared from the bark of a tree of South America; supposed to be a Chrysophyllum.

MONS VENERIS. The eminence of integument situated immediately over the os pubis, in women.

MONSTRUM. *Lusus naturæ*. A monster; anything out of the common course of nature, as a bicephalous, hemicephalous, or acephalous fœtus.

MONTANIN. The bitter principle of the St. Lucia Bark, or the bark of the *Exostema floribundum*, a native of the West Indian islands.

MONTICULUS (dim. of *mons*, a mountain). A little mountain. The term *monticuli* has been applied to two little eminences, situated upon the anterior part of the thalami nervorum optico-rum.

MORBILLI (*morbillus*, dim. of *morbis*, a disease). The *minor plague*; a term by which the continental writers have in general designated Rubeola or Measles. The term is borrowed from the Italians, among whom *il morbo* (the disease) signified *the plague*.

Morbilli regulares. Common Measles, *Sydenham*; the Rubeola vulgaris of *Bateman*.

MORBOSUM AUGMENTUM. An

old term denoting an increased mass, a preternatural growth, or new matter.

MORBUS. A disease; disordered action of any part of the machinery of the body.

1. *Morbus aphrodisius.* Lues Venerea, or syphilis. It has also been called morbus Gallicus; morbus Indicus; morbus Neapolitanus; &c.

2. *Morbus arcuatus, or arquatus* (arcus, a bow; so called from one of the colours of the rainbow). The Jaundice.

3. *Morbus caducus.* Epilepsy, or falling sickness. This has been also termed morbus attonitus; morbus comitialis, or "electioneering disease," so called from its occurring at the time of the *comitia*, or popular assemblies at Rome, from excitement, &c.; morbus divinus; morbus herculeus; morbus infantilis; morbus interlunius; morbus magnus, or major; morbus sacer; &c.

4. *Morbus incurvus.* Another name for *cyrtosis*, incurvation of the spine, or posterior crookedness.

5. *Morbus interpellatus* (*interpello*, to interrupt). A disease attended with irregular or uncertain paroxysms.

6. *Morbus sacer.* A name for epilepsy. The notion of demoniacal agency is of the remotest antiquity; and amongst the Greeks nervous affections were considered as of divine infliction, and were called *sacred diseases*.

7. *Morbus strangulatorius.* The name given by Dr. Starr to a species of angina maligna, which raged in Cornwall in the year 1748.

8. *Morbi pathetici.* Morositates. Depraved appetites, and morbid changes in the feelings and propensities.

MORDANT. A substance used in dyeing, which has an affinity both for the colouring matter, and for the stuff to be dyed; the combination of the colour with the texture is thus aided by a kind of double decomposition. The term *basis* is commonly employed.

MOREL. The *Morchella esculenta*, a fungus employed for flavouring gravies, &c.

MORIA ($\mu\omega\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, foolish). Foolishness; fatuity; defect or hebetude of the understanding.

MORIBUNDUS (*morior*, to die). Moribund; dying, ready to die.

MOROXYLIC ACID ($\mu\acute{o}\rho\omicron\nu$, the mulberry, $\xi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\omicron\nu$, wood). An acid produced from the bark of the mulberry tree.

MORPHIA (*Morpheus*, the god of sleep). A vegeto-alkali, existing in

opium, in combination with a peculiar acid, which has been named the *meconic*, in the form of a meconate. Morphia is generally admitted to constitute the narcotic principle of opium.

MORPIO. The *pediculus pubis*, or crab-louse; an insect which burrows in the skin of the groins and eye-brows.

MORS, MORTIS. Death; properly, the cessation of life, the separation of the soul from the body. *Nex* is a violent death, or slaughter.

MORSULUS. A little mouthful; a term applied to a form of medicine like drops, or lozenges, without regular form.

MORSUS DIABOLI. Literally, *devil's bite*; an uncouth designation of the fibriated extremity of the Fallopian tube.

MORT DE CHIEN (dog's death). A name of the spasmodic cholera, of Mr. Curtis; it is said to be a corruption of *mordezym*, the Indian name of the disease; or of the Arabic *mordekie*, or "the death-blow,"—according to Golius, *actio inferens mortem*, and hence synonymous with "mors violenta."

MORTAR CEMENT. A mixture of lime and siliceous sand, used for building. *Hydraulic mortar* is obtained from concretionary masses found in marl, and also as isolated blocks in the bed of the Thames.

MORTIFICATION (*mors, mortis*, death, *fo*, to become). A generic term denoting the death of any part of the body, occasioned by inflammation: the circulation in the part is completely arrested, the blood in the capillaries is not only coagulated, but decomposed, while the tissue itself undergoes decomposition. The particular stages of mortification are designated in this country, by the terms—

1. *Gangrene*, or the incipient stage. On the continent it denotes the complete form. See *Gangrene*.

2. *Sphacelus*, or complete mortification. Some apply the term *gangrene* to the death of the *superficial texture*, and *sphacelus* to the death of the *whole substance* of an organ.

3. *Slough*; the technical term for the fibrous, senseless substance, resulting from *sphacelus*.

4. *Necrosis*, or death of the bones; the term *caries* meaning ulceration of bone.

5. *Hospital gangrene*, or the combination of humid gangrene with phagedænic ulceration.

6. *Pustule maligne*, or *charbon* of the French; malignant pustule, or carbuncle, supposed by some to originate in horned cattle.

7. *Gangrenous ergotism*, necrosis ustilaginea seu epidemica, arising from the use of spurred rye.

MORUS TINCTORIA. The plant which yields the yellow dye called *fustic*. The colouring principle is termed *morin*.

Morus nigra. The mulberry tree. The fruit, commonly called a berry, is a *sorosis*.

MOSAIC GOLD. *Aurum musivum.* The alchemical name of the bi-sulphuret of tin. It is produced in fine flakes of a beautiful gold colour, and is used as a pigment.

MOSCHUS. Musk; a granular substance found in the preputial musk sac under the belly of the *Moschus moschiferus*, a species of deer inhabiting the Alpine mountains of the east of Asia.

Moschus factitius. Artificial musk, prepared with nitric acid, fetid animal oil, and rectified spirit.

MOTHER SPOTS. *Maculae maternæ.* Congenital spots and discolourations of the skin. See *Nævus*.

MOTION (*moveo*, to move). This term, as employed in Animal Physiology, denotes the following phenomena:—

1. *Voluntary Motion.* The spontaneous act of the will of the individual; a function attached to the *brain*.

2. *Excited Motion*, or that of the *Reflex Function*; as in the closure of the larynx on the contact of acrid vapours, of the pharynx on that of the food, &c., a function of the *medulla*.

3. *Motion of Irritability*; as the action of the heart, the intestinal canal, &c., a function of the *muscular fibre*.

4. *Ciliary motion.* The peculiar vibrating motion of the *cilia* of animals, as observed on the external surface, in the alimentary canal, the respiratory system, the generative organs, in the cavities of the nervous system, and on the surface of serous membranes.

MOTIONS OF THE LIMBS. The motions which may take place between any two segments of a limb, are distinguished by the following terms:—

1. *Gliding*, the simplest kind of motion, existing between two contiguous surfaces, when one glides over the other.

2. *Flexion*, by which two segments of a limb, placed in a direct line or nearly so, are brought to form an angle. This is opposed by—

3. *Extension*, by which the segments are restored to the direct line. These two motions belong to what Bichat calls *limited opposition*, and they are illustrated by the flexion and extension of the fore-arm.

4. *Abduction*, by which the thigh-bone is separated from the middle line of the body, so as to form an angle with the lateral surface of the trunk; and—

5. *Adduction*, by which it is restored and made to approximate the middle line. Bichat terms this "*opposition vague*."

6. *Circumduction*, or a continuous motion performed rapidly in directions intermediate to the four preceding: the distal extremity of the limb describes a circle indicating the base of a cone, whose apex is the articular extremity moving in the joint.

7. *Rotation*, or the revolving of a bone round its axis.

MOTOR (*moveo*, to move). A mover; a part whose function is *motion*.

1. *Motor tract.* The prolongation of the anterior columns of the spinal cord through the pons Varolii into the crura cerebri. This tract gives origin to the three motor nerves.

2. *Motores oculorum.* The movers of the eyes, or the third pair of nerves.

3. The metals were denominated by Volta, *motors* of electricity, from their property of transferring electricity to each other by simple contact; this process was called by Davy, *electro-motion*.

MOULDINESS. A peculiar fungus plant, propagated by spores, infinitely small. Reaumur found the interior of an addled egg mouldy; hence the spores must have passed through the pores of the shell.

MOUNTAIN BLUE. Malachite, or carbonate of copper. *Mountain green* is the common copper green, also a carbonate.

MOUNTAIN CORK. The name of the *elastic* variety of asbestos. *Mountain leather* is the *tough* variety. When in very thin pieces, it is called *mountain paper*. The ligniform variety is called *mountain* or *rock wood*.

MOUNTAIN SOAP. A mineral substance occurring in the island of Skye; used in crayon-painting.

MOUSTACHES. The hair which grows on the upper lip of men, forming two oblique rows, meeting under the nose, and prolonged as far as the commissures of the lips.

MOXA. A small mass of combustible vegetable matter, prepared from the *Artemisia moxa*, or Moxa-weed, a Chinese plant of the order Compositæ, and employed as an actual cautery.

1. *European moxa.* Usually made with cotton-wool, which has been soaked in a solution of nitrate or chlorate of potash; or the pith of the *Helianthus annuus*, or sun-flower, which contains naturally nitrate of potash.

2. *Percy's moxa.* Consists of pith, rolled in cotton, and enveloped in muslin.

3. *Porte-moxa.* A pair of forceps, or other instrument for fixing the cylinder of moxa upon the spot where it is to be applied.

MUCIC ACID. An acid first obtained from sugar of milk (*saccharum lactis*), and hence termed *sacclactic*, or *saccho-lactic*; but as all the gums appear to afford it, and the principal acid in the sugar of milk is the oxalic, it is now called *mucic*.

MUCILAGO. Mucilage; an aqueous solution of gum.

1. *Mucilaginous matter.* The name given by chemists to the white flocculent deposit formed in the distilled waters of plants.

2. *Mucilaginous Extracts.* Extracts which readily dissolve in water, scarcely at all in spirits of wine, and undergo spirituous fermentation.

MUCIPAROUS (*mucus*, and *pario*, to produce). Producing mucus; a term applied to the *follicles* of the mucous membranes.

MUCOCELE (*mucus*, and *κῆλη*, a tumor). *Hernia sacci lacrymalis*. An enlargement of the lacrymal sac, constituting a soft swelling, which contains tears mixed with mucus.

MUCUNA PRURIENS. Common Cowhage, or Cow-itch; a leguminous plant, having its legumes covered with stinging hairs, called *cowhage*, or *cow-itch*, employed as an anthelmintic.

MUCUS (*μύξα*, the mucus of the nostrils). The liquid secreted by the mucous surfaces, as of the nostrils, intended as a protection to the parts exposed to external influences.

MUDAR. By this name, and those of *akum* and *ycerund*, are designated the root, bark, and inspissated juice of the *Calotropis gigantea*.

Mudarine. The active principle of the above plant, remarkable for its property

of coagulating by heat, and becoming again fluid by exposure to cold.

MUFFLE. A small earthen oven, fixed in a furnace, and used in cupellation, and other processes which require the access of air.

MUGWORT. The common name of the *Artemisia Vulgaris*, an indigenous Composite plant.

MULBERRY CALCULUS. A species of urinary calculus, consisting of oxalate of lime, and named from its rough and tuberculated surface. There is a variety of it, denominated from its colour and general appearance, the *hempseed* calculus, which seems to contain lithate of ammonia.

MULBERRY EYELID. An ancient designation of the ophthalmia purulenta; said also to be the *pladarotis* (*πλαδαρός*, moist) of the Greeks.

MULSUM (scilicet *vinum mulsum*). Hydromel. A drink chiefly made of water, wine, and honey, mixed and boiled together.

MULTICUSPIDATI (*multus*, many, *cuspis*, a spear). The name of the three last molares; so called from their having several tubercles. See *Dens*.

MULTIFIDUS SPINÆ (*multus*, many, *fido*, to cleave). The name of a mass of muscles, which are placed obliquely from the transverse, to the spinous, processes. They have been described as three distinct sets of muscles, by the names—

1. *Transverso-spinalis colli.*
2. *Transverso-spinalis dorsi.*
3. *Transverso-spinalis lumborum.*

MULTIPLE (*multus*, many). A number which includes another, a certain number of times; as 6 the multiple of 2; 18 the multiple of 6, &c.

MULTUM. The name of a compound of extract of quassia and liquorice, used by brewers for the purpose of economizing malt and hops.

Hard multum, or Black Extract, is a preparation made from *Cocculus Indicus*, and used by brewers to impart an intoxicating quality to beer.

MUM. A malt liquor, made in the same way as beer, by using wheat malt.

MUMPS. The popular name in this country for *Cynanche parotidæa*. In Scotland it is called *branks*.

MUNGO. The root of the *Ophiorrhiza mungos*, supposed to be a specific for the bite of the cobra di capello and the rattle-snake. In India and Ceylon

it is still used as an antidote against the bite of the mad dog. The parts are so intensely bitter, that the plant is called by the Malays, *earth gall*.

MUNJEET. A species of *Rubia tinctorum*, or madder, produced in Nepal and in various districts of India. That which is brought to England is imported from Calcutta.

MUREX. A shell-fish noted among the ancients for its purple dye.

1. *Murexide*. A beautiful purple product of the decomposition of uric acid, first described by Dr. Prout under the name of *purpurate of ammonia*.

2. *Murexan*. The *purpuric acid* of Prout. It is prepared by dissolving murexide in caustic potash, heating till the blue colour disappears, and then adding an excess of dilute sulphuric acid.

MURIAS. A muriate, or hydro-chlorate; a salt formed by the union of muriatic acid with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base. Metallic muriates contain either an excess or deficiency of acid; in the former case, the salt is called an *oxy-muriate*; in the latter, a *sub-muriate*.

1. *Murias Ammoniacæ*. Muriate of Ammonia; generally called *sal-ammoniac*, and formerly imported from Egypt, where it is procured by sublimation from the soot of the camel's dung.

2. *Murias calcis*. Muriate of lime; formerly known by the names of *marine selenite*; *calcareous marine salt*; *muria*; *calx salita*; *fixed sal-ammoniac*; &c. When deliquesced, it has been called *oil of lime*; and Homberg found that, on being reduced by heat to a vitreous mass, it emitted a phosphoric light on being struck by a hard body, and in that state it was called *Homberg's phosphorus*.

3. *Murias ferri*. Muriate of Iron; formerly called *ferrum salitum*; *oleum martis per deliquium*; &c.

4. *Murias potassæ*. Muriate of potash; formerly known by the names of *febrifuge salt of Sylvius*; *digestive salt*; *regenerated sea-salt*; &c.

5. *Murias sodæ*. Muriate of soda, or common salt, found in large masses, or in rocks under the earth. In the solid form it is called *sal gem*, or *rock salt*; that obtained by evaporation from salt water, is called *bay salt*.

MURIATIC ACID (*muria*, brine). The *hydro-chloric* of the French chemists, formerly called *spiritus salis*, &c.; an acid contained in great abundance, in sea-water, in combination with soda and magnesia. It consists of chlorine and

hydrogen. Its salts are called *muriates* or *hydro-chlorates*.

Oxygenated muriatic acid. Chlorine.

MURIDE (*muria*, brine). The name first given to bromine, from its being an ingredient of sea-water.

MUSCA. The Fly; a genus of insects which deposit their eggs in meat which is becoming putrid, and have hence passed into the human intestines.

1. *Musca carnaria*, the flesh-fly.

2. *Musca vomitoria*, the blow-fly.

3. *Musca cibaria*, the pantry-fly.

4. *Musca putris*, a species of which the larvæ are known by the name of *hoppers*, as those of all of them are by that of *maggots*; the latter term has often been applied, though in a looser sense, to the grubs of insects generally.

MUSCÆ VOLITANTES. *Visus muscarum*. An appearance of motes or small bodies floating before the eyes—a common precursor of amaurosis.

MUSCI. The Moss tribe of Acotyledonous plants. Cellular, *flowerless* plants, with *leaves* imbricated, entire, or serrated; *reproductive organs* either *axillary bodies* containing spherical or oval particles, emitted on the application of water, or *thecæ*, seated on a seta or stalk.

MUSCULI PECTINATI (*pecten*, a comb). The name of the muscular fasciculi, within the auricles of the heart; so called from their being arranged like the teeth of a comb.

MUSCULO-CUTANEUS. The external cutaneous nerve, or *nervus perforans Casserii*.

Musculo-spiralis. Another name for the radial nerve.

MUSCULUS ($\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, a mouse). A muscle; an organ of motion, constituting the *flesh* of animals, and consisting of beaded or cylindrical fibres, which are unbranched, and are arranged parallel to each other in fasciculi. In general, the name of *venter* or *belly* is given to the middle portion of a muscle, while its extremities are named the *head* and *tail*, or more commonly the *origin* and *insertion*. Hence the terms *digastricus*, or two-bellied, *triceps*, or three-headed, &c.

I. *Properties of Muscles*.

1. *Contractility*, by which their fibres return to their former dimensions, after being extended; and,

2. *Irritability*, by which their fibres shorten on the application of a stimulus.

II. *Forms of Muscles*.

1. The muscles, like the bones, may

be divided into *long*, *broad*, and *short*; and each of these kinds may present muscles, either *simple* or *compound*.

2. The *simple*, or those which have their fibres arranged in a similar or parallel direction. They are in general *bulging*, i. e. their transverse outline is more or less inflated in the middle. The simple muscles are sometimes *flat*, as the sartorius.

3. The *radiated*, or those which have their fibres converging, like the radii of a circle, to their tendinous insertion, as the pectoralis.

4. The *ventriform*, or belly-shaped, which have their centre large, diminishing towards their tendons, or extremities, as the biceps.

5. The *penniform*, or pen-shaped, which have their fibres arranged obliquely on each side of the tendon, as the rectus femoris.

6. The *semi-penniform*, which have their fibres arranged on one side of the tendon, as the peronæus longus.

7. The *complicated*, or compound, which have two or more tendons, as the flexors of the fingers; or a variety in the insertion of oblique fibres into the tendons, as the linguales.

III. Actions of Muscles.

1. The *voluntary*, or those which are subject to the will, as the muscles of locomotion.

2. The *involuntary*, or those which act independently of the will, as the heart, &c.

3. The *mixed*, or those which act imperceptibly, but yet are subject, more or less, to the control of the will, as the muscles of respiration.

MUSHROOM SUGAR. A sugar obtained by treating the tincture of the ergot of rye with water.

MUSK. A substance procured from the Musk deer. See *Moschus*.

MUST. The common name for the expressed juice of the grape.

MUTITAS (*mutus*, dumb). Dumbness; an inability of articulation; one of the *dyscinesia* of Cullen.

MYDRIASIS (*μύδος*, moisture). A preternatural dilatation of the pupil. Compare *Myosis*.

MYELITIS (*μυελός*, marrow). Inflammation of the *substance* of the brain or spinal marrow, as distinguished from *meningitis*, specifically, or *encephalitis*, generally.

MYLABRIS. A genus of insects.

1. *Mylabris variabilis*. A species

brought from China, and used as a substitute for Cantharides.

2. *Mylabris chircorii*. A species said to be the same as the *buprestis* of the Greeks, and used, according to Pliny, in the same manner as the blister-beetle.

MYLO- (*μύλη*, a mill-stone). Names compounded with this word belong to muscles attached near the *grinders*.

1. *Mylo-hyoideus*. A triangular muscle, arising from the inside of the lower jaw, between the molar teeth and the chin, and inserted into the os hyoïdes. It raises the os hyoïdes, or depresses the jaw.

2. *Mylo-pharyngeus*. A synonym of the constrictor superior muscle, from its arising from the alveolar process.

MYOCEPHALON (*μύια*, a fly, *κεφαλή*, the head). A small prolapsus of the iris, forming a brownish tumor, as large as a fly's head.

MYODESOPSIA (*μύια*, a fly, *εἶδος*, likeness, *ὄψις*, sight). *Visus muscarum*. The imaginary appearance of floating bodies in the air,—a common symptom of incipient amaurosis. The technical term for these objects is *musca volitantes*, or *mouches volantes*, commonly called *notes*.

MYOIDES (*μῦς*, *μυός*, a muscle, *εἶδος*, likeness). *Platysma myoïdes*; a muscular expansion on the neck.

MYOLOGY (*μῦς*, *μυός*, a muscle, *λόγος*, a description). A description of the muscles; one of the divisions in the study of anatomy.

MYOPIA (*μύω*, to close, *ὤψ*, the eye). *Paropsis propinqua*. Short sight; near sight. It is also called *myopia* (*μῦς*, *μυός*, a mouse), or "mouse-sight," from the supposition that mice have naturally this kind of vision. See *Lens*.

MYO'SIS (*μύω*, to close the eyes). An unnatural contraction of the pupil. Compare *Mydriasis*.

MYOTOMY (*μῦς*, *μυός*, a muscle, *τομή*, section). Dissection of the muscles; a branch of anatomy.

MYRIAPODA (*μυρίος*, innumerable, *πούς*, *ποδός*, a foot). The first class of the *Diplogangliata*, or Entomoida, comprising animals with articulated bodies, all the segments of the trunk being provided each with one or two pairs of jointed ambulatory feet.

MYRICA CERIFERA. The Wax myrtle or Bayberry; the berries of which are covered with a waxy secretion, which is employed for the same purposes as bees' wax and candles.

Myricin. The ingredient of wax, which remains after digestion in alcohol. See *Cera*.

MYRISTICACEÆ. The Nutmeg tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* diœcious, with no trace of a second sex; *fruit* baccate, dehiscent, 2-valved; *seed* nut-like, enveloped in a many-parted *arillus*.

1. *Myristicæ nuclei*. Nutmegs; the seeds of the *Myristica officinalis*. They are partially enveloped by an arillus, constituting the spice called *mace*.

2. *Myristicæ adeps*. Butter of nutmegs; prepared by beating the nutmegs to a paste, which is then exposed to the vapour of water, and expressed by heated plates. It is often called *expressed oil of mace*.

3. *Myristic acid*. An acid obtained from the solid portion of the butter of nutmegs, in which it is combined with glycerine.

MYROBALANS (μύρον, ointment, βάλανος, an acorn). Dried fruits of the plum kind, brought from Bengal and other parts of India: there are five kinds, viz., the *belleric*, the *emblic*, the *chebulic*, the *Indian*, and the *yellow*.

MYRONIC ACID (μύρον, an odorous oil). A bitter acid procured from black mustard seeds.

MYROSPERMUM (μύρον, a liquid perfume, σπέρμα, seed). A genus of

Leguminous plants, the seeds of which are besmeared with balsamic juice.

1. *Myrospermum Peruiferum*. The Quinquino; the species which yields the *balsam of Peru*, called also *black* or *liquid* balsam of Peru.

2. *Myrospermum Toluiferum*. The Balsam of Tolu tree; the species which yields the balsam of that name.

MYROSYNE (μύρον, an odorous oil, σὺν, with). Emulsin of black mustard seeds; a peculiar substance which derives its name from its yielding, with myronic acid, the volatile oil of mustard.

MYRRHA (μύρον, an ointment). Myrrh; an exudation from the bark of the *Protium Kataf*. It is also called *stacte*, from στάζω, to distil.

MYRTACEÆ. The Myrtle tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* opposite, entire, and marked with transparent dots; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* perigynous; *carpella* concrete; inferior *ovarium* with several cells.

Myrtus pimenta. The Pimenta, or Allspice tree; a native of South America, where it is called *Punake* (in the May-pure language); and of the West India islands; hence the fruit is also called *Jamaica pepper*.

MYRTIFORM. The name of the *carunculæ* which remain after the laceration of the hymen, from their supposed resemblance to the myrtle.

N

N. This letter, in prescriptions, denotes *numero*, in number.

NÆVUS. *Congenitæ notæ.* *Envies.* Maculæ maternæ, or mother-spots; congenital spots and discolourations of the skin; the second genus of the Order *Maculæ*, of Bateman. These marks are vulgarly ascribed to the influence of the imagination of the mother upon the child *in utero*; hence, we have the—

- N. *araneus*, the spider-like stain.
- N. *foliaceus*, the leaf-like stain.
- N. *cerasus*, the cherry stain.
- N. *fragarius*, the strawberry stain.
- N. *morus*, the mulberry stain.
- N. *ribes*, the currant stain.
- N. *rubus*, the blackberry stain.

To these may be added the *claret*, or *port wine stain*, supposed to be represented by the flat and purple nævus, or the *nævus flammeus* of Plenck; and those resembling a slice of bacon, or other flesh. See *Spilus*.

Vascular Nævi.

1. The *Arterial*, consisting in numerous *enlarged* cutaneous arteries, as is seen in the nævus *araneus*.

2. The *Capillary*, consisting in *dilated* capillary vessels, the points of dilatation being frequently manifest on the surface.

3. The *Sub-cutaneous*, so denominated by Dr. Wardrop, and probably identical with the preceding species, when seated more deeply and unattended by disco-

louration. It may involve the subjacent textures, and is then called the *complicated nævus*.

4. The *Venous*, or *varicose*. This is sub-cutaneous; and when the veins are large, the sensation which it imparts to the finger, is precisely that conveyed by varicocele.

5. The *Increscens*. This must be distinguished from the stationary nævus, because, as Celsus observes—"quædam remedia increscentibus morbis, plura jam inclinantis, conveniunt."

NAILS. *Ungues*. Horny laminae covering the backs of the extremities of the fingers and toes. A nail is divided into a *root*, a *body*, and a *free extremity*.

NANCEIC ACID. An acid procured from sour rice, and other acescent vegetable substances, and named by Braconot in honour of the town of Nancy, where he resides.

NAPHTHA. A native liquid bitumen, occurring in springs on the shores of the Caspian sea; and procured also by distillation from petroleum. *Naphtlene* and *naphthol* are liquid bitumens of similar nature.

NAPHTHALINE. A compound obtained by distillation from coal tar; said to be a *sesquicarburet of hydrogen*.

NAPIFORM (*napus*, a turnip, *forma*, likeness). A term applied to one of the textures of cancer, the *bunioïd* of Bayle; and to certain roots (or stems) which present the form of a depressed sphere, like that of the turnip.

NAPLES YELLOW. A colour prepared by calcining lead with antimony and potash.

NARCEINE (*νάρκη*, stupor). A weak base existing in opium in a very small proportion.

NARCOTICS (*νάρκη*, stupor). *Hypnotics*. Medicines which induce sleep or stupor, as opiates.

NARCOTINE (*νάρκη*, stupor). A crystalline substance derived from opium, formerly called *salt of Derosne*.

NARCOTISM (*νάρκη*, stupor). A state of unnatural sleep, induced by the effect of narcotic substances.

NARDOSTACHYS JATAMANSI. An Indian plant of the order *Valerianaceæ*, the root of which appears to be the *spikenard* of the ancients.

NARIS. *Cava naris*. The nostril, the hole of the *nasus*, or nose.

NASCENT STATE (*nascor*, to be born). A term applied to the state of gases, at the moment of their generation,

before they have acquired the repulsive power.

NASUS. The nose, or organ of smell; the *external* part of the nose.

1. *Nasal fossæ*. Two irregular, compressed cavities, extending backwards from the nose to the pharynx, and constituting the *internal* part of the nose.

2. *Nasal duct*. A short canal leading from the lacrymal sac to the inferior meatus of the nose.

3. *Alæ nasi*. The two moveable sides, or *wings*, of the nose.

NATES. The buttocks. The name of the upper pair of the tubercula quadrigemina of the brain; the lower pair is called the *testes*.

NATRIUM. A term formerly used to designate *sodium*.

Natron. Native carbonate of soda; it is found in mineral seams or crusts, and is hence called the *mineral alkali*.

NAUCLEA GAMBIR. The plant which yields an extract called *gambir*. Dr. Pereira considers this gambir not to form any of the *kinos* of the shops, but to be one of the substances called *catechu* in commerce. See *Kino*.

NAUCUM. An old Latin term applied by botanists to the exterior coat of the drupe; it is soft and fleshy, and separable from the interior, hard, and bony coat, which is called the *endocarpium*, or stone. Gærtner applied the term *nauca* to seeds which have a very large hilum, as that of the horse-chestnut.

NAUSEA (sea-sickness, from *ναῦς*, a ship). Sickness of the stomach; loathing; tendency to reject, but without regurgitation.

NAVICULARE OS (*navicula*, dim. of *navis*, a boat). A boat-shaped bone of the carpus, and of the tarsus. The term *navicular* is applied in botany to the glumes of grasses, owing to their boat-shaped appearance. It signifies the same as the term *carinated*, or keeled. See *Keel*.

NEBULA. A cloud. Haziness, or dulness; a slight form of opacity.

NECROSCOPICAL (*νεκρός*, dead, *σκοπέω*, to examine). Relating to post-mortem examination, or autopsy.

NECRO'SIS (*νεκρόω*, to mortify). Literally, mortification; it is confined to that affection of the bones, and is the consequence either of an unfavourable termination of inflammation of the bone in a bad constitution, or of its vascular supply being cut off by the destruction

of its periosteum or medullary membrane. It is termed—

1. *Simple*, when it is confined to one bone, the patient being in other respects healthy.

2. *Compound*, when several parts of the same bone, or several distinct bones, are affected at the same time; when the health is bad, &c.

3. *Necrosis ustilaginea*. The name given by Sauvages to that species of mortification which arises from the use of grain infected by "ustilago" or blight.

NECTARY. That part of a flower which secretes *nectar*, or honey. The term has been vaguely applied to several parts which have no such function.

NEEDHAMIANA CORPORA. A term applied to the spermatozoa, or organized animals found in the seminal reservoirs of the loligo, as observed by Needham.

NEGRO CACHEXY. *Mal d'estomac* of the French. A propensity for eating dirt, peculiar to the natives of the West Indies and Africa, and probably similar to *chlorosis*.

NEPENTHE (νή, neg., πένθος, grief). The ancient name of a drug, probably opium, mentioned in Homer. Hence the old pharmacopœia termed the common opiate pills *nepenthes opiatum*.

NEPHROS (νεφρός). *Ren*. A kidney; the secreting organ of the urine.

1. *Nephr-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Pain of the kidneys, from calculus, or gravel.

2. *Nephr-itic*. Belonging to the kidney; a medicine which acts on the kidney.

3. *Nephr-itis*. Inflammation or other disease of the kidney.

4. *Nephr-ology* (λόγος, an account). An account or description of the kidneys.

5. *Nephr-tomy* (τομή, section). The operation of cutting a stone out of the kidney.

NEROLI OIL. *Oleum Aurantii*. Oil procured from the flowers of the *Citrus Aurantium*, or sweet orange.

NERVES (*nervus*, a string). White cords arising from the brain or the spinal marrow, and distributed to every part of the system.

I. Cerebral Nerves.

1. *First pair*, or olfactory nerves expanding on the membrane of the nose.

2. *Second pair*, or optic nerves, terminating at the middle of the retina.

3. *Third pair*, or oculo-motory nerves, distributed to the muscles of the eye.

4. *Fourth pair*, or *nervi pathetici* seu *trochleares*, distributed to the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

5. *Fifth pair*, *trigemini*, or *trifacial* nerves, the grand sensitive nerves of the head and face. It includes—

1. The large, ganglionic, or *trifacial* portion, the sentient and organic nerve of the face; and

2. The small, aganglionic, or *masticatory* portion, the motor nerve of the temporal, masseter, &c.

6. *Sixth pair*, or *abducens*, distributed to the external rectus of the eye.

7. *Seventh pair*, consisting of the *portio dura*, facial, or the respiratory of the face, of Bell; and the *portio mollis*, or auditory.

8. *Eighth pair*, or grand respiratory nerve, consisting of—

1. The *glosso-pharyngeal*, penetrating into the back of the tongue;

2. The *pneumo-gastric*, *nervi vagi*, par vagum, or middle sympathetic; and

3. The *spinal accessory*, *nervus ad par vagum accessorius*, or superior respiratory of the trunk, of Bell.

9. *Ninth pair*, sublingual, or hypoglossal, terminating in the tongue.

II. Spinal Nerves.

1. *Cervical nerves*. Eight pairs; the first passing between the occipital bone and atlas, and termed *sub-occipital*, or *tenth* nerve of the head; the last passing between the seventh cervical vertebra and the first dorsal.

2. *Dorsal nerves*. Twelve pairs; the first issuing between the first two dorsal vertebrae, the last between the twelfth dorsal and the first lumbar vertebra.

3. *Lumbar nerves*. Five pairs; the first issuing between the first two vertebrae of the loins, the last between the last vertebra and the sacrum.

4. *Sacral nerves*. Generally six pairs; the first issuing by the upper sacral holes, the last by the notches at the upper part of the coccyx.

III. Respiratory Nerves, arising from the Medulla Oblongata.

1. The *fourth pair*, or pathetici.

2. The *portio dura* of the seventh.

3. The *glosso-pharyngeal* nerve.

4. The *par vagum*, and *accessorius*

5. The *phrenic* nerve.

6. The *external respiratory*.

7. The fifth, and certain spinal nerves, with the par vagum, should be distinguished as *exciters* of respiration, the rest being *motors*.—Dr. M. Hall.

IV. *Sympathetic Nerve.*

A collection of ganglia and branches connected with the sixth nerve, the Vidian portion of the fifth, the portio dura, the eighth, ninth, and all the spinal nerves. It is, in fact, a collection of branches from almost every nerve in the frame, which join it at the adjacent ganglia.

NERVINE (*nervinus*, from *nervus*, a nerve). Neurotic; that which relieves disorders of the nerves, as antispasmodics, &c.

NERVOUS QUINSY. A name given by Dr. Heberden to the *globus hystericus* of Dr. Darwin and other writers.

NETTLE-RASH. Elevations of the cuticle, or wheals resembling the sting of the nettle. See *Urticaria*.

NEURON (νεῦρον). A nerve; a cord arising from the brain or spinal marrow.

1. *Neur-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Nerve-ache, or pain in a nerve. It occurs in nerves of the face, and is then called *face ague*, *tic douloureux*, &c.

2. *Neuri-lemma* (λέμμα, a coat). The sheath of a nerve.

3. *Neuro-logy* (λόγος, a description). The doctrine of the nerves.

4. *Neuro-ptera* (πτερόν, a wing). Net-winged insects, as the dragon-fly, antlion, &c.

5. *Neuroses*. Nervous diseases. A class of diseases of Cullen.

6. *Neuro-sthenia* (σθένος, force.) An excess of nervous irritation; an inflammatory affection of the nerves.

7. *Neuro-tica*. Nervous medicines; a term synonymous with *nervines*.

8. *Neuro-tomy* (τομή, section). Dissection of the nerves.

9. *Neur-yrno-logy* (ὑπνος, sleep, λόγος, a description). An account of nervous sleep, considered in relation to animal magnetism.

NEUROSES (νεῦρον, a nerve). Nervous diseases, in which sense and motion are impaired, without idiopathic pyrexia, or any local disease; the second class of diseases in Cullen's nosology, comprising the orders comata, adynamia, spasmi, and vesaniae.

NEUTRAL SALTS. Salts in which the base is perfectly saturated with the alkali, thus possessing the character neither of acid nor alkaline salts.

NEUTRALIZATION. A term denoting the loss of characteristic properties, which frequently attends chemical combination. It is exemplified when an acid, and alkali are combined in such

proportions that the compound does not change the colour of litmus or violets. The compound is called *neutral*, and one ingredient is said to be *neutralized* or saturated by the other. See *Sal*.

NICARAGUA WOOD. *Peach wood.* A tree of the same genus (*Caesalpinia*) as the Brazil wood; it grows near the lake of Nicaragua. It is used as a dye.

NICKEL. A scarce white metal, occurring in combination with other metals. It is employed in potteries, and in the manufacture of porcelain.

1. *Cupfer-nickel.* False copper; a name given by the German miners to the arsenical ore of nickel, after their vain attempts to extract copper from it.

2. *Speiss.* An artificial arseniuret.

NICOTIANA. A genus of plants, of which the species *tabacum* yields the Virginian, Havannah, and pigtail tobaccos of the shops; the *rustica*, the Syrian and Turkish tobaccos; and the *persica*, the fragrant tobacco of Shiraz. The term *Nicotiana* is derived from the name of Joan Nicot, who sent the seeds or the plant to France, about the year 1560.

1. *Nicotine.* An organic base existing in the leaves, root, and seeds of different species of *Nicotiana*.

2. *Nicotianin.* Concrete volatile oil of tobacco, or *tobacco-camphor*, obtained by submitting tobacco leaves, with water, to distillation.

NICTITATIO (*nictito*, to wink). Twinkling of the eyelids; winking. It occurs as a symptom in amaurosis, generally accompanying a convulsive state of the iris. See *Membrana nictitans*.

NIGHTMARE. *Incubus.* Struggle and tremor during sleep, attended with pressure on the chest, &c. The Romans attributed this affection to the frolics of the fauns, and termed it *ludibria fauni*.

NIGRITIES (*niger*, black). Blackness; thus, a caries is called *nigrities ossium*, or a blackness of the bone.

NIHIL ALBUM. Literally, *white nothing*; a former name of the flowers of white oxide of zinc; *lana philosophica*, or philosophical wool, is a scarcely less curious designation.

NIPPLE. *Papilla.* The prominent part of the integument in the centre of the areola of the mamma.

NIRLES. The popular appellation of the *herpes phlyctenodes*, or military herpes of Bateman.

NISUS FORMATIVUS. Literally, a formative effort; a principle similar to gravitation, applied by Blumenbach to

organized matter, by which each organ is endowed, as soon as it acquires structure, with a *vita propria*.

NITRAS. A nitrate; a compound of nitric acid with a salifiable base.

1. *Nitras potassæ.* The salt known by the name of *nitre* or *saltpetre*.

2. *Nitras sodæ.* Formerly called *cubic* or *quadrangular nitre*.

3. *Nitras calcis.* Formerly called *calcareous nitre*. The ignited nitrate of lime is called *Baldwin's phosphorus*.

4. *Nitras ammoniæ.* Formerly called *nitrum flammans*, from its property of exploding at the temperature of 600°.

5. *Nitras magnesiæ.* Also called *magnesian nitre*; it combines with the preceding salt, and forms a triple salt, called the *ammoniaco-magnesian nitrate*.

6. *Nitras argenti.* Fused nitrate of silver, or *lunar caustic*.

NITRE. *Saltpetre.* The common name of the nitrate of potash. When fused, and poured into moulds, it is called *sal-prunella*, or *crystal mineral*; when mixed with charcoal, and burnt, the residuum was formerly called *clyssus of nitre*; mixed with carbonate of potash and sulphur, in a warm mortar, it forms the *fulminating powder*; mixed with sulphur and charcoal, it forms *gunpowder*; and when mixed with sulphur and fine saw-dust, it constitutes the *powder of fusion*.

NITRIC ACID. A constituent of nitre or saltpetre. From its corrosive qualities, it is commonly called *aqua fortis*.

NITROGEN (*νίτρον*, nitre, γεννάω, to produce; so called from its being a generator of nitre). *Azote.* An elementary principle, constituting four-fifths of the volume of atmospheric air. It was formerly called *mephitic air*, and, by Priestley, *phlogisticated air*.

1. *Nitrous oxide.* Formerly called by Priestley, who discovered it, *dephlogisticated nitrous air*; but more properly, protoxide of nitrogen. Its common name is *laughing gas*.

2. *Nitric oxide*, or nitrous gas. Formerly called *nitrous air*; but, more properly, deutoxide of nitrogen. When mixed with atmospheric air, *nitrous acid vapours* are produced, of a red or orange brown colour.

3. *Nitrous acid.* Formerly called *fuming nitrous acid*. An acid of uncertain constitution, termed *hyponitrous* by Turner.

4. *Peroxide of nitrogen.* A compound

forming the principal part of the *nitrous acid vapours* above mentioned; the nitrous acid of Turner, the hyponitric acid or nitrous gas of Berzelius.

5. *Nitric acid.* A constituent of nitre or saltpetre, and existing only in combination. It is called *aqua fortis*, Glauber's spirit of nitre, &c.

6. *Nitro-saccharic acid.* An acid procured from the sugar of gelatine and nitric acid, by heat.

7. *Nitro-leucic acid.* An acid formed by treating leucine with nitric acid.

8. *Nitro-muriatic acid.* A compound acid formed by the union of the nitric and muriatic acids; it is generally known by the name of *aqua regia*, from its property of dissolving gold.

9. *Nitro-naphthalase* } Three new pro-
10. *Nitro-naphthalese* } ducts obtained
11. *Nitro-naphthalise* } by the action of nitric acid on naphthaline, and named according to Laurent's plan of distinguishing compounds obtained successively from the same root by the vowels, *a, e, i, o*, &c.

NITROGENISED FOODS. Substances containing nitrogen, and supposed to be the only substances capable of being converted into blood, and of forming organic tissues; hence they have been termed by Liebig the *plastic elements of nutrition*.

Non-nitrogenised foods. Substances which contain no nitrogen, and supposed to be incapable of forming organised or living tissues. Liebig states that their function is to promote the process of respiration, and he therefore terms them *elements of respiration*.

NITROUS POWDER. A combination of nitrate of potash with tartar emetic and calomel.

NITRUM FLAMMANS. A name given to nitrate of ammonia, from its property of exploding, and being totally decomposed, at the temperature of 600°.

NOCTAMBULATIO (*nox, noctis*, night, *ambulo*, to walk). Sleep-walking; literally, night-walking.

NODE (*nodus*, a knot). A swelling of a bone, or a thickening of the periosteum, from a venereal cause. In botany, the term *node* signifies the thickened part of a stem or branch from which a leaf is developed. The space between two nodes is termed an *internode*.

NODOSITY (*nodus*, a node). A calcareous concretion found in joints, in gout or articular rheumatism.

NODULE (dim. of *nodus*, a node). A

little node ; a small woody body found in the bark of the beech and some other trees, and formed of concentric layers of wood arranged around a central nucleus. Dutrochet terms it an *embryo-bud*.

NODUS CEREBRI. A designation of the *pons Varolii*, or tuber annulare of the brain.

NOLI ME TANGERE (*touch me not*). A name given by various writers to *lupus*, the seventh genus of the *Tubercula* of Bateman. It is the *cancer lupus* of Sauvages, and the *dartre rougeante* of the French writers. The disease is termed from its impatience of handling, and its being aggravated by most kinds of treatment. See *Lupus*.

NOMA (*νομῖω*, to eat). Water-canker ; a form of sphacelus occurring generally in children, and also called stomacace gangrenosa seu maligna, necrosis infantilis, gangrenous aphthæ, &c.

NOMENCLATURE. A general designation for the terms employed in any art or science.

NOOTH'S APPARATUS. An apparatus invented by Nooth for the purpose of making a solution of carbonic acid gas.

NORMAL (*norma*, a rule). That which is regular ; that in which there is no deviation from the ordinary structure. See *Abnormal*.

NOSE. *Nasus*. The organ of smell. It is composed, superiorly, of bones, and inferiorly of cartilages ; and it is lined by a mucous membrane, termed the *membrana pituitaria*, or *Schneiderian membrane* ; the two moveable sides are called *ala nasi*, or the wings of the nose.

NOSOCOMIUM (*νόσος*, disease, *κομέω*, to take care of). A hospital ; a place where diseases are treated.

NOSOGRAPHY (*νόσος*, disease, *γράφω*, to describe in writing). A description or treatise of diseases.

NOSOLOGY (*νόσος*, disease, *λόγος*, description). An arrangement of diseases according to their classes, orders, genera, and species.

NOSTALGIA (*νόστος*, a return, *ἄλγος*, pain). Home-sickness ; a vehement desire to return to one's country. *Nostomania* is the same morbid desire aggravated to madness. *Nostrassia* is a similar term, derived from *nostras*, of our country.

NOSTRUM. Literally, *our own* ; a term applied to a quack medicine, and indicative of exclusiveness.

NUCHA. *Cervix*. The hind part or nape of the neck.

NUCLEUS. The kernel of a nut. The solid centre around which the particles of a crystal are aggregated. This term is applied to the centre of the red particles of the blood, and also to the pulp of the teeth.

1. *Nucleus cicatriculæ.* A granular mass situated beneath the germinal disk in the hen's egg, also called *gemulus pro-ligerus*, or nucleus of the germinal disk.

2. *Nucleus germinativus.* The germinal spot found in the germinal vesicle of the ovum. It is synonymous with *macula germinativa*.

3. *Nucleus, in plants.* A pulpy conical mass, constituting the central part of the ovulum.

NUCULA (dim. of *nux*, a nut). A term applied by Desvauz to the fruit of the oak, the hazel, &c. It is commonly called *glans*.

NUCULANIUM. A superior, indehiscent, fleshy fruit, containing two or more cells, and several seeds, as the grape. By Desvauz it was called *bacca* ; from which it differs, however, in being superior.

NUMBNESS. Insensibility of touch, or general feeling.

NUMMULARY (*nummus*, money). A term applied to the *sputa* in phthisis, when they flatten at the bottom of the vessel like a piece of money.

NUT. A dry, bony, indehiscent, one-celled fruit, proceeding from a pistil of three cells, and inclosed in a cupule, as the hazel, acorn, &c.

NUTGALL. An excrescence of the bark of the *Quercus infectoria*, or the Gall or Dyers' Oak, caused by the puncture of a hymenopterous insect, of the tribe called *Gallicolæ*. The egg is deposited and hatched inside the *gall*, the young insect undergoes its transformations, and, in its imago state, perforates the gall and escapes. The galls from which the insect has escaped, are called *white galls*, from their lighter colour ; those gathered before the insect has escaped are called *black* or *blue*, and *green galls*.

NUTMEG. The seed of the *Myristica Officinalis*, or Nutmeg tree. The common nutmeg of commerce was formerly called the *female nutmeg* ; a longer kind of nutmeg, imported in the shell, being called the *male nutmeg*.

NUTRITION (*nutrio*, to nourish). The process of nourishing the frame.

NUX. A nut ; a term applied by some

botanists to the fruit of the borago, the lithospermum, &c. It is more generally called *achæmium*.

Nux baccata. A term sometimes applied to the fruit of the taxus, &c. Desvaux calls it *sphalerocarpum*.

NUX VOMICA. The common term for the seeds of the *Strychnos nux vomica*. The plant yields a poisonous principle called *strychnia*.

Nux vomica bark. This has been determined to be identical with *false Angustura*, and is sold at Calcutta under the name of *rohun*.

NYCTALOPIA (νύξ, νυκτός, night, ὄψ, the eye). *Visus nocturnus*. Night-eye, or *day-blindness*, vulgarly called owl-sight; an affection of the sight, in which the patient is blind in the day, but sees very well at night. It is sometimes called *night-blindness*. The term has been confounded with *hemeralopia*; the following distinction is given by Dr. Forbes:—

1. *Nyctalopia*. Vision lost or obscure by day, comparatively good at night—night-sight, day-blindness.

2. *Hemeralopia*. Vision lost or obscure by night, good or comparatively good by day—day-sight, night-blindness, hen-blindness.

NYMPHÆ (Νύμφαι, Nymphs). *Labia minora*. Two semicircular glandular membranes, situated within the labia majora of the pudendum, so called because they direct the course of the urine, and preside over its emission, as the Nymphs do over fountains.

1. *Nympho-mania* (μανία, madness). Lascivious madness in females; in males it is the *satyriasis furens* of Cullen.

2. *Nympho-tomia* (τομή, section). The operation of removing the nymphæ.

NYSTAGMUS (νυσταγμός, from νυστάζω, to be sleepy). A term applied by Plenck to denote habitual squinting. It occurs in amaurosis, as an involuntary pendulum-like rolling of the eyeball.

O

OAK-APPLE. A well-known gall, of spongy texture, produced on the *Quercus pedunculata*. See *Nutgall*.

OATS. *Semina avenæ cruda*. The grains (caryopsides) of the *Avena sativa*, or Common Oat. When deprived of their integuments, they are called *groats* or *grutum*; and these, when crushed, are termed *Emlden groats*. By grinding the oat, a farina is obtained, called *oatmeal*; and by boiling an ounce of this, with three quarts of water, to a quart, *water gruel* is prepared.

OB. A Latin preposition, employed in some botanical terms, and denoting *inversion*: thus, *obovate* means inversely ovate; *obcordate*, inversely cordate; *obconical*, inversely conical. Hence it is evident that this prefix must be restricted to terms which indicate that the upper and lower parts of a body are of a different width.

OBESITY (*obesus*, corpulent; from *ob* and *edo*, to eat). Fatness, corpulency; an excessive development of fat in the body; it is synonymous with *polysarcia*. There are two varieties: viz.—

1. *General obesity*, extending over the body and limbs; a kind of dropsy of animal oil, instead of a dropsy of water.

2. *Splanchnic obesity*, confined to the organs. It most generally overloads the omentum, and gives that rotundity to the abdomen which is vulgarly called *pot-belly*, and described, in the person of Falstaff, as “a huge hill of flesh,”—“a globe of sinful continents.”

OBLIQUUS. Oblique or slanting; not direct, perpendicular or parallel.

1. *Obliquus externus*. A muscle of the abdomen, also called *descendens*, arising from the eight lowest ribs, and inserted into the linea alba and the pubes.

2. *Obliquus internus*. A muscle situated within the preceding, also called *ascendens* or *minor*, arising from the spine of the ilium, &c., and inserted into the cartilages of the seventh and all the false ribs, &c. This and the preceding muscle turn the trunk upon its axis, &c.

3. *Obliquus inferior*. A muscle which arises from the outer edge of the orbital process of the upper jaw-bone, and is inserted into the sclerotica. It is also called *brevissimus oculi*, from being the shortest muscle of the eye. This and the following muscle are said to roll the eye, and have hence been named *circum-agentes*; and, from the expression they impart, *amatorii*.

4. *Obliquus superior*. A muscle which arises from the optic foramen, passes through the ring of the cartilaginous pulley which is in the margin of the socket, and is inserted into the sclerotica. It is also called *longissimus oculi*, from being the longest muscle of the eye; and *trochlearis*, from its passing through the trochlea or pulley.

OBLITERATION (*oblitero*, to efface). The closure of a canal or cavity of the body, by adhesion of its parietes.

OBLIVION (*obliviscor*, to forget). *Amnesia*. Forgetfulness; failure of memory.

OBOMA'SUM. The fourth stomach of the Ruminantia. See *Omasum*.

OBSIDIANUM. A species of glass, discovered by one Obsidius, in Ethiopia. Pliny says that obsidianum was a sort of colour with which vessels were glazed; and Libavius applies the term to glass of antimony.

OBSTETRIC (*obstetrix*, a midwife). Belonging to midwifery. Pliny uses the term *obstetricia*, sc. *officia*, for the office of a midwife.

OBSTIPATIO (*obstipo*, to stop up). A form of costiveness, in which the fæces, when discharged, are hard, slender, and often scybalous; one of the *epischeses* of Cullen.

OBSTIPUS (*ob*, and *stipes*, a stake). Stiff, awry. Hence the term *caput obstipum*, for torticollis, or wry-neck.

OBSTRUENTS (*obstruo*, to shut up). Medicines which close the orifices of vessels, &c.

OBTUNDENTS (*obtundo*, to make blunt). Substances which sheathe, or blunt, irritation; a term applied by the humoral pathologists to remedies which are supposed to soften the acrimony of the humors.

OBTURATOR (*obturo*, to stop up). The name of two muscles of the thigh, and of a nerve:—

1. *Obturator externus*, arising from the obturator foramen, &c., and inserted into the root of the trochanter major. It is sometimes called *rotator femoris extrorsum*.

2. *Obturator internus*, arising and inserted as the externus, and formerly called *marsupialis*, or *bursalis*. This and the preceding muscle move the thigh backwards, and roll it upon its axis.

3. *Nervus obturatorius*. The obturator nerve, which comes principally from the second and third lumbar nerves, and sometimes from the fourth.

OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS. The name of a muscle which arises from the transverse ridge of the occipital bone, passes over the upper part of the cranium, and is inserted into the orbicularis palpebrarum and the skin under the eyebrows. A slip, sometimes called *pyramidalis nasi*, goes down over the nasal bones, and is fixed by its base to the compressor nasi. This muscle has been also termed *epicranius*, *biventer*, or *diagnosticus capitis*, &c. It raises the eyebrow, wrinkles the forehead, &c.

OCCIPUT (*ob caput*). The back part of the head; the part opposite to the front or *sinciput*.

Os occipitis. The occipital bone, situated at the posterior, middle, and inferior part of the skull. It was termed by Soemmering *pars occipitalis ossis spheno-occipitalis*, because he considered the sphenoid and occipital as but one bone, they being never found separate in the adult.

OCCCLUSIO (*occludo*, to close up). Total or partial closure of a vessel, cavity, or hollow organ.

1. *Occlusio pupillæ lymphatica*. Closure of the pupil by an adventitious membrane.

2. *Occlusio pupillæ cum synechiâ posteriori*. Closure of the pupil, with adhesion of its margin to an opaque capsule, the lens being at the same time generally, if not always, opaque; a consequence of iritis.

OCCULT (*occultus*). Hidden: as applied to diseases, the causes and treatment of which are not understood; or to qualities of bodies, which do not admit of any rational explanation.

OCHRE (*ὄχρος*, pale). An argillaceous earth, impregnated with iron of a red or yellow colour; used in painting.

OCHREA. Literally, a boot. A membranous tube sheathing the stem of rhu-barb and other plants, and consisting of two stipules cohering by their margins.

OCTA'NA (*octo*, eight). *Sub. febris*. An erratic intermitting fever, which returns every eighth day.

OCTANDRIA (*ὀκτώ*, eight, *ἀνήρ*, a male). The eighth class of plants in the Linnæan system, characterized by their flowers having eight stamens.

Octo-gynia (*γυνή*, a female). The name given by Linnæus to those orders of plants which have eight pistils in their flowers.

OCULAR SPECTRES. *Phantasmata*. Imaginary objects floating before the

eyes, and assuming the form of muscæ volitantes, net-work, sparks, iridescent appearance, &c.

OCULIST (*oculus*, the eye). One who practises in diseases of the eye.

ODAXISMUS (ὀδαξέω, to bite). Pain or irritation of the gums, indicating the period of teething.

ODOUS (ὀδούς, ὀδόντος). *Dens*. The Greek term for a tooth.

1. *Odont-agra* (ἄγρα, a seizure). Gout in the teeth; pain of the teeth, as a sequela of gout or rheumatism.

2. *Odont-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Tooth-ache; pain in the teeth. Remedies for the tooth-ache are called *odontalgics*.

3. *Odontiasis*. Dentition, or the cutting of teeth.

4. *Odont-oïdes* (εἶδος, likeness). Tooth-like; the name of a process of the *dentata*, or second vertebra.

CEDEMA (οἴδημα, from οἰδέω, to swell). Literally, a swelling of any kind; but now confined to a swelling of a dropsical nature, situated in the cellular tissue, and commonly called watery swelling or puffing. The affection, when extensive, and accompanied with a general dropsical tendency, is termed *anasarca*.

CENANTHE CROCATA. Hemlock-dropwort, or Dead-tongue; the most energetic of the narcotico-acrid *Umbelliferous* plants. It has been called *five-fingered root*.

CENANTHIC ETHER (οἶνος, wine, ἄθος, flower). An oily liquid, which gives the characteristic odour to all wines.

Cenanthic acid. An acid found in the foregoing compound, in combination with ether.

CENANTHYLIC ACID. An acid produced by the action of nitric acid on castor oil.

CESOPHAGUS (οἶω, οἶσω, to carry, φάγω, to eat). The carrier of food; the gullet; a musculo-membranous canal, extending from the lower part of the pharynx to the superior orifice of the stomach.

1. *Cesophageal cords*. Two elongated cords, formed of the pneumogastric nerves, which descend along the cesophagus.

2. *Cesophageal glands*. A name sometimes given to the mucous follicles of the cesophagus.

3. *Cesophago-tomy* (τομή, section). The operation of cutting into the cesophagus, for the purpose of extracting any foreign body.

CESTRUS (οἶστρος). The Breeze, or

Gad-fly; a variety of *ascaris*, the larvæ of which, called *bots*, are found convoluted in the mucus and fæces of man, but more generally in those of the horse.

OFFICINAL (*officina*, a shop). A term applied to any medicine directed by the colleges to be kept in the shops.

OFFSET. *Propagulum*. A short branch of certain herbaceous plants, which is terminated by a tuft of leaves, and is capable of taking root when separated from the parent plant, as in House-leek. It differs little from the *runner*.

OIL (*oleum*, from *olea*, the olive). The designation of a number of unctuous liquors, which give a greasy stain to paper. These have been divided into the fixed oils and the volatile oils.

1. *Fixed Oils*. These are comparatively fixed in the fire, and give a permanently greasy stain to paper. The term *philosopher's oil* was formerly given to them when acrid and empyreumatic; and *oil of brick*, from their being sometimes obtained in this state, by steeping hot brick in oil, and submitting it to distillation. They are vegetable or animal.

1. *Vegetable Oils*; obtained from vegetables by expression, with or without heat: in the latter case they are termed *cold-drawn*. Some of them lose their limpidity on exposure to the air, and are hence called *drying oils*.

2. *Animal Oils*; obtained from animals, by boiling. They are *solid* or *fluid*.

2. *Volatile Oils*. These are so called from their evaporating, or flying off, when exposed to the air; they are also called *essential*, from their constituting the chief ingredient, or *essence*, of the vegetable from which they are obtained; the other parts being considered as an useless *caput mortuum*.

OIL OF SPIKENARD. Grass oil of Namur; a volatile oil, yielded by the *Andropogon calamus aromaticus*. It is not the spikenard of the ancients, which Professor Royle conceives to be the *Nardostachys Jatamansi*. The name of the oil of spikenard is, therefore, incorrect.

OIL OF WINE. *Heavy oil of wine*. The Oleum æthereum of the pharmacopœia. See *Etherole*.

OLD OIL. The name given by watch-makers to olive oil, after it has been purified and reduced to limpidity.

OLEA DESTILLATA. Distilled, volatile, or essential oils. The British pharmacopœia directs these to be pre-

pared by distillation only; the French Codex orders several of them to be prepared by expression.

Olea expressa. Expressed or fixed oils. These are obtained from animal matter by fusion, and from vegetables by expression, or decoction with water.

OLEACEÆ. The Olive tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* regular, monopetalous, hermaphrodite, or dioecious; *stamens* two; *ovarium* simple, superior, 2-celled; *seeds* pendulous.

Olea Europæa. The European Olive, the products of which are a resiniform exudation, called *lecca gum*; and a drupaceous fruit, which in the unripe state constitutes the *olive* of commerce, and in the ripe state yields *olive oil*.

OLEAGINOUS (*oleum*, oil). That which contains, or resembles, oil.

OLECRANON (ὠλέωνη, the ulna, κράνον, the head). The large *apophysis*, constituting the elbow, or head of the ulna.

OLEFIANT GAS (*oleum*, oil, *fio*, to become). A compound gas consisting of carbon vapour and hydrogen, and now viewed as a compound of the organic radical acetyl with hydrogen. Its name was derived from its forming an *oily* substance with chlorine.

OLEIC ACID (*oleum*, oil). An acid forming the essential part of fat oils which are not drying, as oil of almonds.

1. *Oleine.* The oleate of oxide of glyceryl, forming the greater part of the fat oils, and of most of the solid fats found in nature.

2. *Oleène.* This and *elaène* are two hydrocarbons formed by distillation of the metoleic and hydroleic acids.

OLEO-RESINS. Native compounds of volatile oil and resin, the proper juices of coniferous and other plants.

OLEO-RICINIC ACID. An acid procured by distillation from castor oil, along with the ricinic and stearo-ricinic acids.

OLEOSACCHARUM (*oleum*, oil, *saccharum*, sugar). The name given to a mixture of oil and sugar incorporated with each other, to render the oil more easily diffusible in watery liquors.

OLERACEOUS (*olus*, any garden herbs for food). An epithet applied to pot-herbs, or plants grown for food.

OLEUM (*olea*, the olive). Oil; an unctuous liquid, animal or vegetable. See *Oil*.

1. *Oleum animale.* Animal oil; an empyreumatic oil obtained by distillation

from animal substances, and called *Dip-pel's oil*.

2. *Oleum æthereum.* Ætherial oil, or *oil of wine*, used as an ingredient in the compound spirit of æther.

3. *Oleum sulphuratum.* Sulphuretted oil, formerly simple balsam of sulphur.

4. *Oleum e vitellis.* Oil of eggs; obtained by boiling the yolks, and then submitting them to pressure; fifty eggs yield about 5oz. of oil. It is used on the continent for *killing mercury*.

5. *Oleum vivum.* A name given by some Latin writers to bitumen, when in a fluid state. See *Bitumen*.

OLFACTORY (*olfacio*, to smell). Belonging to the smell; the name of the first pair of cerebral nerves, &c.

OLFACTUS (*olfacio*, to smell). The sense of smell, or the act of smelling.

OLIBANUM. A gum-resin, the produce of the *Boswellia serrata*. It has been supposed to be the *thus*, or frankincense, of the ancients.

OLIGO- (ὀλίγος, little, few). A term used in Greek compounds, to denote that the number of any thing is small, not indefinite. It is contrasted by the prefix *poly-* (πολύς, many), signifying that the number is large and not definite. Thus we have *oligo-spermous* and *poly-spermous* fruits.

OLIVARIS (*oliva*, an olive). Resembling an olive; hence, the term *corpora olivaria* denotes two olive-shaped eminences of the medulla oblongata.

OLIVE OIL. The oil expressed from the ripe fruit of the *Olea Europæa*. There are four kinds of olive oil, known in the districts where it is prepared, viz., in Aix and Montpellier:—

1. *Virgin oil.* The oil which separates spontaneously from the paste of crushed olives; or, that obtained from the olives ground to a paste, and submitted to slight pressure.

2. *Ordinary oil.* The oil prepared by pressing the olives, previously crushed and mixed with boiling water; or, that made from the olives which have been used for obtaining the *virgin oil*.

3. *Oil of the infernal regions.* The oil which remains mixed with the water employed in the preceding operation; the water is conducted into large reservoirs, called the *infernal regions*, and the oil collects on the surface. It is used for lamps, and is sometimes called *lamp-oil*. It never occurs in commerce.

4. *Fermented oil.* The oil obtained by leaving the fresh olives in heaps for

some time, and pouring boiling water over them before pressing the oil. It is rarely met with in commerce.

OLIVILE. The name given by Pelletier to a peculiar substance which remains after gently evaporating the alcoholic solution of the gum which exudes from the olive tree.

OLOPHLYCTIS (ὅλος, whole, φλόζω, to be full, or hot). A small hot eruption, covering the whole body; when partial, it is termed *phlyctæna*.

OMASUM. *Manyplies.* The third stomach of the Ruminantia. The food, having been softened in the first and second stomachs, termed respectively the *paunch* and the *reticulum*, is after a time returned to the œsophagus and mouth, and having been a second time masticated, descends through the œsophagus into the third stomach, whence it passes by a narrow opening into the fourth stomach, or *obomasum*.

OMENTUM (*omen*, an omen). *Epiploon.* The caul; a fold or reflexion of the peritoneum. There are four of these, sometimes considered as separate omenta, viz.—

1. The *hepato-gastric*, or *smaller* omentum, surrounding the liver, and passing to the stomach.

2. The *great* omentum, surrounding the stomach, and returning to the transverse colon.

3. The *colic* omentum, surrounding the transverse colon, and passing backward to the vertebral column.

4. The *gastro-splenic* omentum, connecting the spleen to the stomach.

OMNIVOROUS (*omnis*, all, *voro*, to devour). A term applied to animals which feed on *all* substances indifferently. A synonymous, though unclassical, term is *omnivorous*.

OMO- (ὠμος, the shoulder). Words compounded with this term belong to muscles attached to the scapula.

1. *Om-agra* (ἄγρα, a seizure). Gout in the shoulder; pain of the shoulder.

2. *Omo-hyoideus*. The name of a muscle which arises from the shoulder, and is inserted into the os hyoides. It depresses that bone and the lower jaw.

3. *Omo-plata* (πλατύς, broad). A name of the scapula, or shoulder-blade.

OMPHALOCÉLE (ὀμφαλός, umbilicus, κήλη, a tumor). A rupture, or hernia at the umbilicus.

1. *Omphalo-mesenteric*. The name of the vessels which, at an early period of uterine life, are seen to pass from the

umbilicus to the mesentery. They are the first developed vessels of the germ.

2. *Omphalotomia* (τομή, section). The separation of the umbilical cord, or navel-string.

OMPHALODIUM (ὀμφαλός, the umbilicus). A term applied by Turpin to the centre of the hilum of the seed, through which the nutrient vessels pass to the embryo.

ONEIRODYNYIA (ὄνειρος, a dream, ὀδύνη, pain). Disturbed imagination during sleep, comprehending *night-mare* and *somnambulism*.

ONISCUS ASELLUS. The Woodlouse, or slater, the name of an insect, otherwise called *millepede*; it is found in rotten wood, and has obtained a place in the pharmacopœia as a medicinal agent, but it is seldom used in this country.

ONYCHIA (ὄνυξ, the nail). An abscess near the nail of the finger.

ONYX (ὄνυξ, the nail). *Unguis.* A small collection of pus in the anterior chamber of the aqueous humor, so named from its being shaped like a nail; it is of the same nature as *hypopyum*. Some denote, by this term, a small abscess between the layers of the cornea.

OPACITY (*opacitas*, from *opacus*, opaque). Popularly, *film*. Any change which affects the transparency of the cornea, from a slight film to an intense whiteness, like that of marble or chalk. Opacities are distinguished into *leucoma* or *albugo*, the denser form; *nebula*, or haziness, the slighter form; and *macula*, a small patch or speck.

OPAL. A stone, distinguished by the name *precious opal*, of which there are several varieties, found in different parts of Europe. Some have the property of emitting various coloured rays; these are distinguished by lapidaries, by the term *Oriental*; and by mineralogists, by that of *nobilis*. Opal is almost entirely composed of silica.

OPERATION. Any exercise of the surgical art performed by the hand, or by the assistance of instruments. It is termed—

1. *Simple*, when one kind of operation only is required, as incision, &c.

2. *Complicated*, when it consists of more than one kind, as in the operation for cataract, requiring incision, extraction, &c.

OPERCULUM (*operio*, to shut up). A cover or lid; a term applied to the *lid-like* extremity of the pitcher-like

leaf of *Nepenthes* and *Sarracenia*; also to the *lid* which closes the sporangium of mosses.

OPHI'ASIS (ὄφεις, a serpent). A term applied by Celsus to a variety of *Area*, which spreads in a *serpentine* form, round both sides of the head, from the occiput. That which spreads in irregular patches, he denominates *alopecia*.

OPHIOSTOMA (ὄφεις, a serpent, στόμα, a mouth). A genus of intestinal worms, having their mouths furnished with two lips; one species has been found in the human subject.

OPHTHALMIA (ὀφθαλμός, the eye). *Ophthalmitis*. Inflammation of the eye.

1. *Catarrhal ophthalmia*. Arising from atmospheric causes, and popularly designated by the terms *cold*, or *blight*; the expression *ophthalmia mucosa* denotes the increased mucous discharge, which accompanies it. It is seated in the conjunctiva.

2. *Purulent ophthalmia*. Acute ophthalmia, attended with a puriform secretion. This is the *blepharo-blennorrhœa* and *ophthalmo-blennorrhœa* of Schmidt and Beer. Its forms are—

1. *Purulent ophthalmia of infants*. This is the *ophthalmia neonatorum*; or the "*purulent eye*" of children.

2. *Purulent ophthalmia after infancy*. This is the *Egyptian ophthalmia*, so called from being endemic in Egypt, and brought to Europe by the French and English troops; *contagious ophthalmia*, &c.

3. *Gonorrhœal ophthalmia*. This is the *blepharophthalmia*, and *ophthalmia gonorrhœica vera* of Beer.

3. *Rheumatic ophthalmia*. Inflammation chiefly confined to the sclerotica, and caused by exposure to cold.

4. *Catarrho-rheumatic ophthalmia*. An active external inflammation, embracing the mucous and fibrous coats of the eye.

5. *Erysipelatous ophthalmia*. A modification of conjunctival inflammation, and attended with erysipelatous redness and swelling of the palpebræ, and the surrounding parts.

6. *Pustulous ophthalmia*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane, attended with the formation of pustules, and constituting an intermediate link between *catarrhal* and *strumous* inflammation.

7. *Scrofulous or strumous ophthalmia*. An external inflammation of the eye, occurring in scrofulous subjects.

8. *Variolous ophthalmia*. Occurring in small-pox; *morbillous*, occurring in

measles; and *scarlatinous*, in scarlet fever.

9. *External ophthalmia*. Inflammation of the outer coats of the eye; the *ophthalmitis externa idiopathica* of Beer. The modifications of this species are called *ophthalmia levis*, *ophthalmia angularis*, *taraxis*, and sometimes *chemosis*, and *ophthalmia sicca*.

10. *Internal ophthalmia*. Idiopathic inflammation of the internal textures of the eyeball.

OPHTHALMODYNIA (ὀφθαλμός, the eye, ὀδύνη, pain). Pain of the eye, producing a sensation as if the ball were forcibly compressed. Neuralgia of the orbit.

OPHTHALMOPLEGIA (ὀφθαλμός, the eye, πλῆσσω, to strike). Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye; a local complication of amaurosis.

OPHTHALMOPTOSIS (ὀφθαλμός, the eye, πτώσις, prolapsus). Prolapsus of the globe of the eye. This term is applied by Beer, when the displacement is caused by division of the nerves and muscles of the orbit, or by paralysis of the latter.

OPIANE. *Narcotine*. A new principle called *Salt of Derosne*, from its discoverer; it is procured by digesting opium in sulphuric ether.

OPIATE (*opiatum*, sc. *medicamentum*). An anodyne; a medicine which acts like opium, in producing sleep, &c.

OPISTHOTONUS (ὀπισθεν, backwards, τείνω, to bend). Tetanus of the extensor muscles, the body being rigidly bent backwards. See *Emprosthotonus*.

OPIUM (ὀπός, juice; quasi, *the juice*, par excellence). The juice which exudes from incisions made into the half-ripe capsule of the *Papaver somniferum*. The following table shows in what proportion opium is contained in some compound medicines of the London Pharmacopœia:—

1. *Confectio Opii*, in about thirty-six grains, contains one grain of opium.

2. *Pilulæ Saponis cum Opiò*, in five grains, contain one grain of opium.

3. *Pulvis Cornu Usti cum Opiò*, in ten grains, contains one grain of opium.

4. *Pulvis Cretæ compositus cum Opiò*, in two scruples, contains one grain of opium.

5. *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ compositus*, in ten grains, contains one grain of opium.

6. *Pulvis Kino compositus*, in one scruple, contains one grain of opium.

OPOBALSAMUM (ὀπός, juice, *bat-*
L

samum, balsam). *Balsam of Mecca*. The most valued of all the balsams, yielded by the wounded bark of the *Protium gileadense*.

OPOCALPASUM. A dark-coloured bitter balsam. The tree which yields it, is not ascertained.

OPODELDOC. A solution of soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor, and volatile oils.

OPOPONAX. A fetid gum resin formed of the milky juice which exudes from the wounded root of the *Opoponax chironium*, a plant of the order Umbelliferae. It occurs in *lumps*, and in *tears*.

OPPILATION (*oppilo*, to close up). Obstruction; the closing of a cavity by adhesion of its parietes. The term *opplativus* has been applied to remedies which close the pores.

OPPONENS POLLICIS. A muscle which arises from the annular ligament of the wrist, &c., and is inserted into the thumb. It brings the thumb inwards, so as to *oppose* the fingers.

OPTIC (*ὄπτομαι*, to see). Belonging to the sight; a term applied to the second pair of nerves, to two *thalami* of the brain, &c.

OPTICS (*ὄπτομαι*, to see). That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties of *light* and *vision*. It is distinguished into—

1. *Optics*, properly so called, which treats of *direct* vision.

2. *Catoptrics*, which treats of *reflected* vision, or the progress of rays of light after they are reflected from plane and spherical surfaces, and of the formation of images from objects placed before such surfaces.

3. *Dioptrics*, which treats of *refracted* vision, or the progress of rays of light which enter into transparent bodies, and are transmitted through their substance.

ORA SERRATA. A *serrated border*, or *dentated line*, constituting the posterior edge of the ciliary processes.

ORANGEADE. Essence of orange-peel, added to lemon-juice, with water and sugar.

ORANGE PEAS. The young unripe fruit of the *Citrus Aurantium*, or Sweet Orange, dried, and turned in a lathe, constituting the *issue peas* of the shops.

ORANGE-SKIN. An orange hue of the skin, chiefly observed in newly-born infants, and improperly termed *epheles lutea* by Sauvages.

ORBICULARE OS (*orbiculus*, a little

orb). *Os lenticulare*. The small *orb*ed bone of the ear, articulating with the head of the stapes.

ORBICULARIS. The name of two muscles of the face:—

1. *Orbicularis oris*, a muscle constituting the substance of the lips, and often termed *constrictor oris*, *sphincter*, or *osculator*. It has been considered as consisting of two semicircular muscles, called the *semi-orbicularis superior* and *inferior*. The *nusalis labii superioris* is a small slip of this muscle, sometimes extending to the tip of the nose.

2. *Orbicularis palpebrarum*, a muscle arising from the outer edge of the orbital process, and inserted into the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone. It shuts the eye.

ORBICULUS CILIARIS. *Annulus* or *circulus ciliaris*. The white circle formed by the ciliary ligament, marking the distinction between the choroid and iris. A similar circle defines the boundary of the cornea.

ORBIT (*orbita*, an orbit, a track). The cavity under the forehead, in which the eye is fixed. The angles of the orbit are called *canthi*.

ORCHELLA. Dyers' Orchil. The *Rocella tinctoria*, a cryptogamic plant of the order *Lichenes*, which yields the colouring matter called *orchil* or *archil*.

1. *Orcin*. A colourless substance obtained from the *Lichen dealbatus*, and assuming a deep violet colour when exposed to the joint action of ammonia and air, owing to the formation of *orcein*.

2. *Orcein*. A red colouring principle found in *archil*, and referred by Dr. Kane to a mixture of two substances, differing in their proportion with the age of the archil; these he calls *alpha-orcein* and *beta-orcein*, the latter being produced by oxidation of the former.

ORCHIS (*ὄρχις*). The testis. Hence, the term *mon-orchid* denotes a person possessed of only one testis.

1. *Orchitis*. Inflammation of the testis; a term adopted by Dr. M. Good, as more appropriate than the unmeaning name *hernia humoralis*.

2. *Orcho-tomy* (*τομή*, section). Castration; the operation of extirpating one or both of the testes.

ORCHIS MASCULA. The Male Orchis; a plant, from the tubers of which is prepared the substance called *salep*, so remarkable as the source of *bassorine*.

ORENBURGH GUM. *Gummi Orenburgense*. A gum which issues from the

medullary part of the trunk of the *Pinus larix*, when the larch forests in Russia take fire.

ORES. The mineral bodies from which metals are extracted. These are termed *sulphurets*, when combined with sulphur; *oxides*, when combined with oxygen; and *salts*, when combined with acids.

ORGAN (ὄργανον). A part which has a determinate office in the animal economy. There are organs—

1. Of *Circulation*, as the heart, the arteries, veins, capillaries, &c.

2. Of *Absorption*, as the lymphatic vessels and glands, the lacteals, &c.

3. Of *Sensation*, as the eye, ear, nose, tongue, skin, the muscles, &c.

4. Of *Digestion*, as the mouth, the stomach, the intestines, &c.

5. Of *Respiration*, as the lungs, the trachea, the bronchia, &c.

6. Of the *Voice*, as the larynx, the cartilages and muscles of the throat, &c.

7. Of *Secretion*, as the liver, for the secretion of the bile; the kidneys for that of the urine; the lacrymal gland for that of the tears; &c.

8. Of *Generation*, as the testes, penis, &c. in the male; the pudendum, uterus, &c. in the female.

ORGANIC ATTRACTION. A term applied to the phenomenon by which blood is attracted into parts which are capable of erection, and which are, at the same time, in a state of excitement; to the union of germs by which a part of the double monsters is to be explained; &c.

ORGANIC FORCE. A term applied to that power which resides in organized bodies, on which the existence of each part depends, and which has the property of generating from organic matter the individual organs necessary to the whole. It exists already in the germ, and creates in it the essential parts of the future animal. The germ is *potentially* the whole animal; during the development of the germ, the essential parts which constitute the *actual* whole are produced. The result of the union of the organic creative power and organic matter is called *organism* or the organized state.

ORGANIC MOLECULES. A term applied by Spallanzani to certain floating bodies supposed to exist in the male semen, and which he regarded as primordial monads of peculiar activity, existing through all nature, and constituting the nutrient elements of living

matter. These are the *animalcules*, or *homuncular tadpoles*, of Leewenhoeck; the *vital germs* of Darwin, &c.

ORGANIZATION. A term applied to a system, composed of several individual parts, each of which has its proper function, but all conduce to the existence of the entire system.

ORGASMUS (ὄργασμα, to desire vehemently). A term denoting evanescent congestive phenomena, which manifest themselves in one or in several organs at once.

ORICHALCUM (*aurichalcum*, from *aurum*, gold, and *χαλκός*, brass). The brass of the ancients; their *æs* was a species of bronze.

ORIFICIUM (*os*, a mouth, *facio*, to make). An orifice; a mouth or entrance to any cavity of the body; hence *orificium vaginae*, that part of the pudendum which is below the level of the urethra.

ORIGANUM VULGARE. Common Marjoram, a Labiate plant, which yields the *oil of thyme* of the shops.

ORIGIN (*origo*). The commencement of a muscle from any part. Its attachment to the part it moves is called its *insertion*.

ORNITHOLOGY (ὄρνις, a bird, λόγος, an account). That department of Natural History which treats of birds. This Class of the *Vertebrata* is divided by Cuvier into the following Orders:—

1. *Accipitres*. The hawk tribe, including birds of prey, as the eagle, vulture, &c.

2. *Passeres*. The sparrow tribe, including the small singing-birds, as the lark, swallow, &c.

3. *Scansores*. Climbing birds, including the parrot, woodpecker, &c.

4. *Gallinæ*. Gallinaceous birds, including the domestic fowl, peacock, &c.

5. *Grallæ*. Waders, including the heron, woodcock, ostrich, &c.

6. *Palmipedes*. Web-footed birds, including the duck, gull, darter, &c.

ORNUS EUROPÆA. The European Flowering Ash; an Oleaceous plant, which yields *manna*.

ORPIMENT (*auri pigmentum*). The name usually given to sulpharsenious acid; it is principally used as a pigment, and is the colouring principle of the paint called *king's yellow*.

ORRIS ROOT. The rhizome of the *Iris florentina*, and perhaps also of the *Iris pallida*.

ORSEDEW. *Manheim*, or *Dutch Gold*. An inferior sort of gold-leaf, prepared of copper and zinc, sometimes called *leaf-*

brass, and principally manufactured at Manheim.

ORTHO- (ὀρθός, straight). A Greek adjective, denoting *straightness* or *erectness* of position.

1. *Ortho-pnoea* (πνέω, to breathe). An affection of the breathing when it takes place only in the erect position.

2. *Ortho-ptera* (πτερόν, a wing). Straight-winged insects, as the locust, grasshopper, &c.

3. *Ortho-tropal* (τρέπω, to turn). That which is straight, and has the same direction as the body to which it belongs, as applied to the embryo of the seed, when its radicle coincides with the hilum; the embryo is then erect with respect to the seed, as in the apple, &c.

4. *Ortho-tropous* (τρέπω, to turn). A term applied by Mirbel to the axis of the *ovule* in plants, when it is rectilinear, the foramen being at the extremity most remote from the hilum, as in *cistus*, *urtica*, &c.

ORYCTOLOGY (ὄρυκτός, buried under ground, λόγος, a description). That branch of geology which comprehends the study of *fossils*, or organic remains. It is sometimes known by the name *orycto-gnosy*, from γνῶσις, knowledge or science.

ORYZA SATIVA. The grain, or rather the endosperm of the seed of rice, used for making ptisans, &c.

OS, ORIS. A mouth; a passage or entrance into any place.

1. *Os tincae*. The tench's mouth; the os uteri, or orifice of the uterus.

2. *Os externum*. The entrance of the vagina; so named to distinguish it from the *os internum*, or orifice of the uterus.

OS, OSSIS. A bone; a portion of the skeleton, constituting a *passive* organ of locomotion, as distinguished from a muscle, or *active* organ of this faculty. See *Tissue of Bones*.

1. *Ossa longa vel cylindrica*. The long or cylindrical bones, occurring in the limbs. Their middle part is called the *body* or *diaphysis*, and their centre is traversed by a cylindrical cavity, called the *medullary canal*.

2. *Ossa lata vel plana*. The flat or broad bones, which protect important viscera, or form the walls of certain cavities, as those of the cranium.

3. *Ossa crassa*. The short bones, generally of a globular, tetrahedral, cuboidal, cuneiform, or polyhedral form, and occurring in the tarsus, the carpus, and the vertebral column.

4. *Processes of bones*. The name given to certain eminences by which the surface of bones is frequently surmounted. The following is an enumeration of the different kinds of processes, together with their peculiar characters:—

5. Processes which belong to the moveable articulations are termed *heads*, when they are nearly hemispherical; and *condyles*, when they are broader in one direction than in the others.

6. Processes which belong to the immoveable articulations, are termed *serræ* or *dentations*, as in the bones of the cranium; *roots*, as in the teeth; and *ridges*, as in those articulations called *schindyleses*.

7. Processes which serve for the insertion of fibrous organs, whose points of attachment they multiply, are termed—

1. According to their general form; *impressions* or irregular eminences, not much elevated, but rather broad, and formed of a great number of small tubercles placed very close together, and separated by slight depressions; *lines*, or unequal eminences, long, but not very prominent; *crests*, or eminences resembling lines, but broader and more prominent; *prominences*, when rounded, broad, and smooth; and *tuberosities*, when rounded and rough.

2. After the bodies to which they have been compared; *spinous processes*, of the form of a spine; *styloid*, resembling a style or pen; *coracoid*, like a crow's beak; *odontoid*, like a tooth; and *mastoid*, like a nipple.

3. According to their uses; *trochanters*, or those which are subservient to the act of turning; and *orbital*, belonging to the orbit, &c.

4. According to their direction and relative situation; *ascending processes*, *vertical*, *transverse*, *superior*, &c.

8. Processes which serve for the reflection of certain tendons which deviate from their original direction, are termed *processes of reflection*.

9. Processes which correspond to cavities existing on the surface of some organs are called *processes of impression*.

10. *Membrane of bones*. A dense fibrous membrane, surrounding the bones in their fresh state, except at the surfaces by which they are articulated to each other; on the skull it is called *pericranium*; on the cartilages, *perichondrium*; on the bones in general, *periosteum*.

OSCHEOCELE (*ὄσχεον*, the scrotum, *κήλη*, a tumor). A hernia which has descended into the scrotum.

OSCILLATION (*oscillum*, an image hung on ropes, and swung up and down in the air). A term applied by Boerhaave to muscular irritability. See *Irritability*.

OSCILLATORIA. A filamentous Algaeous plant, interesting to the physiologist, as exhibiting the first traces of organic contractility in its simplest condition.

OSCILLATORIUS. Versatile, or that which is slightly attached by its middle to any body, so that the two halves are balanced, and swing backwards and forwards; a term applied to the *anther* of certain plants.

OSCITANCY (*oscito*, to gape; from *os* *ciere*, to stretch the mouth). Yawning, or gaping.

OSULATOR (*osculator*, to kiss). A name given to the *orbicularis oris*, or muscle forming the substance of the lips.

OSMAZOME (*ὄσμη*, odour, *ζωμός*, broth). *Alcoholic extract of meat*. An alcoholic extract obtained from muscular fibre, brain, &c., having the taste and smell of broth.

OSMIUM (*ὄσμη*, odour). A new metal lately discovered by Mr. Tennant among platina, and so named by him from the pungent and peculiar smell of its oxide.

Osmic acid. The volatile oxide of osmium, of extremely acid and penetrating odour.

OSSA ALBA. *White bones*. The name given by Van Helmont to the precipitate formed by the natural salt of the urine, in the production of calculus. It was called by Paracelsus, *tartar*.

OSSICULUM (dim. of *os*, *ossis*, a bone). A little bone. Hence the *ossicula auditus*, a series of four small bones contained in the cavity of the tympanum, viz. the malleus, the incus, the orbicular os, and the stapes; they are subservient to the propagation of sound.

OSSIFICATION (*os*, *ossis*, a bone, *fit*, to become). The formation of bone; the deposition of calcareous phosphate, or carbonate, on the soft solids of animal bodies.

OSTEO- (*ὀστέον*, a bone). A prefix denoting the presence of *bone*.

1. *Osteo-anabrosis* (*ἀνάβρωσις*, absorption). A name given by Dr. Cumin to the simple absorption of bone, unaccompanied by secretion of pus. It is by this process that Nature produces the removal of the milk-teeth, &c.

2. *Osteo-geny* (*γένεσις*, formation). The growth of bones.

3. *Osteo-graphy* (*γράφω*, to describe). A description of the bones.

4. *Osteo-logy* (*λόγος*, an account). A treatise of the bones.

5. *Osteoma*. Bony tumor; a calcareous concretion, occasionally found in the brain.

6. *Osteo-malacia* (*μαλακός*, soft). Softening of the bones, or rachitis.

7. *Osteo-pædion* (*παιδίον*, a child). *Lithopædion*. An osseous or stony mass into which the fœtus is sometimes found to have been converted in the uterus.

8. *Osteo-sarcoma* (*σάρξ*, flesh). *Osteo-sarcosis*. The growth of a fleshy, medullary, or cartilaginous mass within a bone.

9. *Ost-hexia* (*ἕξις*, a habit). Ossific diathesis; an affection in which soft parts become indurated by a deposit of ossific matter.

10. *Ost-itis*. Inflammation of a bone.

OSTIOLUM (dim. of *ostium*, a door). A little door; the orifice of the perithecium of some Fungaceous plants, as *sphæria*.

OSTIUM (*os*, the mouth). The door of a chamber, the mouth of a river.

1. *Ostium abdominale*. The orifice at the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube,—*the only place in the whole body where a serous membrane communicates with the exterior*.

2. *Ostium uterinum*. The orifice at the uterine extremity of the Fallopian tube.

OSTREA EDULIS (*ὄστρακον*, a shell). The common edible Oyster, a Conchiferous Molluscous animal.

Testæ præparatæ. Prepared oyster-shells. The shells are freed from impurities by boiling water, then crushed and pulverized previous to elutriation. They consist principally of carbonate of lime, and therefore possess the same medicinal properties as chalk.

OTALGIA (*οὔς*, *ὠτός*, the ear, *ἄλγος*, pain). *Otitis*. Ear-ache; pain in the ear. It has been distinguished into—

1. *Externa*, which generally suppurates, and forms what is vulgarly called an *imposteme* or *imposthume* in the head—a term corrupted from *aposteme*. It sometimes becomes chronic, and is then called *otorrhæa*.

2. *Interna*, or internal imposteme.

OTOCONITE (*οὔς*, *ὠτός*, the ear, *κόμις*, dust). A calcareous deposit found in the sacs of the vestibule, analogous to

the otolites, or calcareous crystalline masses found in the vestibular sac of fishes.

OTOLITES (οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear, λίθος, a stone). Calcareous concretions found in the labyrinth of fishes and fish-like amphibia, which, by being in contact with the membranous parts of the labyrinth, increase by their resonance the sonorous vibrations.

OTORRHEA (οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear, ῥέω, to flow). The designation of *otitis*, when it has passed into a chronic state; it then becomes an otitic catarrh.

OTTO or **ATTAR OF ROSES**. Prepared from the petals of the damask and other roses, by distillation, exposing the product to the night air, and skimming off the fine oil floating on the surface.

URETIC ACID (οὐρὸν, urine). A supposed new acid of Proust and Bergmann, shown by Klaproth to be biphosphate of soda.

OVARIUM (*ovum*, an egg). An organ containing the ova of animals. The ovaries of the human subject, formerly called *testes muliebres*, are two small oval bodies placed in the substance of the broad ligaments.

Ovarium, in plants. The hollow case at the base of the pistil, inclosing the ovules. It is said to be *inferior*, when the tube of the calyx contracts an adhesion with its sides; *superior*, when no such adhesion exists; consequently, an inferior ovary involves a *superior calyx*; a superior ovary, an *inferior calyx*. When an ovary adheres to the calyx merely by its back, it is termed *parietal*.

OVICAPSULE. The capsule of the ovum, which in many invertebrata is insulated from the proper tissue of the ovary, and may even escape with the ovum; but, in the oviparous vertebrata, coalesces with the theca of the ovary, forming there what is termed the *calyx*.

OVIPAROUS (*ovum*, an egg, *pario*, to bring forth). Animals which bring forth their young in the egg.

OVULIGER (*ovulum*, a little egg, *gero*, to bear). The name of a new kind of hydatid, supposed to be formed in the articulation of the wrist. See *Hydatid*.

OVULUM (dim. of *ovum*, an egg). A little egg; a term commonly used synonymously with *ovum*. See *Ovum*.

1. *Ovula Graafiana*. Serous vesicles found in the structure of the ovarium—the ova in which the future embryo is developed.

2. *Ovula of Naboth*. Small vesicles

found within and around the os uteri, and mistaken by Naboth for ova.

3. *Ovule of plants*. A small pulpy body, borne by the placenta, and gradually changing into a seed. It consists of two tunics and a nucleus.

OVUM. An egg; a small vesicle within the ovarium, containing the embryo, or rudiments of the fœtus.

1. *Ovalis*. Egg-like. Hence the term *ovale* is applied to a foramen between the auricles in the fœtus.

2. *Ovi-duct* (*ductus*, a canal). A name sometimes given to the Fallopian tube, which conducts the ovum to the uterus.

3. *Ovi-parous* (*pario*, to bring forth). Animals which bring forth their young in the egg.

4. *Ovo-viviparous*. Animals which bring forth their young in a living state, the egg having been previously hatched within the body of the parent.

OXALIC ACID. An acid existing, in the form of an acid salt of potash, in many plants, particularly in the species of *Oxalis* and *Rumex*; combined with lime, it forms a part of several lichens.

OXALIDACEÆ. The Wood-sorrel tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, undershrubs, or trees, with leaves alternate; flowers symmetrical; stamens hypogynous; fruit capsular.

Oxalis Acetosella. Common Wood-sorrel, a plant which yields the binoxalate of potash, or salt of wood-sorrel.

OXAMIDE. A white insoluble sublimate, obtained by decomposing oxalate of ammonia by heat. The term is derived from the first syllable of oxalic acid and ammonia.

OXIDATION. The process of converting metals or other substances into oxides, by combining with them a certain portion of oxygen. It differs from *acidification*, in the addition of oxygen not being sufficient to form an acid with the substance oxidated.

OXIDES, formerly called *calces*. Substances combined with oxygen, without being in the state of an acid. Oxides are distinguished by the prefixes—

1. *Proto* (πρῶτος, first), denoting the minimum of oxygen, as *protoxide*.

2. *Deuto* (δεύτερος, second), denoting a second proportion, as *deutoxide*. This is also called *bin-oxide*.

3. *Trito* (τρίτος, third), denoting a third proportion, as *tritoxide*. This is also called *ter-oxide*.

4. *Per* (very much), denoting the maximum of oxidation, as *peroxide*.

OXY- (ὄξυς, acid). A prefix, denoting in some terms, the presence of *acidity*; in others, the presence of *oxygen*; in a third class of terms, *acuteness of sense or function*; and, lastly, *sharp-pointedness*.

1. *Oxy-gen* (γεννάω, to generate). A gas which forms about a fifth of atmospheric air, is capable of supporting flame, and is essential to the respiration of animals. Its present name was proposed by Lavoisier, from the supposition that it was the sole cause of acidity. It was called by Priestley *dephlogisticated air*; by Scheele, *empyreal air*; and by Condorcet, *vital air*.

2. *Oxygen Water*. A solution of oxygen in water. This must not be confounded with *oxygenated water*, which is the peroxide of hydrogen; nor with Searle's *oxygenous aerated water*, which is an aqueous solution of the protoxide of nitrogen.

3. *Oxy-mel* (μέλι, honey). A compound of honey and acetic acid.

4. *Ox-acid*. An acid containing oxygen. The relative number of atoms of oxygen in different acids formed by the same element with this substance is indicated by prefixes and terminations.

5. *Oxy-chloride*. A combination of an oxide and a chloride of the same metal, excepting the potassium family. The oxychlorides are commonly termed *sub-muriates*, on the supposition that they consist of hydrochloric acid combined with two or more equivalents of an oxide.

6. *Oxy-crat* (κράω, to mix). A mixture of vinegar and water.

7. *Oxy-croceum*. A warm discutient plaister, consisting of wax, resin, pitch, turpentine, saffron, and several gums.

8. *Oxy-generation*. A term often used as synonymous with oxidation; it differs, however, from it in being of more general import, every union with oxygen being an *oxygenation*; whereas *oxidation* takes place only when an oxide is formed.

9. *Oxy-alcohol blowpipe*. An apparatus contrived by Dr. Marcet for increasing temperature. It consists in urging the flame of an alcohol lamp by a blow-pipe supplied with oxygen gas. The oxygen may be furnished from an air-holder, a gas-bag, or any other vessel in which it has been stored.

10. *Oxy-hydrogen blowpipe*. An apparatus by means of which a stream of hydrogen is supplied with pure oxygen

as it escapes from a nozzle, and an intense heat thus produced.

11. *Oxy-iodine*. A name given by Sir H. Davy to *anhydrous iodic acid*, or the compound of oxygen and iodine. Its compounds with metallic bases were called *oxyiodes*, and by Gay Lussac, *iodates*.

12. *Oxy-muriate of lime*. Chloride of lime, or bleaching powder, prepared by exposing thin strata of recently slaked lime in fine powder to an atmosphere of chlorine. The gas is absorbed in large quantity, and combines directly with the lime.

13. *Oxy-muriatic acid*. The former name of chlorine; it was also formerly called *dephlogisticated marine acid*; and by the French, *oxygenized muriatic acid*. See *Chlorine*.

14. *Oxy-prussic acid*. A name formerly given to chloro-cyanic, or chloro-prussic acid, from its being supposed that the hydro-cyanic acid had acquired oxygen on being mixed with chlorine.

15. *Oxy-salt*. A compound in which oxygen is found both in the acid and the base; thus, in phosphate of soda, it is associated with phosphorus in phosphoric acid, and with sodium in soda.

16. *Oxy-opia* (ὄψις, vision). Acuteness of sight. Increased sensibility of the retina, by which the smallest objects are clearly seen, for a few moments, in an extremely weak light; yet, excepting at such periods, even larger objects are not seen in the same degree of light.

17. *Oxy-phonia* (φωνή, voice). Acuteness, or shrillness of voice; synonymous with *paraphonia clangens*.

18. *Oxy-urus* (ὄρᾶ, a tail). The Vermicular Ascaris; a parasitic animal, sometimes found in the uterus, or its appendages, the intestines, &c.

OZÆNA (ὄζη, a stench). An ulcer, situated in the nose, discharging a fetid purulent matter, and sometimes accompanied with caries of the bones. In its early state it is generally termed *catarrh*; when more advanced, it is called *cancer of the nostril or throat*, as it occupies principally the one or the other of these parts.

OZONE (ὄζω, to smell). A new elementary substance, to which Schönbein ascribes the peculiar smell evolved, in electrical operations, at the anode or positive surface. He supposes it to be a constituent of an electrolyte, small quantities of which exist in both air and water.

P

PABULUM. Forage, food for cattle. The animal heat and animal spirits are called the *pabula vitæ*, or food of life.

PACCHIONI'S GLANDS. The *granulations* found in the superior longitudinal sinus of the membranes of the brain.

PACHYBLEPHAROSIS (παχὺς, thick, βλέφαρον, the eyelid). Thickening of the tissue of the eyelid, from chronic inflammation.

PACHYDERMATA (παχὺς, thick, δέρμα, skin). Thick-skinned animals, as the elephant; the seventh order of the class Mammalia.

PÆDOTROPHIA (παῖς, a child, τρέφω, to nourish). That branch of hygiene which treats of the nourishment of infants and children.

PAGINA. Literally, a page of a book. A term applied to the surface of a leaf, the upper surface being called *pagina superior*; the lower surface, *pagina inferior*.

PAINTERS' COLIC. *Colica pictorum.* A species of colic incident to painters, from the use of lead.

Painters' purge. A medicine used in painters' colic, and consisting of a decoction of half an ounce of senna in a pound of water, mixed with half an ounce of sulphate of magnesia, and four ounces of the wine of antimony.

PAKFONG. The white copper of the Chinese, said to be an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc.

PALATUM. *Fornix palati.* The palate, or upper wall of the mouth.

1. *Velum palati.* The soft palate; the posterior limit of the palate.

2. *Palato-labialis.* The name given by Chaussier to the external maxillary or facial artery.

3. *Palato-pharyngeus*, or thyro-staphylinus. A muscle which arises from the arch of the palate, and is inserted into the thyroid cartilage and the pharynx. It draws the uvula downwards and backwards, and closes the back of the nostrils. See *Salpingo-pharyngeus*.

4. *Palato-salpingeus.* A designation of the circumflexus palati muscle, from its origin and insertion.

PALEA. Chaff. The term *paleæ* is applied to the minute colourless bracts at the base of the florets of a capitulum; and to the floral envelope of grasses, which immediately surrounds the sexual organs.

PALLADIUM. A new metal, found by Wollaston in the ore of platinum.

PALLIATIVES (*pallio*, to be concealed; from *pallium*, an upper garment worn by the Greeks). Medicines which produce merely temporary relief, thus palliating or *cloaking* the disease.

PALLOR (*palleo*, to be pale; from πάλλω, to quiver). Paleness, pale colour; the usual colour of those who quiver from fear or other cause.

PALM OIL. The produce of the palm called *Elais guineensis*, and, according to Burnett, of some species of *Bassia* and other Sapotacæ.

PALMA. The palm of the hand; the internal soft part of the hand.

1. *Palmar arch.* A branch of the radial artery, which passes over the metacarpal bones. The *superficial palmar arch* is a continuation of the ulnar artery, which also crosses the metacarpus

2. *Palmaris longus.* A muscle arising from the inner condyle of the os humeri, and spread out into the *palmar aponeurosis*, which is finally fixed to the roots of all the fingers. It is a flexor of the wrist.

3. *Palmaris brevis.* A muscle arising from the annular ligament of the wrist and the palmar aponeurosis, and inserted into the skin of the inner edge of the hand; it is sometimes called *palmaris cutaneus*. It contracts the skin of the palm.

PALMA CHRISTI. The *Ricinus Communis*, or castor oil plant.

PALMACEÆ. The Palm tribe of Monocotyledonous plants. Plants with an arborescent trunk, covered with the sheathing bases of leaves; *leaves* terminal, clustered, pinnate, or flabelliform; *flowers* hexapetaloidous, *stamens* definite; *ovarium* superior, 3-celled; *fruit* baccate, or drupaceous, with fibrous flesh.

PALMINE. A solid odorous fat, procured by the action of hyponitrous acid on castor oil.

PALMIPEDES (*palma*, the palm of the hand, *pes, pedis*, a foot). Web-footed animals, as the goose; the sixth order of the class *Aves*.

PALMITIC ACID. An acid obtained by decomposing a soap of the palm oil of commerce.

Palmitine. Palmitate of glyceryl.

PALO DE VACA. The Cow Tree, a native of the Caraccas, from which the *vegetable milk*, or glutinous or milky sap, is obtained by incision.

PALPATION (*palpo*, to feel). The act of feeling; manual examination, or a method of exploring the abdomen by touch and pressure, for the purpose of ascertaining its form, size, &c.

PALPEBRA. The eyelid. The utmost edge of the palpebra, out of which the hairs grow, is called *cilium*, a term also applied to the hairs themselves; while the eyebrow, or ridge of hair above the eyelid, is called *super-cilium*.

PALPITATION (*palpito*, to throb). An increase in the force or frequency of the heart's contraction, or in both. When this affection results from loss of blood, it is termed *reaction*.

PAMPINIFORM (*pampinus*, a tendril, *forma*, likeness). Resembling a tendril; as applied to the smaller veins of the spermatic cord, from their peculiar tendril-like arrangement.

PAN- (neuter gender of *πᾶς*, all). *Panta*. All; every one. Hence—

1. *Pan-chrestus* (*χορηστὸς*, useful). A term applied to a medicine in the same sense as *panacea*, from its general usefulness.

2. *Pan-chymagogues* (*χυμὸς*, juice, *ἄγω*, to expel). The former name of purgatives which caused evacuations mixed nearly equally with the humors of the intestinal canal. Thus, calomel was called *panchymagogum minerale*.

3. *Pan-demic* (*δῆμος*, the people). Affecting all the people of a district; a term synonymous with epidemic.

4. *Pant-agoga* (*ἄγω*, to expel). Medicines which expel all morbid matters; a term synonymous with *panchymagogues*.

5. *Panto-phobia* (*φόβος*, fear). A fear or dread of all things; a term used by the old writers as expressive of some of the symptoms of hydrophobia.

PANACEA (*πᾶν*, all, *ἰκέομαι*, to heal).

A universal remedy. A term formerly applied to remedies of high repute.

1. *Panacea anticancerosa*. The name given by Mr. Justamond to the liquid invented by him for external use in cancers; it partook considerably of the nature of the *linctura ferri muriatis*, which, indeed, with an equal quantity of spirit of wine, was sometimes substituted for it.

2. *Panacea duplicata* vel *Holsatica*. The bisulphate of potass.

3. *Panacea Glauberiana*. The Kermes mineral, a sulphuret of antimony.

4. *Panacea lapsorum*. This name has been given to *Arnica*, or Leopard's-bane, a plant of the order *Compositæ*, from its long reputation in internal pains and congestions from bruises, or more probably in *prolapsus*.

5. *Panacea mercurialis*. Calomel; the sub-muriate or chloride of mercury.

6. *Panacea vegetabilis*. The *croci stigmata*, or saffron.

PANADA (*pane*, bread, Ital.). Bread pap; bread boiled in water to a proper consistence, as food for children.

PANARIS (*παρὰ*, near, *ὄνυξ*, the nail). *Panaritium*; a term probably corrupted from paronychia, or whitlow.

PANAX QUINQUEFOLIUM. An Araliaceous plant, the root of which constitutes the *American ginseng*, or radix ginseng. The *Asiatic ginseng*, or radix ninsi, is the root of the *Panax schinseng*.

PANCREAS (*πᾶν*, all, *κρέας*, flesh). A conglomerate gland, situated transversely across the posterior wall of the abdomen. In cattle it is called the *sweetbread*.

1. *Small pancreas*. A small glandular mass, frequently found beneath the pancreas, and of similar structure. The French term it *pancreas d'Aselli*.

2. *Pancreatic duct*. The duct formed by the union of the numerous excretory ducts proceeding from the lobules of the pancreas.

3. *Pancreatic juice*. The peculiar fluid secreted by the pancreas.

4. *Pancreat-algia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Pain of the pancreas. The term is seldom used.

5. *Pancreat-itis*. Inflammation of the pancreas; from *pancreas*, and the terminal particle *itis*.

6. *Pancreat-uncus* (*ὄγκος*, tumor). Swelling of the pancreas; the *emphrazis pancreatis* of Swediaur.

PANDICULATIO (*pando*, to spread). Stretching; elongation of the extensor muscles.

PANICLE (*panicula*, the woof wound round the quill in the shuttle). A form of inflorescence, in which the flower-buds of a raceme have, in elongating, developed other flower-buds, as in the oat. When the rachis of inflorescence separates irregularly into branches, so as to lose the form of an axis, this is called by Willdenow a *deliquescent panicle*.

PANIFICATION (*panis*, bread, *fio*, to become). The process of making bread.

PANIS. Bread. The following terms are of usual occurrence:—*panis triticeus*, wheaten bread; *mica panis*, crumb of bread; *panis tostus*, toasted bread, for making toast-water; *panis furfuraceus*, brown or bran bread; *panis biscotus*, biscuit; *panis nauticus*, sea-biscuit.

PANNICULUS CARNOSUS (*panniculus*, dim. of *pannus*, a covering, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh). A fleshy covering; a set of subcutaneous muscular bands, which serve to erect the 'quills upon the fretful porcupine,' the hedge-hog, &c.

PANNUS. Literally, a piece of cloth, or a rag. The designation of that state of vascularity of the cornea, in which its mucous covering is so loosened and thickened as to present the appearance of a dense pellicle.

PAPAVERACEÆ. The Poppy tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* divided, alternate; *flowers* polypetalous, single on long peduncles; *petals* 4, or some multiple of 4, cruciate; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* solitary; *seeds* numerous.

1. *Papaver somniferum*. The White Poppy, the capsules of which yield opium.

2. *Papaver rhœas*. The Corn or Red Poppy, the petals of which are used to impart their fine red colour to syrup.

PAPAW. The *Carica Papaya*, a tree with a milky juice, containing fibrin in such abundance, that the juice bears a most extraordinary resemblance to animal matter.

PAPER COAL. A bituminous shale, which separates into thin laminæ of coal, like paper.

PAPILIONACEOUS (*papilio*, a butterfly). A form of corolla resembling a butterfly, and found in all the leguminous plants of Europe. Of the five petals, the uppermost is dilated, and called *vexillum*, or the standard; the two lateral are contracted and parallel, and called *alæ*, or the wings; the two lower are contracted, parallel, generally coherent by their anterior margin, and termed *carina*, or the keel.

PAPILLA (dim. of *papula*, a pimple). A teat, or nipple. The term *papillæ* denotes the small eminences which constitute the roughness of the upper surface of the tongue. They are distinguished as—

1. *Papillæ circumvallatæ*. Situated on the dorsum of the tongue, near its roof, and forming a row on each side, which meets its fellow at the middle line, like the two branches of the letter A. They resemble cones attached by the apex to the bottom of a cup-shaped depression, and are hence named *calyciformes*. This cup-shaped cavity forms a kind of fossa around the papillæ, and hence they are called *circumvallatæ*.

2. *Papillæ conicæ et filiformes*. Covering the whole surface of the tongue in front of the circumvallatæ, but most abundant at the tip; of a conical and filiform shape, with their points directed backward.

3. *Papillæ fungiformes*. Irregularly dispersed over the dorsum of the tongue, and having rounded heads.

PAPILLA CONICA. The small flattened prominence formed by the optic nerve in the interior of the globe, at its fundus.

PAPPUS (*πάππος*). The down or mossiness of the under lip, the cheek, &c. The botanical term for the feathery appendage which crowns the fruit of many Composite plants, and which is, in fact, a reduced calyx.

PAPULA ("of the matter or nature of *pappus*; from *πάππος*, the sprouting of down or buds, and *ὑλη* (*ulè* or *ilè*), matter."—*Good*). A pimple; a small, acuminated elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, very seldom containing a fluid, or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf; it is the *ecthyma* and *exormia* of the Greeks. The varieties of papulous eruptions, according to Bateman, are scrophulus, lichen, and prurigo.

Papulæ ardentes. A term applied by Gotwald to the trailing vesications which occurred in the Dantzic plague, and which Goodwin translates *fire-bladders*. At first they were as small as a millet seed; and, when larger, they were termed in Holland, *grana piperis*.

PARA (*παρά*). A Greek preposition, signifying, *through, near, about*, &c. In some chemical compounds it denotes *near to*, and expresses a close alliance between two compounds.

1. *Para-centésis* (κεντέω, to perforate). The operation of tapping, or making an opening into the abdomen, thorax, or bladder, for the purpose of discharging the fluid contained in them in disease.

2. *Par-acusis* (ἀκούω, to hear). A peculiar state of the hearing, in which deaf persons hear sounds better when a loud noise prevails at the same time. Of this, Willis describes two cases;—one, of a person who could maintain a conversation only when a drum was beat near him; the other, of a person who could hear only when a bell was ringing.

3. *Para-cyanogen*. A black coaly matter, obtained by decomposing cyanide of mercury.

4. *Para-lysis* (λύω, to relax). Palsy; the total loss, or diminution, of sensation or of motion, or of both; the *resolutio nervorum* of Cullen.

5. *Para-lysis agitans*. The Shaking Palsy of Mr. Parkinson; the *scelotyrbe festinans* of Sauvages; and, from the peculiarity of the patient's gait, it has been called by Good, *synclonus ballismus*, a term derived from βαλλίζω, to dance.

6. *Para-menispermia*. A crystalline substance, besides *menispermia*, found in the seed-coat of *cocculus indicus*.

7. *Para-morphia*. Another name for *thebaine*, a crystallizable base existing in opium, and named from its being isomeric with *morphia*.

8. *Para-naphthaline*. A substance which accompanies naphthaline in tar.

9. *Para-phimosia* (φιμούω, to bridle). *Circumligatura*. An affection of the prepuce, when it is drawn quite behind the glans penis, and cannot be brought forward again. This is the *strangulating phimosia* of Good. Compare *Phimosia*.

10. *Para-plegia* (πλήσσω, to strike). That species of paralysis in which the lower half of the body is more or less impaired in its nervous power.

11. *Para-site* (σίτος, provisions). Literally, a hanger on at the tables of the great. This term is used to designate animals which are found in the organs, intestines, blood, &c., of other living animals, and appear to live at their expense, as the hydatids of the brain, intestinal worms, &c. It is also the general name of plants which grow upon others, as moss, mistletoe, &c.

12. *Para-stata* (ἵσταμαι, to be placed). Another name for the epididymis.

13. *Para-tartaric*. The name of an acid resembling the tartaric, and also called *racemic*.

14. *Par-egoric* (παραγορεύω, to mitigate). A medicine which allays pain. The *paregoric elixir* is the *Tinctura Camphoræ composita* of the pharmacopœia.

15. *Par-enchyma* (ἐγχύω, to pour in). A term employed by Erasistratus, from an idea that the common mass, or inner substance of a viscus, is produced by concremented blood, strained off through the pores of the blood-vessels, which enter into its general structure, or membranes. It is now applied to the spongy substance composing the lungs, the liver, &c.; and to all the pulpy parts of plants.

16. *Par-isthmia* (ἰσθμός, the fauces). *Paristhmia* of Hippocrates. Inflammation about the throat; the squincy or squinancy of the old writers, and the *cynanche*, or *angina*, of the moderns.

17. *Par-onychia* (ὄνυξ, the nail). An abscess at the end of the finger, near the nail; a whitlow. When the effusion presses on the periosteum, it is a malignant form, and is termed *felon*.

18. *Par-otid* (ὄψ, ὠτός, the ear). The name of the large salivary gland situated near the ear. Its excretory ducts, uniting, form the *duct of Steno*.

19. *Par-otitis* (παρωτίτις, the parotid gland). Inflammation of the parotid gland; the *cynanche parotidæa* of Cullen. It is called in this country, *mumps*; in Scotland, *branks*; and in France, *oreillons* and *ourles*.

20. *Par-oxysm* (ὀξύς, sharp). A periodical exacerbation, or fit, of a disease.

21. *Par-ulis* (οὔλον, the gum). Inflammation, boil, or abscess of the gums.

22. In the following terms, used by Dr. Good, the preposition *uniformly* signifies *faultiness*, or a morbid state.

Par-acusisMorbid hearing.

Par-apsisMorbid touch.

Para-bysmaMorbid congestion.

Para-cyesisMorbid pregnancy.

Para-geusisMorbid taste.

Para-meniaMis-menstruation.

Para-phoniaAltered voice.

Par-odiniaMorbid labour.

Par-oniriaDepraved dreaming.

Par-opsisDepraved vision.

Par-osmisMorbid smell.

Par-ostiaMis-ossification.

Par-uriaMis-micturition.

PARAFFIN. *Petroline*. A particular hydro-carbon produced in the distillation of wood. Its name is derived from *parum affinis*, denoting its remarkable indifference to other bodies, in a chemical point of view.

PARALLINIC ACID. The name

given by Batka to *smilacin*, the active principle of sarsaparilla.

PAREIRA BRAVA. Literally, *wild vine*; the root of the *Cissampelos Pareira*, employed in discharges from the urino-genital mucous membrane.

PARIES, PARIETIS. The wall of a house, or any other building.

1. *Parietal*. Belonging to the walls of an organ; the *placenta* of a plant is so called, when it is attached to the *walls* of the ovarium, as in poppy, violet, &c.

2. *Parietalia*. The name of the bones of the cranium, which serve as *walls* to the brain.

PARIGLIN. The name given by Palotta to *smilacin*, a principle of sarsaparilla.

PARKER'S CEMENT. A brown powder, which, when mixed with water, gradually sets, and becomes solid. It may be used for making the joints of chemical vessels tight.

PARTURIFACIENT (*parturio*, to bring forth, *facio*, to cause). A medicine which excites uterine action, or facilitates parturition, as ergot.

PARTURITION (*parturio*, to bring forth). The act of bringing forth, or being delivered of, children.

PAR VAGUM (wandering pair). The name of the eighth pair of nerves, or pneumo-gastric. See *Nerves*.

PASTILLUS. Literally, a perfumed or sweet ball. A medicine in the form of a small round ball; a lozenge.

PATE. *Pasta*. A paste; a preparation of sugary and mucilaginous substances. *Pâte de guimauve* is a demulcent lozenge prepared from the root of the *Althæa officinalis*.

PATE ARSENICALE. Arsenical paste, composed of cinnabar, dragon's blood, and arsenious acid, and employed to cauterize cancerous wounds.

PATELLA (dim. of *patina*, a pan). Literally, a small pan. The knee-pan.

PATENT YELLOW. A pigment, consisting of chloride and protoxide of lead; also called *mineral yellow*.

PATHETICI (*πάθος*, passion). *Trochleares*. A name given by Willis to the fourth pair of nerves, because the eyes, by means of these, express certain passions.

PATHOGNOMONIC (*πάθος*, disease, *γνώμων*, a discerner). A term applied to symptoms which are characteristic of, and peculiar to, a disease.

PATHOLOGY (*πάθος*, disease, *λόγος*, an account). That branch of medicine

which investigates the nature of diseases.

PAULINA CONFECTIO. A warm opiate, similar to the *confectio opii*.

PAVILION. The name of the *ala*, or greater part of the external ear.

PEARL. A spherical concretion formed within the pearl oyster. Sir Everard Home considered that the abortive ova of the animal were the nuclei upon which the pearls were formed.

PEARL ASH. The name of potash when it is calcined, and of a whitish pearly lustre. It is employed in making flint glass, soap, &c.

PEARL BARLEY. Common barley divested of its cuticle, and rounded and polished in a mill, so as to acquire a pearly appearance.

PEARL-EYE. *Pearl in the eye*. The old English name of cataract.

PEARL POWDER. A powder used by perfumers, and obtained from the nitric solution of bismuth, by adding a proportion of muriatic acid, and then precipitating by a small quantity of water. In this way it is obtained in the form of minute scales of a pearly lustre.

PEARL-WHITE. *Magistery of Bismuth*; the sub-nitrate of bismuth.

PEAS FOR ISSUES. These are made of tow, or flax, rolled up with gum water and wax; to which are sometimes added powdered savine, cantharides, or verdigris: orange peas from the unripe *Curaçoa* oranges are also used.

PECCANT (*pecco*, to be in fault). A term applied by the humoral pathologists to those humors of the body which were supposed to be faulty in quality or in quantity.

PECTEN, PECTINIS (*pecto*, to comb). A comb, or crest. A pyramidal plicated process, situated in the posterior and external part of the cavity of the eye in birds, and covered with pigment. It is also called *marsupium*.

1. *Pectinati musculi*. A designation of the muscular fasciculi of the heart, from their resemblance to the teeth of a comb.

2. *Pectineus*. A flat quadrangular muscle arising from the pectineal line of the os pubis, and inserted into the line leading from the trochanter minor to the *linea aspera*.

PECTIC ACID (*πηκτις*, a coagulum). A substance obtained from the carrot and other vegetables, so named from its remarkable tendency to gelatinize.

PECTIN. A principle which forms the basis of vegetable jelly.

PECTORALIS (*pectus*, the breast). The name of two muscles of the trunk :

1. *Pectoralis major*, arising from half the clavicle, all the edge of the sternum, and the cartilages of the three lower true ribs, and inserted into the outer border of the occipital groove of the humerus. It moves the arm forwards, &c., and is a muscle of respiration.

2. *Pectoralis minor*, arising from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, and inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula. It draws the shoulder-bone forwards and downwards, and elevates the ribs.

PECTORALS (*medicamenta pectoralia*, from *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast). Medicines which relieve disorders of the chest.

PECTORILLOQUY (*pectus*, the breast, *loquor*, to speak). A chest-sound; a voice which appears to proceed directly from the chest, and to traverse the tube of the stethoscope.

PEDICEL (*pedicellus*, dim. of *pediculus*). A partial flower stalk. When several peduncles spring from the axis, at short distances from each other, the axis is termed *rachis*, and the peduncles are called *pedicels*.

PEDICULATION (*pediculus*, a louse). *Phthiriasis*. An affection in which lice are bred under the skin.

PEDICULUS (dim. of *pes*, a foot). Literally, a little foot. A louse.

1. *Pediculus humanus*. The common louse, infesting the head.

2. *Pediculus pubis*. The morpio, or crab-louse, infesting the pubes.

PEDILUVIUM (*pes*, *pedis*, the foot; *lavo*, to wash). A foot-bath.

PEDUNCULUS (*pedo*, one that has broad or splay feet). A person somewhat splay-footed. A peduncle; the axis of the flower-bud, from the point of connexion with the stem, as far as the floral envelopes. The term *pedunculi* is applied to two medullary cords which connect the pineal gland to the optic thalami.

PELLAGRA. An affection in which a morbid condition of the skin is a prominent symptom; it is very prevalent among the peasantry of the northern states of Italy. It is called *mal del sole*, from its being ascribed to the heat of the sun's rays; *Italian elephantiasis*, &c. The term is commonly derived from *pellis agria*, or wild skin; but it would seem that the old Italian name for it was *pellarella*.

PELLICLE (dim. of *pellis*, the skin or hide of a beast, flayed off). A thin skin, or film. Among chemists, it denotes a thin surface of crystals uniformly spread over a saline liquor evaporated to a certain degree.

PELLITORY. The root of the *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, imported from the Levant under the name of *Pellitory of Spain*.

PELOSIN. A colourless substance lately extracted from the root of the *Cissampelos pareira*. It is a powerful base, forming salts with several acids.

PELVIS (*πέλυσ*, a basin). The basin, or the large bony cavity which terminates the trunk inferiorly, containing the urinary and genital organs, and, in women, the uterus.

PEMPHIGUS (*πέμφιξ*, *πέμφιγος*, a small blister or pustule). *Febris vesicularis, ampullosa, vel bullosa*. A term applied by Sauvages to vesicular or bladder fever, a disease belonging to the order *Bullæ* of Bateman. A form of this disease prevails among children in many parts of Ireland, where it is called *white blisters, burnt holes, eating hive, &c.*

PENICILLUS (dim. of *peniculum*, a brush). A tent, or pledget. Any thing which has its end divided like a painter's brush; in this sense the extremities of the vena porta have been termed *penicilli*.

PENIS. The male organ of generation, consisting of three lengthened bodies, closely united to each other, viz. the two *corpora cavernosa* and the *corpus spongiosum*.

PENNIFORM (*penna*, a feather or quill, *forma*, likeness). Feather-shaped; a term applied to those muscles which have their fibres arranged on each side of the tendon, as the rectus femoris.

Semi-penniform. Half-feather-shaped; the designation of those muscles which have their fibres arranged on one side of the tendon, as the peronæus longus.

PENNYROYAL. The common name of the *Mentha pulegium*. Under the same name, the *Hedeoma pulegioides* is highly reputed in North America as an emmenagogue.

PENTANDRIA (*πέντε*, five, *άνηρ*, a man). Having five stamens; the character of the fifth class of plants in Linnæus's system.

Pentagynia (*πέντε*, five, *γυνή*, a woman). Having five pistils; an ordinal character in Linnæus's system of plants.

PEPO. A gourd; a three-celled fleshy indehiscent fruit, with parietal placentæ, as the cucumber.

PEPPER. The berries of the *Piper nigrum*. The hot acrid *black pepper* of the shops consists of the berries with the pulp adhering; the *white pepper* is the same thing, only the pulp is washed off before the fruit is dried. They yield a crystalline substance called *piperin*.

Long Pepper. The dried female spikes of the *Piper longum*, composed of firmly- united 1-seeded drupes.

PEPSIN (πέπω, to digest). A peculiar animal principle secreted by the stomach, and present in the gastric juice. It is usually prepared by infusing the mucous membrane of the fourth stomach of the calf, which is known as rennet.

PEPTIC (πέπω, to ripen). Any substance which is digestible. Hence the term *peptics*, applied to medicines which promote digestion.

PER- A Latin preposition, which, when prefixed to the name of an oxide, indicates the presence of the greatest quantity of oxygen which can exist in a compound of such materials, as in *per-oxide*.

Bi-per- This double prefix is used, when there is more than one atom of oxygen in the base, as well as an unequal number of atoms of acid and base, as in the *bi-per-sulphate* of mercury, where *bi* indicates the presence of two atoms of acid, and *per* that the mercury is in the form of a *per-oxide*.

PER-ACUTE. Very sharp; a term applied to diseases when greatly aggravated, or attended by considerable inflammation. *Per* is an intensive particle.

PERCOLATION (*percolo*, to strain through). Filtration; the passing of fluids through a strainer.

PERCUSSION (*percutio*, to strike). The act of striking upon the chest, abdomen, &c., with the view of producing sounds by which the state of the subjacent parts may be ascertained. This is distinguished into—

1. *Direct percussion*, which consists in striking the surface of the chest, &c., with one, two, or more fingers, and observing the degree and quality of the sounds produced; and,

2. *Mediate percussion*, which differs from the former chiefly in the employment of a small plate of ivory, called a *pleximeter*, a piece of leather or caoutchouc, or the second phalanx of the forefinger of the left hand; one of these is

placed on the part to be examined, and struck with the pulpy ends of the middle and forefinger of the right hand.

3. The *scale of sounds* which may be distinguished on the surface of the body are the following, beginning with the dullest:—the femoral, the jecoral, the cardiac, the pulmonal, and the stomachal, the clearest of all. Besides these, there are the osteal, the humoric (when organs are filled with air and liquid), the hydatidic, and—

4. The *bruit de pot fêlé*, a sound heard on percussing over a cavity near the surface of the lungs, usually at the upper part of the chest. It resembles the noise of a cracked earthenware vessel, when struck with the finger.

PERFORANS (*perforo*, to pierce through). A designation of the *flexor digitorum profundus*, from its perforating the tendon of the flexor sublimis.

Nervus perforans Casserii. Another name for the musculo-cutaneous, or external cutaneous nerve.

PERFORATION (*perforo*, to pierce). A term employed to denote a solution of continuity, from disease of the parietes of a hollow organ, as of the intestines.

Spontaneous perforation is that which occurs without having been preceded by any perceptible modification of function, local or general.

PERFORATUS (*perforo*, to bore through). Bored through; a term applied to—

1. The *coraco-brachialis* muscle, from its being perforated by the external cutaneous nerve, as discovered by Casserius.

2. The *flexor digitorum communis sublimis* muscle, from its tendon being perforated by the tendon of the flexor profundus.

PERI- (περι). A Greek preposition, signifying *around*, &c.

1. *Peri-anthium* (άνθος, a flower). A collective term for the floral envelopes, when it is not evident whether they consist of calyx and corolla, or of calyx only, as in tulip.

2. *Peri-cardium* (καρδία, the heart). A fibro-serous membrane which surrounds the heart.

3. *Peri-carditis*. Inflammation of the pericardium. *Carditis* is inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.

4. *Peri-carp* (καρπός, fruit). That part of a fruit which constituted the ovarium of the pistil. It consists of an outer coat, or *epicarp*; an inner coat, called *endo-*

carp, or *putamen*; and an intermediate substance termed *mesocarp*, and, when of a fleshy consistence, *sarcocarp*.

5. *Peri-chætil* (χαίτη, seta). A term applied to the peculiar leaves which surround the base of the seta, or stalk, of mosses.

6. *Peri-chondrium* (χόνδρος, cartilage). The synovial membrane which covers cartilage.

7. *Peri-cranium* (κράνιον, the skull). The periosteum or membrane which covers the bones of the cranium.

8. *Peri-didymis* (δίδυμοι, twins). The serous coat which covers the testes. By the older anatomists it was confounded with the fibrous coat, under the name of *tunica vaginalis* or *elytroïdes*.

9. *Peri-glottis*. A mass of small glandular grains at the lower part of the anterior surface of the epiglottis.

10. *Peri-gonium* (γονή, generation). A term synonymous with *peri-anthium*, and denoting the parts which surround the organs of generation, viz., the floral envelopes.

11. *Peri-gynous* (γυνή, a woman). That condition of the stamens of a plant in which they contract adhesion to the sides of the calyx, as in the rose.

12. *Peri-næum* (ναίω, to flow). The inferior part of the trunk of the body, in which are situated the two great excretory outlets, the urethra and the anus.

13. *Peri-orbita*. The fibrous membrane which lines the orbit of the eye.

14. *Peri-osteum* (ὀστέον, a bone). The membrane which surrounds the bones. In the recent state of the teeth, their root is surrounded by a prolongation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, called the *alveolo-dentary periosteum*.

15. *Peri-ostitis*. Inflammation of the periosteum, or investing membrane of the bones.

16. *Peri-ostosis*. A tumor formed by swelling of the periosteum.

17. *Peri-pheric impulses*. A term applied by Naumann to the influence which is transmitted from the nerves of any particular parts of the body to the centres of the nervous system, i. e. the brain and the spinal cord. On the other hand, by *central impulses* is meant the influence which is conveyed back again from those centres to the nerves of a particular part.

18. *Peri-phony* (φέρω, to carry). The circumference or external surface of a body.

19. *Peri-pneumonia* (πνεύμων, the lungs). Peripneumony; inflammation

of the parenchyma of the lung. The term is synonymous with *pneumonia*, although it would seem to imply either a more intense degree of the disease, or a more superficial affection.

20. *Peri-pneumonia notha*. Spurious or bastard peripneumony; a form of bronchitis, termed by Dr. Badham, *asthenic*. It is sometimes called *catarrhus suffocativus*; and, by Frank, *catarrhus bronchiorum*.

21. *Peri-sperm* (σπέρμα, seed). Another name for the *albumen*, or the substance lying between the integuments and the embryo of some seeds.

22. *Peri-staltic* (στέλλω, to contract). A term applied to the vermicular contractions of the intestines upon themselves. This motion is sometimes called *peristole*.

23. *Peri-staphylinus* (σταφυλή, the uvula). A term applied to two muscles of the palate; the *externus*, or the *circumflexus palati*; and the *internus*, or the *levator palati molliis*.

24. *Peristaphylo-pharyngeus*. The first or upper portion of the palato-pharyngeus muscle; the second or middle portion is termed *pharyngo-staphylinus*; the third or lower portion, *thyro-staphylinus*.

25. *Peri-stoma* (στόμα, the mouth). The membrane, or series of tooth-like processes, which closes the orifice of the theca of mosses.

26. *Peri-stroma* (στρώμα, a cushion). Literally, rich tapestry-work, wherewith floors or beds were spread. This term is probably applied, by Pecquet, to the mucous or villous coat of the intestines, called by *Bilsius muscum villosum*; by *Bartholine, crusta membranosa*; and by *De Graaf, crusta vermicularis*.

27. *Peri-thecium* (θήκη, a theca). The bag of fructification in some fungi; the organ in which the asci are immersed.

28. *Peri-tonæum* (τείνω, to extend). The serous membrane which lines the interior of the abdomen, and invests all the viscera contained therein.

29. *Peritonæal fever*. Puerperal, or child-bed fever, so called from its occurring frequently after labour.

30. *Peritonitis*. Inflammation of the peritonæum. It is acute, or chronic.

31. *Peri-tropal* (τρέπω, to turn). A term applied to the embryo of the seed, when it is directed from the axis to the horizon.

32. *Peri-zoma* (ζώνωμι, to gird). Literally, a girdle; a truss. It has been used to designate the diaphragm.

PERIOD. The interval between the paroxysms in intermittent fever.

PERIODIC ACID. *Hyperiodic acid.* An acid consisting of iodine and oxygen.

PERKINISM. A mode of treatment introduced by Perkins, of America, and consisting in the application to diseased parts of the extremities of two needles made of different metals, called by him *metallic tractors*.

PERLATE ACID. The name given by Bergman to the acidulous phosphate of soda; the phosphate of soda had been previously called *sal mirabile perlatum*. It was named by Guyton-Morveau, *ouretic acid*.

PERMANENT INK. A solution of nitrate of silver, thickened with sap green, or cochineal; used for marking linen. The pounce liquid, with which the linen is prepared, is a solution of soda, boiled with gum, or some animal mucilage. If potash be used, the ink will run.

PERMANENT WHITE. Sulphate of baryta. At a high temperature it fuses into an opaque white enamel, which is used in the manufacture of fine earthenware, and as a pigment.

PERMEABILITY (*per*, through, *meo*, to pass). That property of certain bodies by which they admit the passage of other bodies through their substance. The cellular tissue of plants is *permeable* by fluids, though at the same time impermeate.

PERNIO (πέρνα, or πτέρνα, the heel). A chilblain, especially one on the heel; the effect of inflammation caused by cold.

1. *Pernio simplex*. Simple chilblain, in which the cuticle is unbroken.

2. *Pernio exulceratus*. Kibe; accompanied with ulceration.

PERONE' (περόνη, a brooch). The fibula, or small bone of the leg; so called from its resembling the pin of a brooch.

1. *Peroneus longus*. A muscle placed at the outer part of the leg, and under the sole of the foot.

2. *Peroneus brevis*. A muscle having the same form as the preceding, but not so long. They are both *extensors* of the leg.

3. *Peroneus tertius*. A muscle which appears to be a part of the extensor longus digitorum, but may be considered as analogous to the flexor carpi ulnaris of the fore-arm.

4. *Nervus peroneus*. The external popliteal or peroneal nerve. The internal popliteal is the *tibialis*.

PEROXIDE. A term applied in chemical nomenclature to denote the *highest degree of oxidation*, of which a compound is capable. See *Per*.

PERRY. A fermented liquor made from pears, as cider from apples.

PERSICA VULGARIS. The peach; a rosaceous plant of Persia, the drupaceous fruit of which has been termed *malum persicum*.

Persica lævis. The nectarine; distinguished from the peach by its smooth rind.

PERICUS IGNIS. Persian fire; a term applied by Avicenna to that species of carbuncle which is attended with pustules and vesications.

PERSISTENS FEBRIS. A regular intermittent, the paroxysms of which return at constant and stated times.

PERSISTENT. A term applied to those parts of plants which do not fall at the usual period, as the corolla of campanula, the calyx of pæonia. See *Caducous*.

PERSONATE (*persona*, a mask). A term applied to that form of the gamopetalous corolla, in which the limb is unequally divided: the upper division, or lip, being arched; the lower prominent, and pressed against it, so that the whole resembles the mouth of a gaping animal, as in antirrhinum. See *Ringent*.

PERSPIRATION (*perspiro*, to breathe through). The watery vapour which is constantly passing off through the skin, is termed *insensible perspiration*; when it is so excessive as to collect in drops upon the surface, it constitutes *sensible perspiration*, or *sweat*.

Perspiratory ducts. Spiral tubes which commence apparently in the corium, proceed upwards between the papillæ, and terminate by open pores upon the surface of the cuticle.

PERTUSSIS. The name first given by Sydenham to whooping-cough, so called from the peculiar *whooping* sound which it occasions. See *Whooping-cough*.

PES. A foot. Hence, the term is applied to parts resembling a foot.

1. *Pes anserinus*. The goose's foot; the name of a plexus of nerves formed by the *facial*, or portio dura of the seventh pair, on the side of the face, and somewhat resembling the spreading foot of a palmipede.

2. *Pes accessorius*. A swelling on the outer wall of the cornu ammonis, somewhat resembling the hippocampus major, but of smaller size.

3. *Pes hippocampi*. The extremity of the hippocampus major, which has been likened to the club-foot of some animal, from its presenting numerous knuckle-like prominences on its surface.

PESSARY (πεσσοῦς, a small stone). An instrument made of wood, &c., formerly employed to keep medicinal substances applied within the pudenda; but now used for preventing prolapsus of the uterus or vagina, or keeping up a particular kind of rupture. The various forms of the pessary are the *bung-shaped*, the *conical*, the *elytroid* or sheath-like of Cloquet, the *cup-and-ball*, and the *ring* pessary.

PESTIS (*perdo*, to destroy). A term applied to any thing pernicious, as plague, calamity, ruin, destruction: it is seldom used by good authors to signify infectious disorders. *Pestilentia* denotes infectious air, or a contagious disorder.

PETAL (πέταλον). A flower-leaf; the name of a division of the corolla. See *Monopetalæ*.

Petaloid (εἶδος, likeness). That which resembles a petal, as applied to the expanded filament of certain stamens, as of nymphæa, &c.

PETECHIA (*petechio*, Italian, a flea-bite). A speck or spot resembling a flea-bite. These spots constantly occur in certain epidemic fevers, which were consequently described under the term *petechial fever*.

Petechiæ sine febre. A term applied by various authors to purpura simplex, or petechial scurvy; also called *hæmorrhœa petechialis*, land-scurvy, &c.

PETIOLE. The foot-stalk, or leaf-stalk, of a plant. The *apex* is the part inserted into the leaf; the *base*, that which comes from the stem. Hence—

Petiolate. A term applied to leaves formed with a stalk, whether long or short, simple or compound.

PETRO- (πέτρα, a rock). A term relating to the *os petrosum*, or petrous portion of the temporal bone, as *petro-occipital*, *petro-sphenoidal*, &c.

Petro-salpingo-staphylinus. An unwieldy designation of the levator palati mollis, from its arising from the petrous process and the Eustachian tube, and being inserted into the velum palati.

PETROLE'UM (πέτρα, a rock; ἔλαιον, oil). Literally, *rock oil*. Barbadoes tar; a bituminous liquid, named from its oozing out of rocks.

Petrolene. According to Boussingault, bitumens may be considered mixtures of

two bodies; viz., a liquid to which he has given the name of *petrolene*, and a solid, which he terms *asphaltene*.

PETUNTSE'. The name of a species of *feldspar*, used as the vitrifying ingredient in the porcelain of the Chinese.

PEWTER. A factitious metal, the basis of which is tin; it is commonly called *étain* in France, where it is generally confounded with true tin. There are three kinds, distinguished by the names of *plate*, *trifle*, and *ley-pewter*.

PEYER'S GLANDS. *Plexus intestinales*. The clustered glands of the intestines, or aggregatæ, first discovered by Peyer. Each gland is surrounded by a circle of minute tubes, called *corona tubulorum*. See *Brunner's Glands*

PHACIA (φακία, a lentil seed). The Greek term for *lentigo*, or freckles.

PHÆNOGAMOUS (φαίνω, to show, γάμος, nuptials). A term applied to those plants in which the sexual organs are visible. All others are called *cryptogamous*.

PHAGEDÆNA (φάγω, to eat). An ulcer which spreads, and, as it were, *eats away* the flesh.

PHALANX (φάλαγξ). A battalion in the Macedonian armies, composed of 16,000 men. Hence the term *phalanges* is applied to the bones of the fingers and toes, from their regularity.

PHANEROGAMOUS (φανερὸς, manifest, γάμος, nuptials). A term applied to those plants in which the reproductive organs are visible. It is synonymous with *phænogamous*.

PHANTASM (φαντάζω, to make appear). A perception of sensation in the organs of the senses, dependent on internal causes, and not excited by external objects. See *Hallucination*.

PHARMACEUTICS (φάρμακον, a medicine). That branch of medicine which consists in compounding drugs.

PHARMACON (φάρμακον). A poison. A medicine, or drug.

1. *Pharmacodynamics* (δύναμις, power). That branch of *Materia Medica*, which treats of the power or effects of medicines.

2. *Pharmacognosy* (γινώσκω, to know). That branch of *Materia Medica* which treats of the natural and chemical history of unprepared medicines or simples. It is also termed *pharmacography*, *pharmacomathia*, &c.

3. *Pharmacologia* (λόγος, description). The method of *administering* medicines.

4. *Pharmacopœia* (ποιέω, to make).

The process of *preparing* medicines. The term is now used to denote a standard code of medicines.

5. *Pharmaco-pola* (πωλέω, to sell). A seller of drugs; a druggist.

PHARMACY (φάρμακον, a drug). The application of chemical, and to a certain extent of physical, knowledge to the preparation of medicinal substances.

PHARYNX (φάρυγξ, the throat). A musculo-membranous bag, situated at the back part of the mouth, leading to the stomach.

1. *Pharyngitis*. Inflammation of the pharynx. See *Cynanche*.

2. *Pharyngotomy* (τομή, section). The operation of cutting into the pharynx, for the purpose of extracting any foreign body.

3. *Pharyngotomus*. An instrument, invented by Petit, for scarifying the tonsils, and opening abscesses about the fauces.

4. *Pharyngo-staphylinus*. The second or middle portion of the palato-pharyngeus.

PHILLYRIN. A substance obtained from the bark of the *Phillyrea media* and *latifolia*.

PHILOSOPHICAL CANDLE. A bottle fitted with a cork, through which a slender glass or metallic tube passes. On introducing the materials for generating hydrogen, and fixing the cork and tube air-tight, a jet of hydrogen is discharged, which may be ignited by the application of a burning body, or an electric spark.

PHILTRE (φίλτρον, from φιλέω, to love). A love-potion; a medicine supposed to inspire love.

PHIMOSIS (φίμος, a muzzle). *Capistratio*. An affection of the prepuce, in which it cannot be drawn back, so as to uncover the glans penis. This is the *incarcerating* phimosis of Good. Compare *Paraphimosis*.

PHLEBITIS (φλέψ, a vein). Inflammation of the veins. It is distinguished by a hard, cord-like, tender line, pursuing the course of a vein or veins, from an incision or wound. It is termed—

1. *Suppurative, and diffused*; and attended by *typhoid fever*, and abscesses.

2. *Suppurative, and adhesive*; and accompanied by distinct abscesses in the course of the inflamed vein, with protracted fever.

PHLEBOLITE (φλέψ, φλεβός, a vein, λίθος, a stone). A small calcareous concretion found in the cavity of the veins.

PHLEBOTOMY (φλέψ, a vein; τομή,

section). *Venæsectio*. The opening a vein, for the purpose of blood-letting.

PHLEGMA (φλέγμα). Phlegm; a thick, tenacious matter secreted in the lungs.

1. *Phlegm-agogues* (ἄγω, to excite). The ancient name of purgatives, which produced glairy evacuations, from excitement of the mucous follicles.

2. *Phlegmatic*. A term applied to the pituitous temperament. See *Temperament*.

3. *Phlegmo-rrhagia* (ρήγνυμι, to burst forth). Profuse pituitous secretion.

4. *Phlegma, in Chemistry*, denotes a watery distilled liquor, as distinguished from a spirituous liquor. Hence the term *dephlegmation* signifies the depriving any liquid of its superfluous water.

PHLEGMASIA DOLENS (φλέγω, to burn). Puerperal tumid leg; an affection depending on inflammation of the iliac and femoral veins. It has been termed *œdema lacteum, hysteralgia lactea, metastasis lactis, ecchymoma lymphatica*; by Dr. Cullen, *anasarca serosa*; and by Dr. Lee, *crural phlebitis*. The term consists of a Greek substantive and a Latin adjective, and denotes painful inflammation.

PHLEGMASIÆ (φλέγω, to burn). A general term used by Cullen, Sauvages, &c., for local inflammations; "but, as *phlegmasia* and *phlegmatic* import, in medical language, a very different and almost an opposite idea," Dr. Good prefers the term *phlogistica*, derived from the same root.

PHLEGMON (φλέγω, to burn). A tense, painful, red, circumscribed swelling, raised more or less above the level of the surrounding integuments, attended by a sense of throbbing, and a tendency to suppuration. See *Phyma*.

PHLECEUM (φλοιός, bark). *Peridermis*. The name given by the Mohl to one of the layers of bark, the *epi-phleceum* of Link. See *Bark of Plants*.

PHLOGISTON (φλέγω, to burn). A name given by Stahl to an imaginary substance, which was the principle of inflammability. Combustible bodies were supposed to consist of an incombustible base, united to this phlogiston, which escaped during *combustion*. This process is now attributed to the combination of combustible matter with oxygen, which is hence called a *supporter of combustion*.

PHLOGOSIS (φλογοίω, to inflame). An inflammation; a flushing. The first

genus of the order *phlegmasiæ* in Cullen's nosology; it is distinguished into simple phlegmon and erysipelas, and is succeeded by abscess, gangrene, or sphacelation.

PHLORIDZIN (φλοιός, bark). A substance discovered in the bark of the root of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum tree. It has been considered as crystallized salicin plus two atoms of oxygen.

1. *Phloretin*. A compound obtained by boiling a solution of phloridzin with any acid, except the nitric and chromic.

2. *Phloretic acid*. Obtained by the action of nitric acid on phloridzin.

3. *Phlorizein*. A red substance obtained by the joint action of air and ammonia on humid phloridzin.

PHLYCTÆNA (φλύκταινα, a vesicle, from φλύζω, to be full, or hot). A vesicle containing ichorous fluid; said to be synonymous with the *pustule* of Celsus.

PHLYCTENULA (dim. of *phlyctæna*). A watery vesicle of the ciliary margin.

PHLYSIS (φλύζω, to be hot). A term formerly employed to denote a cutaneous eruption filled with any kind of fluid, generally ichorous, or vesicular pimples. The term *phlyctæna* is now used.

PHLYZACIUM (φλύζω, to be hot). A pustule commonly of a large size, raised on a hard circular base, of a vivid red colour, and succeeded by a thick, hard, dark-coloured scab.

PHOCENIC ACID (*phocæna*, a porpoise). *Delphinic acid*. A volatile acid contained in train oil or seal oil, and in the berries of *Viburnum opulus*.

Phocenin. A peculiar fatty substance contained in train oil or seal oil, mixed with elain.

PHŒNICIN (φοίνιξ, purple). Indigo-purple; supposed to be a hydrate of indigo, with two equivalents of water.

PHORANTHIUM (φέρω, to bear, ἄνθος, a flower). The term applied by Richard to that form of the *receptacle* in plants, which is not fleshy, but is surrounded by an involucre, as in *Compositæ*. It is also termed *clinanthium*, and more commonly *thalamus*.

PHOSGENE GAS (φῶς, light, γεννάω, to produce). Chloro-carbonic acid gas; a compound of chlorine and protoxide of charcoal. It is named from the peculiar power of the sunbeam in effecting this combination.

PHOSPHAS. A phosphate; a salt formed by the union of phosphoric acid with a salifiable base.

1. *Phosphas calcis*. Phosphate of lime,

or the *cornu ustum* of the pharmacopœia.

2. *Phosphas sodæ*. Phosphate of soda. Tasteless purging salt, prepared from bones, and carbonate of soda. It was first discovered combined with ammonia, in urine, by Shockwitz, and was called *fusible* or *microcosmic salt*.

PHOSPHATIC DIATHESIS. A morbid state of the constitution, characterized by the formation of the phosphates of magnesia, ammonia, and lime. See *Calculus*.

PHOSPHITE. A salt formed by the union of phosphorous acid with a salifiable base.

PHOSPHORESCENCE (φῶς, light, φέρω, to carry). A term applied to the luminous appearance of the sea, especially in the track of sailing vessels, occasioned, according to Meyen, 1. by mucus dissolved in the sea-water; 2. by animals covered with a luminous mucus, as medusæ; and, 3. by animals possessing phosphorescent organs, as *oniscus fulgens*. See *Solar Phosphorus*.

PHOSPHORUS (φῶς, light, φέρω, to bring, so called from its luminous appearance in the dark). A yellow, waxy substance, originally prepared from urine, and afterwards from bones.

1. *Oxide of phosphorus*. A red matter, obtained by burning phosphorus in air or oxygen.

2. *Hypo-phosphorous acid*. An acid obtained by the action of water upon the phosphuret of barium.

3. *Phosphorous acid*. An acid produced, in the form of a white volatile powder, by the slow combustion of phosphorus. Its salts are called *phosphites*.

4. *Phosphoric acid*. An acid obtained, in the form of white flakes, by igniting phosphorus under a large bell jar. Its salts are called *phosphates*.

5. *Meta-phosphoric acid*. A provisional name for a modification of phosphoric acid (from *μετά*, together with), implying phosphoric acid and something besides.

6. *Pyro-phosphoric acid* (πῦρ, fire). A term indicative of phosphoric acid as modified by heat.

7. *Phospho-mesitic acid*. An acid obtained by Dr. Kane, by causing chloride of phosphorus to act upon acetone.

8. *Phosphuret*. A compound of phosphorus with a combustible or metallic oxide.

9. *Phosphorus of Baldwin* is the ignited muriate of lime; *phosphorus of Canton*, oyster-shells, calcined with sulphur; and

phosphorus of Bologna, the sulphate of barytes. These are consequently misnomers.

PHOSPHORUS BOTTLE. A contrivance for obtaining instantaneous light. It is made by stirring a piece of phosphorus about in a dry bottle with a hot wire; the phosphorus undergoes a partial combustion, and forms a highly combustible coat over the interior; a common sulphur match rubbed against the inside of the bottle, and drawn out into the air, immediately inflames.

PHOTOGENIC DRAWING (φῶς, φῶτος, light, γεννάω, to produce). A process of drawing by the action of light, introduced by M. Daguerre. See *Daguerreotype*.

PHOTOMETER (φῶς, φῶτος, light, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the intensity of light. It consists of Leslie's differential thermometer with one of the balls blackened. The clear ball transmits all the light that falls upon it, and therefore its temperature is not affected; the black ball, on the contrary, absorbs all the light, and a corresponding elevation of temperature takes place. The action of the photometer depends, therefore, on the heat produced by the absorption of light.

PHOTOPHOBIA (φῶς, φῶτος, light, φόβος, fear). Intolerance of light, a symptom of amaurosis.

PHOTOPSIA (φῶς, φῶτος, light, ὄψις, sight). *Visus lucidus*. Luminous vision, a symptom of amaurosis. It is the *marmarige* of Hippocrates.

PHRENES (plural of φρήν, the mind). The diaphragm; so called because the ancients supposed it to be the seat of the mind. Hence the term—

1. *Phrenic*. A designation of the internal respiratory nerve, which goes to the diaphragm.

2. *Phrenitis*. Phrensy; inflammation of the brain; a term under which have been confounded *arachnoïditis* and *encephalitis*. It constitutes the third genus of the order *phlegmasiæ* of Cullen.

3. *Phreno-logy* (λόγος, an account). A description of the mind; a science, introduced by Gall and Spurzheim, by which particular characters and propensities are indicated by the conformation, and protuberances, of the skull.

PHTHEIRIASIS (φθειρ, a louse). *Pediculi ciliarum*. Lice of the eyelashes.

PHTHISIS (φθίω, to corrupt). Consumption; pulmonary consumption, or decline; emaciation of the body, and

debility, attended with a cough, hectic fever, and generally purulent expectoration. It is also termed *marasmus*, *tabes pulmonalis*, &c.

PTHOE (φθίω, to corrupt). Ulceration of the lungs. This, and *phthisis*, are the two branches under which the Greek pathologists generally treated of consumption.

PTHORE (φθίω, to corrupt). The name given by Orfila to the hypothetical radical of fluoric acid.

PHYLLIDIUM (φύλλον, a leaf). A term applied to the petiole of a leaf, when it is expanded and leafy, and the lamina abortive, as in many species of *Acacia*.

PHY'MA (φῦμα, from φύω, to produce). An imperfectly suppurating tumor, forming an abscess, often with a core in the centre; a genus of the *tubercula* of Bateman, including boils, carbuncles, &c. See *Phlegmon*.

PHYSCONIA (φυσάω, to inflate). Inflation; a term substituted for the *megalo-splanchnus*, or big-bowel, of Hippocrates. Dr. Good uses *parabysma*, generally, for visceral turgescence.

PHYSETER MACROCEPHALUS (μακρός, great, κεφαλή, the head). The Spermaceti Whale, characterized by its enormous head, which sometimes contains several tons of oily substance. On the death of the animal, this substance congeals into a white unctuous mass, from which are obtained—

1. *Pure whale oil*, in considerable quantity, by expression; and

2. *Spermaceti*, or cetaceum, the residuum, purified by washing, &c.

PHYSICS (φύσις, nature). The science which is employed in observing the phenomena of nature. The term *meta-physics* denotes a science which is distinct from, or *beyond* physics, as, abstractions, accidents, relations, &c.

PHYSIOGNOMY (φύσις, nature, γινώσκω, to judge of). The study of the general character, or of diseased states, from the features of the face, and the cast of the countenance. The three principal traits observable in the countenances of young children are—

1. The *oculo-zygomatic* trait, commencing at the greater angle of the eye, and lost a little below the projection formed by the cheek-bone. This is the index of disorders of the cerebro-nervous system.

2. The *nasal* trait, beginning at the upper part of the ala nasi, and embracing

in a semicircle, more or less perfect, the outer line of the orbicularis oris. A trait is sometimes observed towards the middle of the cheek, forming a kind of tangent with the nasal trait, and sometimes constituting the dimple of the cheeks; this is called the *genal* trait. These indicate disorders of the digestive passages and abdominal viscera.

3. The *labial* trait, beginning at the angle of the lips, and lost on the lower portion of the face. It indicates diseases of the heart and air passages.

4. To these may be added the *face grippée*, or *pinched-in face*, a term applied by the French to the expression of the countenance in peritonitis; the features are altered, and appear drawn up towards the forehead, which is wrinkled, and the nose pointed.

PHYSIOLOGY (*φύσις*, nature, *λόγος*, an account). The science which treats of the properties of organic bodies, animal and vegetable, of the phenomena which they present, and of the laws which govern their actions.

PHYSOMETRA (*φυσάω*, to inflate, *μήτρα*, the uterus). Inflation of the uterus; the presence of air within the uterus, or uterine tympany.

PHYTOGRAPHY (*φυτόν*, a plant, *γράφω*, to write). An account of the rules observed in describing and naming plants.

PHYTOLOGY (*φυτόν*, a plant, *λόγος*, an account). That branch of science which treats of the forms and properties of plants.

PHYTOTOMY (*φυτόν*, a plant, *τέμνω*, to cut). Vegetable anatomy; the display of the tissues of plants by means of dissection.

PIA MATER. *Meninx media*. A vascular membrane, investing the whole surface of the brain, dipping into its convolutions, and forming a fold in its interior, called *velum interpositum*. See *Matres*.

PIAN (a raspberry). The name given, on the American coast, to *Frambœsia*, or *Yaws*. See *Frambœsia*.

PICA (a magpie). *Picatio*. Depraved appetite. Craving for improper substances. See *Malacia*.

PICAMAR (*in pice amarum*). The bitter principle of tar, and of all empyreumatic products.

PICRO- (*πικρός*, bitter). A Greek adjective, denoting *bitterness* :—

1. *Picrœna excelsa*. The Lofty Bitterwood Tree; a Simarubaceous plant,

which yields *quassia wood*, sometimes called Jamaica quassia wood, in order to distinguish it from the wood of *Quassia amara*. It contains a bitter principle called *quassite*. The intensely bitter timber furnishes the *quassia chips* of the shops.

2. *Picric acid*. The last product of the action of nitric acid upon indigo or Welter's bitter.

3. *Picrin*. A bitter substance, procured from *Digitalis purpurea*, and said to be identical with *digitalin*.

4. *Picro-glycin* (*γλυκός*, sweet). *Dulcarin*. A principle obtained from the *Solanum dulcamara*, or Bitter sweet, supposed by Pelletier to be sugar combined with solanina.

5. *Picro-mel* (*μέλι*, honey). Literally, *bitter-sweet*. The characteristic principle of bile, or bile-sugar.

6. *Picro-toxin* (*τοξικόν*, poison). The bitter and poisonous principle of the seeds of *cocculus indicus*.

PIGMENT (*pingo*, to paint). Painters' colours. An artificial preparation, in imitation of any colour for painting.

PIGMENTUM NIGRUM (*pingo*, to paint). A dark brown substance, which covers the outer and inner surface of the choroid membrane. The absence of this substance in the *Albino* gives the red colour to the iris and the pupil.

Membrana pigmenti. A delicate membrane which retains the pigmentum in its place. Under the microscope it is seen to be composed of regular hexagonal plates, and resembles a tessellated pavement.

PILARE MALUM (*pilus*, a hair). *Trichiasis*. Hair-disease; morbid organization, or deficiency of hair.

PILE, GALVANIC. An apparatus for exhibiting the phenomena of galvanism, and consisting of a *pile* or column of metallic plates of zinc and copper, and discs of wet card, placed in succession to each other in the same regular order throughout the series.

1. *Pile of De Luc*. An "electrical column," constructed of pieces of paper, silvered on one side, by means of silver leaf, and alternating with thin leaves of zinc; the silvered surfaces of the paper discs being always in the same direction.

2. *Dry pile*. The inappropriate name of an arrangement of pairs of metallic plates, separated by layers of farinaceous paste, mixed with common salt. The apparatus evidently owes its efficacy to the *moisture* of the paste.

3. *Secondary piles*. Piles formed simply of discs of copper, and moistened card, placed alternately. These have no power of developing electricity by their own action, but are capable of receiving a charge, by being placed in the circuit of a powerful voltaic battery, and of thus acquiring, though in an inferior degree, the properties of the battery itself.

PILES. The common vernacular designation of hæmorrhoids. See *Hæmorrhoids*.

PILEUS. A cap. The uppermost part of an Agaric, resembling an umbrella in form.

PILOSITY (*pilosus*, hairy). A term applied to that kind of hairiness, in which the hairs are long, soft, and erect, as in *Daucus carota*.

PILULA (dim. of *pila*, a ball). A pill. A mass of a consistence sufficient to preserve the globular form, yet not so hard as to be of too difficult solution in the stomach.

PILUS. The general term for the hair of the head, beard, or other part of any creature. *Villus* is the hair of beasts.

1. *Pili congeniti*. The hairs which grow during the foetal state, as those of the head, the eyebrow, the eyelash.

2. *Pili postgeniti*. The hairs which grow after birth, as distinguished from the congenital hairs.

PIMENTÆ BACCÆ. Pimenta berries, Jamaica pepper, or Allspice; the fruit of the *Eugenia Pimenta*.

Ovate Pimento. The fruit of the *Myrtus pimentoides*, resembling the common allspice, except in shape.

PIMPINELLA ANISUM. The Anise; an Umbelliferous plant, cultivated in Spain and Germany for the sake of its fruit, incorrectly termed *aniseed*.

PIMPLE. A small acuminated elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base. See *Papula*.

PIN, or **PIN-EYE**. A variety of syn- zesis, or contracted pupil, so called from its being sometimes contracted to nearly the diameter of a pin's head. Hence the words of Shakspeare:—

"Wish all eyes
Blind with the *pin* and *web*."

PINCHBECK. An alloy of copper, or brass, and zinc, made in imitation of gold. It is sometimes called *tombac*, *similar*, and *petit-or*.

PINEAL GLAND (*pineus*, of pine). A soft grey substance of the brain, situated above the tubercula quadrigemina; it is of a conical form, resembling a pine,

and hence is also termed *conarium*. It is very improperly called a gland.

Pineal concretions. Calculi of the pineal gland, proved by Dr. Wollaston to consist of phosphate of lime.

PINGUECULA (*pinguis*, fat). A form of pterygium, occurring in elderly persons, and consisting of little yellow granules towards the angles of the eye, under the conjunctiva.

PINGUEDO (*pinguis*, fat). Fat or fatness. It is said that *pinguedo* melts quicker, and hardens slower, than *adeps*; and that, while *adeps* lies at the extremity of the muscles, and adheres to the membranes, *pinguedo* lies between the flesh and the skin. *Pinguitudo* is fatness, but it is only used figuratively.

PINIC ACID (*pinus*, the pine). An acid obtained from rosin; it may be regarded as an oxide of oil of turpentine.

PINNA. The fin of a fish. A portion of the external ear, termed *pinna auriculæ*, or the auricle, representing a kind of funnel, which collects the vibrations of the atmosphere. The other portion is termed *meatus*, and represents a tube, which conveys the vibrations to the tympanum.

PINT. *Octarius*. A term of High Dutch origin, signifying a little measure of wine. The imperial liquid measure contains 34·659 cubic inches: it is equivalent to sixteen fluid ounces.

PINTA. Blue stain; a disease which prevails in Mexico, and which appears to be a variety of Pityriasis nigra.

PINUS. The name of a genus of plants of the order *Coniferæ*, or the Fir tribe. The term Pine, derived from the Celtic *pin* or *pen*, a rock or hill, appears to suggest the place of growth, and to indicate a mountain tree. A similar derivation has been attributed to the English towns Pen-ryn, Pen-rith, and the Spanish towns Penna-flor, Penna-fiel, as being built on hills, or embosomed in mountains.

1. *Pinus sylvestris*. The Wild Pine, Scotch Fir, or Red Deal, yielding common turpentine, tar, and pitch.

2. *Pinus pinaster*. The Pinaster or Cluster Pine, yielding the Bordeaux turpentine, galipot, tar, and pitch.

3. *Pinus palustris*. The Swamp or Long-leaved Pine, yielding the greater proportion of turpentine, tar, &c.

4. *Pinus tada*. The Frankincense Pine, yielding common turpentine.

5. *Pinus pinea*. The Stone Pine, yielding the cones called *pignoli pines*,

the seeds of which, named *pine nuts*, are used as a dessert.

6. *Pinus pumilio*. The Mugho or Mountain Pine, yielding an oleo-resin called *Hungarian balsam*, and an essential oil called *oleum templinum*.

7. *Pinus cembra*. The Siberian Stone Pine, yielding *Carpathian balsam*.

PIPE CLAY. A species of potters' clay abounding in Devonshire, &c., and used in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes and white pottery.

PIPERACEÆ. The Pepper tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Shrubs or herbaceous plants, with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* achlamydeous; *stamens* adhering to the base of the *ovarium*, which is superior, one-celled.

1. *Piperis longi baccæ*. Long pepper. The varieties in the market are the *short long pepper*, and the *long long pepper*.

2. *Piperis nigri baccæ*. Black pepper; the finest kind is called *shot pepper*, from its density and hardness. *White pepper* is made by separating the first skin of the berry, by soaking it in salt and water.

3. *P. D.* The technical title of *pepper dust*, consisting of the powdered husk of the mustard seed mixed with powdered pepper.

4. *Piperin*. The crystalline principle of black, white, and long pepper, but not the cause of the acrimony of pepper, which is due to a peculiar soft resin.

5. *Piper caudatum*. The dried unripe fruit of the *Piper cubeba*, or the *cubebs* of the shops.

6. *Piper betle*. The leaf of this plant, with quick lime and areca nut, is much valued by the Malays as a masticatory.

7. *Piper angustifolium*. A Peruvian plant, recently introduced into this country, under the native name of *Matico*. The leaves and flowering tops are recommended as a most valuable remedy in diseases of the genital organs and rectum.

8. *Piper methysticum*. The Ava or Cava plant of the Sandwich or Tonga islands; its specific name, derived from *μεθύω*, to be intoxicated, denotes its inebriating properties. Captain Cook and other travellers describe the "cava-drinking" habits of the natives of these islands. The root is the part principally employed.

PISCES (*piscis*, a fish). The first class of the *Encephalata* or *Vertebrata*, consisting of fishes. See *Ichthyology*.

PISIFORM (*pisum*, a pea, *forma*, likeness). Pea-like; the designation of the fourth bone of the first row of the carpus.

PISTACIA. The name of a genus of plants, of the order *Terebinthaceæ*.

1. *Pistacia vera*. The species which yields the *pistacia nut*, and a large quantity of fixed oil, used as an excellent emulsion in irritation of the urethra.

2. *Pistacia terebinthus*. The Turpentine Pistacia; the species which yields the *Chian* or *Cyprus turpentine*, and certain follicular horn-like galls, used in the manufacture of a sanative balsam.

3. *Pistacia lentiscus*. The Mastic or Lentisk tree; the species which yields the resin called *mastic*.

PISTILLUM. Literally, a pestle. The pistil or pointal, or the female organ of generation in plants, consisting of the *ovarium*, the *style*, and the *stigma*.

PITAINA. A new alkaline principle, found in *Cinchona pitaya*, or the bark of an undetermined tree.

PITCH. The residuum which remains on inspissating tar, or boiling it down to dryness.

PITCHBLENDE. A mineral of Saxony, in which the metal *uranium* was discovered; it was named from its black appearance.

PITCHER PLANT. A plant in which the petiole is dilated and hollowed out, like a pitcher, the lamina being articulated to it, and closing the orifice. The pitcher is called *ascidium*; and the lid, *operculum*. It occurs in *Nepenthes*, in *Sarracenia*, &c.

PITH. The *medulla* of plants; a cylindrical or angular column of cellular tissue, traversing the stem and branches of exogenous plants, and terminating in the leaf-buds.

PITTACAL (*πίττα*, pitch, *καλός*, beautiful). A beautiful blue colouring matter, discovered in the oil of tar

PITTACIUM (*πίττα*, pitch). A piece of cloth covered with a salve; a soothing plaster for the head, or other part.—*Celsus*.

PITTED TISSUE. *Bothrenchyma*. A modification of the cellular tissue in plants, having its sides marked by *pits*, sunk in the substance of the membrane. It was formerly called *dotted ducts*, *vasiform tissue*, &c.

PITUITA (*πητύα*, a coagulum). Phlegm; viscid mucus; serosity.

1. *Pituitary membrane*. A designation of the Schneiderian membrane, which lines the cavities of the nose.

2. *Pituitary stem*. A portion of the brain, formerly called the *infundibulum*.

3. *Pituitary body*. A portion of the brain which is lodged in the sella turcica, and was formerly called the *pituitary gland*. It is not glandular.

PITYRIASIS (πίτυρον, furfur, bran). Dandruff or scurf; irregular patches of thin, bran-like scales, which repeatedly exfoliate and recur, without crusts or excoriations. The species, as given by Bateman, are—

1. *Pityriasis capilis*. Dandruff of the head, occurring in infants.

2. *Pityriasis rubra*. Red dandruff, occurring in advanced life.

3. *Pityriasis versicolor*. Characterized by the variegated appearance of the skin.

4. *Pityriasis nigra*. Black dandruff, occurring in children born in India.

PIX, PICIS (πίττα). Pitch; the resin of the wood of coniferous plants, extracted by fire and inspissated.

1. *Pix Burgundica*. Burgundy pitch; prepared by melting common frankincense in hot water, and straining through a coarse cloth.

2. *Pix liquida*. Vegetable tar; prepared by a kind of *destillatio per descensum* of the roots and other woody parts of old pines.

3. *Pix nigra*. Black pitch; the residuum after vegetable tar has been submitted to distillation.

PLACEBO. Literally, though incorrectly, *I will please*; a term applied to any medicine given to please or humor the patient.

PLACENTA (πλάξ, a plain). Literally, a cake. The after-birth; an organ formed for, and appropriated to, the service of the fœtus. The human placenta is composed of two parts:—

1. The *fœtal placenta*, consisting entirely of dense tufts of branched vascular villi; and,

2. The *uterine placenta*, formed of the substance of the decidua, which penetrates between the villi of the former, even to the surface of the chorion, and completely encloses them.

PLADAROSIS (πλαδαρός, wet). A fungous and flaccid tumor within the eyelid. It has been supposed to be the purulent ophthalmia.

PLAGUE (πληγή, plaga, a stroke; from πλίσσω, to strike). The name of a disease which is endemic in Egypt, &c., and has made frequent irruptions into Europe. It is denominated *λοιμός* by the Greeks, *pestis* and *pestilencia* by the Latins, *la peste* by the French, *pestilenza* by the Italians, and *pest* by the Germans.

PLANTA PEDIS. The sole of the foot; the under surface of the foot.

PLANTARIS (*planta*, the sole of the foot). A muscle arising from the external condyle of the femur, and inserted into the inside of the os calcis. It extends the foot.

PLANUM OS (*planum*, smooth). The former name of the orbital portion of the ethmoid bone.

PLASTER. *Emplastrum*. A solid and tenacious compound, produced by the action of oxide of lead on fixed oils and fats. See *Supo*.

PLASTER OF RIVERIUS. Composed of Armenian bole, terra sigillata, vinegar, and white of egg; used in cases of aneurysm.

PLASTER OF PARIS. The white powder obtained by exposing gypsum to a high temperature, and named from its abounding in the vicinity of Paris.

PLATEIASMA (πλατύς, broad). A defect in speech, characterized by the term *blotter-lipped*, and observed in persons with very thick and broad lips.

PLATINUM. A metal discovered in the auriferous sand of certain rivers in America. Its name is a diminutive of *plata*, silver, and was applied to it on account of its whiteness. The protoxide of platinum is called *platinous oxide*; the peroxide, *platinic oxide*.

1. *Resin of platinum*. A residuary resinous matter, obtained by distilling bi-chloride of platinum with acetone.

2. *Platinum, spongy*. Platinum procured in a state of extreme division, though the particles adhere slightly together. It has the appearance of sponge, though perfectly metallic.

PLATYSMA - MYOIDES (πλατύς, broad; μῦς, a muscle; εἶδος, likeness). A muscular expansion, arising from the cellular substance of the neck, and inserted into the lower jaw, whence it extends superiorly to the face; it is also called *musculus cutaneus*, &c. It draws the skin of the cheek downwards; and, when the mouth is shut, brings the skin under the lower jaw upwards.

PLEDGET. A piece of lint, rolled up into an oval or orbicular form.

PLENCK'S SOLUTION. Mercury suspended in water by being rubbed for a considerable time with gum arabic.

PLETHO'RA (πληθώρα, fulness, from πλήθω, to fill). Repletion; full habit of body; an excessive fulness of the blood-vessels.

1. *Plethora ad molem, ad vasa, ad venas.* In which the redundancy *absolutely* exceeds what the healthy state of the individual constitution would require or bear.

2. *Plethora ad vires.* In which the redundancy is *relatively* excessive in reference to the actual strength of the system.

3. *Plethora ad spatium.* In which the redundancy is referred to reduced capacity of vessels, the actual quantity remaining the same.

4. *Plethora ad volumen.* In which the redundancy arises from increase of bulk without actual increase of quantity.

PLEURA (πλευρά, the side). A serous membrane which encloses each lung, invests it as far as the root, and is then reflected upon the parietes of the chest. That portion of the membrane which is in relation with the lung is called *pleura pulmonalis*; that in contact with the parietes, *pleura costalis*.

1. *Pleur-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). *Pleur-odynia*; pain of the side.

2. *Pleur-itis.* *Pleurisy*; inflammation of the pleura; pain of the side.

3. *Pleuro-pneumonia.* Acute pleurisy complicated with pneumonia.

4. *Pleuro-sthotonus* (τείνω, to stretch). Tetanus of the lateral muscles; a spasmodic disease, in which the body is bent to one side.

PLEURENCHYMA (πλευρά, the side, ἔγχυμα, any thing poured in). A designation of the woody tissue of plants, consisting of elongated tubes, tapering to each end.

PLEXIMETER (πληξίς, percussion; μέτρον, a measure). A measurer of percussion; a term applied by M. Piorry to the ivory plate with which he performed *mediate* percussion.

PLEXUS (*plecto*, to weave). A kind of net-work of blood-vessels, or nerves.

1. *Plexus choroïdes.* A small mass of blood-vessels and reddish granulations, found in the ventricle of the cerebellum, or fourth ventricle, and named from its resemblance to the chorion.

2. *Plexus retiformis.* A term applied to the erectile spongy tissue of the vagina, from its net-like appearance.

3. *Plexus solaris.* An assemblage of ganglia, and interlaced and anastomosing filaments, surrounding the two semilunar ganglia of the abdomen. It gives off numerous filaments, which accompany, under the name of *plexuses*, all the branches given off by the abdominal aorta. Thus, from the solar plexus are

derived the phrenic, the gastric, the hepatic plexus, &c.

PLICA (*plico*, to knit together). A fold, a plait, or duplicature.

1. *Plica semilunaris.* A slight duplicature of the conjunctiva, on the outer side of the caruncula; the rudiment of the third lid of animals, the *membrana nictitans* of birds.

2. *Plicæ longitudinales.* A term applied to the disposition of the mucous membrane of the œsophagus.

PLICA POLONICA (*plica*, a fold, from *plico*, to knit together). Literally, the Polish plait or fold; a disease so named from the manner in which the hair is plaited or matted together, occurring most frequently in Poland. Alibert distinguishes this affection, according to the form it assumes, into—

1. *Plique multiforme*, in which the hairs form a great number of ropes hanging round the face, like serpents round the Gorgon's head.

2. *Plique à queue, ou solitaire*, in which the whole hair is united into one long plica, or tail, principally occurring in females, and in those who wear their hair after the national Polish fashion.

3. *Plique en masse, ou larvée*, in which the hair is all melted into one cake, covering the head like a helmet.

4. This affection is said to be frequently preceded by perverted appetite: hence the proverb, "Sæpe sub *picâ* latet seu fœtus seu *plica*."

PLUMBAGIN. A principle extracted from the root of the *Plumbago Europæa*.

PLUMBAGO. A mineral, also known as *black lead* and graphite; a carburet of iron.

PLUMBERS' SOLDER. An alloy consisting of one part of tin and two of lead.

PLUMBUM. Lead; a metal of a bluish grey colour. *Plumbum* was formerly used as a general term; thus, according to Pliny, tin was called *plumbum album*; and Agricola calls lead, *plumbum nigrum*. By the alchemists lead was called *Saturn*.

1. *Ores of lead.* Lead is combined with sulphur, forming *galena*; with chlorine, forming *horn lead*; with oxygen, forming *native minium*; and with carbonic acid, forming *white lead ore*.

2. *Massicot.* A yellow oxide of lead; when semi-vitrified, it is called *litharge*, which is termed *golden* or *silver*, according to its colour.

3. *Minium*. Deutoxide of lead, red oxide of lead, or simply *red lead*.

4. *Horn lead*. Plumbum corneum; a semi-transparent horn-like mass yielded by the chloride, after being fused.

5. *Cerussa*. Carbonate of lead, also called magistry of lead, *white lead*, flake white, and subcarbonate of lead.

6. *Sugar of lead*. Saccharum Saturni, or the acetate of lead; also called acetated ceruse, and superacetate of lead.

7. *Goulard's extract*. Extractum Saturni, or solution of diacetate of lead.

PLUMMER'S PILL. The compound calomel pill of the pharmacopœia.

PLUMULE (*plumula*, a little feather). The ascending axis of the embryo of a seed. It is also called *gemmule*. See *Radicle*.

PLURILOCULAR (*plus, pluris*, many, *loculus*, a cell). A term applied to fruits which have several carpels, as the orange.

PLUVIOMETER (*pluvius*, rain, μέτρον, a measure). A rain-gauge; an instrument or vessel for catching the rain as it falls, with a view of determining, at any given period, the quantity of rain which has fallen within that period.

PNEUMA, PNEUMATOS (πνεῦμα, -ατος). Wind; any aeriform fluid.

1. *Pneum-arthritis*. An effusion of air within the joints, which disappears spontaneously, and frequently in the course of a few days, and even hours. It often occurs in the knee during the convalescence from articular rheumatism, &c.

2. *Pneumatic trough*. A trough or cistern of wood or japanned tin for collecting gases which are not capable of being absorbed by water. It is generally furnished with a shelf about two inches under the intended surface of the water, for supporting jars or phials while they are filling with gas.

3. *Pneumatics*. The science which treats of the mechanical properties of air, and other compressible fluids, as fluidity, weight, elasticity, &c.

4. *Pneumato-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Hernia ventosa seu flatulenta. Hernia distended with flatus.

5. *Pneumatosis*. A distension of the cellular membrane by air.

6. *Pneumo-pericardium*. A collection of air within the pericardium, frequently observed in the examination of dead bodies, particularly such as have been kept for some time. It may exist also previously to death.

7. *Pneumo-thorax* (θώραξ, the chest). A collection of æriform fluid in the cavity of the pleura. Dr. Forbes observes, that as we have many terms relating to the lungs commencing with *pneumo*, and several relating to *air* commencing with *pneumato*, it might have been better for the sake of uniformity to have employed the term *pneumato-thorax*,—a term which might be claimed also on classical grounds.

PNEUMO-GASTRIC NERVES. The par vagum, nervi vagi, or eighth pair of nerves, distributed to the lungs and the stomach. From its numerous distributions, it has been termed the *middle sympathetic nerve*.

PNEUMO-HÆMORRHAGIA. A term recently proposed by Andral to denote pulmonary apoplexy, the term "apoplexy" having been originally applied to a determinate group of symptoms, and not to any particular form of organic lesion. See *Broncho-hæmorrhagia*.

PNEUMONIA (πνεύμων, πνεύμονος, the lung). *Peripneumonia*. Inflammation of the substance of the lungs. Laennec distinguishes acute pneumonia into *engorgement*, or inflammatory congestion; *hepatization*, or the red hepatization of Andral; and *purulent infiltration*, or the grey hepatization of that writer.

Lobar, lobular, or vesicular pneumonia. Terms applied to pneumonia, according as it affects whole or continuous parts of lobes, the polygonal subdivision of these, or the vesicles in general.

PODAGRA (πούς, ποδός, a foot; ἄγρᾱ, seizure). Gout in the feet; *goutte* of the French; a genus of the *Phlegmasiæ* of Cullen, who describes the following species:—

1. *Regular gout*. Violent inflammation, remaining for a few days, and gradually receding with swelling, itching, and desquamation of the part.

2. *Atonic gout*. Accompanied with atony of the stomach, or other internal part, with the usual inflammation of the joints; or with slight and temporary pains; with dyspepsia, and other symptoms of atony, often alternating with each other.

3. *Retrograde gout*. Marked by inflammation of the joints suddenly disappearing, and atony of some internal part immediately following.

4. *Aberrant gout*. Attended with inflammation of an internal part; the inflammation of the joint either not preceding, or suddenly disappearing.

PODETIUM (πούς, ποδός, a foot). A little foot; the stalk-like elongation of the thallus, which supports the fructification of the Cenomyce, a plant of the order Lichenes.

PODOGYNIUM (πούς, ποδός, a foot, γυνή, a female). A term applied to the stalk upon which the ovary is seated in certain plants, as the Passiflora, Tacsonia, &c. It is also called *gynophore*, and *thecaphore*.

PODOSPERMIUM (πούς, ποδός, a foot, σπέρμα, seed). A term applied by some writers to the funiculus or umbilical cord, by which the ovule of plants is connected with the placenta.

PODOTHECA (πούς, ποδός, a foot, θήκη, a receptacle). The cuticle of the foot; an anatomical preparation. Thus *chiro-theca* (χείρ, χειρός, the hand) is the cuticle of the hand.

PÆCILIA (ποικίλος, variegated). Pyc-bled skin.

POISONS. *Pharmaca*. Substances which derange the vital functions, and produce death, by an action not mechanical. An account of poisons, together with the *symptoms, tests, and treatment*, will be found in the *Appendix*.

POLARITY. A disposition in the particles of matter to move in a *regular* and determinate manner, and not confusedly, when affected by other agents.

1. *Magnetic polarity.* The tendency of a magnet, when freely and horizontally suspended, to settle spontaneously in a position directed nearly north and south. The two ends of the magnet are called its *poles*,—that which turns to the north, the *north pole*; that to the south, the *south pole*. The straight line joining the two poles of a magnet is called its *axis*.

2. *Two polarities.* A term expressive of two antagonist energies, each of which repels that which is similar, and attracts that which is opposite, to itself. Thus, the two north or two south poles of two magnetic needles mutually repel each other; but the north pole of one needle, and the south pole of another, mutually attract each other.

3. *Reversion of terms.* The earth itself being considered as a magnet, or as containing within itself a powerful magnet, lying in a position nearly coinciding with its axis of rotation, the *south pole* of a magnetic needle would point towards the *north pole* of the earth; so that the *north end* is the *south pole*, and the *south end* the *north pole* of a magnetic needle.

4. *Boreal and Austral polarities.* To avoid the above confusion of terms, the words Boreal and Austral have been applied to the magnetism of the earth, while the terms north and south have been restricted to that of the needle; what had been called *northern* polarity, being now *Austral* polarity; what had been called *southern*, being *Boreal* polarity.

5. *Chemical and cohesive polarities.* Two hypothetical forces, supposed by Dr. Prout to reside in the ultimate molecules of matter; the *chemical* being of a binary character, existing between molecule and molecule, and chiefly between molecules of *different* matter; the *cohesive* determining, under certain circumstances, the cohesion of the molecules of the *same* matter.

POLARIZATION. The property by which a ray of light, under certain circumstances, acquires *poles*, or sides with different properties, like those of a magnetic bar. See *Light*.

POLLEN. Literally, fine flour; a term applied to the powdery matter, or *grains*, enclosed within the anthers of plants. They contain a fluid termed *fovilla*, charged with molecular matter.

1. *Pollen-tube.* A delicate transparent tube emitted by the pollen-grain, when this falls upon the stigma; the fovilla passes down the tube, until the grain is emptied.

2. *Pollen-mass.* A term applied to the peculiar state of the pollen in Asclepiadaceæ and Orchidaceæ, in which the pollen-grains cohere into a solid waxy mass.

3. *Pollenin.* A peculiar substance obtained from the pollen of tulips.

POL-, POLY- (πολύς, many). A Greek prefix, denoting *many* or *much*.

1. *Pol-akenium.* A term applied by Richard to a fruit consisting of several akenia (see *Achæmium*). When there are two cells, the fruit is a *di-akenium*; when three, a *tri-akenium*; and so on. The diakenium is found in the Umbelliferæ. See *Mericarp*.

2. *Poly-adelphia* (ἀδελφός, a brother). The eighteenth class of plants in the Linnæan system, in which the stamens are associated in several parcels, as in *Hypericum*.

3. *Poly-andria* (άνήρ, a man). The thirteenth class in the Linnæan system of plants, comprising those which have more than twenty stamens inserted beneath the ovarium.

4. *Poly-chrestus* (χρηστός, useful). A term applied to medicines which have many virtues, or uses, as sal polychrest.

5. *Poly-chroite* (χρόα, colour). The name given by Bouillon, &c. to the extractive matter of saffron, from the fact of its watery infusion assuming different colours when treated with different agents.

6. *Poly-dipsia* (δίψα, thirst). Excessive thirst; insatiable desire of drinking.

7. *Poly-gala* (γάλα, milk). A genus of plants, so named from the abundance of their milky juice. By boiling the powder of the root of the *Polygala senega*, an acid is procured, called *polygalic acid*; a new alkaloid is also obtained from several species, called *polygalin*.

8. *Poly-gamia* (γάμος, nuptials). The twenty-third class in Linnæus's system of plants, comprising those which bear hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same individual; or hermaphrodites on one individual, males on a second, and females on a third.

9. *Poly-gastrica* (γαστήρ, a stomach). The first class of the *Diplo-neura* or Helminthoida, consisting of minute, transparent, soft, aquatic animals, with numerous stomachs or cæca communicating with an internal alimentary cavity, without perceptible nerves or muscles, moving by external vibratile cilia.

10. *Poly-gonum* (γόνυ, the knee). A genus of plants, so named from their numerous joints. The only species worth noticing is the *P. bistorta*, Great Bistort, or Snake-weed. See *Bistorta*.

11. *Poly-gynia* (γυνή, a woman). An order of plants in the Linnæan system, in which there is an indefinite number of pistils.

12. *Poly-meric* (μέρος, a part). A term applied to compounds in which the ratio of the elements is the same in different compounds, but the total number of each is greater in one compound than in the others.

13. *Poly-petalous* (πέταλον, a flower-leaf). A term applied to a corolla, of which the petals are distinct from each other.

14. *Poly-phagia* (φάγω, to eat). Excessive desire of eating. See *Bulimia*.

15. *Polyypi-fera*. The second class of the *Cyclo-neura*, or radiata, consisting of soft, aquatic animals, of a plant-like form, which develop small tubular digestive sacs called *polyypi*.

16. *Poly-pus* (πούς, a foot). A tumor, generally of a pyriform shape, occurring

in the nose, uterus, &c.; and named from an erroneous idea that it has several feet, or roots, like the animal so called.

17. *Poly-sarcia* (σὰρξ, flesh). Corpulency; obesity; bulkiness of the body.

18. *Poly-sepalous*. A term applied to a calyx of which the sepals are distinct from each other.

19. *Poly-spermous* (σπέρμα, seed). A term applied to fruits which contain many seeds, as distinguished from those which have few, or the *oligo-spermous*.

20. *Poly-uria* (οὔρον, urine). Excessive discharge of urine.

POLYGALÆÆ. The Milkwort tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Shrubs or herbaceous plants with *leaves* generally alternate; *flowers* polypetalous, unsymmetrical; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* 2-celled: *fruit* dehiscent.

POLYGONÆÆ. The Buck-wheat tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* occasionally unisexual; *stamens* definite; *ovarium* superior; *seed* with farinaceous albumen.

POMACEÆ (*pomum*, an apple). The Apple tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* perigynous; *fruit* 1 to 5-celled.

POMPHOLYX (πομφόλυξ, a water-bubble). Water-blebs, an eruption of bullæ or blebs, without inflammation round them, and without fever, breaking and healing without scale or crust.

POMUM. An apple. A fruit consisting of two or more inferior carpels united together, the pericarp being fleshy, and formed of the floral envelope and ovary closely cohering.

POMUM ADAMI (Adam's apple). The prominent part of the thyroid cartilage, so called from its projecting more in men than in women.

PONDERABLE (*pondus*, weight). A term applied to matters possessing *weight*, as metals, gases, &c., and used in contradistinction to the imponderable agents, as light, heat, and electricity.

PONDO (*pondus*, weight). A pound weight; a term indeclinable both in the singular and the plural numbers.

PONS, PONTIS. A bridge; a medium of communication between two parts.

1. *Pons hepatis*. A portion of the substance of the liver, which passes from one lobe to the other, frequently converting the lower half of the *longitudinal fissure* into a true canal.

2. *Pons Tarini*. A layer of whitish grey substance, connected on either side with the crura cerebri. From its being perforated by several thick tufts of arteries, it is also called *locus perforatus*. It forms part of the floor of the third ventricle.

3. *Pons Varolii*. A broad transverse band of white fibres which arches, like a bridge, across the upper part of the medulla oblongata. It is the commissure of the cerebellum, and associates the two lateral lobes in their common function. It is also called *protuberantia annularis*, *nodus encephali*, &c.

POPLES (*plico*, to fold). The ham of the leg behind the knee.

Popliteus. A muscle arising from the external condyle of the femur, and inserted into the superior triangular surface at the back of the tibia. It bends the thigh and leg.

POPULIN. An alkaloid found in the bark of the *Populus tremula*, where it is accompanied by salicin.

PORCELAIN. A fine and pure clay, prepared by levigation from mouldering granite or other disintegrated felspathic rocks, and termed in Staffordshire *China clay*. The art was first practised in Dresden.

1. *Sèvres porcelain*. A clay consisting of felspar in its different states of decomposition, with small quantities of silica and chalk.

2. *Berlin porcelain*. A clay extracted from the decomposed porphyry of Morl, mixed with felspar, but without silica.

PORIFERA (*porus*, a pore, *fero*, to bear). The first class of the *Cyclo-neura* or *Radiata*, consisting of soft gelatinous animals, which have their body traversed internally by numerous anastomosing canals, commencing from superficial minute pores and terminating in larger open vents.

POROSITY (*porus*, a pore). The property of having pores; a property of all masses of matter, even the densest. See *Impenetrability*.

PORPHYROXIN. A supposed new principle found in Bengal opium.

PORRIGO (*porrum*, garlic, from the peculiar odour of the discharge; or from *porrigo*, to spread). Moist scall; an eruption of straw-coloured pustules, concreting into yellow or brownish crusts, or cellular scabs. The species are—

1. *Porrigo larvalis*. Milk scall, or the *crustea lactea* of authors. It envelopes the face of infants, like a *larva*, or mask.

2. *Porrigo furfurans*. An eruption of

pustules which successively issue in thin scabs, like *furfur*, bran, or scurf.

3. *Porrigo lupinosa*. An eruption of pustules which terminate in small scabs like lupine-seeds.

4. *Porrigo scutulata*. An eruption of pustules leading to thin scabs, and eventually becoming ringworm, which affects the whole scalp like a *scutulum*, or little shield.

5. *Porrigo decalvans*. An eruption obscurely pustular, and consisting in *calvities*, or bald patches of the scalp.

6. *Porrigo favosa*. An eruption occurring in all parts of the body, and resembling a *favus*, or honeycomb.

PORTAL CIRCULATION. A subordinate part of the venous circulation, in which the blood makes an additional circuit before it joins the rest of the venous blood. There are in the vertebrate classes two portal circulations; one of the liver, the other of the kidneys. The former exists in all the vertebrata; the latter, only in reptiles, amphibia, and fishes.

PORTAL VEIN. *Vena portæ*. A vein originating from all the organs within the abdomen, except the kidneys and bladder, and the uterus in the female. It has two principal trunks, the *splenic* and *superior mesenteric* veins.

PORTIO DURA. The hard portion of the seventh pair of nerves, or *facial*, arising from the upper part of the respiratory tract, where it joins the *pons Varolii*.

Portio mollis. The soft portion of the seventh pair of nerves, or *auditory*, arising from the anterior wall or floor of the fourth ventricle, by means of the *lineæ transversæ*, or white fibres, of the *calamus scriptorius*.

PORTLAND SAGO. *Portland Arrow-root*. A fecula prepared, in the island of Portland, from the cormus of the *Arum maculatum*, Wake-robin, or Cuckoo-pint.

PORUS. A pore; a minute orifice in the skin, which serves as a passage for the perspiration, cutaneous absorption, &c. Also, a small interstice between the particles of matter which compose bodies.

1. *Porus opticus*. An opening in the centre of the cribriform lamella, for the transmission of the *arteria centralis retinae* to the eye.

2. *Pori biliarii*. Biliary pores; the slender roots of the hepatic duct arising from the granulations of the liver.

POSCA. A term used by Celsus for sour wine mingled with water, and pro-

bably derived from *poto*, to drink, as *esca* is from *edo*, to eat.

POSOLGY (*πόσος*, how much; *λόγος*, description). That branch of medicine which treats of *quantity*, or doses. A table of doses of the principal medicines is given under the term *Dose* in the *Appendix*.

POSSET. Milk curdled with wine, or an acid. The term is probably derived from *posca*.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION. A barbarous expression for the opening and examination of the dead body. *Sectio* is not satisfactory. *Autopsia* is unintelligible.

POSTERIOR AURIS. A muscle situated behind the ear, and consisting of one or more bundles of fleshy fibres, sometimes called *musculi retrahentes auriculam*.

POT-METAL. A mixture of copper, and about a fourth its weight of lead.

POTASSA. Potass, or potash; the Vegetable Alkali, so called from its being obtained by the incineration of vegetables. It is the hydrated protoxide of potassium, and is known by the names of *potassa fusa*, *kali causticum*, *lapis infernalis*, *causticum commune acerrimum*, &c. The term *potash* is derived from the circumstance that the water in which the ashes are washed is evaporated in iron pots.

1. *Potassa impura*. The pearl-ash of commerce, also called *cineres clavellati*.

2. *Potassa acetata*. Acetate of potass, also called *sal diureticus*, *terra foliata tartari*, *sal digestivus Sylvii*, &c.

3. *Potassæ carbonas*. Carbonate of potash, formerly called *salt of tartar*, *mild vegetable alkali*, *fixed nitre*, and *sub-carbonate of potash*.

4. *Potassæ bi-carbonas*. Bi-carbonate of potash, formerly called *carbonate of potash*, or *aërated kali*.

5. *Potassæ sub-carbonas*. Sub-carbonate of potass, formerly called *kali præparatum*, *sal absinthii*, *sal tartari*, &c.

6. *Potassæ chloras*. Chlorate of potash, also called *oxymuriate* or *hyperoxymuriate of potash*.

7. *Potassæ nitras*. Nitrate of potass, *nitre*, or *salt-petre*; when fused and cast into moulds, it is known by the name of *sal prunelle*.

8. *Potassæ sulphas*. Sulphate of potass, formerly called *kali vitriolatum*, *tartarum vitriolatum*, *sal de duobus*, *sal polychrest*, *arcanum duplicatum*, &c.

9. *Potassæ bi-sulphas*. Bi-sulphate of potass, the *sal enixum of commerce*; also called *acid vitriolated tartar*, *sal auri philosophicum*.

10. *Potassæ sulphuretum*. Sulphuret of potass, formerly called *kali sulphuretum*, *hepar sulphuris*, &c.

11. *Potassæ tartras*. Tartrate of potass, formerly called *tartarum solubile*, *kali tartarizatum*, *vegetable salt*, &c.

12. *Potassæ bitartras*. Bitartrate of potash, also called *cream of tartar*, *super-tartrate of potash*, and *acidulous tartrate of potash*.

13. *Liquor potassæ*. A solution of caustic potash, formerly called *lixivium saponarium*.

POTASSIUM. *Kalium*. The metallic base of the well-known alkaline substance *potassa*.

POTATO. The tuber occurring on the subterranean stem of the *Solanum tuberosum*. It is multiplied by means of its buds, or *eyes*, which are separated together with portions of the tuber, and planted under the name of *sets*. The name appears to have been derived from its resemblance to the *Convolvulus batatas*, or sweet potato, an aphrodisiac.

1. *Potato starch*. A fecula obtained from the potato, and called *English Arrow-root*.

2. *Potato sugar*. A species of sugar manufactured from potato flour, and called *patent sugar*. A sugar of this kind has been sold in Paris as a substitute for manna.

3. *Oil of Potatoes*. A peculiar oil which gives the taste and smell to spirits made from corn or potatoes. It appears to be an alcohol.

POTENTILLA TORMENTILLA. Common Tormentil or Septfoil; an indigenous Rosaceous plant, the root of which has been recommended for its astringent effects without causing excitement.

POTIO (*poto*, to drink). A potion, or compound, commonly called a mixture, or *mistura*.

Potion pectorate (Majendie). Potion of hydrocyanic acid; consisting of fifteen drops of medicinal prussic acid, two ounces of infusion of ground ivy, and one ounce of syrup of marsh-mallows. A tea-spoonful to be taken every six hours, in the same cases as the acid.

POTULENTA (*potus*, drink). Drinks; liquids taken by the mouth to quench thirst.

POTUS ANTATROPHICUS. A remedy extolled by Hufeland against the emaciation resulting from mesenteric disease of children. He directs, according to the age, half or a whole yolk of an egg to be treated with a quart of water, so as to form a milky fluid; to this a little salt is to be added, and the child is to take it as its ordinary drink.

POUNCE. The powder of gum sandarac sifted very fine.

POUPART'S LIGAMENT. The lower border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, which is stretched between the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium and the spine of the pubis.

POWDER OF FAYNARD. A celebrated powder for stopping hæmorrhage, said to be nothing more than the charcoal of beech-wood finely pulverized.

POX. The vulgar name of syphilis; formerly called *great pox*, to distinguish it from *Variola*, or *small pox*, on account of the larger size of its blotches.

PRÆCORDIA (*præ*, before, *cor*, the heart). The fore part of the region of the thorax. This term is, however, generally used in the sense of *epigastrium*.

PRÆFLORATION (*præ*, before, *floro*, to flower). *Æstivation*. A term denoting the manner in which the floral envelopes of plants are arranged previously to their expansion.

PRÆPUTIUM (*præ*, before, *pulo*, to cut off). The prepuce; the foreskin of the penis. It is connected to the under part of the glans by a triangular fold, termed the *frænum præputii*.

PRECIPITATE (*præceps*, headlong). A solid substance precipitated, or thrown down, from a solution, by adding a reagent.

1. *Red precipitate.* The Hydrargyri binoxidum, or peroxide of mercury.

2. *White precipitate.* The Hydrargyri præcipitatum album, or ammoniated submuriate of mercury.

3. *Sweet precipitate.* The Hydrargyri sub-murias; the chloride of mercury, or calomel.

4. *Precipitate per se.* The Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum, or red oxide of mercury.

5. *Purple precipitate of Cassius.* Solution of gold in nitro-muriatic acid one ounce, distilled water a pint and a half; mix, and dip rods of tin in the mixture as a precipitant.

6. *Precipitated sulphur.* The Sulphur præcipitatum; a hydrate of sulphur.

PRECIPITATION (*præceps*, headlong). The process of throwing down solids from solutions in which they are contained. The substance so separated is called a *precipitate*; and the substance employed to produce this effect, a *precipitant*.

PRECOCITY (*præcoctus*, ripe before its time). Premature development of sexual organization or power.

PRECURSOR (*præ*, before, *curro*, to run). A term applied to symptoms which precede, or indicate the approach of, a disease.

PREDISPOSING CAUSE. A state which renders the body susceptible of disease, as temperament, age, sex, &c.

PREGNANCY (*prægnans*, quasi *gignere præ*, pregnant). Utero-gestation; the period of child-bearing. In classic writers, *prægnans* is said of a woman whose lying-in is near at hand, and *gravida* of a woman with child, whether the time of her delivery be near or distant. But this distinction is not constant.

1. *Spurious pregnancy.* An affection, described by Dr. Gooch, in which the mammæ are swollen, and discharge a serous fluid resembling thin milk, being precisely what takes place in real pregnancy.

2. Madame Boivin describes three kinds of *Mole*, which always consist in a morbid product of conception; these are the false germ, the fleshy mole, and the vesicular or hydatid mole.

PRESBYOPIA (*πρῆσβυς*, old, *ὄψ*, the eye). Far-sightedness. A state of the eye observed in advanced age, and strongly marked in old persons. It is the opposite of *myopia*.

PRESCRIPTION (*præscribo*, to write before). A medicinal formula. It has been divided into four constituent parts, suggested with a view of enabling the basis to operate, in the language of Asclepiades, "*citò*," "*tutò*," et "*jucundè*;" quickly, safely, and pleasantly. These are—

1. The *Basis*, or principal medicine.
2. The *Adjuvans*; that which assists and promotes its operation—"Citò."
3. The *Corrigens*; that which corrects its operation—"Tutò."
4. The *Constituens*; that which imparts an agreeable form—"Jucundè."

Abbreviations used in Prescriptions:—

A. Aa. Ana, of each ingredient.

Abdom. Abdomen, the belly.

- Abs. febr.* Absente febre, in the absence of fever.
- Ad 2 vic.* Ad duas vices, at twice taking.
- Add.* Adde et addantur, add, let there be added; addendus, to be added; addendo, by adding.
- Ad def. animi.* Ad defectionem animi, to fainting.
- Ad gr. acid.* Ad gratam aciditatem, to an agreeable sourness.
- Ad lib* Ad libitum, at pleasure.
- Admov.* Admove, apply; admoveatur or admoveantur, let there be applied.
- Ad recid. præc.* Ad recidivum præcavendum, to prevent a relapse.
- Adst. febre.* Adstante febre, when the fever is on.
- Aggred. febre.* Aggrediente febre, while the fever is coming on.
- Altern. horis.* Alternis horis, every other hour.
- Aliquant.* Aliquantillum, a very little.
- Alvo adst.* Alvo adstrictâ, when the belly is bound.
- Amp.* Amplus, large.
- Anodyn.* Anodynus, anodyne.
- Apert.* Apertus, clear, &c.
- Applic.* Applicetur, let there be applied.
- Aq. bull.* Aqua bulliens, boiling water.
- Aq. dest.* Aqua destillata, distilled water.
- Aq. ferv.* Aqua fervens, boiling water.
- Aq. font.* Aqua fontana, spring water.
- Baln. tep.* Balneum tepidum, warm bath.
- BB. Bbds.* Barbadosensis, Barbadoes.
- Bis ind.* Bis indies, twice a day.
- Bull.* Bulliat, let it boil.
- Cap.* Capiat, let him take
- Cærul.* Cæruleus, blue.
- Cat.* Cataplasma, a cataplasm.
- Cath.* Catharticus, cathartic.
- C. C.* Cucurbitula cruenta, a cupping-glass.
- C. M.* Cras mane, to-morrow morning.
- C. N.* Cras nocte, to-morrow night.
- Coch. ampl.* Cochleare amplum, a large spoon.
- Coch. infant.* Cochleare infantis, a child's spoon.
- Coch. magn.* Cochleare magnum, a large spoon.
- Coch. mod.* Cochleare modicum, a desert spoon.
- Coch. med.* Cochleare medium, the same as cochleare modicum.
- Coch. parv.* Cochleare parvum, a small spoon.
- Col.* Colatus, strained.
- Colat.* Colatur, let it be strained; colaturæ, of or to the strained liquor.
- Colent.* Colentur, let them be strained.
- Comp.* Compositus, compounded,
- Cont. rem.* Continuantur remedia, let the medicines be continued.
- Cop.* Copiosus, plentiful.
- Coq.* Coque, boil; coquantur, let them be boiled.
- Crast.* Crastinus, for to-morrow.
- C. V.* Cras vespere, to-morrow evening.
- Cucurb. cruent.* See C. C.
- Cuj.* Cujus, of which.
- Cujusl.* Cujuslibet, of any.
- Cyath. theæ.* Cyatho theæ, in a cup of tea.
- Deaur. pil.* Deaurentur pilulæ, let the pills be gilt.
- Deb. spiss.* Debita spissitudo, a proper consistence.
- Decub.* Decubitûs, of lying down
- De d. in d.* De die in diem, from day to day.
- Dej. alvi.* Dejectiones alvi, stools.
- Det.* Detur, let it be given.
- Dext. lat.* Dextra lateralis, right side.
- Dieb. alt.* Diebus alternis, every other day.
- Dieb. tert.* Diebus tertiis, every third day
- Diluc.* Diluculo, at day-break.
- Dim.* Dimidium, one half.
- Dir. prop.* Directione propriâ, with a proper direction.
- Diuturn.* Diuturnus, long-continued.
- Donec alv. bis dej.* Donec alvus bis dejectiat, until two stools have been obtained.
- Donec alv. sol. fuer.* Donec alvus soluta fuerit, until a stool has been obtained.
- Efferv.* Effervescentia, effervescence.
- Ejusd.* Ejusdem, of the same.
- Elect.* Electuarium, electuary.
- Emp.* Emplastrum, a plaster.
- Enem.* Enema, a clyster; enemata, clysters.
- Ex. vel ext.* Extractum, extract.
- Ext. sup. alut.* Extende super alutam, spread upon leather.
- F. ft.* Fiat, let a — be made.
- F. h.* Fiat haustus, let a draught be made.
- F. pil. xij.* Fac pilulas duodecim, make 12 pills.
- Feb. dur.* Febre durante, during the fever.
- Fem. intern.* Femoribus internis, to the inner part of the thighs.
- F. venæs.* Fiat venæsectio, bleed.
- Fist. arm.* Fistula armata, a clyster pipe and bladder fit for use.
- Fl.* Fluidus, liquid; also, by measure.
- Fontic.* Funiculus, an issue.
- Fot.* Fotus, a fomentation.

Garg. Gargarisma, a gargle.
Gel. quâv. Gelatinâ quâvis, in any kind of jelly.
G. G. G. Gummi guttæ Gambiæ, gamboge.
Gr. Granum, a grain; grana, grains.
Gtt. Gutta, a drop; guttæ, drops.
Gutt. quibusd. Guttis quibusdam, with a few drops.
Har. pil. sum. iij. Harum pilularum sumantur tres, let three of these pills be taken.
H. d. or hor. decub. Horâ decubitûs, at going to bed.
Hebdom. Hebdomada, a week.
Hestern. Hesternus, of yesterday.
Hirud. Hirudo, a leech; hirudines, leeches.
H. S. or hor. som. Horâ somni, just before going to sleep; or, on retiring to rest.
Hor. un. spatio. Horæ unius spatio, at the end of an hour.
Hor. interm. Horis intermediis, at the intermediate hours between what has been ordered at stated times.
Ind. Indies, from day to day, or daily.
In pulm. In pulmento, in gruel.
Inf. Infusum, infusion.
Inj. enem. Injiciatur enema, let a clyster be given.
Inject. Injectio, an injection.
Lat. dol. Lateri dolenti, to the side affected.
lb. Libra, a pound weight, or wine pint: when preceded by Arabic figures, avoirdupois weight is meant; but when succeeded by Roman numerals, troy weight, or pint measures.
Lot. Lotio, lotion.
M. Misce, mix; mensurâ, by measure; manipulus, a handful.
Mane pr. Mane primo, very early in the morning.
Mediet. Medietas, half.
Medioc. Mediocris, middle-sized.
Min. Minimum, the 60th part of a drachm measure.
Mist. Mistura, a mixture.
Mitt. Mitte, send; mittatur, or mittantur, let there be sent.
Mitt. sang. ad ℥xij salt. Mittatur sanguis ad uncias duodecim saltem, take away at least 12 ounces of blood.
Mod. præs. Modo præscripto, in the manner directed.
Mor. sol. More solito, in the usual way.
N. Nocte, at night.
Nartheç. Narthecium, a gallipot.

N. M. Nux moschata, a nutmeg.
O. Octarius, a pint.
Ol. lini s. i. Oleum lini sine igne, cold-drawn linseed oil.
Omn. att. hor. Omnibus alternis horis, every other hour.
Omn. hor. Omni horâ, every hour.
Omn. bid. Omni biduo, every two days.
Omn. bih. Omni bihorio, every two hours.
Omn. man. Omni mane, every morning.
Omn. noct. Omni nocte, every night.
Omn. quadr. hor. Omni quadrante horæ, every quarter of an hour.
O. O. O. Oleum olivæ optimum, best olive oil.
Oz. The ounce avoirdupois, or common weight, as distinguished from that prescribed by physicians in their orders.
P. Pulvis, powder; pondere, by weight; pilula, pill.
P. Æ. Partes æquales, equal parts.
P. D. Pharmacopœia Dublinensis.
P. E. Pharmacopœia Edinensis.
P. L. Pharmacopœia Londinensis.
P. U. S. Pharmacopœia of the United States.
Paracent. abd. Paracentesis abdominis, tapping.
Part. aff. Partem affectam, the part affected.
Part. dolent. Partem dolentem, the part in pain.
Part. vic. Partitis vicibus, to be given in divided doses, instead of all at once.
Per. op. emet. Peractâ operatione emetici, when the operation of the emetic is finished.
Per salt. Per saltum, by leaps, *i. e.* from an artery.
Plen. riv. Pleno rivo, in a full stream.
Post sing. sed. liq. Post singulas sedes liquidas, after every loose stool.
Ppt. vel prep. Præparata, prepared.
P. r. n. Pro re natâ, according as circumstances may require.
P. rat. æt. Pro ratione ætatis, according to the age of the patient.
Pro pot. com. vel pro pot. ord. Pro potu communi, or ordinario, for a common drink.
Prox. luc. Proximâ luce, the day before.
Pug. Pugillus, a gripe between the finger and thumb; *lit.*, a little fist.
Q. p. Quantum placet, as much as you please.
Q. Q. H. vel quâq. quart. hor. Quâque quartâ horâ, every four hours.

Q. s. Quantum sufficiat, as much as is sufficient.

Quadriflor. Quadriflorio, every four hours.

Quadrupl. Quadruplicato, four times as much.

Quamp. Quamprimum, immediately.

Quâq. vel quisq. Quâque, or quisque, every one.

Quor. Quorum, of which.

R. Recipe, take: but for this the old authors, and the French to this day, use the sign \mathcal{R} , being the old heathen invocation to Jupiter, seeking his blessing upon the formula; equivalent to the usual invocation of the poets, and of Mahomedan authors; or the Laus Deo of book-keepers and merchants' clerks. Dr. Paris observes, that the astrological symbol is at present so disguised by the addition of the down stroke, which converts it into R, that, were it not for its cloven foot, we might be led to question the fact of its superstitious origin.

Red. in pulv. Redactus in pulverem, powdered.

Redig. in pulv. Redigatur in pulverem, let it be reduced into powder.

Reg. hep. Regio hepatis, region of the liver.

Reg. umb. Regio umbilici, region of the navel.

Repet. Repetatur, or repetantur, let it, or them, be repeated.

S. A. Secundum artem, according to art.

Scap. Scapula, the shoulder-blade.

Scrob. cord. Scrobiculus cordis, the pit of the stomach.

Sed. Sedes, a stool.

Semidr. Semidrachma, half a drachm.

Semih. Semihora, half an hour.

Sept. Septimana, a week.

Sesunc. Sesuncia, an ounce and half.

Sesquih. Sesquihora, half an hour.

Setac. Setaceum, a seton; also a sieve.

Seq. luce. Sequenti luce, the following day.

Si n. val. Si non valeat, if it does not answer.

Si op. sit. Si opus sit, if there be occasion.

Si vir. perm. Si vires permittant, if the strength will bear it.

Sign. n. pr. Signetur nomine proprio, write upon it the usual name, not the trade name

Signat. Signatura, a label.

Sing. Singulorum, of each.

S. S. S. Stratum super stratum, layer upon layer.

Sol. Solutio, solution.

S. O. S. vel si op. sit. Si opus sit, if there be occasion.

Ss. Semis, a half.

St. Stet, let it stand; stent, let them stand.

Sub fin. coct. Sub finem coctionis, when the boiling is nearly finished.

Sub-sulph. Sub-sulphas, a sub-sulphate.

Subtep. Subtepidus, lukewarm.

Suc. Succus, juice.

Sum. Sumo, to take; sumendus, to be taken.

Sum. tal. Sumat talem, let the patient take one like this.

S. V. Spiritus vinosus, ardent spirit of any strength.

S. V. R. Spiritus vinosus rectificatus, spirit of wine.

S. V. T. Spiritus vinosus tenuis, proof spirit, or half and half spirit of wine and water.

Temp. dext. Tempori dextro, to the right temple.

T. O. Tinctura opii, tincture of opium; generally confounded with laudanum, which is, properly, the wine of opium.

T. O. C. Tinctura opii camphorata, paregoric elixir.

Tr. vel tinct. Tinctura, tincture.

Troch. Trochiscus, a troch or lozenge.

Ult. præscr. Ultimo præscriptus, the last ordered.

Umb. Umbilicus, the navel.

Ung. Unguentum, ointment.

Ust. ut liq. anim. Ustque ut liquerit animus, until fainting is produced.

Utend. Utendus, to be used.

Vent. Ventriculus, the stomach

V. O. S. Vitello ovi solutus, dissolved in the yolk of an egg.

Vom. urg. Vomitione urgente, when the vomiting begins.

V. S. Venæsectio, bleeding.

Zz. Zingiber, ginger.

ð. Scrupulum, a scruple, equal to 20 grains troy.

ʒ. Drachma, a drachm, equal to three scruples: or, in liquids, the 8th part of an ounce measure.

℥. Uncia, an ounce troy: or, in liquids, the 16th part of a wine pint.

In labelling bottles, boxes, drawers, or pots in a shop, care should be taken that the name of the drug be left predominant, while a single letter is sufficient for denoting the technical terms; as radix,

pulvis, pilulæ, compositus, volatilis, &c. Simple powders also speak for themselves to the eye, and surely do not require the addition of pulvis, as is usually done.

P. ipecacuan. c. *not* Pulvis ipec. comp.
 Rhæi radix Pulvis rhæi r.
 Th. Andromachi Theriaca Andr.
 T. cantharidis Tinct. canth.
 Valerianæ r. Valer. radix.
 U. Hydrarg. nitr. Unguent. hydr. n.

PRIAPISM. Permanent rigidity and erection of the penis without concupiscent. The term is derived from *Priapus*, as satyriasis from *satyrus*.

PRIMÆ VIÆ. The first passages, viz. the stomach and intestinal tube, as distinguished from the lacteals, or *secundæ viæ*, the second passages.

PRIMINE (*primus*, first). The first or outermost sac of the ovule in plants.

PRIMIPARA (*prima*, first, *pario*, to bring forth). One who is delivered of her first child.

PRIMULIN. A bitter tincture obtained by digesting the roots of the *Primula veris*, or cowslip, in water or spirit.

PRISM (*πίσμα*, from *πρίω*, to saw). A solid glass in the form of a triangle, so termed from its *separating* a ray of light into its constituent parts.

PRISMATIC SPECTRUM. *Solar spectrum.* The variously-coloured appearance presented by a ray of white light, when separated by refraction through a glass prism. This appearance consists of an oblong image, containing seven colours, which are called *simple*, or *homogeneous*, in opposition to *white* light, which is called *compound* or *heterogeneous*.

PROBANG. A long slender piece of whalebone, with a piece of sponge at the ends, for examining the œsophagus, or removing any obstruction in it.

PROBE (*probo*, to try). An instrument with which the depth and extent of wounds are *tried*.

PROCESSUS (*procedo*, to issue forth). *Apophysis.* A process, or eminence of a bone. Also a lobe, or portion of the brain.

1. *Processus a cerebello ad testes.* The name of two cords, which pass from the nates and testes of the brain to the cerebellum. They are the *superior peduncles*; the corpora testiformia are the *inferior peduncles*.

2. *Processus cochleariformis.* A small, spoon-like, bony plate, on the anterior wall of the pyramid.

3. *Processus mammillares.* A name

formerly given to the olfactory nerves, from their being considered as emunctories, or canals, by which the serum and pituita, separated by the brain, were conveyed away.

4. *Processus vermiformes.* Two worm-like lobes of the cerebellum, connecting the lateral hemispheres superiorly and inferiorly.

5. *Process, azygous.* The rostrum, or ridge, on the median line of the guttural aspect of the sphenoid bone.

6. *Process, digital.* A name given to the extremity of the cornu ammonis, from its bulbous form resembling the point of a finger.

7. *Process of Raw.* A very elongated slender process, supported anteriorly by the neck of the malleus.

8. *Processes of bones.* See *Os, ossis*.

PROCIDENTIA (*pro*, before, and *cado*, to fall). *Protapsus.* The falling down of a part, as of the anus, uterus, &c.

PROCTALGIA (*πρωκτός*, the anus, *ἄλγος*, pain). Pain or derangement about the anus, without primary inflammation. Dr. Good uses the term *proctica*.

PROFLUVIA (*profluo*, to flow down). Fluxes; pyrexia, attended with an increased excretion of a matter not naturally bloody; the fifth order of the *Pyrexia* of Cullen's nosology, including the genera catarrhus and dysenteria.

PROFUNDUS. Literally, deep, or deep-seated. A designation of one of the flexors of the fingers, from its being situated more deeply than the flexor sublimis.

PROFUSIO (*profundo*, to pour forth). A loss of blood; a genus of the order *Apoceneses*, or increased secretions, of Cullen's nosology.

PROGNOSIS (*πρόγνωσις*, foreknowledge). Prognostication, or the faculty of foreseeing and predicting what will take place in diseases.

PROLABIUM (*pro*, before; *labium*, the lip). The membrane which invests the front part of the lips.

PROLAPSUS (*prolabor*, to fall forward). *Procidentia.* The falling down of any part, as of the anus, vagina, uterus, bladder, &c. A genus of the *Ectopiæ*, or protrusions, of Cullen's nosology.

PROLIFEROUS (*proles*, offspring, *fero*, to bear). A term applied in botany to a flower which produces another flower from its centre, as in certain roses, &c.

PROMETHEANS (*Prometheus*, the fire-stealer). Small glass bulbs, filled

with concentrated sulphuric acid, and surrounded with an inflammable mixture, which it ignites on being pressed, affording an instantaneous light.

PROMONTORIUM. A promontory; an eminence of the internal ear, formed by the outer side of the vestibule, and by the corresponding scala of the cochlea.

PRONATION (*pronus*, bending downward). The act of turning the palm of the hand downwards, by rotating the radius upon the ulna by means of the pronator muscles.

PRONATOR TERES (*pronus*, bending downward). A muscle arising from the inner condyle of the humerus and the coronoid process of the ulna, and inserted into the middle of the radius.

Pronator quadratus. A muscle arising from the edge of the ulna, and inserted into the edge of the radius. This, and the preceding muscle, turn the radius and the hand inwards.

PROOF SPIRIT. *Spiritus tenuior.* Spirit which, on proof or trial, is found to be of the proper strength. The proof spirit of the pharmacopœia is directed to be of specific gravity 0.930.

PROPAGO. A term applied by the older botanists to the branch laid down in the process of *layering*.

PROPAGULUM. The term applied by Link to the offset in certain plants. See *Offset*.

PROPHYLACTIC (*πρό*, before, *φυλάσσω*, to guard). Any means employed for the preservation of health.

PROPOLIS (*πρό*, before, *πόλις*, a city). Bee-bread; a resinous substance collected by bees from the buds of trees, and used by them for lining the cells of a new comb, stopping crevices, &c.

PROSECTOR (*pro*, before, *seco*, to cut). One who prepares the subjects for anatomical lectures.

PROSENCHYMA. A term applied by Link to that form of parenchyma in plants, in which the cells taper to each end, and overlap each other; the term *parenchyma* being restricted to that form of the tissue, in which the cells have truncated extremities.

PROSOPALGIA (*προσώπον*, the face, *ἄλγος*, pain). Pain of the face; face ague; neuralgia, or tic douloureux of the face.

PROSTATE (*pro*, before, *sto*, to state). *Prostata.* A gland situated *before* the vesiculæ seminales, and surrounding the commencement of the urethra in the male.

1. *Prostatic urethra.* The most dilated part of the urethra, a little more than an inch in length, situated in the prostate gland.

2. *Prostate concretions.* Calculi of the prostate gland, proved, by Dr. Wollaston, to be phosphate of lime, not distinctly stratified, and tinged by the secretion of the prostate gland.

PROTEIN (*πρωτεῖν*, to hold the first place). The name given by Mulder to the precipitate obtained by adding acetic acid to a solution of caustic potash, containing fibrin, albumen or gelatine, animal or vegetable, in solution.

PROTO- (*πρώτος*, the first). This prefix denotes the *lowest* degree in which one body unites with another, as *protoxide*. *Per* denotes the *highest* degree, as *per-oxide*.

PROTRACTOR (*protraho*, to draw forward). An instrument for drawing extraneous bodies out of a wound.

PROTUBERANCE (*pro*, before, *tuber*, a swelling). An eminence, or projecting part; thus, the pons Varolii is called the *annular protuberance*; the cornua Ammonis are termed by Chaussier *protuberances cylindroides*; &c.

PROXIMATE CAUSE (*proximus*, nearest). A term often used to denote the first link in the chain of diseased effects,—the *nearest* cause.

PROXIMATE PRINCIPLE. A term applied, in analyzing any body, to the principle which is *nearest* to the natural constitution of the body, and more immediately the object of sense, as distinguished from intermediate or ultimate principles.

Ultimate principles are the elements of which proximate principles are composed.

PRUNUS DOMESTICA. The Plum-tree; a Rosaceous plant, the dried fruit of which is the *prune* of commerce. The part employed in medicine is the pulp of the drupe.

PRURIGO (*prurio*, to itch). Pruriginous rash; severe itching, affecting the whole, or part, of the skin, with or without an eruption of papulæ.

Prurigo formicans (formica, an ant). Formicative prurigo; attended with the sensation as of ants or other insects creeping over and stinging the skin, or of hot needles piercing it.

PRURITUS (*prurio*, to itch). Itching; a term synonymous with *prurigo*. The former term, however, simply denotes itching, while the latter is applied

to the cutaneous disease attended by itching.

PRUSSIAN BLUE. *Berlin blue.* The sesqui-ferrocyanide of iron; a beautiful deep blue powder, used in the arts.

PRUSSIAS. A prussiate; a name now exploded, except in commerce, when it denotes a cyanide: what is termed the *yellow prussiate* of potash, is a ferrocyanide of potassium.

PRUSSIC ACID. A designation of *hydrocyanic acid*, from its being an ingredient in Prussian blue.

PRUSSINE. *Prussic gas.* The cyanogen of Gay Lussac. See *Cyanogen*.

PSALTERIUM (ψάλλω, to play upon the harp). *Lyra.* A part of the brain, consisting of lines impressed upon the under surface of the posterior part of the body of the fornix.

PSELLISMUS (ψελλιζω, to stammer). Mispronunciation; inaccurate articulation; a genus of the *Dyscinesia* of Cullen, comprising the following species:—

1. *Psellismus balbutiens.* Lipping; vicious multiplication of labials.

2. *Psellismus emolliens.* Vicious substitution of soft for harsher letters.

3. *Psellismus lallans.* Lullaby-speech; vicious pronunciation of the letter *l*.

4. *Psellismus ringens.* Rotacismus; vicious pronunciation of the letter *r*.

5. *Psellismus lagostomatum.* Vicious pronunciation occasioned by hare-lip.

6. *Psellismus acheilos.* Vicious pronunciation arising from defect of lip.

7. *Psellismus hæsitans.* Hesitation.

PSELLISMUS METALLICUS. The stammering which sometimes attends *tremor mercurialis*.

PSEUDO- (ψευδής, false). A prefix denoting *spuriousness*; thus, pseudo-membrane signifies false membrane.

1. *Pseudo-blepsis* (βλέπω, to see). False or depraved sight; a genus of the *Dysæsthesia* of Cullen, comprising the species *imaginaria*, in which objects are supposed to appear, which have no real existence; and *mutans*, in which objects are really present, but appear somewhat changed.

2. *Pseudo-bulb.* A term applied to the enlarged aerial stem of Orchidaceous plants. It resembles a tuber.

3. *Pseudo-membrane.* A false membrane, resulting from inflammation, as that formed in pleurisy, in peritonitis, in croup, &c.

4. *Pseudo-morphia.* A base discovered in certain species of opium. Pelletier thinks it is some combination of mor-

phia, in which this substance has lost its poisonous properties.

5. *Pseudo-quina.* A species of *Strychnos*, the bark of which, called *quina do campo*, is employed in the Brazils as a substitute for cinchona bark.

6. *Pseudo-syphilis.* A disease resembling syphilis, but not of the same nature. By some writers it is supposed to be syphilis, more or less modified by the mercurial disease.

7. *Pseudo-toxin.* A brownish-yellow substance, obtained from the watery extract of belladonna.

PSOAS (ψόαι, the loins). The name of two muscles of the loins, viz.

1. *Psoas magnus.* A muscle arising from the last dorsal, and the four superior lumbar vertebræ, and inserted into the lesser trochanter of the os femoris. It moves the thigh forwards.

2. *Psoas parvus.* A muscle arising from the last dorsal vertebra, and inserted into the brim of the pelvis; it is very often wanting. It bends the spine upon the pelvis.

3. *Psoas abscess.* Another name for lumbar abscess, the femoro-coxalgia of Chaussier.

PSORA (ψώρα, the itch). Itch; a genus of the *Dialyses* of Cullen; the *scabies* of Willan.

PSORIASIS (ψώρα, the itch). *Psora.* Dry scall, or scaly tetter; a disease of the order *Squamæ*, consisting of patches of dry, amorphous scales, continuous, or of intermediate outline; skin often chappy.

PSOROPHTHALMIA (ψώρα, the itch, ὀφθαλμία, inflammation of the eye). Inflammation of the eyelids with ulceration, tinea of the eyelids, &c. Itch of the eyelids.

PSYCHOLOGY (ψυχή, the soul, λόγος, a description). A description of the intellectual and moral faculties.

PSYCHOTRIA EMETICA. A plant of the order *Cinchonaceæ*, the root of which constitutes the *striated Ipecacuanha* of Pereira, the *black* or *Peruvian Ipecacuanha* of others.

PSYDRACIUM (quasi ψυχρά ἰδράκια, id est, frigida seu frigidæ guttulæ). A small pustule, often irregularly circumscribed, producing but a slight elevation of the cuticle, and terminating in a lamellated scab. Compare *Phlyzacium*, which is denominated from the opposite quality of *heat*.

PTARMICS (πταίρω, to sneeze). *Sternutatories.* Medicines which excite sneezing. See *Errhines*.

PTEROCARPUS (περὸν, a wing, καρπός, fruit). A genus of Leguminous plants, with legumes surrounded by a wing.

1. *Pterocarpus erinaceus*. Hedgehog Pterocarpus, the species which yields the original *gum kino* of the shops.

2. *Pterocarpus draco*. The species which yields the *dragon's blood* of commerce.

3. *Pterocarpus santalinus*. Three-leaved Pterocarpus, the species which yields the *red sandal wood*, used by dyers and colour manufacturers.

PTEROPODA (περὸν, a wing, πούς, ποδός, a foot). The fourth class of the *Cyclo-gangliata* or Mollusca, consisting of small, soft, floating marine animals, which swim by the contractions of two lateral musculo-cutaneous fins, as the *cleodora*, *clio*, &c.

PTERYGIUM (πτέρυξ, a wing). A thickened state of the conjunctiva, probably so called from its triangular shape.

PTERYGOIDEUS (πτέρυξ, a wing, εἶδος, likeness). Resembling a wing; the name of a process of the sphenoid bone.

1. *Pterygoideus internus*. A muscle arising from the inner plate of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, and inserted into the inside of the angle of the lower jaw.

2. *Pterygoideus externus*. A muscle arising from the outer plate of the pterygoid process, &c., and inserted into the condyle of the lower jaw, &c. This, and the preceding muscle, move the jaw from side to side, and perform the action of grinding with the teeth.

3. *Nervus pterygoideus*. The pterygoid or Vidian nerve, which passes backwards from the sphenopalatine ganglion, through the pterygoid canal, and divides into the *carotid* and *petrosal* branches.

4. *Pterygo-pharyngeus*. A synonym of the *constrictor superior* muscle, from its arising from the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.

5. *Pterygo-staphylinus* (σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes). The name of a muscle arising from the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, and inserted into the *velum palati*.

PTILO'SIS (πίλωσις, the moulting of birds). *Madarosis*; *Alopecia*. Loss of the eyelashes, occasioned by chronic inflammation of the eyelids.

PTISAN (πιτσάνη, from πίσσω, to pound or peel). Barley-broth; a term applied to decoctions of *pearl barley*.

Horace speaks of the "ptisanarium oryxæ," or ptisan drink of rice; and Celsus has *cremor ptisanæ*, or the thick juice of barley.

PTO'SIS (πτώσις, prolapsus; from πίπτω, to fall). A falling of the upper eyelid, with a partial or complete want of power to elevate it. It is also called *blepharo-ptosis*, *tapsus palpebræ superioris*, &c. It appears to be the same affection as Beer terms *atonia palpebrarum*, or relaxation of the eyelids.

PTYALISM (πτύω, to spit). Salivation; an involuntary flow of saliva; a genus of the *Apoceneses*, or increased secretions, of Cullen's nosology.

PTYALOGOGUES (πτυαλόν, saliva, ἄγω, to induce). Medicines which cause salivation, or a flow of saliva.

PUBERTY (*pubes*, covered with hair). Literally, the appearance of the first downy hair on young people; the hair itself; the vigour of youth, usually at the fourteenth year for the male, and the twelfth for the female. It varies, however, in different climates.

PUBES. Literally, covered with hair; the downy hair of puberty. Hence the term is applied to a person of the age of puberty.

PUBESCENCE (*pubes*, covered with hair). The down of plants, consisting of soft short hairs, which partially cover the cuticle, as in *Geranium molle*.

PUBIS OS. The pubic, or share bone; a part of the os innominatum.

PUDENDUM (*pudor*, shame). *Vulva*. A term applied to the external parts of generation in the female.

PUDIC (*pudeo*, to be ashamed). *Nervus pudendalis superior*. The name of a branch of the sciatic plexus.

PUERPERAL (*puerpera*, a woman recently delivered; from *puer*, a boy, *pario*, to bring forth). Belonging to child-bed.

Puerperal fever. A term generally considered synonymous with those of *puerperal peritonitis*, *child-bed fever*, *peritoneal fever*, or the epidemic disease of lying-in women.

PUGILLUS (dim. of *pugnus*, a fist). A little handful; the eighth part of a handful; a gripe between the finger and thumb.

PULEX. A species of insect, in which a single impregnation suffices for at least six or seven generations. It is also remarkable, that in the warmer summer months the young of this insect are produced viviparously; and in the cooler

autumnal months, oviparously. The same phenomena apply to the *Aphis* (puceron, or green-plant louse), with the additional fact, that many of its offspring are winged, and many without wings, or distinction of sex; in this respect making an approach to the working-bees, and still more nearly to the working-ants, known, till of late, by the name of neuters.—*Good*.

PULMO, PULMONIS. The lungs; the organs which occupy the sides of the chest.

Pulmonary transpiration. The aqueous vapour which escapes in expiration.

PULMONIC CIRCULATION. The passage of the blood from the right side of the heart through the pulmonary arteries to the lungs, and back to the left side of the heart through the pulmonary veins. This is also called the *lesser circulation*, in order to distinguish it from the *greater circulation*, or the passage of the blood from the left side of the heart through the arteries of the body, and back again through the veins to the right side of the heart. See *Portal circulation*.

PULPA. Pulp; a piece of meat without bones. The nucleus of the teeth, a bulbous prolongation of their mucous membrane.

PULS, PULTIS. A thick porridge used by the ancients; also water-gruel, panada, &c. From this term are derived *pulmentum* and *pulmentarium*, words of similar meaning; *pultarius*, a pipkin, and *pulticula*, gruel, or panada, used by Celsus.

PULSE (*pulsus*, a stroke). A beating or striking; and, hence, the stroke or beat of an artery.

1. *Pulsus dicrotus* (*dis*, twice; *κροτέω*, to beat). Rebounding pulse; so named from its action conveying the idea of a double pulsation.

2. *Pulse, pulmonic.* A term applied by Dr. Mollison to a phenomenon which occurs in operations of the chest, and consists in the expulsion of a certain quantity of the air in the chest, synchronously with each *contraction of the heart*, and beat of the pulse.

3. *Pulselessness.* The Entasia acrotismus of Dr. Good. Failure or cessation of the pulse, often accompanied with pain in the epigastrium; the perception, and the voluntary muscles, remaining undisturbed.

PULSUS CORDIS. The impulse of the heart, or the shock communicated by the apex of the heart to the walls of the

thorax in the neighbourhood of the fifth and sixth ribs. This must not be confounded with the arterial pulse.

Pulsus venosus. The regurgitation, or, rather, periodic arrest of the blood in the great venous trunks.

PULTACEOUS (*puls*, porridge). A term applied to substances which have the consistence of porridge.

PULVERULENT (*pulvis*, powder). Any thing reduced to powder, or covered over with powder.

PULVI'NAR. A pillow, or cushion. Hence *pulvinar* seu *cervicale lupuli* denotes a pillow of hops, occasionally employed in mania.

PULVIS. A powder; a substance reduced to extremely minute particles.

1. *Pulvis aloës cum canellâ.* Sold under the name of *hiera picra*, vulgò, hiccory piccory.

2. *Pulvis anti-lyssus.* Mead's powder against the bite of a mad dog, consisting of ash-coloured liver-wort in powder, with an equal quantity of black pepper.

3. *Pulvis antimonialis.* Oxidum antimonii cum phosphate calcis. A succedaneum of the celebrated *fever powder of Dr. James*.

4. *Pulvis Cobbii*, or *Tunguinensis.* The famous Tonquin powder, introduced into this country by Mr. Cobb, as a specific in lyssa, and consisting of musk, cinnabar, and arrack.

5. *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ comp.* A valuable sudorific, sold under the name of *Dover's Powder*.

PUMICE. A light, spongy, vitreous stone, usually found in the neighbourhood of volcanoes. The island of Lipari is chiefly formed of this substance.

PUNCTUM (*pungo*, to prick). A point; that which is without extent.

1. *Punctum saliens.* A name given to the first rudiments of the heart, the pulsations of which are perceived through the enveloping mucous organs.

2. *Puncta lachrymalia.* The external commencements of the lacrymal ducts, situated on the lacrymal tubercles near the inner canthi of the eyelids.

PUNICA GRANATUM. The Common Pomegranate; a Myrtaceous plant, yielding *granadin* or mannite. See *Balaustine*.

PUPILLA (dim. of *pupa*, a puppet). The pupil, or the round aperture in the centre of the iris of the eye.

Artificial pupil. A term applied to the opening made by division of the iris; and also to the operation by which a new

pupil is formed, when the natural one has become useless from opacity of the transparent cornea.

PURGATIVES (*purgo*, to cleanse). Active cathartics. See *Cathartic*.

PURIFORM (*pus*, matter; *forma*, likeness). Resembling pus.

PURL. A beverage formed by the infusion of *absinthium*, or common wormwood, in ale.

PURPLE OF CASSIUS. A purple-coloured powder, precipitated when protochloride of tin is added to a dilute solution of gold.

PURPURA. Literally, the purple, or livid disease. Scorbutus, or Scurvy; an eruption of small, distinct, purple specks and patches, attended with languor, general debility, and pains in the limbs. The term *purpura* originally denoted the shell-fish from which the purple dye was produced; hence it was used for the dye itself, and was transferred to the disease from the analogy of colour.

PURPURATE. A combination of purpuric acid with a salifiable base.

PURPURIC ACID. An acid first described by Dr. Prout, and named by Dr. Wollaston from its remarkable tendency to form red or purple-coloured salts with alkaline bases. It is obtained from uric or lithic acid.

PURSINESS (*pursy*, from *poussif*, French). The colloquial term for obesity in stunted persons.

PURULENT (*pus*, matter). Of the nature of pus; attended with pus.

PUS (*πῦον*, matter). The fluid formed by the process of suppuration; a matter consisting of globules larger than those of the blood.

PUSH. A common phlegmon, differing from a boil or furunculus, in containing uniform and mature pus; that of the boil always containing a core.

PUSTULA (of the matter or nature of pus, from *πῦον*, pus; *ῥλη*, matter.—*Good*). A pustule; an elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus. The varieties, as given by Bate-man, are phlyzaciium, psydraciium, achor, and favus.

Pustule malignant. A form of mortification, generally believed to originate in horned cattle, and to be communicated from them to man. It is the *charbon* of the French.

PUTAMEN (*puto*, to prune or cut). A synonymous term for the *endocarp*, or innermost layer of the pericarp, of osseous fruits.

PUTREFACTION (*putris*, putrid; *facio*, to make). The spontaneous decomposition of animal or vegetable matters, attended with fætor; a species of fermentation.

PUTRID FEVER. A name given to *typhus*, from its symptoms of putrescency. It has been called *spotted fever*, from its being attended with petechiæ, or flea-bite spots; and by the Spaniards, *tavardillo*, from *tavardo*, a spotted cloak.

PUTRILAGE. A term applied to animal matters which are partly decomposed.

PYINE (*πῦον*, pus). A peculiar matter, besides albumen, found by Gueterbock in solution in pus. Vogel doubts whether it is an essential component of pus. The same matter is contained in mucus.

PYLO'RUS (*πύλη*, a gate; *ῥρα*, care). Literally, a *gate-keeper*. The lower and contracted orifice of the stomach, guarding the entrance into the bowels. See *Cesophagus*, or the *porter*.

Valve of the pylorus. An incorrect designation of a circular rim placed internally at the narrowest part of the pylorus; it is merely a replication of the coats of the stomach.

PYRAMID. A conical bony eminence situated on the posterior wall of the tympanum, immediately behind the fenestra ovalis.

1. *Pyramidâlis*. A muscle arising from the pubes, and inserted into the linea alba, near half way between the pubes and umbilicus. It assists the rectus.

2. *Pyramidalis nasi*. A slip of the occipito-frontalis muscle, which goes down over the nasal bones, and is fixed to the compressor nasi.

3. *Enmentia pyramidalis*. A small, hollow, conical eminence, situated behind the fenestra ovalis, and at the lower part of the prominence formed by the aqueduct of Fallopius.

4. The name *pyramidalis* was also given by Winslow, Casserius, and others, to the *levator labii superioris alæque nasi*, from its dividing into two small fasciculi, one of which is implanted into the alæ nasi, while the other goes to the upper lip; it is thus *pyramidal*, with its base downward.

PYRETHRIN. The active principle of the root of the *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, or Pellitory of Spain.

PYRETOLOGY (*πυρετός*, fever, λόγος,

an account). A description or treatise of fevers.

PYRIFORMIS (*pyrus*, a pear; *forma*, likeness). Pear-shaped; a muscle arising from the hollow of the sacrum, and inserted into the cavity at the root of the trochanter major: it is also called *pyramidalis*. It moves the thigh.

PYRMONT WATER. A celebrated mineral spring at Pyrmont, a village in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany.

PYRO- ($\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire). Words compounded with this term denote the presence of fire, heat, fever, &c.

1. *Pyro-acid*. An acid produced by the destructive distillation of an organic acid, as the *pyro-citric*, by decomposition of the citric, &c.

2. *Pyrexia*. Fever. Under the term *Pyrexia* Cullen classed together febrile diseases, including intermittent and continued fevers.

3. *Pyrites*. Native compounds of metals with sulphur; as iron pyrites, or the sulphuret of iron. The term pyrites originally denoted a fire-stone, a sort of stone out of which fire could be struck.

4. *Pyro-acetic ether*. An ethereal fluid, procured by the distillation of acetic acid.

5. *Pyro-digitalina*. Empyreumatic oil of foxglove, obtained by destructive distillation of the dried leaves. Similar terms have been suggested for the empyreumatic oils of other plants, as *pyrodaluria*, *pyro-hyoscyamia*, &c.

6. *Pyro-ligneous acid*. An acid obtained by distillation from wood. In its strongest form it is *acetic acid*.

7. *Pyro-ligneous spirit*. A substance produced during the distillation of wood. It is more volatile than alcohol, but burns very well in a spirit lamp, and has the advantage of being cheap.

8. *Pyro-meter* ($\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\nu$, a measure). An instrument for measuring high temperatures. Wedgwood's pyrometer is founded on the principle, that clay progressively contracts in its dimensions, as it is progressively exposed to higher degrees of heat. The indications of Daniell's pyrometer result from a difference in the expansion and contraction of a platinum bar, and a tube of black lead ware in which it is contained: these differences are made available by connecting an index with the platinum bar, which traverses a circular scale fixed on to the tube.

9. *Pyro-metry* ($\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\nu$, a measure).

That branch of science which investigates the dilatation of bodies by heat.

10. *Pyro-phorus* ($\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$, to carry). An artificial product, which takes fire on exposure to the air: hence it has been called, in Germany, *luft-zunder*, or *air-tinder*. It is prepared from alum by calcination, with various inflammable substances

11. *Pyrosis* ($\pi\upsilon\rho\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$, burning; from $\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire). Pain in the epigastrium, as of extreme heat (emphatically called by the French, *fer chaud*), with eructation of watery fluid. This disease is called in England *black-water*; and in Scotland *water-brash*.

12. *Pyro-techny* ($\tau\acute{\epsilon}\chi\nu\eta$, art). The art of fire, or the management and application of fire in chemical operations.

13. *Pyro-thonide* ($\delta\theta\acute{o}\nu\eta$, linen). A liquid prepared by distilling rags, and then called *rag-oil*; but commonly procured by burning a cone of paper on a plate, and then termed *paper-oil*. It is a popular remedy for tooth-ache.

14. *Pyro-xylic spirit* ($\xi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\omicron\nu$, wood). Another, and a more classical, name for pyro-ligneous spirit. This was formerly termed by Mr. Taylor, *pyroligneous ether*.

PYROLACEÆ. The Winter-green tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with leaves either wanting or simple, entire or toothed; flowers monopetalous; *stamens* hypogynous, double the number of the petals; *ovarium* superior, many-seeded; seeds winged.

Pyrola umbellata. Ground Holly, Winter Green, or Pipsisewa; a plant much celebrated for its specific action on the urinary organs. It is now called *Chimaphila umbellata*. In America it is called the *King's Cure*.

PYRRHIN ($\pi\upsilon\rho\acute{\rho}\acute{o}\varsigma$, red). A term applied by Zimmermann to an atmospheric organic substance which reddens solutions of silver.

PYRUS AUCUPARIA. The Mountain Ash; a Pomaceous plant, which yields a large quantity of hydrocyanic acid.

Pyrus cydonia. The former name of the Quince, now termed *Cydonia vulgaris*; it has all the characters of *Pyrus*, except that the cells of the fruit are many-seeded, and the seeds enveloped in a thick soluble mucus.

PYXIDIUM (*pyxis*, a box). A fruit which dehisces by a transverse incision, so that, when ripe, the seed and their placenta appear as if seated in a cup, covered by an operculum or lid, as in *hyoscyamus*, *anagallis*, &c.

Q

Q. S. An abbreviation, employed in prescriptions, for *quantum sufficit*, or *quantum satis*, as much as is sufficient.

QUACK (*quacken*, Dutch). A term applied, by way of derision, to a person who professes to cure all diseases by a single remedy; also to remedies which are sold under the protection of a patent. A list of these remedies and their composition will be found under the article *Patent Medicines*, in the *Appendix*.

QUADRANT ELECTROMETER. An instrument for estimating the degree or intensity of electricity, invented by Mr. Henley. The differences of electric intensity are denoted by an index which traverses a quadrant divided into ninety equal parts, called *degrees*.

QUADRATUS. The name of several muscles, derived from their square, or oblong, form. These are—

1. *Quadratus lumborum*, arising from the crest of the ilium, and inserted into the last rib, and the transverse processes of the first four lumbar vertebræ. It inclines the loins to one side; and when both act, they bend the loins forward.

2. *Quadratus femoris*, arising from the tuber ischii, and inserted into the intertrochanteral line. It moves the thigh backwards.

3. *Quadratus genæ.* A name given to the muscle, otherwise called depressor labii inferioris.

QUADRI- (*quatuor*, four). A Latin prefix, denoting the number *four*, and corresponding with the Greek *tetra*, as in *quadri*-ocular, four-celled; *tetra*-spermous, four-seeded.

QUADRIGEMINUS. Four double; a term applied to four tubercles situated on the upper part of the posterior surface of the brain; the two upper tubercles are called the *nates*, the two lower the *testes*.

QUADRUMANA (*quatuor*, four, *manus*, a hand). Four-handed; the designation of an order of Mammalia, including the monkey, the lemur, &c., which have a moveable thumb on their lower extremities opposed to the fingers; all their extremities are, in fact, instruments of prehension.

QUADRUPLCI (*quatuor*, four, *plica*, a fold). A Latin numeral, denoting *four-fold*.

QUALM. A Saxon term for a sudden attack of sickness.

QUANTITY. Under this article is shown the correspondence between the French and English Weights and Measures, as calculated by Dr. Duncan, jun.

1.—Measures of Length: the Metre being at 32°, and the Foot at 62°.

	English inches.					
Millimetre	=	·03937				
Centimetre	=	·39371				
Decimetre	=	3·93710				
Metre*	=	39·37100	Mil.	Fur.	Yds.	Feet.
Decametre	=	393·71000	=	0	0	10
Hecatometre	=	3937·10000	=	0	0	109
Kilometre	=	39371·00000	=	0	4	213
Myriometre	=	393710·00000	=	6	1	156
						0
						9·7
						1
						10·2
						6

2.—Measures of Capacity.

	Cubic inches.		English.			
			Tons.	Hhds.	Wine Gal.	Pints.
Millilitre	=	·06103				
Centilitre	=	·61028				
Decilitre	=	6·10280				
Litre	=	61·02800	=	0	0	2·1133
Decalitre	=	610·28000	=	0	0	5·1352
Hecalitre	=	6102·80000	=	0	0	26·419
Kilolitre	=	61028·00000	=	1	0	12·19
Myriolitre	=	610280·00000	=	10	1	58·9

* Decided by Capt. Kater to be 39·37079 inches. (Phil. Trans. 1818, p. 109.)

3.—Measures of Weight.

	English grains.			Avoirdupois.		
Milligramme	=	·0154		Pounds.	Ounces.	Drachms.
Centigramme	=	·1544				
Decigramme	=	1·5444				
Gramme	=	15·4440				
Decagramme	=	154·4402	=	0	0	5·65
Hecagramme	=	1544·4023	=	0	3	8·5
Kilogramme	=	15444·0234	=	2	3	5
Myriogramme	=	154440·2344	=	22	1	2

To these may be added the following English Weights and Measures.

1.—Troy Weight.						
Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Scruples.	Grains.	Grammes.	
1	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5760	=	372·96
	1	= 8	= 24	= 480	=	31·08
		1	= 3	= 60	=	3·885
			1	= 20	=	1·295
				1	=	0·06475

2.—Avoirdupois Weight.					
Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms	Grains.	Grammes.	
1	= 16	= 256	= 7000·	=	453·25
	1	= 16	= 437·5	=	28·328
		1	= 27·34375	=	1·7705

3.—Measures.					
Gallons.	Pints.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Cub. inches.	Litres.
1	= 8	= 128	= 1024	= 231·	= 3·78515
	1	= 16	= 128	= 28·875	= 0·47398
		1	= 8	= 1·8047	= 0·02957
			1	= 0·2256	= 0·00396

N.B.—The English ale gallon contains 282 cubical inches.

QUARANTINE (*quarante*, forty). The trial which passengers and goods are obliged to undergo in ships supposed to be infected with some disease. It consists in their being stationed at a distance from the shore for a certain period, perhaps *forty* days.

QUART (*quart*, fourth). The fourth part; a quarter; the fourth part, or a quarter, of a gallon.

QUARTAN AGUE. A species of intermittent fever, in which the intermission is generally about seventy-two hours, the paroxysm commencing in the afternoon; the usual duration being under nine hours. The varieties, as given by Dr. Good, are—

1. The *double quartan*, in which the paroxysms of the one set occur in the intermissions of the other, evincing a difference of duration or of violence, with an interval on the third day only.

2. The *triple quartan*, consisting of a single quartan with regularly returning paroxysms, while each of the intervening days is marked with a slighter or separate attack.

3. The *duplicate quartan*, consisting of a single quartan, with two paroxysms on the regular day of attack, the intervals being of ordinary duration.

4. The *triplicate quartan*, consisting of

a single quartan, with three paroxysms on the regular day of attack, the intervals being undisturbed, and of ordinary duration.

QUARTATION (*quartus*, the fourth). An operation by which the quantity of one substance is made equal to a *fourth* part of the quantity of another: thus, in separating gold from silver, three parts of silver are added to the supposed gold, and they are then fused together, the gold thus becoming at most one fourth of the mass only. They are then *parted* by the action of nitric acid.

QUARTERN (*quartus*, fourth). A gill, or a fourth part of a pint.

QUARTINE (*quartus*, fourth). The name of the fourth membrane or envelope of the nucleus in plants, as described by Mirbel.

QUASSIA AMARA. A Simarubaceous plant, which has been employed in medicine under the name of *Surinam quassia wood*. The name Quassia is that of a black slave, who employed the root as a secret remedy in the case of endemic malignant fevers at Surinam.

1. *Quassia chips*. The commercial name for the intensely bitter wood of a Simarubaceous plant, referred by some to the Quassia amara, by others to the *Picræna excelsa*.

2. *Quassite*. The term applied by Wiggers to the bitter principle of quassia wood.

QUATERNARY (*quaternarius*, of the number four). A term applied in chemistry to those compounds which contain four elements, as gum, fibrin, &c. The term is also applied to any arrangement in which the prevailing number is four, as in the floral envelopes of Cruciferous plants, &c.

QUATERNI, QUATERNATI. Latin numerals occurring in compound terms, and denoting four together.

QUEASINESS. A term of uncertain origin, denoting *nausea*.

QUERCITRON. The bark of the *Quercus tinctoria*, or Dyers' Oak. It yields a yellow colouring matter, called *quercitrin*, and *quercitronic acid*.

QUERCUS. A genus of plants of the order *Cupuliferae*, or the Oak tribe.

1. *Quercus pedunculata*. The Common British Oak, every part of which, but especially the liber, possesses an *astringent* property.

2. *Quercus infectoria*. The Gall or Dyers' Oak, which yields the *nutgalls* of commerce.

3. *Quercus tinctoria*. The Black Oak, the bark of which, called *quercitron*, is used by dyers.

4. *Quercus suber*. The Cork Oak, the cortical layers of which constitute the cork of commerce.

5. *Quercus coccifera*. A species of oak infested by an insect belonging to the genus *Coccus*, and yielding the kermes dye, from which scarlet cloths are often prepared.

QUICKLIME. The protoxide of calcium, a compound obtained by exposing carbonate of lime to a strong red heat, so as to expel its carbonic acid.

QUICKSILVER (*quick*, the old Saxon term for *living*, as expressive of mobility). *Argentum vivum*. Mercury.

QUINARY (*quinarius*, of the number five). A term applied to a system in which the prevailing number is five. Thus, in dicotyledonous plants, the floral envelopes in most cases present this number, five sepals, five petals, separate or combined.

QUINI, QUINATI. Latin numerals, occurring in compound terms, and denoting five together.

QUININE. An alkaloid found in the bark of several species of *Cinchona*. See *Cinchona*.

QUINQUE. A Latin numeral denoting the number five, and corresponding

with the Greek *pente*, as *quinque-fid*, *pent-andria*, &c.

QUINQUINO. The *Myrospermum peruiferum*, an Amyridaceous plant, which yields the balsam of Peru.

QUINSY (*squinsy*, or *squinansy*, of the old writers; a term derived from the Greek root *cynanche*, through the intermediate corruption of the French word *esquinancie*). Paristhmitis; throat affection, or sore throat. See *Megrim*.

QUINTAN. A form of intermittent which recurs every fourth day.

QUINTESENCE (*quinta essentia*, a fifth being). A term denoting, in alchemical language, the *fifth* and last, or highest essence of any natural body. It is now applied to any extract which contains all the virtues of a substance in a small quantity; to the most volatile part of a substance, as being considered the most valuable; and sometimes to alcohol, when it contains some pharmaceutical agent.

QUINTINE (*quintus*, fifth). The name of the fifth membrane or envelope of the nucleus in plants, as described by Mirbel. It is the *vesicula amnios* of Malpighi, the *additional membrane* of Brown, and the *sac of the embryo* of Adolphe Brongniart.

QUINTUPLICI (*quinque*, five, *plica*, a fold). A Latin numeral, denoting *five-fold*.

QUOTIDIAN AGUE. A species of intermittent fever, in which the intermission is about every twenty-four hours, the paroxysm commencing in the morning; the usual duration being under eighteen hours. The varieties as given by Dr. Good, are—

1. The *partial quotidian*, in which the febrile attack is confined to a particular part or organ, and usually accompanied with distressing pain.

2. The *catenating quotidian*, in which the disease associates with, or gives rise to, various foreign symptoms, or other diseases.

3. The *protracted quotidian*, in which the intermission is inordinately short or imperfect. This is the *quotidiana continua* of the Latins, and the *amphimerina* of the Greeks.

4. The *anticipating quotidian* of Dr. Fordyce, in which the paroxysm precedes its antecedent period usually by about two hours, and continues the same fore-march at every recurrence. This is the *febris subintrans* of Frank, &c.

5. The *retarding quotidian*, of Dr. Fordyce, forming a direct counterpart to the *anticipating*.

R

R. An abbreviation of *Recipe*, take, placed at the beginning of prescriptions.

RABDOIDAL (ράβδος, a rod, εἶδος, likeness). Rod-like; a term formerly applied to the sagittal suture.

RABIES. *Lyssa*. Madness occurring after the bite of a rabid animal. Celsus observes, "omnis ferè morsus habet quoddam virus."

1. *Rabies canina*. Canine Rabies; produced by the bite of a rabid dog, wolf, or fox. The spastic constriction, for the most part, extends to the muscles of deglutition, which are violently convulsed at the appearance or idea of liquids.

2. *Rabies felina*. Feline Rabies; produced by the bite of a rabid cat. The spastic symptoms are less acute, and frequently intermitting.

RACE. The *Races* of man are different forms of one species, which are capable of fruitful union, and are propagated by generation. They are not different species of one genus, for in that case their hybrids would be unfruitful. Blumenbach distinguishes the following races:—

1. *Caucasian race*. Skin white, passing into flesh colour, occasionally brownish; hair wavy, of a light or dark tint; face oval, facial angle large, viz. from 80° to 85°. The Europeans, excepting the Laplanders and Finns; the inhabitants of Western Asia, as far as the Obe, the Ganges, and the Caspian sea; and the North Africans.

2. *Mongolian race*. Skin yellow; hair black, straight, scanty; face broad, flat; glabella flat and broad. All the Asiatics, except those of the Caucasian variety, and the Malays; the Laplanders and Finns; the most northern Americans, the Esquimaux, and Greenlanders

3. *American race*. Skin brownish, copper-coloured; hair black, straight, scanty. All the Americans not included in the preceding variety.

4. *Ethiopian race*. Skin black or brownish black; hair black, coarse, short, woolly, and frizzly; skull narrow, long; facial angle of only 70° to 75°. All the Africans, excepting those of the Caucasian variety, viz. the African negroes,

the negroes of New Holland and the Indian Archipelago, or the Papuas.

5. *Malay race*. Skin black; hair black, soft, curling, and abundant; cranium moderately narrow. The brown islanders of the South Sea; the inhabitants of the Sunda Isles, the Moluccas, the Philippine, and Marianne Isles, and the true Malays of Malacca. See *Cranioscopy*.

RACEME (*racemus*, a bunch of grapes). A form of inflorescence, in which all the buds of an elongated branch are developed as flower-buds, and at the same time produce peduncles, as in hyacinth. Compare *Spike*.

RACHIS (ράχis). Properly, *Rhachis*. The spine; the vertebral column.

1. *Rachi-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Literally, Spine-ache, or Back-bone-ache; a designation of Painters' Colic, from the pains striking through the back

2. *Rach-itis*. The Rickets; a disease which seems to consist in a want of due firmness in the bones, in consequence of a deficiency of the phosphate of lime in their structure. The affection is named from its having been supposed to depend on disease of the spinal marrow.

RACHIS (IN BOTANY). That form of floral axis in which several pedicles, or flower-stalks, are developed at short distances from each other, as in Grasses.

RACK. *Arrack*. A spirit obtained, in Batavia, by distillation from fermented infusions of rice, and hence termed *rice spiri*'.

RADIATA (*radius*, a ray). A designation of animals which are disposed around an axis in a radiated form, as the star-fish, constituting Cuvier's fourth division of the animal kingdom. See *Zoology*.

RADIATION (*radius*, a ray). The emission of heat, or of light, from the surface of a heated or of a luminous body, in the form of rays.

RADICAL (*radix*, a root). A term applied generally to any substance which is capable of combining with simple bodies. A radical is termed *simple*, when it is itself an elementary body, as chlorine in hydrochloric acid; or *compound*, when, though itself a compound, it acts as a

simple body in its modes of combination, as cyanogen in the cyanides. In general terms, a *radical*, simple or compound, forms an *acid* with hydrogen, and a *salt* with a metal.

RADICLE (*radicula*, dim. of *radix*, a root). The rudiment of the descending axis of plants, as it occurs in the embryo. See *Plumule*.

RADIUS. The spoke of a wheel; the semi-diameter of a circle. The small bone of the fore-arm; so called from its fancied resemblance to the spoke of a wheel.

RAG TURNSOLE. Linen impregnated with the blue dye obtained from the juice of *Crotophora tinctoria*.

RAGWORT. The common name of the *Senecio jacobæa*, an indigenous Composite plant, recently recommended in gonorrhœa.

RAIN. When the temperature of the air is above 32°, or the freezing point, the water separated from the air falls to the earth in the state of *rain*. It is generally thought that the precipitation of water from the atmosphere, is the effect of the mingling together of currents of warm and of cold air.

1. *Hail* may be considered as consisting of drops of rain, more or less suddenly frozen by exposure to a temperature below 32°.

2. *Frost-smoke* consists of frozen particles of water floating in the atmosphere in the form of crystallized spiculæ. When these occur in large quantities, they agglutinate together into *flakes*, forming *snow*, or the frozen visible vapor of which clouds are composed. *Sleet* is half-melted snow.

3. *Rain Gauge*. An instrument for estimating the amount of rain which falls upon a given surface. See *Pluviometer*.

RAINBOW WORM. The *Herpes Iris* of Bateman; a species of tetter, occurring in small circular patches, each of which is composed of concentric rings, of different colours.

RALE. A French term, denoting a rhonchus, or rattle. See *Auscultation*.

RAMENTA (*rado*, to scrape off). Filings; as of iron, or of tin. In botany, the term denotes the thin, brown, foliaceous scales, which appear on the back of the fronds of ferns, &c.

RAMIFICATION (*ramus*, a branch, *fo*, to become). The issuing of a small branch from a large one, as of the minute branches from the larger arteries.

RAMUS. A branch of a tree; and,

hence, a branch of an artery, as the *ramus anastomaticus magnus*, a branch of the brachial artery. Also, the lower portion of the os pubis, and the anterior portion of the ischium, have each been denominated the *branch* or *ramus* of those divisions of the os innominatum.

RAMUSCULE (dim. of *ramus*, a branch). A small branch, as those of the pia mater, which penetrate into the substance of the brain.

RANCIDITY. The change which oils undergo by exposure to the air.

RANINE ARTERY (*rana*, a frog). That portion of the *lingual artery*, which runs in a serpentine direction along the under surface of the tongue to the tip of that organ.

RANULA (dim. of *rana*, a frog). *Grenouille*. Frog-tongue; a tumor under the tongue, arising from an accumulation of saliva and mucus in the ducts of the sub-lingual gland. The term is derived either from an imaginary resemblance of the swelling to a frog, or from the peculiar croaking noise which the patient makes when affected with it.

RANUNCULACEÆ. The Crowfoot tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with divided *leaves*, opposite or alternate; *calyx* of 3-6 sepals; *petals* 5-15, hypogynous; *stamens* hypogynous, indefinite in number; *fruit* distinct, simple carpella, and albuminous seeds.

RAPE OIL. An oil procured by expression from rape-seed, and used in making ointments, &c.

RAPHANIA. An affection supposed to have been produced by eating the seeds of the *Raphanus raphanistrum*, or Wild Charlock; it is attended with spasm of the joints, trembling, &c.

RAPHE' (ράπτω, to sew). Literally, a *seam*. Hence the term is applied to lines having the *appearance of a seam*.

1. *Raphé corporis callosi*. A linear depression along the middle of the corpus callosum, between two slightly-elevated longitudinal bands.

2. *Raphé perinei*. An elevated line which runs along the middle of the perineum to the anus.

3. *Raphé, in Botany*. A fasciculus of vessels which connects the base of the ovule with the base of the nucleus, as in the orange.

RAPHIDES (ράπτω, to sew). Small acicular crystals, found within the cells of the parenchyma of plants.

RAPTUS (*rapio*, to seize). A forcible seizure. Hence the terms *raptus nervo-*

rum, or cramp; *raptus supinus*, or opisthotonos.

RAREFACTION (*rarus*, thin, *facio*, to make). The act of making a substance less dense; also the state of this diminished density. The term is generally applied to elastic fluids, which expand by means of heat, and thence become thinner or more rarefied.

RASHES. Patches of superficial redness of the skin. See *Exanthemata*.

RASPARTORY (*rado*, to scrape). An instrument for scraping diseased bones.

RASU'RA (*rado*, to scrape off). A rasure, or scratch. The raspings or shavings of any substance.

RATANHY ROOT. The root of the *Krameria triandra*, a Peruvian plant, commonly used as a dentifrice.

RAUCE'DO (*raucus*, hoarse). *Raucitas*. Hoarseness; huskiness of voice.

RAY (*radius*, a shoot or rod). The smallest form in which light and caloric are emitted from bodies. Rays are distinguished into—

1. *Calorific rays*, which excite heat; the highest degree of caloric being indicated in the red ray of the prismatic spectrum.

2. *Luminous rays*, which impart light; the highest degree of illumination being confined to the brightest yellow or palest green of the prismatic spectrum.

3. *Chemical rays*, which cause neither heat nor light, but produce powerful chemical changes, as that of darkening the white chloride of silver: these are also termed *de-oxidizing* or *hydrogenating rays*, from their characteristic effect in withdrawing oxygen from water and other oxides. The greatest chemical action is found to be exerted just beyond the violet ray of the prismatic spectrum.

REACTION (*re*, again, *ago*, to act). A modification of the organic property of the animal system, a vital phenomenon, arising from the application of an external influence; the influence producing it is called *irritation*, and the cause of the irritation is termed the *stimulus* or *irritant*.

REAGENT (*re*, again, *ago*, to act). A substance employed in chemical analysis, for ascertaining the quantity or quality of the component parts of bodies, by *re-acting* upon their elements. It is synonymous with *test*.

REALGAR. The proto-sulphuret of arsenic. It is either *native*, and dug out of the earth, in China; or *factitious*, pro-

cured by boiling orpiment, or the sesquisulphuret, in subliming vessels.

RECEIVER. A vessel fitted to the neck of a retort, alembic, &c., for the purpose of receiving the products of distillation. It is either plain, tubulated, or quilled. It is also called *refrigeratory*, from its cooling the contents.

RECEPTACLE. A term applied, in botany, to the dilated and depressed axis of the Capitulum, constituting the *seat* of the artichoke, &c.

RECEPTACULUM CHYLI. *Cisterna chyli*, or *Reservoir of Pecquet*. The receptacle of the chyle, an enlargement of the thoracic duct, near the aortic aperture of the diaphragm.

RECLINATION. A term employed in Germany, to denote the operation of turning a cataract, so as to change the position of its anterior and posterior surfaces.

RECTIFICATION. The repeating a distillation or sublimation several times, in order to render the substance purer and finer.

RECTOR SPIRITUS. The aromatic principle of plants.

RECTUM (*rectus*, straight). The straight gut, the last of the intestines, extending from the last lumbar vertebra to the anus. The name is taken from the old anatomists, whose descriptions were derived from examination of brutes. It has been called *curvum*!

RECTUS (*straight*). The name of several muscles; viz.

1. *Rectus superior*, arising from the upper part of the optic foramen, and inserted into the superior and fore part of the sclerotica. It is also named *attollens*, or *levator oculi*, from its office of raising the eye; and *superbus*, as giving an expression of pride. Its antagonist is the—

2. *Rectus inferior*, arising from the lower part of the optic foramen, and inserted opposite to the preceding muscle. It is also named *deprimens oculi*, from its drawing the eye downwards; and *humilis*, as giving an expression of modesty.

3. *Rectus internus*, arising from the margin of the optic foramen, and inserted into the inner side of the eye. It is also named *adducens*, from its drawing the eye towards the nose; and *bibitorius*, from its directing the eye to the cup. Its antagonist is the—

4. *Rectus externus*, arising from the margin of the optic foramen, and inserted

into the outer side of the eye. It is also named *abductor oculi*, from its turning the eye outwards; and *indignabundus*, as giving an expression of scorn.

5. *Rectus capitis*, the name of five muscles arising from the upper cervical vertebræ, and inserted into the occipital bone. These are—

The *R. capitis anticus major*.

The *R. capitis anticus minor*.

The *R. capitis lateralis*.

The *R. capitis posticus major*.

The *R. capitis posticus minor*.

6. *Rectus abdominis*, arising from the pubes, and inserted into the three inferior true ribs, and the ensiform cartilage. It pulls down the ribs in respiration, &c.

7. *Rectus femoris*, arising by two heads from the ilium and acetabulum, and inserted into the patella; it is sometimes called *rectus cruris*. It extends the leg, &c.

RECURRENT (*recurso*, to run back). The designation of a branch of the posterior tibial artery; and of the inferior laryngeal nerves,—a portion of the par vagum.

REDDLE, or **RED CHALK**. A kind of clay iron-stone.

RED FIRE. A pyrotechnical compound of nitrate of strontia, sulphur, antimony, and chlorate of potash, which burns with a red flame. It is liable to explode spontaneously.

RED GUM. Dr. Willan says that this is a corruption of the term *Red-gown*, its variegated plots of red upon a pale ground being supposed to resemble a piece of red printed linen. See *Strophulus*.

RED LEAD. *Minium*. An oxide of lead with a fine red colour, with a shade of yellow.

RED PRECIPITATE. The red oxide of mercury, or mercuric oxide.

RED SANDERS. The wood of the *Pterocarpus Santalinus*, yielding a red colouring matter, which is a resin.

REDUCTION (*reduco*, to bring back). A chemical process, also called *revivification*, by which a substance is reduced, or restored, to its natural state; generally applied to the restoration of metallic oxides to the metallic state. Also, a surgical operation, by which a dislocated bone is restored to its proper situation.

REFINING. The act of purifying any thing; particularly the assaying or purifying gold and silver, by separating them from other bodies which are combined with them.

REFRACTION (*refractus*, broken back). That property of light, by which a ray becomes bent, or *refracted*, when passing from a rarer into a denser medium, and *vice versâ*.

Double refraction. A property of certain transparent minerals, as Iceland Spar, by which they present two images of any object seen through them, and by which a ray of light, after entering such a medium, becomes divided into two portions, each of which presents an image of the object.

REFRIGERANTS (*refrigero*, to cool). *Temperants*. Medicines which diminish the morbid heat of the body.

REFRIGERATION (*refrigero*, to cool). The act of cooling any body; the condition of a body which has been cooled.

REFRIGERATORY (*refrigero*, to cool). A chemical vessel filled with water, for condensing vapours, or for cooling any substance as it passes through it.

REGMA (*ρήσσω*, to break). *Capsula tricocca*. A fruit, consisting of three or more cells, each of which bursts from the axis with elasticity into two valves, as in Euphorbia. The cells of this kind of fruit are called *cocci*.

REGIMEN (*rego*, to rule). A rule of diet, &c., prescribed for a patient.

REGION. A term applied to the artificial divisions of the body, as those of the chest, those of the abdomen.

REGIUS (*rex, regis*, a king). Royal; a term used by way of distinction.

1. *Regius morbus*. Royal disease, or jaundice, so called from its yellow or golden colour.

2. *Regia aqua*. Royal water; a mixture of the nitric and muriatic acids, so named from its power of dissolving gold.

REGULUS (*rex, regis*, a king). A name originally given by the alchemists to metallic matters when separated from other substances by fusion, from their expectation of finding gold, the *king* of metals, at the bottom of the crucible. It has since been applied to the metal extracted from an ore, as regulus of antimony, of cobalt, &c.

REGURGITATION. The action by which a gas or a liquid passes from the stomach into the mouth without effort.

RELAXATIO UTERI. Relaxation of the uterus; a partial descent of the uterus, when it falls down to the middle of the vagina; if it descend to the labia,

it is termed *procidencia*; if lower than the labia, *prolapsus*.

REMIIDIUM (*re*, and *medeor*, to heal). An agent used in palliating or curing diseases. Remedies are *psychical* or mental, and *somatal* or corporal.

1. *Remedium catholicum* (κάθολος, universal). A panacea, or universal remedy.

2. *Remedium panchrestum* (πᾶς, all, χρηστός, useful). A panacea.

3. *Remedium polychrestum* (πολύς, many, χρηστός, useful). A remedy which has many virtues, or uses.

REMISSION (*remitto*, to remit). A cessation of febrile symptoms occurring between the accessions of remittent fever. Also, a diminution of the symptoms of continuous fever.

REMITTENT. The name of a class of Fevers, characterized by remissions and exacerbations, but without intermissions; one paroxysm occurring every twenty-four hours. The species may be distinguished into—

1. The *Mild Remittent*, or *Gastric fever* of Frank, so termed from its being usually preceded by some affection of the abdominal viscera. The *remittent fever of infancy*, generally ascribed to worms, does not essentially differ from this species.

2. The *Malignant Remittent*, of which there are four varieties; viz.—

1. The *Autumnal Remittent*, or the *febris continua gastrica* of Frank.

2. The *Yellow Fever*, so denominated from the lemon or orange hue presented by the whole surface of the body; this is the *febris gastrico-nervosa* of Frank.

3. The *Burning Remittent*, denominated *causis* by Hippocrates; and by Frank, *febris gastrico-inflammatoria*, from its being usually accompanied with much disturbance of the stomach and intestines.

4. The *Asthenic Remittent*, inclining to a deep nervous depression, sensorial debility, or a typhous character; of this kind were the noted epidemic of Breslaw, the hybrid fever of Blane, &c.; the *malignant pestilential fever* of Chisholm, &c. &c.

3. *Hectic fever*. This is arranged by some among continued, by some among remittent, and by others among intermittent fevers.

REN, RENES (ρέω, to flow). The reins, or kidneys; the secreting organs of the urine.

Renēs succenturiati. Capsulæ atra-

billariæ, or the supra-renal capsules; two small bodies placed above the kidneys, and embracing their upper extremity; they are hollow and oval in the adult, prismatic and granulated in the fœtus. See *Succenturiatus*.

RENCULUS (dim. of *ren*, the kidney). The name of each distinct lobe of the kidney, in the embryo of the mammalia, and of the human subject.

RENNET. A fluid made by infusing the *rennet bag*, or inner coat of a calf's stomach in hot water.

Rennet whey. Serum lactis. Milk 2 pints, rennet half an ounce, infused in a little hot water; mix, and keep in a gentle heat for some hours, then strain.

REPELLANT (*repello*, to drive back). An application which causes a disease to recede from the surface of the body.

REPLUM. A leaf of a door. A term applied, in botany, to the frame-work formed by the separation of the two sutures of a legume from the valves, as in *carmichaelia*.

REPRODUCTION (*reproduco*, to produce again). Generation, or the continuation of the species.

REPTILIA (*repto*, to creep). The third class of the *Encephalata*, or Vertebrata, consisting of reptiles, most of which are terrestrial.

1. *Chelonia* (χέλυς, a tortoise). The tortoise tribe; the turtle, &c.

2. *Sauria* (σαῦρα, a lizard). The lizard tribe; the crocodile, &c.

3. *Ophidia* (ὄφεις, a serpent). The serpent tribe; the boa, viper, &c.

4. *Batrachia* (βάτραχος, a frog). The frog tribe; the salamander, &c.

REPULSION (*repello*, to repel). That effect of caloric, by which the particles of a body, into which it enters, are removed from each other. It is the antagonist of *attraction*.

RESEDA LUTEOLA. Dyer's Weed, Yellow Weed, Weld, or Wold; an indigenous plant, employed to give a fine, permanent yellow colour to cottons, silks, and woollens, in a variety of shades, by the aid of alum, &c.

RESINA. Rosin, or common resin; the residue of the process for obtaining oil of turpentine. When the product contains a little water, it is opaque, and termed *yellow rosin*; when the water is expelled, it becomes *transparent rosin*; at a still higher degree of distillation, it becomes *brown* or *black rosin*, or *colophony*.

1. *Flockton's patent rosin*. A pale

yellow product, formed by the solidification of melted rosin in cold water.

2. *Rosin oil and rosin gas.* A volatile oil (Luscombe's), and an inflammable gas (Daniell's), produced by the decomposition of rosin.

3. *Alpha-resin; beta-resin.* The two constituent resins of colophony, or resin of turpentine, respectively called *pinic acid*, and *sylvic acid*.

RESIN OF COPPER. The name given by Mr. Boyle to the proto-chloride of copper, from its resemblance to common resin.

RESOLUTION (*resolvo*, to relax). The subsidence of inflammation without abscess, ulceration, mortification, &c. Also, the dispersion of swellings, inductions, &c.

RESOLVENT (*resolvo*, to loosen). A substance employed to discuss inflammatory and other tumors.

RESPIRATION. The function of breathing. It consists of two acts, viz.—

1. *Inspiration*, which generally takes place, according to Sir H. Davy, about twenty-six times in a minute, thirteen cubic inches of air being the quantity usually inspired at each time.

2. *Expiration*, which takes place alternately with the preceding act; the quantity of air usually expired being the same as that which is inspired.

RESPIRATORY NERVES. A series of nerves proceeding from a narrow white fasciculus, situated between the corpus olivare and the corpus restiforme in the medulla oblongata, supposed by Bell to be analogous in their functions.

RESPIRATORY TRACT. A narrow white band situated behind the corpus olivare, and descending along the side of the medulla oblongata at the bottom of the lateral sulcus.—*Bell*.

RESUSCITATION (*resuscito*, to rouse again). The act of reviving, or recovering life. See *Revivification*.

RESTIFORM (*restis*, a cord, *forma*, likeness). A term applied to two cord-like processes of the medulla oblongata. See *Corpus*.

RETCHING. *Vomituritiio*. An ineffectual effort to vomit.

RETE. A net; a vascular net-work, or plexus of vessels.

1. *Rete Malpighii*. The fine net-work of the extremities of the pulmonary arteries.

2. *Rete mirabile*. A net-work of blood-vessels in the basis of the brain of quadrupeds.

3. *Rete mucosum*. A soft layer situated between the cuticle and the cutis, containing the colouring particles of the skin. It is neither a *net-work*, nor is it *mucous*.

4. *Rete testis*. A net-work of minute tubes, formed by the *vasa recta*, and running upwards into the substance of the mediastinum.

5. *Rete vasculosum*, or plexus retiformis. Names sometimes given to the corpus cavernosum vaginae.

RETICULUM (dim. of *rete*, a net). A little net; the second stomach of the Ruminantia. See *Omasum*.

RETIFORMIS (*rete*, a net, *forma*, likeness). Net-like; a name given by *De Graaf* to the erectile spongy tissue of the vagina.

RETINA (*rete*, a net). The net-like expansion of the optic nerve on the inner surface of the eye. It consists of three layers; the *external*, or Jacob's membrane; the *middle*, or nervous; and the *internal*, or vascular membrane.

RETINACULUM (*retineo*, to hold back.) Anything by which another is held back. An instrument employed in amputation, and consisting of a compress, and a concave plate, which are made to press upon the stump by means of two straps, which cross each other, and are attached to a broad leathern strap surrounding the thigh.

The term *retinacula* is applied to some granular bands by means of which the ovulum is attached to the parietes of the Graafian vesicle.

RETINAPHTHA. A compound of carbon and hydrogen, formed by dropping resin into a cylinder heated to a cherry-red

RETINASPALTUM. A substance consisting partly of bitumen, and partly of resin, found associated with the brown coal of Bovey, in Devonshire.

RETORT. A globular vessel of glass, &c., with a long neck bended on one side, and used for distillation. Some retorts have another neck or opening at their upper part, through which they may be charged, and the opening afterwards closed with a stopper: these are called *tubulated retorts*.

RETRACTOR (*retraho*, to draw back). A piece of linen employed in amputation for drawing the divided muscles upward, and thus keeping every part of the wound out of the way of the saw.

RETRAHENS AURIS (*retraho*, to draw back). A name given to the pos-

terior auris muscle, from its action of drawing *back the ear*.

RETROVERSIO UTERI (*retrò*, backward, *vertò*, to turn). A morbid inclination of the uterus backward.

REVERBERATORY (*reverbero*, to beat back again). A term applied to that kind of furnace, in which the flame is driven back, or prevented from rising.

REVERIE. Inactivity of the attention to the impressions of surrounding objects. Dr. Good describes three kinds of this mental aberration, viz.—

1. *Absence of mind*, in which the attention is truant, and does not yield readily to the dictates of the will.

2. *Abstraction of mind*, in which the attention is riveted, at the instigation of the will itself, to some particular theme, unconnected with surrounding objects.

3. *Brown Study*, in which the attention has the consent of the will to relax itself, and give play to whatever trains of ideas are uppermost. It is the *studium inane* of Darwin.

REVIVIFICATION (*revivisco*, to recover life). The recovery of life; a phenomenon occurring in some animalcules, as the *rotifer redivivus*, which lives in water, but, after remaining for years in a dry state, with all its vital functions suspended, *revives* in a few minutes on being placed in water.

REVULSION (*revello*, to pull away). The occurrence of a secondary disease in a part remote from the seat of the primary affection. Revulsion is, in fact, *derivation* at a distant part.

RHABARBERIC ACID. An acid supposed by Brandes to be the active principle of rhubarb. Dulk refers the active principle to *rhein*, which, by oxidation, becomes *rhabarberic acid*.

RHAMNACEÆ. The Buckthorn tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* axillary or terminal, polypetalous; *petals* cucullate; *stamens* perigynous; *ovarium* superior; *seeds* albuminous.

1. *Rhamnus catharticus*. Common Buckthorn; an indigenous plant, the berries of which, as well as their expressed juice, are powerful hydragogue cathartics. The juice, evaporated to dryness with lime, constitutes the pigment called *sap-green*, or the *vert de vessie* of the French.

2. *Rhamnine*. A crystalline matter, extracted from the marc of the buckthorn

berries, and existing also in the juice of the berries.

RHAPONTICIN. A yellow, crystallizable, tasteless substance, procured from the root of European rhubarb.

RHEIN. A substance procured by heating powdered rhubarb with nitric acid, evaporating to the consistence of a syrup, and diluting with cold water.

RHEUM. A genus of plants of the order *Polygonaceæ*, from which the *rhei radix*, or rhubarb of commerce, is procured, but the species is not ascertained.

1. *Rheum palmatum*. Leaves roundish-cordate, half *palmate*. Cultivated in England for the *culinary rhubarb* leaf-stalks.

2. *Rheum undulatum*. Leaves oval, obtuse, extremely wavy. Cultivated in France, and yields part of the *French rhubarb*.

3. *Rheum compactum*. Leaves heart-shaped, obtuse, very wavy, of a *thick texture*. Cultivated in France, and yields part of the *French rhubarb*.

RHEUMA (*ῥέω*, to flow). A defluxion; a flowing down of humors. The term signifies—

1. A morbid *Rheum*, a term formerly synonymous with *gutta*: thus cataract was called the *obscure rheum*, or *gutta*; amaurosis, the transparent, or *serene rheum*, or *gutta*.

2. A *Cold*, or febrile defluxion of the chest. The old pathologists distinguished Rheuma into three species: that of the chest, *catarrhus*; that of the fauces, *bronchus*; and that of the nostrils, *coryza*.

RHEUMATISM (*ῥεῦμα*, a fluxion, from *ῥέω*, to flow). Pain and inflammation about the joints and surrounding muscles. The varieties are—

1. *Articular rheumatism*, occurring in the joints and muscles of the extremities.

2. *Lumbago*, occurring in the loins, and mostly shooting upwards.

3. *Sciatica*, occurring in the hip-joint, with emaciation of the nates.

4. *Spurious pleurisy*, occurring in the muscles of the diaphragm, often producing pleurisy of the diaphragm.

RHEUMIC ACID. A peculiar vegetable acid found in the *Rheum palmatum*, which is, however, no other than oxalic acid.

RHINOPLASTIC OPERATION (*ῥιν*, a nose, *πλάσσω*, to form). The formation of a nose from the integuments of the forehead, &c.; also called the *Talia-cotian operation*.

RHIPIPTERA (ρίπτις, a fan, πτερόν, a wing). Fan-winged insects, as the stylops, &c.

RHIZOMA (ρίζα, a root). A rhizome or rootstock; a *root-like stem*, which lies prostrate on the earth, and emits roots from its under side, as in Iris.

RHODIUM (ρόδον, a rose). A new metal discovered in the ore of platinum, and named from the *rose* colour of some of its compounds.

RHODIZONIC ACID (ρόδον, a rose). An acid derived from carbonic oxide, and named from the red colour of its salts.

RHOMBOIDEUS (ρόμβος, a rhombus, εἶδος, likeness). The name of two muscles, the *major* and the *minor*, of the posterior thoracic region, which belong in their action to the scapula.

RHONCHUS (ρόγχος, snoring). *Râle* of Laennec. Rattling in the throat; morbid sounds occasioned, in respiration, by the passage of air through fluids in the bronchia, or by its transmission through any of the air-passages partially contracted. See *Auscultation*.

RHUBARB. *Rhei radix*. The root of an undetermined species of *Rheum*. Dr. Pereira notices the following varieties:—

1. *Russian or Bucharian rhubarb*. Imported from St. Petersburg, formerly by way of Natolia, and hence called *Turkey rhubarb*. Specimens occasionally occur as white as milk; these are termed *white* or *imperial rhubarb*, and are said to be produced by rheum leucorrhizum.

2. *Dutch-trimmed or Batavian rhubarb*. Imported from Canton and Singapore. In the trade it is said to be *trimmed*, and, according to the shape of the pieces, they are called *flats* or *rounds*.

3. *China or East Indian rhubarb*. Imported from China or the East Indies, and distinguished as *rounds* and *flats*. Druggists frequently term it *half-trimmed* or *untrimmed rhubarb*.

4. *Himalayan rhubarb*. Probably the produce of Rheum Emodi and Webbianum, brought from the Himalayas.

5. *English rhubarb*. This is of two kinds: the *dressed* or *trimmed rhubarb*, the produce probably of Rheum palmatum; and the *stick rhubarb*, said to be the produce of Rheum undulatum.

6. *French rhubarb*. The produce of Rheum rhaponticum, undulatum, and especially compactum.

7. *Toasted rhubarb*. Rhubarb powder toasted in an iron crucible, stirred, until it is blackened, then smothered in a covered jar.

RHUBARBARIN. The name given by Pfaff to the purgative principle of rhubarb.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. Trailing Poison-oak or Sumach; a Ternstroemiaceae plant, the juice of which forms an indelible ink when applied to cotton or linen.

RHUTENIUM. This, and *Pluranium*, are names of two supposed metals, contained in the insoluble residue left after the action of nitro-muriatic acid on the Uralian ore of platinum.

RHYTHM (ρυθμός). A term expressive of the *order* which exists in the pulsations of the heart or arteries, in the vibrations of a sonorous body, in the tones of the voice, &c.

RHYTIDOSIS (ρυντιδω, to grow wrinkled). A state of the cornea, in which it collapses so considerably, without its transparency being affected, that the sight is impaired or destroyed.

RIBS. The lateral bones of the Chest or Thorax. See *Costa*.

RICINUS COMMUNIS (*ricinis*, the tick; to which the seeds of this plant bear resemblance in shape and colour). The Castor, or Palma Christi; the seeds of which yield, by expression, *castor oil*. This plant is called, in the Morea, *Agra Staphyllia*, or Wild Vine, from the resemblance of its leaves to those of the Vine; and in the Bosphorus, *Kroton*, from the resemblance of its seeds to the tick insect, which fastens on dogs' ears. It yields the *ricinic*, the *elaiodic*, and the *margaritic* acids.

RICKETS. See *Rachitis*. Dr. Good thinks it probable that the English word is derived from the Saxon *ricg* or *rick*, a heap or hump, particularly as applied to the *back*, which also it denotes in a second sense: hence *ricked*, or *ricket*, means "hump-backed;" hence we also derive *hay-rick*, "a heap of hay;" and not, as Dr. Johnson has given it, from "reek," to smoke.

RIGOR (*rigeo*, to be stiff). Rigidity; a coldness, attended by shivering.

RIMA. A fissure, a crack, or cleft; a narrow longitudinal opening.

Rima glottidis. The fissure of the glottis, or the longitudinal aperture through which the air passes into and from the lungs. It is bounded laterally by the *chordæ vocales*.

RING, FEMORAL. An opening bounded in front by Poupart's ligament, behind by the pubes, on the outer side

by the femoral vein, on the inner by Gimbernat's ligament.

1. *External abdominal ring*. A triangular opening above the crest of the pubes, formed by separation of the fibres of the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus.

2. *Internal abdominal ring*. An oblique opening in the fascia transversalis, about half an inch above Poupart's ligament.

RINGENT (*ringo*, to grin). A term applied in botany to certain corollas, the petals of which cohere into the form of a mouth, which *gapes* on pressing the sides, as in Antirrhinum.

RINGWORM. The vulgar designation of the *Herpes circinatus* of Bateman. It appears in small circular patches, in which the vesicles arise only round the circumference.

Ringuorm of the scalp. Scalded Head; or the *Porrigo scutulata* of Bateman. It appears in distinct and even distant patches, of an irregularly circular figure, upon the scalp, forehead, and neck. The former is the *vesicular*, the latter the *pustular*, ringworm.

RISORIOUS (*risus*, laughter). The laughing muscle of Santorini; a thin muscular plane, which arises before the parotid gland, and proceeds towards the angle of the mouth.

RISUS SARDONICUS. A species of convulsive laughter, sometimes closely resembling the smile and laughter of health, especially in infants, but often more violent.

ROASTING. A chemical process, by which mineral substances are divided, some of their principles being volatilized, and others changed, so as to prepare them for further operations.

ROB (*rob*, dense, Arab.). An old term for an inspissated juice.

ROBORANT (*robora*, to strengthen). A medicine which strengthens.

ROCELLA TINCTORIA. Dyers' Orchil; a lichen which yields the colouring matter called *orchil* or *archil*, and, according to Dr. Kane, the various substances named erythryline, erythrine, amarythrine, telerythrine, and rocelline. *Litmus*, formerly referred to this plant, is now said to be probably the produce of *Lecanora tartarea*.

ROCHE ALUM. *Rock Alum*. A variety of alum, originally brought from *Roccha*, formerly called Edessa, in Syria. That which is now sold under this name is common English alum, artificially coloured.

ROCHE LIME. Quick-lime; the designation of limestone after it has been burned and its properties changed.

ROCHELLE SALT. *Sel de Seignette*. Tartrate of potash and soda.

ROCK SALT. *Sal-gem*. The name given to beds of salt found at Northwich in Cheshire, in Spain, Poland, &c.

RODENTIA (*rodo*, to gnaw). Glires, or gnawing animals, as the beaver, the hamster, the rat, &c.

ROLLER. A long, broad ligature, used in surgery for keeping the parts of the body in their places.

ROSACEÆ. The Rose tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants and shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* perigynous; *ovaria* superior, solitary, or several, *fruit* 1-seeded nuts, or acini, or follicles containing several seeds.

1. *Rosa canina*. Common Dog-rose, the fruit of which constitutes the *hip* or *hep*, employed for the conserve.

2. *Rosa Gallica*. French or Red Rose, the dried petals of which constitute the *red rose-leaves* of the shops.

3. *Rosa centifolia*. The Hundred-leaved or Cabbage-Rose, the petals of which are the *Provins* or Cabbage-rose leaves of the shops. This rose is used for the distillation of *rose-water*, and for preparing the English *attar of roses*.

ROSACIC ACID. The name given by Proust to a peculiar acid, supposed to exist in the *lateritious sediment* deposited from the urine in some stages of fever.

ROSALIA (*rosa*, a rose). The ancient and classical term for the modern and unclassical term *Scarlatina*, or Scarlet Fever.

ROS CALABRINUS. Dew of Calabria; a designation of the officinal manna.

ROSE CAMPHOR. A solid oil of roses, one of the two volatile oils composing *attar of roses*; the other is a liquid oil. The former is a stearopten, the latter an elaopten.

ROSEMARY. The *Rosmarinus officinalis*, a Labiate plant, used in the manufacture of Hungary water. The flowers are termed *anthos*, from *ἄθος*, a flower, signifying that they are the *flowers* par excellence; just as we call *cinchona the bark*, and the inspissated juice of the poppy opium, or *the juice*.—Pereira.

ROSEOLA (*roseus*, rosy). Rose-Rash; a rose-coloured efflorescence, variously

figured, mostly circular and oval, without wheals or papulæ, occasionally fading and reviving; not contagious.

ROSE PINK. A pigment prepared by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil wood and alum.

ROSIN. A substance obtained from some species of *Pinus*. See *Resina*.

ROSTRUM. The beak of birds, the snout of beasts. A ridge, also called the *azygous process*, observed on the median line of the guttural or lower aspect of the sphenoid bone.

ROSY DROP. Carbuncled face; the *Acne rosacea* of Bateman. Shakspeare, describing the physiognomy of a hard drinker, tells us, that "his face is all bubukles, and whelks, and knobs, and flames of fire!" In Ireland these protuberances are called *grog-blossoms*.

ROTACISMUS. Faulty pronunciation of the letter R; a species of psellismus.

ROTAL ACTION OF AFFINITY. A term applied to the *inductive* action of affinity, as exhibited in the Voltaic circle.

ROTATION (*rota*, a wheel). The motion of a wheel; the revolving motion of a bone round its axis.

ROTATOR (*rota*, a wheel). The name of a muscle which *wheels* any part round; as the lateral portions of the deltoïdes muscle enable the arm to perform the guards in fencing.

ROTIFERA (*rota*, a wheel, *fero*, to carry). The second class of the *Diplo-neura*, or Helminthoïda, consisting of minute, transparent, soft, aquatic animals, with distinct muscular and nervous systems, and having the appearance of revolving wheels, produced by the rapid movement of the cilia placed round the mouth.

ROTULA (dim. of *rota*, a wheel). A little wheel; and hence the knee-pan. Also, a preparation of sugar and a volatile oil, called a lozenge, or a *drop*.

ROUGE. A pigment containing precipitated carthamin intimately mixed with finely divided talc.

ROYAL STITCH. The name of an old operation for the cure of Bubonocœle. It consisted in putting a ligature under the neck of the hernial sac, close to the abdominal ring, and then tying that part of the sac, so as to render it impervious, by the adhesive inflammation thus excited.

RUBE'DO (*rubeo*, to be red). A diffused redness, as that of blushing.

RUBEFACIENT (*rubefacio*, to make red). A substance which, when applied

to the skin, induces a redness without blistering.

RUBEOLA (*ruber*, red). Measles; an eruption of crimson stigmata, or dots, grouped in irregular circles, or crescents, occurring for four days, and terminating in minute furfuraceous scales.

RUBIA TINCTORUM. Dyers' Madder, the root of which constitutes the *madder* of commerce.

RUBIGO. Mildew in plants; also, the rust of metals.

RUBULA (*rubus*, a blackberry or raspberry). A classical name, used by Dr. Good, instead of the barbarous term *Frambœsia*, or Yaws.

RUGA. A wrinkle. Hence the terms *rugose*, wrinkled, and *rugosity*, applied to a wrinkled surface, as the mucous membrane of the stomach.

RUGINE (*ruqa*, a wrinkle). An instrument employed for removing the diseased surface of bones

RUMEX. A genus of Polygonaceous plants, rarely used. *Rumex acetosa* is the Common Sorrel, which, from its use as a salad, has been termed *green sauce*. The herb and root of *Rumex hydro-lapathum*, or the Great Water Dock, were formerly used under the name of *herba et radix Britannicæ*.

RUMINANTIA (*rumino*, to chew the cud). Pecora, or animals which chew the cud, as the deer. See *Omasum*.

RUMINATION. A voluntary regurgitation of food for further mastication; peculiar to the ox, sheep, and other animals having numerous stomachs; it is commonly called *chewing the cud*.

RUNNER. A prostrate aerial stem, forming at its extremity roots and a young plant, which itself gives origin to new runners, as in strawberry.

RUPERT'S DROPS (so called from their being first brought to England by Prince Rupert). Glass drops with long and slender tails, which will bear a smart stroke of a hammer; but burst into atoms, with a loud report, if the surface be scratched, or the tip of the tail broken off. They are made by dropping melted glass into cold water, which condenses the outer surface, and imprisons the heated particles while in a state of repulsion.

RUPIA (*ῥύπιος*, filth; as indicative of the ill smell and sordid condition of the diseased parts). Properly, *Rhyphia*. Sordid Blain; an eruption of flat, distinct vesicles, with the base slightly inflamed; containing a sanious fluid; scabs accu-

mulating, sometimes in a conical form; easily rubbed off, and soon reproduced.

RUPTURE (*rumpo*, to break). A protrusion of some part of the abdominal viscera, but principally of the intestine.

RUTACEÆ. The Rue tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with *leaves* alternate, dotted; *flowers* symmetrical; *petals* alternate with the divisions of the calyx; *stamens* hypo-

gynous; *ovarium* entire, celled; *fruit* capsular.

Ruta Graveolens. Common or Garden Rue; a plant formerly extolled as antispasmodic, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic, and still used in the form of *rue tea* in domestic medicine.

RUTILIN (*rutilus*, quasi *rufulus*, fiery-red). The name given by Braconrot to the product of the decomposition of salicin by sulphuric acid.

S

S. or SS. immediately following any quantity, signifies *semis*, or half.

SABADILLINE. A new chemical principle, discovered in the *Veratrum sabadilla*, synonymous with *veratrine*.

SABINÆ FOLIA. Savine leaves; the leaves of the *Juniperus sabina*, a plant which has a specific influence over the urino-genital apparatus.

SABULOUS (*sabulum*, sand). Gritty; a term sometimes applied to the calcareous matter deposited in the urine.

SABURRA. Ballast for ships, consisting of sand or gravel. Hence the term has been applied to the sordes which accumulates on the tongue, or on the lining membrane of the stomach.

SAC (*saccus*, a bag). A term applied to a small natural cavity, as the lacrymal sac; or to a morbid cavity, as a hernial sac.

Sac of the embryo. The name given by A. Brongniart to the innermost integument of the nucleus of a seed, the *amniotic vesicle* of Malpighi, the *quintine* of Mirbel, &c.

SACCHARIC ACID (*saccharum*, sugar). A product of the action of dilute nitric acid on either cane or grape sugar. It has been called *oxalhydric acid*.

SACCHARUM. Sugar; a sweet granulated substance, chiefly prepared from the expressed juice of the *Saccharum officinarum*, or sugar-cane.

1. *Raw* or *Muscovado sugar*. The dry crystallized sugar, after the molasses or uncrystallizable portion has been drawn off.

2. *Refined* or *Loaf-sugar*. The result of boiling a solution of the raw sugar with white of eggs, or the serum of bullocks' blood.

3. *Sugar candy*. Crystals procured by the slow evaporation of the aqueous solution of sugar.

4. *Barley sugar*. Sugar which has been heated, and in which the tendency to crystallize has been thus destroyed.

5. *Burnt sugar* or *caramel*. Sugar which has been sufficiently heated to acquire a brown colour, a bitter taste, and a peculiar odour.

6. *Syrup*. A saturated solution of common sugar.

SACCHARUM SATURNI. Sugar of Lead, or the Plumbi Acetas.

SACCHOLACTIC ACID (*saccharum*, sugar, *lac*, milk). *Sacclactic*. The name of an acid which was first obtained from sugar of milk; it is now generally known by the name of *mucic acid*. Its salts are called *sacclactates*.

SACCHULMINE. A crystalline substance, obtained by boiling cane sugar in very dilute sulphuric, hydro-chloric, or nitric acid. *Sacchulmic acid* is formed at the same time.

SACCULUS (dim. of *saccus*, a bag). A little bag. The minute vesicular bags, constituting the adipose membrane, were originally described by Malpighi under the name of membranous *sacculi*; and by Morgagni, under that of *sacculi pinguedinosi*.

1. *Sacculus laryngis*. A pouch extending upwards from the ventricle of the larynx to the upper border of the thyroid cartilage.

2. *Sacculus mucosus*. A mucous sac, lying behind the tendon of the rectus femoris.

3. *Sacculus proprius*. The smaller of the two sacs of the vestibulum, formed by the expansion of the auditory nerve.

The large sac is called *utriculus communis*.

SACER. Sacred; a term applied to diseases formerly supposed to be immediately inflicted from Heaven, as *sacer morbus*, or epilepsy; *sacer ignis*, or erysipelas.

Sacer musculus. A designation of the transversalis lumborum.

SACRO-LUMBALIS. A muscle arising from the sacrum, &c., and inserted into the angles of the six lower ribs.

SACRUM. The bone which forms the basis of the vertebral column, so called from its having been offered in sacrifice, and hence considered *sacred*.

Sacro-. A term applied to parts connected with the sacrum; hence we have *sacro-iliac symphysis*, *sacro-spinal ligament*, *sacro-vertebral angle*, &c.

SAFFLOWER. *Bastard saffron.* The flowers of the *Cathamus tinctorius*, imported, in flaky masses, for the use of dyers.

SAFFRON (*zafaran*, Arabic). A substance consisting of the stigmata and part of the styles of the *Crocus sativus*, or Saffron crocus. See *Polychroite*.

1. *Hay saffron.* Crocus in fæno. The stigmata with part of the style, carefully dried. Dr. Pereira says that one grain of good commercial saffron contains the stigmata and styles of nine flowers; hence 4,320 flowers are required to yield an ounce of saffron.

2. *Cake saffron.* Crocus in placentâ. Formerly, compressed hay saffron, but the cakes now sold are made of safflower and gum-water.

SAGAPENUM. A concrete gum-resin, the produce of an unknown Persian plant, supposed, though without sufficient evidence, to be the *Ferula Persica*. The best kind occurs in *tears*; a commoner kind occurs in soft masses, and is called *soft sagapenum*.

SAGITTA'LIS (*sagitta*, an arrow). The name of the *arrow-like* suture of the cranium. See *Suture*.

SAGO (*saga*, the Java word for bread). A farina obtained from the medulla or pith of the *Sagus Rumphii*, the Malay or Rumphius's Sago Palm, and other species of palm. In the state of powder it is called *sago meal* or *flour*; it occurs also *granulated*, and this is either *pearl sago*, or common *brown sago*.

SAL. A Salt. A definite compound of an acid with an alkaline, or salifiable base. Salts are distinguished by the six following prefixes:—

1. *Super*, denoting excess of acid in general, as *super* tartrate of potash.

2. *Sub*, denoting excess of the base, as *sub*-borate of soda. See *Sub-salt*.

3. *Bi*, denoting two equivalents of acid, as *bi*-sulphate of potash.

4. *Quadr*, denoting four equivalents of acid, as *quadr*-oxalate of potash.

5. *Sesqui*, denoting one equivalent and a half of acid, as *sesqui*-carbonate of ammonia.

6. *Oxy*, denoting the presence of a perfect oxide, as *oxy*-muriate.

7. *Deliquescent salts* are those which attract moisture from the air, and become liquid, as the nitrates of lime and magnesia.

8. *Efflorescent salts* are those which lose a portion of their water of crystallization, and fall into powder, by exposure to the air, as sulphate and phosphate of soda. By a strong heat the whole of the water is expelled, and the salt, if soluble, is dissolved, undergoing what is called *watery fusion*.

9. *Permanent salts* are those which undergo no change on exposure to the air.

10. *Decrepitating salts* are those which burst, when heated, with a crackling noise, into smaller fragments, as the nitrates of baryta and lead.

11. *Neutral salts* are those in which the base is perfectly saturated with the acid. It does not, however, follow that neutrality and saturation accompany each other: an alkali may unite with an acid so as to saturate it, though it still manifests alkaline properties.

12. *Double salts*, formerly called *triple salts*, are composed of one acid and two bases, of two acids and one base, or of two different acids and two different bases.

13. *Native salts* are mineral bodies, resembling precious stones or gems in their external character, and so named to distinguish them from artificial salts.

14. *Sulpho-salts* consist of compounds, both of which contain sulphur.

15. *Haloid salts* are compounds of metals with bodies such as chlorine, iodine, &c., but not containing oxygen and sulphur.

16. *Sub-salts*, or neutral salts, are those in which the excess of oxide does not stand in the relation of base to the acid.

17. *Common salt*, or Bay salt, a muriate of soda, is procured, by evaporation, from sea water, or from the produce of brine springs.

18. *Essential salts* are procured from the juices of plants by crystallization.

19. *Fixed salts* are prepared by calcining, then boiling the matter in water, straining off the liquor, and evaporating all the moisture, when the salt remains in the form of a powder.

20. *Volatile salts* are procured principally from animal substances, or the fermented parts of plants.

Sal absinthii. Salt of wormwood, or the sub-carbonas potassæ.

Sal Ægyptiacum. Egyptian salt, or the nitras potassæ.

Sal alembroth. A compound muriate of mercury and ammonia.

Sal alkalinus volatilis. Volatile alkaline salt, or the sub carbonas ammoniæ.

Sal ammoniacum. Sal ammoniac; so called from its having been once manufactured in Egypt, near the temple of Jupiter Ammon; sometimes contracted into *salmiac*; it is the murias ammoniæ.

Sal ammoniacum acetatum, or liquidum, or vegetabile. Acetated, or liquid, or vegetable, salt of ammonia; the liquor ammoniæ acetatis.

Sal ammoniacum fixum. Fixed salt of ammonia, or the calcii chloridum.

Sal ammoniacum martiale. Martial salt of ammonia, or the ferrum ammoniacum.

Sal ammoniacum secretum. Secret salt of ammonia, or the sulphas ammoniæ, so called by its discoverer, Glauber.

Sal ammoniacum volatile. Volatile salt of ammonia, or the sub-carbonas ammoniæ.

Sal Anglicum. Epsom salt, or the sulphas magnesiæ.

Sal antimonii. Salt of antimony, or the antimonium tartarizatum.

Sal aquarum vel lucidum. Salt of water, or the shining salt, or the nitras potassæ.

Sal argenti. Salt of silver, lunar caustic, or the nitras argenti.

Sal auri philosophicum. The bi-sulphate of potash, or sal enixum.

Sal catharticus amarus, or Anglicanus. Bitter, or English, purging salt, Epsom salt, or the sulphas magnesiæ.

Sal catharticus Glauberi. Glauber's purging salt, or the sulphas sodæ.

Sal chalybis. Salt of iron, or the sulphas ferri.

Sal commune, or culinare, common or culinary salt; the murias sodæ, or chloride of sodium.

Sal cornu cervi volatile. Volatile salt of hartshorn, or the sub-carbonas ammoniæ.

Sal de duobus. The sulphas potassæ, formerly called fixed nitre, sal polychrest, &c.

Sal digestivus. Digestive salt, or the murias sodæ.

Sal digestivus Sylvii. Digestive salt of Sylvius, or the acetas potassæ.

Sal diureticus. Diuretic salt, or the acetas potassæ.

Sal enixum. The bi-sulphate of potash, or sal auri philosophicum.

Sal essentielle vini. Essential salt of wine, or the acetas potassæ.

Sal fontium, vel fossilis. Fountain, or fossil salt, or the murias sodæ.

Sal gemmæ, vel marinus. Rock or sea salt, or the murias sodæ, also called sal fossilis, or fossil salt.

Sal genistæ. Salt of broom, obtained by burning the broom plant.

Sal Glauberi. Glauber's salt, or the sulphas sodæ.

Sal herbarum, vel plantarum. Salt of herbs, or of plants, or the sub-carbonas potassæ.

Sal martis. Martial salt, salt of iron, or the sulphas ferri.

Sal martis muriaticum sublimatum. Sublimated muriatic salt of iron, or the ferrum ammoniacum.

Sal mercurii. Salt of mercury, lunar caustic, or the nitras argenti.

Sal microcosmicum. Microcosmic salt, or triple phosphate of soda and ammonia.

Sal mirabilis Glauberi. Glauber's salt, or the sulphas sodæ.

Sal muriaticus. Muriatic salt, or the murias sodæ.

Sal perlatum, or mirabile perlatum. The phosphas sodæ, or tasteless purging salts.

Sal polychrestus (Glaseri). Polychrest salt of Glaser, or the sulphas potassæ cum sulphure.

Sal polychrestus (Seignetti). Polychrest salt of Seignette, or the soda tartarizata.

Sal prunella, or crystal mineral. The nitras potassæ, cast into cakes or round balls, after fusion.

Sal rupellensis. Rochelle salt, salt of Seignette, or the soda tartarizata.

Sal Saturni. Salt of lead, or the acetas plumbi.

Sal sedativum Hombergi. Sedative salt of Homberg, or boraçic acid.

Sal Seidlitzense. Epsom salt, or the sulphas magnesiæ.

Sal sodæ. Salt of soda, or the sub-carbonas sodæ.

Sal succini. Salt of amber, or the acidum succinicum.

Sal tartari. Salt of tartar; an old appellation for the carbonas potassæ purissimus; but applied to the sub-carbonas potassæ.

Sal vegetabilis. Vegetable salt, or the tartas potassæ.

Sal vitrioli. Salt of vitriol, or the sulphas zinci.

Sal volatile. Volatile salt, or the sub-carbonas ammoniæ.

Sal volatile salis ammoniaci. Volatile salt of sal ammoniac, or the sub-carbonas ammoniæ.

Salt, arsenical neutral, of Macquer. The super-arsenias potassæ

Salt, bay. The sodii chloridum, as procured by solar evaporation.

Salt, culinary or common. The sodii chloridum, or muriate of soda.

Salt, febrifuge of Sylvius. Regenerated sea salt, or the murias potassæ.

Salt, fusible. The phosphas ammoniæ.

Salt, fusible, of urine. The triple phosphate of soda, ammonia.

Salt, green. The name given by the workmen, in the mines of Wieliczka, to the upper stratum of native salt, which is rendered impure by a mixture of clay.

Salt, marine argillaceous. The murias aluminæ.

Salt, nitrous ammoniacal. The nitras ammoniæ.

Salt of benzoïn. Benzoic acid.

Salt of canal. The sulphas magnesiæ.

Salt of colcothar. The sulphas ferri.

Salt of lemons, essential. Salt of sorrel, or the super-oxalas potassæ.

Salt of Seidlitz. Dr. Grew's salt, or the sulphas magnesiæ.

Salt of tartar. The carbonas potassæ, formerly fixed nitre, mild vegetable alkali, and subcarbonate of potash.

Salt of wisdom. A compound muriate of mercury and ammonia.

Salt-petre. Sal petræ. Literally, rock salt; nitre, or the nitras potassæ.

Salt, sedative. Boracic acid.

Salt, spirit of. Muriatic acid.

Salt, sulphureous, of Stahl. The sulphite of potass.

SALACITY (*salax*, salacious). The natural orgasmus of the sexual system.

SALEP. The prepared and dried tubers of several Orchideous plants. *Indigenous salep* is prepared from the *Orchis mascula*, *Orchis latifolia*, &c. *Oriental salep* is the produce of other Orchideæ.

The salep of Cachmere is said to be procured from a species of *Eulophia*.

SALICACEÆ (*salix*, the willow). The Willow tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* achlamydeous, amentaceous; *ovarium* superior, 1 or 2-celled; *fruit* coriaceous; *seeds* indefinite, comose.

SALICARIÆ. The Loosestrife tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbs with *leaves* opposite, entire; *flowers* polypetalous; *calyx* tubular; *stamens* perigynous; *carpella* concrete; and a superior ovarium with several cells.

SALICIN (*salix*, the willow). A vegetable-alkali found in about fourteen species of *Salix*, and eight species of *Populus*.

SALICYL. The hypothetical radical of the salicylous and salicylic acids, &c.

SALIFIABLE BASE (*sal*, a salt, *sto*, to become). A substance which forms definite compounds with an acid, and which, when liquid, or in a state of solution, has an alkaline reaction. The acid, of whatever kind, was denominated by Lavoisier, the *salifying principle*.

SALINE (*sal*, salt). That which contains salt, or is of the nature of salt.

SALIVA (*σίαλος*). The insipid, transparent, viscous liquid, secreted by the salivary glands, principally the parotid, and discharged into the mouth by the duct of Steno.

SALIVARY GLANDS. The name of three glands, situated on each side of the face, behind and beneath the lower jaw, for the purpose of secreting and excreting the saliva. They are the *parotid*, the *sub-maxillary*, and the *sub-lingual* glands.

SALIVATION. *Ptyalism*. Augmented secretion of the mucous follicles of the mouth and salivary glands, accompanied with tenderness and inflammation of these parts.

SALIX. The Willow; a genus of plants, whose barks in many cases possess great bitterness, combined with astringency, and have been employed as substitutes for cinchona.

SALPINGO- (*σάλπιγξ*, *σάλπιγγος*, a tube). A term applied, in combination with others, to the levator palati molliis, in consequence of this muscle arising from the Eustachian tube. See *Staphylinus*.

1. *Salpingo-pharyngeus*. That part of the palato-pharyngeus which arises from the mouth of the Eustachian tube.

2. *Salpingo-staphylinus* (*σταφυλή*, uvula). The name given by some writers to the peristaphylinus internus.

SALSEPARIN. The name given by Thubeuf to *sinilacin*, a principle of sarsaparilla.

SALTPETRE. *Sal petræ*. Nitre, or the nitrate of potash. See *Nitre*.

SALVATELLA (*salvo*, to preserve). A vein of the foot, the opening of which was said to preserve health, and to cure melancholy.

SALVE. A popular term for an ointment, cerate, &c.

SAMARA. A two or more celled superior fruit, bordered by wing-like expansions, as in Elm, Ash, Sycamore, &c.

SAMBUCUS NIGRA. Common Elder, an indigenous Caprifoliaceous plant, the *flowers* of which are used for making elder-flower water, and elder ointment; the *berries* for elder wine, and their inspissated juice for elder rob.

SAND BATH. *Balneum arenæ*. A bath, in which a quantity of sand is interposed between the fire and the vessel intended to be heated.

SANDAL WOOD. *Red Sander's wood*. The wood of the *Pterocarpus santalinus*. The term *sandal* has been supposed to be a corruption of *chandama*, the name by which the wood is known in Timor.

SANDARACH. *Juniper resin*. A resin obtained from a coniferous plant called *Callitris quadrivalvis*, and used for varnishes. In the state of powder it constitutes *pounce*.

SANGUIFICATION (*sanguis*, blood, *fio*, to become). The process by which the chyle is converted into blood.

SANGUIS. Blood; the fluid which circulates in the heart, arteries, and veins.

SANGUISUGA (*sanguis*, blood, *sugo*, to suck). The blood-sucking leech, an *annulose* animal, the *βδέλλα* of the Greeks, the *hirudo* of the Romans. The species employed in this country are—

1. *Sanguisuga officinalis*. The officinal or green leech, imported from Bourdeaux, Lisbon, and Hamburg.

2. *Sanguisuga medicinalis*. The true English or speckled leech; a rare native; imported from Hamburg. Each species comprises several varieties.

SANIES. A thin, serous, fetid matter, discharged from unhealthy sores.

SANTONIN. A crystallizable substance, obtained from the seeds of *Artemisia santonica*, or Southernwood.

SAP. The *ascending* juice of plants, as distinguished from the elaborated or *descending* juice.

SAPHE'NA (*σαφήνς*, manifest). The

name of two *conspicuous* veins of the lower extremities—the *internal*, which runs along the inner side of the foot, leg, and thigh; and the *external*, commencing on the outer border of the foot, and terminating in the popliteal vein.

SAPO. Soap. The term *soap* is usually applied to the product of the action of alkalis on fixed oils and fats, while the term *plaster* is commonly applied to the product of the action of oxide of lead on fixed oils and fats. The former is frequently termed a *soluble soap*, while a plaster is denominated an *insoluble soap*. The term soap is also applied to alkaline resins.

1. *Sapo durus*. Hard soap, made with *soda* and fatty or resinous matters. To this class belong the *Castile* soaps, the *almond* or medicinal soap of the French, the common soaps of domestic use, and the *yellow* or resin soap.

2. *Sapo mollis*. Soft soap, made with caustic *potash* and acid oil or fat. To this class belong the common *soft soap*, and the olive-oil potash soap of the pharmacopœia.

SAPONIFICATION (*sapo*, soap, *facio*, to make). The manufacture of soap; the conversion of any substance into soap.

SARCOCARP (*σάρξ*, *σάρκως*, flesh, *καρπός*, fruit). The flesh of fruits; the fleshy substance which, in the peach, lies between the epicarp, or skin, and the endocarp, or stone.

SARCOMA (*σάρξ*, flesh). The name formerly given to all excrescences which had the consistence of flesh.

SARDONIC. A term applied to a convulsive kind of *laughter*, which, according to the ancients, was occasioned by inflammation or wounds of the diaphragm. Virgil has 'Sardois amarior herbis;' this Sardinian plant was perhaps a species of ranunculus, the juice of which, when drunk, produced madness, together with distortions of the face, so peculiar as to resemble laughter.

SARMENTUM. The name given by Linnæus and others to that modification of the aerial stem called a *runner*.

SARSAPARILLA (*zarzaparilla*, Spanish, from *zarza*, a bramble, and *parilla*, a vine). *Sarza*. The roots of several species of *Smilax*. The following varieties occur in the market:—

1. *Jamaica sarsaparilla*. Red-bearded sarsaparilla, perhaps the root of the *Smilax officinalis*. Its bark has a *red* tint, and its roots are furnished with numerous fibrous rootlets called the

beard. It is imported in bundles of spirally-folded roots, and is hence called *sarsaparilla rotunda*.

2. *Brazilian sarsaparilla*. Lisbon, Portugal, or Rio Negro sarsaparilla, said to be the root of the *Smilax syphilitica*. It is brought over unfolded, with its roots tied in bundles in a parallel direction, and hence called *sarsaparilla longa*.

3. *Lima sarsaparilla*. Formerly brought from Lima, now from Valparaiso; probably the root of the *Smilax officinalis*. It is imported folded.

4. *Honduras sarsaparilla*. Mealy sarsaparilla, so termed from the *mealy* appearance which it presents when broken; probably the root of the *Smilax officinalis*. It is imported folded.

5. *Vera Cruz sarsaparilla*. The root of the *Smilax medica*. It is imported unfolded.—*Pereira*.

SARTORIUS (*sartor*, a tailor). The muscle by means of which the tailor crosses his legs. It arises from the spinous process of the ilium, and is inserted into the inner tubercle of the head of the tibia.

SARX (σᾶρξ, σαρκός). Flesh; the muscular parts of animals.

1. *Sarco-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). A fleshy enlargement of the testis, also called *hernia carnososa*.

2. *Sarco-coll* (κόλλα, glue). The concrete juice of the *Penæa sarcocolla*, a native plant of Africa, so named from its supposed power of agglutinating wounds.

3. *Sarco-derm* (δέρμα, skin). The name given by some botanists to the parenchyma of fruits.

4. *Sarcoma*. Sarcosis. A fleshy tumor.

SASSAFRAS WOOD. The wood of the *Sassafras officinale*, a tree of the order *Lauraceæ*. The beverage called *saloop* consists of sassafras tea, flavoured with milk and sugar.

Sassafras nuts. The seeds of some Lauraceous plant, said to be a species of *Nectandra*.

SASSOLIN. Native boracic acid, found on the edges of hot springs near Sasse, in the territory of Florence.

SATELLITE VEINS. *Venæ comites*. The veins which accompany the brachial artery as far as the bend of the cubit.

SATURATION (*saturo*, to satisfy; from *saturo*, full). This term is applied in the two following senses, viz.

1. A fluid, which holds in solution as much of any substance as it can dissolve, is said to be *saturated* with it. Thus, water will dissolve about one-third of its

weight of common salt, and if more be added, it will remain solid.

2. When two principles, which have united to form a new body, are in such proportion that neither predominates, they are said to be *saturated* with each other, or the affinities are said to be satisfied. If otherwise, the predominant principle is said to be sub-saturated, or under-saturated, and the other super-saturated, or over-saturated.

SATURNUS. The ancient designation of lead, from the planet of that name.

SATYRI'ASIS (*satyrus*, a satyr). Lascivious madness. As it occurs in males, it is the *satyriasis furcens* of Cullen; as it occurs in females, it is the *nymphomania furibunda* of Sauvages.

SAXONY BLUE. An intensely deep blue, imparted by dyeing with sulphate of indigo.

SCAB (*scabo*, to scratch). A hard substance, formed by a concretion of the fluid discharged from superficial ulcerations.

SCABIES (*scabo*, to scratch). An eruption of minute pimples, occurring chiefly between the fingers, and in the flexures of the joints; terminating in scabs. It is called popularly, in English, *itch*.

SCALA. Literally, a ladder, or a flight of stairs. Hence—

Scala of the cochlea. The two cavities which result from the presence of the lamina spiralis, or spiral septum of the cochlea. They are, in fact, two halves of a canal, and are separately designated as the *scala tympani* and the *scala vestibuli*.

SCALE'NUS (σκαληνός, a geometrical figure with three unequal sides). The name of two muscles, the *anticus* and the *posticus*, which bend the head and neck, &c. They arise from the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the neck, and are inserted into the first and second ribs.

SCALL. An old English term, derived from the Saxon *scala*, or *sceala*, used much in the same sense as the word *scale*.

Dry Scall is the psoriasis of Bateman; *moist* or *humid scall*, the impetigo of the same writer.

SCALPEL (*scalpo*, to scrape). Originally a raspatory, or instrument for scraping diseased bones, &c. The term now signifies a common straight knife, used in surgery.

SCAMMONIA. Scammony; a term

applied by pharmacologists to purgative resinous substances obtained from plants of the orders *Convolvulaceæ* and *Asclepiadaceæ*.

1. *Virgin scammony*. Lacryma, or superior Aleppo, scammony, the produce of the *Convolvulus Scammonia*. Scammony of inferior quality occurs in commerce, under the names of *seconds* and *thirds*.

2. *French or Montpellier Scammony*. A substance made, in the south of France, with the expressed juice of *Cynanchum Monspeliacum*, mixed with different resins and other purgative substances.

SCAPE. A designation, in Botany, of the axis of inflorescence, which, in stemless plants, proceeds immediately from the ground, or near it, as in Cowslip.

SCAPHA (σκαφή, a skiff, from σκάπτω, to hollow). A boat made of a hollowed tree. Hence, the term is applied to—

1. The depression of the outer ear which separates the two roots of the anti-helix.

2. The *nodose bandage*; a double-headed roller, employed for stopping hæmorrhage, or for securing the compress after the performance of arteriotomy in the temples.

SCAPHOIDES (σκαφή, a skiff; εἶδος, likeness). Resembling a scapha, or skiff; the designation of a bone of the carpus, and of the tarsus; and synonymous with the term *navicular*, as applied to the fossa which separates the two roots of the anti-helix.

SCAPTIN. A brown, almost tasteless extractive, procured from the *Digitalis purpurea*.

SCAPULA. The shoulder-blade. Its upper surface is traversed by the *spine*, or *dorsum scapulae*, a ridge of bone terminating in the *acromion*, or the point of the shoulder. The flat surface is sometimes called *venter*.

SCARABÆUS. The Beetle. The larvæ of this insect, called *beetle-grubs*, constitute a variety of anal worms.

SCARF-SKIN. The epidermis, or outermost layer of the skin.

SCARIFICATION (*scarifico*, to scarify). The making of small incisions, or punctures, for the purpose of abstracting blood, fluid in anasarca, or air in emphysema.

SCARLATINA. A barbarous term, apparently of British origin, which has superseded the original and more classical name, *Rosalia*, or Scarlet Fever; or it may be from the Italian *scarlatino*, the

colour scarlet. It was named by Morton, *morbilli confluentes*; by Hoffmann, *rubæola rossalia*; and by Heberden, *febris rubra*.

SCELOTYRBE (σκέλος, the leg, τύρβη, commotion). Literally, leg-commotion. A contracted and palsied state of the limbs; an affection supposed to resemble our sea-scurvy. The *scelotyrbe festinans* of Sauvages is the *shaking palsy* of Mr. Parkinson. Sauvages speaks of chorea under the name of *sclerotyrbe Sancti Viti*.

SCHEELE'S GREEN. A green pigment, consisting of the arsenite of copper.

SCHERO'MA (ξηρός, dry). A dry inflammation of the eye.

SCHINDYLE'SIS (σχινοδύλησις, the act of splitting into small pieces, from σχίζω, to cleave). A form of immovable joint. See *Articulation*.

SCHNEIDERIAN MEMBRANE. The *pituitary membrane*, which secretes the mucus of the nose; so named from Schneider, who first described it.

SCIATICA (corrupted from *ischias*, derived from ἴσχιον, the hip). Hip-gout; inflammation of the aponeurotic parts of the glutæi muscles.

SCIATIC NERVE. The termination of the sacral or sciatic plexus; it is the largest of all the nerves.

SCILLA MARITIMA. The Sea Onion, or Official Squill, a plant of the order *Liliaceæ*. Two kinds of squill occur in commerce, the *white* and the *red*, so called from the colour of the scales of the bulb. Squill was used by the Egyptians under the mystic title of the *eye of Typhon*.

Scillilin. The bitter active principle of the bulb of the scilla maritima.

SCIRRHUS (σκίρρος, a fragment of marble; a hard tumor). This term was formerly employed to denote every kind of induration which remained after an attack of inflammation; it now denotes the morbid condition which precedes cancer in the ulcerated state.

SCITAMINEÆ. The Ginger tribe of monocotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with a creeping, often-jointed, *rhizome*; *leaves* simple, sheathing; *flowers* tripetaloidous; *stamens* 3, distinct; *ovarium* 3-celled; *fruit* capsular, 3-celled, many-seeded: *seeds* with or without an arillus.

SCLERENCEPHALIA (σκληρός, hard, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). Induration, or hardening of the brain.

SCLERIASIS (σκληρός, hard). *Sclerosis*. A hard tumor, or induration.

SCLEROGEN (σκληρός, hard, γεννάω, to produce). The matter of lignification which is deposited on the inner surface of the cells of plants, contributing to their thickness.

SCLEROMA (σκληρός, hard). The name given by Chambon to the fibrous bodies sometimes found in the uterus.

SCLEROPHTHALMIA (σκληρός, hard, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Protrusion of the eye-ball. Inflammation of the eye, attended with hardness.

SCLEROTICA (σκληρός, hard). The dense fibrous membrane which, with the *cornea*, forms the external tunic of the eye-ball.

1. *Sclerotic-etome* (ἐκτομή, excision). The removing of a portion of the sclerotic and choroid coats, for the purpose of forming an artificial pupil.

2. *Scleritis*. Sclerotic inflammation.

SCOBs (*scabo*, to scratch). Any kind of powder or dust, produced by sawing, filing, or boring. Hence we have *scobs guaiaci*, the shavings, turnings, or raspings of guaiacum wood, as prepared by the turner for the use of the druggist. See *Storax*.

SCOLIOSIS (σκολιός, crooked). Crookedness; distortion of the vertebral column; rachitis.

SCORBUTUS. Scurvy. This is a barbarous term, probably derived from the Slavonic word *scorb*, with a Latin termination. Scorbutus has also been termed *gingibrachium* and *gingipedum*, from its affecting the gums, arms, and legs, and it is usually distinguished by a set of symptoms designated by the term *pu-trescent*.

SCORIA (σκωρία, from σκῶρ, excrement). The scum or dross of metals; the refuse or useless part of any substance; excrement.

SCOTOMA (σκότος, darkness). Pl. *Scotomata*. Dark appearances before the eyes; an affection attendant upon various organic diseases of the head. Blind head-ache. Nervous fainting-fit.

SCOTT'S ACID BATH. A bath of diluted aqua regia, employed by the late Dr. Scott as a remedy for jaundice. The aqua regia should be compounded of three parts in measure of muriatic acid, and two of nitric acid; and in preparing them for use, a pint of the combined acid is to be mixed with the same measure of water. The acid bath is to consist of

three ounces of this diluted acid to every gallon of water.

SCROBICULUS CORDIS (dim. of *scrobs*, a depression). The pit of the stomach; the slight depression observed just below the ensiform cartilage.

SCROFULA (*scrofa*, a sow). A disease principally characterized by a chronic swelling of the absorbent glands, which tend very slowly to imperfect suppuration. It is more classically called *struma*; by the French, *ecrouelles*, which is to be found corrupted, in Scotland, into the *cruels*; by the Germans, *der krops*, from the swelling under the chin; and by the English, the *king's evil*. In horses, this affection is called *farcy*.

Fanciful derivation. The Greeks termed the disease *Choiras* (χοιράς, diminutive of χοίρος, a sow). Dr. Forbes conjectures that "the smooth, rounded, conglomerated swellings of the submaxillary glands, to which the term was at first restricted, suggested the name from their fanciful resemblance to a litter of young pigs lying huddled together, or even from the form of a single swelling, bearing some resemblance in its rounded outline to the animal. This notion may seem to derive greater plausibility from the fact, that the Greeks actually gave the same name of a *young pig* (χοιράς) to small rocks just rising above the surface of the sea, from their fancied resemblance to the back of a pig when swimming; and it may not be altogether irrelevant to add, that the swelling produced by a blow upon the face or head is vulgarly termed "a mouse."

SCROPHULARIACEÆ. The Figwort tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* irregular, unsymmetrical; *stamens* 2 or 4, didynamous; *fruit* capsular; *seeds* albuminous.

Scrophularia nodosa. Knotty-rooted Figwort. The tuberous root was formerly used in *scrofula*, and from this circumstance the name originated.

SCROTUM. A leathern bag. A collective term for the envelopes of the testes, consisting of the cutaneous envelope, the dartos, the cremaster muscle, the fibrous coat, and the tunica vaginalis.

1. *Scrotum, cancer of*. Chimney-sweeper's cancer, or the Soot-wart; a peculiar disorder, beginning as a wart-like excrescence, in the inferior part of the scrotum.

2. *Scrolo-cele* (κρήλη, a tumor). Rupture, or hernia, of the scrotum.

SCURF. *Furfur*. Exfoliation of the cuticle; as in *furfures capitis*, scurf, or dandruff of the head.

SCURVY. The vernacular term, anciently *scorbie*, for scorbustus. See *Scorbustus*.

SCUTELLUM (dim. of *scutum*, a shield). *Apothecium*. A little shield; a term applied to the little coloured cup or disk, found in the substance of lichens; it is surrounded by a rim, and contains *asci*, or tubes filled with spores.

SCUTIFORM (*scutum*, a shield, *forma*, likeness). *Xiphoid*. Shaped like a shield; a term applied to the cartilage of the sternum. The knee-pan is sometimes called the *os scutiforme*.

SCYBALA (σκύβαλον, excrement). Small indurated balls or fragments, into which the feces become converted, after long retention in the colon.

SEALING-WAX. A composition of gum lac, Venice turpentine, and common resin, coloured with vermilion, verditer, ivory-black, &c.

SEARCHING. The operation of introducing a metallic instrument, through the urethra, into the bladder, for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of a calculus.

SEBACEOUS (*sebum*, suet). Suety; a term applied to *follicles* which secrete a peculiar oily matter, and are abundant in some parts of the skin, as in the nose, &c.

SEBACIC ACID (*sebum*, lard). An acid obtained from oleic acid, or from any of the fats which contain this acid.

SEBATE. A salt formed by the union of sebacic acid with a salifiable base.

SECALE CEREALE. Common Rye; a grass yielding *rye-flour*, which is employed in making bread in the north of Europe. *Pulmentum*, or *jusculum secalinum*, is rye-pottage.

Secale cornutum. Spurred rye, or ergot; a disease of the grain, caused by the presence of a parasitic fungus. See *Ergota*.

SECERNENTS (*secerno*, to separate). The name of those vessels whose function it is to deposit matters separated from the blood, for the reproduction of the several parts of the body.

SECOND SIGHT. A kind of phantasm, in which fearful forms of dead or living persons appear, occurring in northern nations. See *Phantasm*.

SECRETION (*secerno*, to separate). A

substance *secreted* or separated from the blood, by the action of a secreting organ. Secreted substances are of two kinds; viz.

1. *Excretions*. Substances which existed previously in the blood, and are merely eliminated from it, as the urea, which is excreted by the kidneys; and the lactic acid and its salts, which are components both of the urine and of the cutaneous perspiration.

2. *Secretions*. Substances which cannot be simply separated from the blood, since they do not pre-exist in it, but are newly produced from the proximate components of the blood, by a chemical process, as the bile, the semen, the milk, mucus, &c.

SECUNDINES (*secundus*, second). The after-birth, consisting of the placenta and its membranes. In botany, the *secundine* is the interior of the two sacs of the ovule.

SEDATIVES (*sedo*, to allay). Medicinal agents which depress the vital powers without previous stimulation.

SEDIMENT (*sedeo*, to sit). That which subsides, or settles at the bottom of any liquid; dregs.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS. Two drachms of tartarized soda, and two scruples of bi-carbonate of soda, in a blue paper; and half a drachm of powdered tartaric acid in a white paper. They have no analogy to Seidlitz Water.

SELENITE (σελήνη, the moon). A name sometimes given to the pure crystallized specimens of gypsum.

SELENIUM (σελήνη, the moon). A metal discovered in the sulphur of Fah-lun, and named from its strong analogy to another metal, *tellurium*, which is named from *tellus*, the earth. It combines with oxygen, forming the *selenious* and *selenic* acids.

SELIBRA (*semis*, half, *libra*, a pound). Half a pound; six ounces.

SELLA TURCICA (*sella*, a seat). A designation of a part of the sphenoid bone, resembling a Turkish saddle, and likewise termed *sella equina* and *sella sphenoides*.

SELTZ. A town near Strasburgh, containing a spring of acidulous mineral water.

SEMEIOLOGY (σημείον, a sign, λόγος, an account). That branch of medicine which treats of the signs of diseases.

SEMEN (*sero*, to sow). The fecundating fluid of the male, consisting of

three distinct elements, viz. a fluid, granules, and animalcules or *spermatozoa*.

SEMEN-CONTRA. *Semencine*; *barbotine*. A strong aromatic bitter drug imported from Aleppo and Barbary as a vermifuge, and produced, according to Batka, by the *Artemisia Sieberi*.

SEMI-. A Latin prefix, derived from *semis*, denoting *half*. In Greek compounds, the term *hemi-* is correctly employed.

1. *Semi-circular canals*. Three bony passages of the internal ear, situated in the substance of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and opening into the vestibule. One of these is *perpendicular*, the second *oblique*, and the third *horizontal*.

2. *Semi-cupium*. A half-bath; a bath which reaches only to the hip; called by the French, *demi-bain*.

3. *Semi-flosculous*. A term applied to those florets of the *Compositæ*, which are ligulate, or strap-shaped, as in *Taraxacum*. The limbs of the cohering petals cohere on one side of the floret, giving it the appearance of *half a floret*.

4. *Semi-lunar fibro-cartilages*. Two falciform plates of fibro-cartilage, situated around the margin of the head of the tibia.

5. *Semi-lunar ganglia*. Two ganglia, situated on each side of the aorta, on a level with the *cœliac artery*.

6. *Semi-lunar notch*. An indentation, in the form of a half-moon, between the *coracoid process* and the superior border of the *scapula*.

7. *Semi-lunar valves*. Three semi-circular valves, which guard the orifice of the pulmonary artery. Similar valves are placed around the commencement of the aorta.

8. *Semi-metals*. A term formerly applied to those bodies which possess the qualities of metals, with the exception of malleability.

9. *Semi-membranosus*. A muscle arising from the *tuber ischii*, and inserted into the head of the tibia. It bends the leg.

10. *Semi-spinales*. Two muscles connected with the transverse and spinous processes of the *vertebræ*.

11. *Semi-tendinosus*. A muscle arising from the *tuber ischii*, and inserted into the tibia; it is the *semi-nervosus* of Winslow. It bends the leg.

SEMOLINA. A preparation of flour, made up by moisture into little balls.

SENECA SNAKEROOT. The name

given in the mountainous parts of the United States to the root of the *Polygala Senega*. The name of this plant is derived from its having been employed by the *Senegaroo* Indians as a remedy for the bite of the rattle-snake.

Senegin. A name given to *polygalic acid*, the active principle of the *senega* root, residing in its cortical part.

SENNA. A general term for the dried leaves of several species of *Cassia*. Their purgative principle has been procured in a separate form, and called *cathartine*.

1. *Tinnevelly senna*. The leaves of the *Cassia elongata*, the finest senna of commerce.

2. *Acute-leaved senna*. The leaves of the *Cassia acutifolia*; the principal part of the senna consumed in this country, is produced by this species; it is, however, much adulterated.

3. *Mecca senna*. The leaves of the *Cassia lanceolata*, according to Forskahl.

4. *Tripoli senna*. The leaves of the *Cassia Æthiopica*, of very uniform appearance.

5. *Aleppo and Italian senna*. The leaves of the *Cassia obovata*, of inferior quality: this species is probably identical with the *Cassia obtusa* of Roxburgh.

SENSIBILITY (*sentio*, to perceive). A term expressing, generally, the state of the feelings or character, but employed in physiology to denote a property belonging exclusively to animal life, and always connected with the nervous system. To avoid this ambiguous signification, the term *sensitvity* has been suggested, which may bear the same relation to the nervous system, as *contractility* bears to the muscular.

1. *Sensible*. An ambiguous term, applied in the French language, to a body capable of receiving, of producing, or of conducting sensations. In English, part of the difficulty may be removed by employing the word *sentient* in the first, and *sensitive* in the third of these cases; but we have still a fourth, and that the most ordinary use of the word *sensible*, as expressing the state of the intellectual powers.

2. *Sensation*. A term generally applied to the effect produced on the sensorium by an impression transmitted to it by a nerve. Dr. Bostock would extend the term to all the actions of the nervous system, including both the organic and animal sensibility of Bichat, and the nervous and sensorial powers of Dr. Philip.

3. *Perception*. A mode or species of sensation, corresponding, to a certain extent, with Bichat's animal sensibility, and more nearly with Dr. Philip's sensorial powers.

4. *Sentiment*. A term employed by Magendie, and some other French writers, as nearly synonymous with *perception*. Bichat uses the word *tact* in nearly the same sense. Legallois, however, employs the word *sentiment* as correlative to *mouvement*, expressing nervous action generally.

5. *Perceptivity*. A term suggested to express the power which certain parts of the nervous system possess of exciting perceptions. Richerand employed *perceptibilité* in this sense.—*Bostock*.

SENSORIUM (*sentio*, to perceive). A term applied to a supposed centre of perception, residing in the brain, from which volition originates, and to which all impressions are referred or conveyed, before they excite perceptions.

SEPAL. A term of uncertain origin, denoting each division of the *calyx* in plants. When these are distinct from each other, the calyx is called *polysepalous*; when they cohere by their margins, the calyx is termed *monosepalous*, or more correctly *gamosepalous*.

SEPIA. The Cuttle-fish; a genus of Cephalopods, the bone of which, when ground into powder, constitutes *pounce*, and is sometimes used as a dentifrice. The pigment called *sepia* is obtained from the ink-bag of an oriental species.

SEPTIC (*σήπω*, to putrify). Relating to putrefaction; causing putrefaction.

SEPTUM (*sepes*, a hedge). Literally, an enclosure, or fenced place.

1. *Septum auricularum*. The partition which separates the right from the left auricle of the heart.

2. *Septum ventriculorum*. The partition which separates the right from the left ventricle of the heart.

3. *Septum lucidum*. The internal boundary of the lateral ventricle of the brain, so called from its being thin and semi-transparent.

4. *Septum narium*. The cartilaginous partition of the nostrils.

5. *Septum transversum*. The diaphragm, which separates the thorax from the abdomen. This term is also applied to the *tensorium cerebelli*, which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum.

6. *Septum pectiniforme*. An incomplete partition, which divides the cavity

of the corpus cavernosum into two lateral portions.

7. *Septum recto-vaginal*. A vascular lace-work, which connects the rectum with the vagina.

8. *Septum scroti*. A partition formed by the dartos, dividing the scrotum into two equal cavities, and separating the testes.

9. *Septum*, or *dissepiment*, in botany, denotes a partition found in a compound ovary, formed by the united sides of two cohering carpels. There are, consequently, as many septa as there are carpels.

SERQUE/LA (*sequor*, to follow). A morbid affection which follows another, as, anasarca after scarlatina, &c.

SEQUESTRUM (*sequestro*, to sever). The portion of bone which is detached in necrosis.

SERICIC ACID. *Myristic acid*. An acid obtained from the solid portion of the butter of nutmegs, the seeds of the *Myristica moschata*.

Sericine. A white crystalline fat, forming an ingredient of the butter of nutmegs, and composed of sericic acid and glycerine.

SERPENTARIA. Virginian Snake-root, or Birthwort; a species of *Aristolochia*. It received its name from its root having been used as a remedy for the bites of serpents.

SERPIGO (*serpo*, to creep). Ring-worm, or tetter. It is so called from its creeping over the surface of the skin.

SEROSITY. A colourless, limpid fluid, which oozes out from coagulated serum, on being subjected to pressure.

SERRA. Literally, a saw. A dentation, or tooth-like articulating process of certain bones, as those of the cranium.

1. *Serratus magnus*. A muscle of the lateral thoracic region, arising by fleshy serrations from the upper ribs, and inserted into the whole length of the scapula.

2. *Serratus posticus*. The name of two muscles of the back, the *superior* and the *inferior*, arising from some of the vertebræ, and inserted by serrations into several of the ribs.

SERRE-ARTE'RE. An instrument invented by Deschamps, for compressing the artery, and tightening the ligature, in the operation for aneurysm.

SERRE-NŒUD. An instrument used in applying ligatures, and consisting of a long, narrow, round piece of silver, terminating at one end in a little ring, or

hole; and at the other, in a kind of groove, or notch.

SERTULUM. A name applied by some continental botanists to the simple umbel, the term umbel being by them restricted to the compound form of this inflorescence.

SERUM LACTIS. Whey; the fluid part of milk, obtained by separation of the curd and oil. It contains the saccharine principle.

SERUM OF THE BLOOD. The thin yellowish fluid constituent of the blood, which separates from the crassamentum, during coagulation. It must be distinguished from the *lymph* or *liquor sanguinis*, which is a clear colourless fluid, and can be obtained free from the red globules before coagulation has taken place. See *Blood*.

Serum of the chyle. The thin fluid which separates from the coagulum of the chyle, after it has been removed from the thoracic duct. It is a solution of albumen, containing globules in suspension.

SESAMOID (σησάμη, an Indian bean, εἶδος, likeness). The designation of small bones, resembling the *semen sesami*, found at the roots of the first joint of the thumb and of the great toe.

SESQUI (contracted from *semisquæ*, and a half). A prefix denoting the due quantity and a half more. It is used when the elements of an oxide are as 1 to 1½, or as 2 to 3. The sulphurets, carburets, &c., of the same substance are similarly designated.

1. *Sescuncia* (quasi sesqui-uncia). An ounce and a half.

2. *Sesquiptum* (quasi sesqui-plum, from *sesqui*, and *plica*, a fold). One and a half-fold; thus *sesquiplo-carburet*, one and a half-fold carburet.

3. *Sesqui-hora*. An hour and a half.

4. *Sesqui-pes*. A foot and a half; a cubit. On the same principle, the adjective *sesqui-pedalis*, denotes a foot and a half.

SETA. A bristle. The stalk which supports the theca or urn of Mosses. A short and stiff bristle of certain plants.

SETA EQUINA. The horse-hair-worm, or gordius. The Laplanders are subject to a disease, which they term *ullen*, or *hotme*, supposed to arise from drinking the half-putrid water of stagnant marshes or ditches inhabited by this worm.

SETON (*seta*, a bristle). A kind of issue, usually made with a flat needle,

threaded with a skein of silk, and termed a seton-needle; it was formerly made with a horse-hair; hence the name.

SEVUM OVILLUM. *Adeps ovillus*. Mutton suet; the fat from the neighbourhood of the kidneys of the sheep.

Sevum præparatum. Prepared suet; the fat prepared by melting it over a slow fire, and straining through linen or flannel in order to separate the membranous portions.

SEXTARIUS. A Roman measure of capacity, which was equal to one pint and a half English. See *Amphora*.

SEXUAL SYSTEM. The system of classifying plants, invented by Linnæus, and founded upon the number and peculiarities of the sexual organs. See *Botany*, in *Appendix*.

SHAMPOOING. The employment of the vapour bath, accompanied by a process of friction, kneading, and extension of the muscles, tendons, and ligaments. The Egyptians call it *massing*.

SHINGLES. This is probably a corruption of the Latin term *cingulum*, a girdle, so called from the situation which it occupies on the trunk of the body. It is the *Herpes zoster* of Bateman.

SIALOGOGUES (σίαλον, saliva, ἄγω, to expel). Substances which increase the discharge of saliva.

1. *Local sialogogues.* Substances applied to the mouth. When used in a soft or solid state, they are called *masticatories*, as tobacco, ginger, &c.

2. *Specific or remote sialogogues.* Substances which produce salivation or ptyalism by *internal* use, as mercurial preparations.

SIDERATIO (*sidus*, a star). A name given to erysipelas of the face or scalp, from an idea of its being produced by the influence of the planets.

SIDERUM. The name given by Bergmann to phosphuret of iron, which he considered to be a new metal.

SIGMOID (the Greek letter Σ, *sigma*, and εἶδος, likeness). Resembling the letter Σ, as applied to a *flexure of the colon*, where it forms a double curve in the iliac region; and to the *semicircular valves*, which guard the orifice of the pulmonary artery, and of the aorta.

SILEX. Flint; an oxide of silicon, forming the basis of chalcedony, cornelian, jasper, &c.

SILICA. Silicious earth; the oxide of silicon, constituting almost the whole of *silex*, or flint. It combines with many

of the metallic oxides, and is hence sometimes called *silicic acid*.

SILICON. *Silicium*. An elementary body constituting the basis of silica.

SILQUA. A fruit consisting of two carpels cohering together, the placenta of which are parietal, and separate from the valves, presenting a kind of frame called a *replum*, and connected by a membranous expansion, as in the stock.

Silicula. A designation of the *siliqua*, when it is very short, or broader than it is long, as in Candytuft. The term is a diminutive of *siliqua*.

SILVAN. The name given by Werner to Tellurium.

SILVER. A metal occurring native in mines, and in combination with other metals. See *Argentum*.

1. *Horn silver*. Chloride of silver; a compound resembling horn, and which, like that substance, may be cut with a knife.

2. *Fulminating silver*. An explosive substance, formed of oxide of silver combined with ammonia.

SILVIC ACID. An acid procured from the resin of the Scotch fir.

SIMARUBACEÆ. The Quassia tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* twice as many as the petals, hypogynous; *ovarium* 4- or 5-celled; *fruit*, indehiscent drupes.

Simaruba amara. Bitter Simaruba, or Mountain Damson, the root of which yields the *simaruba bark* of the shops. From its use in dysentery, the Germans have termed it *dysentery bark*.

SIMILOR. The designation of an alloy of zinc and copper.

SIMPLE. A general name for all herbs which have any medicinal value.

SINAPIS SEMINA. Mustard seeds; the seeds of the *sinapis nigra* and *alba*, which, when reduced to flour, form the well-known condiment *mustard*. A peculiar substance has been obtained from black mustard-seeds, and called *sinapisin*.

SINAPISM (*sinapis*, mustard). An external stimulant, formed of the farina of mustard seeds, made into a paste with crumbs of bread, and vinegar.

SINCIPUT. The fore part of the head. The back part is called *occiput*.

SINEW. The ligament which joins two bones.

SINGULIS DIEBUS. Every or each day, denoting a time finite and determinate. But, *in dies singulos* means daily, or from day to day, denoting a

progression of time. Quack medicines are advertised *in dies singulos*, and are swallowed by the public *singulis diebus*.

SINGULTUS. This term properly signifies *sobbing*. See *Hiccup*.

SINUS. A gulf. Hence it denotes a cavity or a cell within the substance of a bone, as of the forehead; also, a large venous canal, as those of the dura mater.

1. *Sinuses of the dura mater*. Certain channels which traverse the dura mater in various points, for the reception of the venous blood.

2. *Sinuses of Morgagni*. The numerous small foramina which open upon the surface of the mucous lining of the urethra.

3. *Sinus aortici*. The fossæ situated between the semilunar valves and the cylinder of the aorta.

4. *Sinuses pulmonary*. Three pouches situated between the semilunar valves and the cylinder of the pulmonary artery.

5. *Sinus pocularis*. A cup-like pouch of mucous membrane, situated at the commencement of the caput gallinaginis.

6. *Sinus urogenitalis*. A sinus existing in the embryo of the mammalia and of man. It is a cavity or canal, opening externally, in which the excretory ducts of the Wolffian bodies, the ureters, and the efferent parts of the generative apparatus terminate internally. This canal is also prolonged into the urachus, and is subsequently divided into a *pars urinaria* and a *pars genitalis*.

7. *Sinus terminalis*. A circular venous canal, which surrounds the area vasculosa in the chick.

SIRIASIS (*σιρῖς*, a cavity). An affection described by Paulus as an inflammation about the cerebrum, in which the brain is said oftentimes to mortify within three days; it is so named from the bones about the fontanelle, or sometimes the membrane only, being depressed or drawn in. The term is also derived from *σειρῖος*, the dog-star, as implying a sun-stroke.

SITIOLOGY (*σίτιον*, food, λόγος, a description). A treatise on food.

SIVVENS or **SIBBENS**. The Scotch word for the wild raspberry, applied to the disease called Yaws, just as the French term *framboise* has been used for the same purpose, from fancied resemblance.

SIXTH SENSE. A term applied to *muscular* sensation, arising from the sensitive department of the fifth pair, and the compound spinal nerves.

The *Seventh*, or *Visceral sense*, is a term applied to the *instinctive* sensations

arising from the ganglionic department of the nervous system.

SIZE. The *buffy coat* which appears on the surface of coagulated blood drawn in inflammation. The surface of the coagulum is frequently contracted, puckered up at its edges, and concave in the centre: the blood is in such cases said to be *cupped*.

SKELETON (σκέλλω, to dry up). The dry bony frame-work of an animal, which sustains the other organs. When the bones are connected by their own ligaments, the skeleton is called *natural*; when joined by wires or plates of silver, iron, &c., it is termed *artificial*. The skeleton in man is divided into *trunk* and *extremities*.

1. The *Trunk* consists of a middle part and two extremities. The middle part is formed by the vertebral column and the chest. The vertebral column is composed of twenty-four bones, called vertebræ, and is divided into three regions, the cervical, the dorsal, and the lumbar.

2. The *Upper Extremity of the Trunk* is the head, which comprehends the cranium and face. The face is divided into the upper and lower jaw. The *lower extremity* of the trunk is the pelvis.

3. The *Superior or Thoracic Extremities* consist each of four parts, viz. the shoulder, the arm, the fore-arm, and the hand. The last of these is subdivided into the carpus, the metacarpus, and the fingers.

4. The *Inferior or Abdominal Extremities* are each divided into three parts, viz. the thigh, the leg, and the foot. The last of these is subdivided into the tarsus, the metatarsus, and the toes.

SKIN. The organ of touch. It is composed of three layers, the *cutis*, dermis, or true skin; the *rete mucosum*, which gives the colour to the skin; and the *cuticle*, epidermis, or scarf-skin.

SKIN-BOUND DISEASE. A peculiar affection of infancy, originating in chronic inflammation of the cellular membrane. The whole surface of the body is swelled and hard, and the skin is cold and tight-bound.

SLING. A bandage for supporting a wounded limb.

SLOUGH. A thin, foul, or mortified substance in a moist state, which frequently appears on the surfaces of parts in the states of suppuration and ulceration.

SMALL POX. A term derived from *poc*, Saxon, a bag or pouch; the epithet

small was added in the fifteenth century, on the introduction of the *great pox*, or syphilis. See *Variola*.

SMALT, or SMALTZ. An oxide of cobalt, melted with silicious earth and potash. When ground very fine, it is known by the name of *powder-blue*; it is used in the arts, and in the painting of earthenware.

SMEGMA PREPUTII (σμήγμα, soap). The name of the odoriferous humor secreted by the glandulæ odoriferæ, from its tendency to solidity, like *soap*.

SMILACEÆ. The Smilax tribe of Monocotyledonous plants. Herbaceous climbing plants; *flowers* hexapetaloidous, hermaphrodite, sometimes dioecious; *stamens* 6; *ovarium* 3-celled; *fruit* a berry.

1. *Smilax aspera*. The plant generally supposed to produce Indian sarsaparilla, and hence Mr. Garden has named a new principle he has found in it, *smilasperic acid*. Dr. Lindley, states, however, that the sarsaparilla of India is chiefly the root of the *Hemidesmus Indicus*, an Asclepiadaceous plant.

2. *Smilax sarsaparilla*. A species growing in the southern United States, and not known to possess any medicinal properties.

3. *Smilax purhampuy*. A species highly extolled by Ruiz, who calls it *China Peruviana*, as one of the very best kinds of sarsaparilla. Dr. Lindley supposes it to be identical with *Smilax officinalis*.

4. *Smilax siphilitica*. A South American species, which, according to Dr. Pereira, yields Lisbon or Brazilian sarsaparilla.

5. *Smilax officinalis*. A species growing on the banks of the Magdalena, and supposed by Dr. Pereira to produce *Jamaica sarsaparilla*, the most valuable kind in the market.

6. *Smilax China*. A species growing in China, the rhizome of which forms one of the *China roots* of the shops, and is recommended as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

7. *Smilacin*. A principle procured from sarsaparilla, and designated by the various names of *pariglin*, *salseparin*, and *parallinic acid*.

SMILASPERIC ACID. A peculiar volatile substance procured from the root of *Hemidesmus Indicus*. The name was occasioned by the belief that the root was that of the *Smilax aspera*.

SNAKEROOT. *Radix serpentariae*. The root of the *Aristolochia serpentaria*, or

Virginian Snakeroot, formerly termed alexipharmic, on account of its fancied power of curing the bite of the rattlesnake and of a mad dog.

SNEEZING. A convulsive action of the muscles of the chest, from irritation of the Schneiderian membrane.

SNOW BLINDNESS. An affection of the eyes, caused by the reflection of light from the snow; it is peculiar to the Esquimaux, &c., who wear a kind of goggles, called *snow-eyes*, made of extremely light wood, resting by a bridge on the nose, like spectacles.

SOCIA PAROTIDIS. The name of a second portion of the parotid gland, which is frequently developed from the duct, while on the masseter muscle.

SODA. An alkali procured from the ashes of marine plants; formerly called the *mineral alkali*, from its being found native, under the name of *natron*, in mineral seams or crusts.

1. *Soda tartarizata.* Tartrate of soda and potass, formerly called sel de seignette, sal rupellensis, or Rochelle salt, sal polychrest, &c.

2. *Soda acetata.* Acetate of soda, formerly called terra foliata tartari crystallizata, or terra foliata mineralis.

3. *Soda bi-boras.* Bi-borate of soda, or borax; when heated, it becomes a friable mass, called calcined borax; at a still higher temperature, it passes into a transparent glass, called *glass of borax*, which is anhydrous.

4. *Soda carbonas.* Carbonate of soda, also called the sub-carbonate, mild mineral or fossil alkali, aerated mineral alkali, and natron carbonicum.

5. *Soda hypochloris.* Hypochlorite of soda, commonly called chloride of soda, Labarraque's soda disinfecting liquid, oxymuriate of soda, and chloruret of the oxide of sodium.

6. *Soda murias.* Muriate or hydrochlorate of soda, chloride of sodium, or common salt.

7. *Soda nitras.* Nitrate of soda, also termed cubic, quadrangular, or rhomboidal nitre; employed for pyrotechnical purposes, and as a manure.

8. *Soda phosphas.* Phosphate of soda, formerly called alkali minerale and sal mirabile perlatum. In the shops it is sold as *tasteless purging salts*.

9. *Soda sulphas.* Sulphate of soda, formerly called natron vitriolatum, sal catharticus Glauberi, or Glauber's salt.

SODA-WATER. A beverage formed by a solution of the carbonate of soda in

water, which is afterwards impregnated with more carbonic acid than is sufficient for saturation. The *bottled soda water* of the shops is merely carbonic acid water.

SODIUM. A peculiar metal, constituting the basis of soda. *Soda* is the protoxide.

Sodii chloridum. Chloride of sodium, also called muriate or hydrochlorate of soda, culinary salt, and common salt.

SOFT PALATE. *Velum pendulum palati.* A soft moveable curtain, appended to the extremity of the vault of the palate, and separating the mouth from the pharynx.

SOFTENING. *Ramollissement.* A term employed to denote a diminution of the natural and healthy consistence of organs.

Softening of the Brain. Mollities cerebri. An affection of the brain, in which it is found to be pulpy or pasty, sometimes as liquescent as soup.

SOL. The Sun; the name given to gold by the former chemists. See *Luna*.

SOLANACEÆ. The Nightshade tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* monopetalous, regular; *stamens* inserted in the corolla; *ovarium* 2-celled; *fruit* succulent.

1. *Solanum dulcamara.* Woody Nightshade, or Bitter-sweet; an indigenous plant, recommended by Bateman in lepra, and by Rayer in eczema and psoriasis.

2. *Solanum nigrum.* Black Nightshade; an indigenous plant, the extract of which possesses nearly the same power as lettuce-opium.

3. *Solanum tuberosum.* The Potato plant, well known for its large subterranean tubers, called potatoes.

4. *Solanine.* A vegetable alkali, procured from several species of solanum, and from the first shoots of growing potatoes.

SOLAR PHOSPHORUS. A substance which, after exposure to light, exhibits phosphorescent properties, as Canton's phosphorus, &c.

SOLAR PLEXUS. An assemblage of ganglia, which are distributed to all the divisions of the aorta.

SOLDERS. Simple or mixed metals, by which metallic bodies are firmly united with each other. Bismuth is much used in the composition of *soft solders*, from its capability of forming with several metals compounds of remarkable fusibi-

lity. The common solder of glaziers consists of equal parts of tin, lead, antimony, and bismuth.

SOLEUS (*solea*, a sole). A muscle of the leg, shaped like the sole-fish. It arises from the head of the fibula, &c., and is inserted into the os calcis; it has also been named *gastrocnemius internus*. It extends the foot.

SOLIDS. Bodies, the cohesion of whose particles is so strong, that they are moveable only as a combined mass. Compare *Fluidity*.

SOLIUM (perhaps allied to *sella*, and so from *sedeo*, and so for *sodium*). A high seat, or throne; in Celsus, a bathing tub. Pliny has *solium balnearum*.

SOL-LUNAR INFLUENCE. The influence supposed to be produced on various diseases, when the sun and moon are in a state of conjunction; thus, paroxysms and exacerbations in fever may be expected to take place (and do in fact take place) at spring-tides, and crises at neap-tides.

SOLOMON'S SEAL. The *Polygonatum convallaria*, a liliaceous plant, the fresh rhizome of which is a popular application to a bruised eye, &c.

SOLUTION (*solvo*, to dissolve). The act of dissolving a solid or aeriform body in a liquid; this liquid is called the *solvent*. Also, a liquid containing a dissolved body.

SOMNAMBULISM (*somnus*, sleep, *ambulo*, to walk). Sleep-walking; sometimes called *noctambulism*, or night-walking. See *Clairvoyance*.

SONDE A DARD. A kind of catheter, furnished with a stilette.

Sonde conique. A conical silver catheter, frequently employed in France.

SOPHISTICATION. A term denoting, in pharmacy, the adulterating of any medicine.

SOPOR. Profound sleep, like that of a person intoxicated or fatigued.

Soporifics. Substances which induce sopor, also called hypnotics.

SORBIC ACID. An acid obtained from the berries of the *Sorbus*, or *Pyrus aucuparia*, or Mountain Ash. It appears that the sorbic and pure malic acids are identical.

SORBITIO (*sorbeo*, to sup, as one does an egg). A potion, or broth. Celsus has *sorbitio oryzae*, a rice potion.

SORDES. The viscid matter discharged from ulcers, &c.

SORE, BAY. A disease considered by Dr. Mosely as true cancer, commencing

with an ulcer. It is endemic at the Bay of Honduras.

SORO'SIS (*σωρός*, a heap). A collective fruit, consisting of a succulent spike or raceme, having all its ovaria and floral envelopes cohering into a single mass, as in the pine-apple, the mulberry, the bread-fruit, &c.

SORUS (*σωρός*, a heap). The botanical term for each cluster of sporuliferous thecae developed on the under surface of the fronds of Ferns.

SOUND. An instrument which is introduced into the bladder, for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of a calculus.

SOUNDS. A gelatinous substance, constituting the swimming-bladder of the fish.

SPA WATER. An acidulous chalybeate, containing more iron and carbonic acid than any other mineral spring.

SPADIX. A form of inflorescence, in which the flowers are arranged close together upon a succulent axis, which is enveloped in a sheath, or *spathe*, as in Arum.

SPARGANO'SIS (*σπαργάω*, to tumify). A term applied by Dioscorides to puerperal tumid-leg. See *Phlegmasia dolens*.

SPARTIUM JUNCEUM. Spanish Broom; a Leguminous plant, the seeds of which have been employed in dropsical affections.

SPASM (*σπᾶω*, to draw). Cramp; irregular contraction of the muscles.

1. *Constrictive spasm* is attended with contraction, rigidity, or both; as wry-neck, lock-jaw, tetanus, &c.

2. *Clonic spasm* is the violent agitation of one or more muscles, in sudden and irregular snatches, as hiccough, sneezing, &c.

3. *Synclonic spasm* is the tremulous, simultaneous, and chronic agitation of various muscles; as St. Vitus's dance, shaking palsy, &c.

4. *Tonic spasm* consists in contraction of a contractile organ. When there are alternate contraction and relaxation, the spasm is called *clonic*.—*Laennec*.

SPASMOLOGY (*σπάσμα*, a spasm, *λόγος*, a description). A treatise on spasms or convulsions.

SPASMUS CYNICUS. The Sardonian grin. If one side of the face only be affected, the affection is denominated *tortura oris*. See *Sardonius*.

SPATHE. A large bract, which envelops the spadix of the Arum.

SPATULA (dim. of *spatha*, a spatle)

An instrument for spreading salves or ointments.

SPECIFIC. An infallible remedy for any particular disease.

SPECULUM. Literally, a glass. An instrument for facilitating the examination of parts, and also the performance of operations on them, as the speculum uteri, &c.

SPECULUM METAL. An alloy of about two parts of copper and one of tin; used for making mirrors.

SPEISS. An artificial arseniuret of nickel, containing about 54 per cent. of nickel.

SPELTER. The name by which zinc is known in commerce; but it usually contains some lead and sulphur.

SPERMA (σπείρω, to sow). *Semen.* The seminal fluid. The seed of plants.

1. *Spermatic cord.* A cord consisting of the vessels and nerves which pass to and from the testis, enclosed in several tunics or fasciæ.

2. *Spermatic canal.* The oblique space in the abdominal parietes, near to Poupert's ligament, which transmits the spermatic cord.

3. *Spermato-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). An enlargement of the testis, supposed to be produced by the semen.

4. *Spermo-derm* (δέρμα, skin). The testa, primine, or external membrane of the seed of plants. The term is sometimes applied, collectively, to all the integuments of the seed.

5. *Spermato-zoa* (ζῶον, an animal). Animalcules found in the semen of animals, and sometimes, though much more rarely, in plants. In the former, they occur in the vas deferens and in the vesiculæ seminales; in the latter, in cryptogamic plants, and perhaps in the pollen grains of the higher orders of plants.

SPERMACETI (σπέρμα, semen, and κῆτος, a whale). *Cetaceum.* A substance found principally in the head of the *Physeter macrocephalus*, or Great-headed Cachalot. Absolutely pure spermaceti is called *cetine*.

SPHACELISMUS (σφάκελος, gangrene). A term simply denoting gangrene, but also signifying 'agitation from excessive pain;' and hence, probably, it has been employed as synonymous with *phrenitis*.

SPHACELUS (σφάζω, to destroy). Complete mortification; generally preceded by *gangrene*, the incomplete state.

There is a form of *sphacelus*, which

generally occurs in infants, and young children, attacking the mouth and cheeks, and the external parts of the female organs of generation. It has been termed *noma*, *cheilocace*, *stomacace gangrenosa seu maligna*, *necrosis infantilis*, *gangrenous aphthæ*, *water-canker*, &c.

SPHENOID (σφῆν, a wedge, εἶδος, likeness). Wedge-like, as applied to a bone of the skull, which *wedges in* and locks together most of the other bones.

1. *Sphenoidal.* A term applied to wedge-like *fissures* and *cells* of the sphenoid bone.

2. *Spheno-palatine ganglion.* The largest of the cranial ganglia, situated in the pterygo-palatine fossa.

3. *Spheno-salpingo-staphylinus.* A designation of the circumflexus palati muscle, from its origin and insertion.

4. *Spheno-staphylinus.* A designation of the levator palati mollis, from its arising from the sphenoid bone, and being inserted into the velum palati.

SPHINCTER (σφίγγω, to contract). A muscle, whose office it is to close the aperture around which it is placed.

1. *Sphincter ani.* A thin layer of muscular fibres, surrounding the anus like an ellipse, is termed *sphincter ani externus*; another layer embracing the lower extremity of the rectum, is called *sphincter ani internus*.

2. *Sphincter oris.* A name of the orbicularis oris, or muscle situated round the mouth.

3. *Sphincter vesicæ.* An incorrect designation of a few transverse fibres found at the neck of the bladder; they do not surround the neck, and therefore cannot act as a sphincter.

SPHYGMOMETER (σφυγμῶς, the pulse, μέτρον, a measure). The name of an instrument which renders the action of the arteries apparent to the eye.

SPICA. Literally, an ear of corn; a clove of garlic. The name of a bandage, so called from its turns, or *doloires*, being thought to resemble the rows of an ear of corn.

SPICA DESCENDENS. The *uniting bandage*, used in rectilinear wounds; it consists of a double-headed roller, with a longitudinal slit in the middle, three or four inches long. The roller having one head passed through the slit, enables the surgeon to draw the lips of the wound together.

SPIGELIA MARILANDICA. Carolina Pink, or Perennial Wormgrass; an American plant, named from Adrian

Spigelius, and collected and sold by the Cherokee Indians. It is a much valued anthelemintic in the United States.

SPIKE. A form of inflorescence, in which all the buds of an elongated branch develop as flower-buds, without forming peduncles, as in barley. Compare *Raceme*.

Spikelet or *Locusta*. A small spike; an integral portion of the inflorescence of wheat, and other grasses.

SPIKENARD. A perfume and stimulant medicine procured from the *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, an Indian plant of the order *Valerianaceæ*.

SPIPLUS (σπίλος, a spot). A congenital spot, appearing to consist of a partial thickening of the rete mucosum, sometimes of a yellow, or yellowish-brown, sometimes of a bluish, livid, or nearly black colour. Compare *Nævus*.

SPINA. Literally, a thorn: hence it is sometimes applied to the back-bone, from the *thorn-like* processes of the vertebræ. It sometimes denotes the shin-bone.

Spinalis dorsi. A muscle of the back, which, with its fellow, forms an ellipse, inclosing the spinous processes of all the dorsal vertebræ.

SPINA BIFIDA (*bis*, twice, *findo*, to cleave). *Hydro-rachitis*. Literally, the cloven spine. This term denotes—

1. A disease attended with an incomplete state of some of the vertebræ, and a fluid swelling, commonly situated over the lower lumbar vertebræ.

2. An analogous tumor, sometimes occurring on children's heads, attended with an imperfect ossification of a part of the cranium.

SPINA VENTOSA. A term first used by the Arabian writers to designate a disease, in which matter formed in the interior of a bone, and afterwards made its way outward, beneath the skin. The word *spina* was employed before the time of the Arabians, to express the nature of the pain attendant on the disease; and *ventosa* was added by them, from the resemblance of the affection to emphysema. Since the time of the Arabians, the term has been used by many to designate the disease called *white swelling*.

SPINAL CORD. *Medulla spinalis*. The medullary matter contained within the *spina*, or vertebral column.

SPIRAL VESSELS. *Trachenchyma*. Long cylindrical tubes, tapering to each end, and having an elastic spiral fibre

generated within them; these are the type of the *vascular tissue* of plants.

SPIRIT OF SALT. A concentrated solution of muriatic acid gas in water. It is also known by the name of *marine*, or *muriatic acid*.

SPIRITUS. Spirit; a general term, comprising all inflammable liquors obtained by distillation, as brandy, geneva, &c. The first spirit known in Europe was made from grapes, and sold as a medicine in Italy and Spain, under the name of *alcohol*. The Genoese afterwards prepared it from grain, and sold it under the name of *agna vitæ*.

1. *Spiritus rectificatus*. Rectified spirit, or alcohol in nearly its highest state of concentration, commonly called *spirit of wine*. It varies from 54 to 60, or even 64 per cent. *over proof*, in the language of Sikes's hydrometer.

2. *Spiritus tenuior*. Proof spirit, or rectified spirit mixed with water.

3. *Spiritus vini Gallici*. Brandy; an ardent spirit obtained by the distillation of wine.

4. *Spiritus sacchari*. Rum; an ardent spirit obtained by distillation from the fermented skimmings of the sugar boilers' molasses, &c.

5. *Spiritus frumenti compositus*. Compound corn spirit, obtained by distillation from fermented infusions of corn, as *gin*, *whiskey*, and the various *Compounds*.

6. *Spiritus, in pharmacy*. Alcoholates, or spirits; alcoholic solutions of volatile substances, generally vegetable, obtained by distillation, and used in medicine.

SPLANCHNON (σπλάγχνον). A viscus or intestine.

1. *Splanchno-logy* (λόγος, an account). A description of the viscera; one of the divisions of the study of anatomy.

2. *Splanchnic Nerves*. These are two in number on each side, distinguished into the *great*, which pass behind the stomach, and terminate in the semilunar ganglion; and the *small*, which communicate with the former, and terminate in the renal ganglion.

SPLEN (σπλήν). The Spleen; an organ situated on the posterior part of the left hypochondrium. Its outer surface is convex; the inner is divided by a groove, called the *fissure of the spleen*. Hippocrates calls the spleen the *left*, and Aristotle the *bastard*, *liver*, from the alliance which subsists between them.

1. *Splen-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Splenic dolor. Pain in the spleen. Ague-cake. *Splenalgia congestionis* is the most usual

of the chronic spleen diseases prevalent in India.

2. *Splen-emphraxis* (ἐμφράσσω, to obstruct). Congestion of the spleen.

3. *Splen-itis*. Inflammation of the spleen; it appears to be principally seated in the proper membrane of the spleen.

4. *Splenius*. A muscle of the back, resembling the spleen; it is single at its origin, and divides into the *splenius capitis* and the *splenius colli*, which have distinct insertions. The two splenii are so named from their lying, like surgical splints, along the side of the neck; both together they have the appearance of the letter Y; the complexus being seen between them in the upper part of the angle.

SPLENIZATION. A change induced in the lungs by inflammation, in which they resemble the substance of the *spleen*. This state differs from hepatization in the absence of the granules, and a consequently darker and more uniform texture; in appearance it resembles that condition of the lung produced in pleuropneumonia, called by Laennec *carnification*.

SPLINT BONE. The fibula, or small bone of the leg; so named from its resembling a surgical splint.

SPLINTS. Long, thin pieces of wood, tin, &c., used for preventing the ends of broken bones from moving, so as to interrupt the process of their uniting.

SPLIT-CLOTH. *Scissum linteum*. A bandage for the head, consisting of a central part, and six or eight tails, or heads. The most convenient bandage for the forehead, face, and jaws, is the *four-tailed*, or *single split-cloth*.

SPODIUM (σποδός, a cinder). A name sometimes given to the oxide of zinc, which sublimes during calcination.

SPONGIA OFFICINALIS. Official Sponge; a porous substance, found adhering to rocks, and generally referred to the class of *Poripherous* animals. Commercial sponge is the dry skeleton of the animal, from which the gelatinous flesh has been removed.

1. *Spongia præparata*. Prepared sponge, or sponge-tent, usually made of compressed sponge impregnated with wax, and formerly employed for dilating sinuses and small openings.

2. *Spongia usta*. Calcined or burnt sponge; the sponge is cut into pieces, burned in a close iron vessel, and pulverized.

SPONGIOLA (dim. of *spongia*, a sponge). A spongelet, or small oval body terminating each of the capillary roots in trees or plants, and analogous, in its absorbing power, to the ampullulæ of the human intestine.

SPONTANEOUS (*sponte*, of one's own free will). A term applied to any physiological phenomenon which takes place without external agency; to diseases which occur without external cause; &c.

SPORADIC (σπειρω, to sow). A general term for diseases, arising from occasional causes, as cold, fatigue, &c. The term denotes any thing scattered here and there, like seeds.

SPORE (σπειρω, to sow). The reproductive body in Flowerless plants, which is analogous to the *seed* of Flowering plants, but differs from this in not germinating from any fixed point, but in producing its root and stem indifferently from any point of its surface. The theca which contains the spores is called *sporangium*, from ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. *Sporidia* are bodies resembling spores, which occur in Algaeous plants.

SPRUCE BEER. A liquor made of treacle and the essence of spruce, well boiled in water, to which yeast is afterwards added, to assist the fermentation.

SPUTUM (*spuo*, to spit). Any kind of expectoration. The sputa of consumptive persons consists of catarrhal mucus, of the matter of tubercles more or less softened, and sometimes of pus secreted by tuberculous excavations which are completely empty. See *Nummulary*.

SQUAMA. The scale of a fish. A scale-like substance: thus *æris squama* denotes the scales of brass blown from the metal in melting; *squamæ ferri*, the black oxide of iron, obtained in the form of scales.

Squamous suture. A suture of the cranium, so called from its edges covering each other like the scales of fishes; also the name of the *scaly* portion of the temporal bone.

SQUINTING. This affection was formerly called *goggle-eye*; hence, the term *goggles* is still applied to the glasses used in this complaint. See *Strabismus*.

ST. JOHN LONG'S LINIMENT. Oil of turpentine and acetic acid, held in suspension by yolk of egg.

STACTE (στάζω, to distil). That kind of myrrh which distils or falls in drops from the tree. Also, a more liquid kind of amber than is generally met with in the shops.

STAFF. The director for the gorget, or knife, used in lithotomy.

STAGMA (στάζω, to distil). A distilled liquor. Vitriolic acid.

STAGNATION. Accumulation or retention of a liquid in any part; a term applied by the humoral pathologists to that state of the blood, which they considered the cause of many diseases.

STALACTITES (σταλάζω, to drop). Substances found suspended from vaults, being formed by the oozing of water charged with calcareous particles, the former of which evaporates, leaving the latter behind.

STAMEN. The male organ of flowering plants. It occurs in one or more series immediately within the petals, and the entire apparatus is called the *androeceum*.

STAMMERING. *Psellismus*. Interruption of speech by irregular intermissions or snatches. It is distinguished into a *hesitation* and *stuttering*. Shakspeare comprises them both:—"I would thou couldst stammer, that thou mightest pour out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouthed bottle, either *too much at once*, or *none at all*."

STANNUM. *Plumbum album*. Tin; a metal, occurring plentifully in Cornwall, &c. It is found united with sulphur and copper, and is then called *tin pyrites*; when combined with oxide of iron and silice, it is called *tin-stone*, and *wood-tin*.

1. *Stannum foliatum*. Tin foil; an alloy composed chiefly of tin, with a small portion of lead, and sold in the form of a leaf of about 1—1000th part of an inch in thickness.

2. *Stanni pulvis*. Powder of tin; granulated tin; a remedy for tape-worm.

3. *Stanni limatura*. Tin filings.

STAPEDIUS. A small muscle arising from the interior of the pyramid, and inserted into the neck of the *stapes*.

STAPES. Literally, a stirrup. A stirrup like bone of the internal ear.

STAPHISAGRIA. Staves-acre, a species of *Delphinium*, the seeds of which are principally employed in powder, mixed with hair-powder, for destroying pediculi of the head. Their active properties depend on a peculiar alkaline principle, called *delphia*, or *delphinia*.

STAPHYLE' (σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes). A Greek term for the uvula, which enters into the designations of several muscles of the palate. Thus, *peri-staphylinus externus* is a synonym of

the *circumflexus palati*; *peri-staphylinus internus*, of the levator palati mollis. Then, the palato-pharyngeus has been distinguished by Winslow into three portions, with reference to its origins, viz. the *peristaphylo-pharyngæus*, or upper, *pharyngo-staphylinus*, or middle, and *thyro-staphylinus*, or lower portion.

STAPHYLO'MA (σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes). An increase in the size of the cornea, almost invariably accompanied by more or less opacity. Also a protrusion of the iris through openings of the cornea; that of the whole iris, after general slough of the cornea, is called *staphyloma racemosum*.

STAPHYLORRHAPHIA (σταφυλή, the palate, ράφή, a suture). Suture of the palate.

STAR-ANISE. *Anisum stellatum*. The fruit of the *Illicium anisatum*, a Magnoliaceous plant. By distillation it yields the oil of star-anise, or *oleum badiani*, employed by liqueur-makers.

STARCH. A substance obtained from vegetables, particularly from tuberose roots, and the grains of gramineous plants. See *Amylum*.

STASIS (στάω, to stand). Stagnation of the blood, or of the humors.

STATISTICS. A term applied to the investigation and exposition of the actual condition of states and countries.

Medical statistics consist in the application of numbers to illustrate the natural history of men in health and disease.

STEAM. The vapour of water raised to a high degree of elasticity by heat. Steam is always of the same temperature as the water from which it rises, and, accordingly, the terms *high pressure steam*, steam produced at a high temperature, and steam of great density, may be considered as synonymous terms.

STEARIC ACID (στέαρ, suet). An acid procured from animal and vegetable fats, and from the bile of many animals.

STEARINE (στέαρ, suet). A solid crystallizable substance, the essential part of all kinds of suet. Compare *Elaïn*.

STEAROPTEN, (στέαρ, suet). The solid portion of a volatile oil. See *Elaopten*.

STEARO-RICINIC ACID. An acid procured by distillation from castor oil.

STEATOCELE (στέαρ, suet, κήλη, a tumor). A tumor seated in the scrotum, and consisting of a suety substance.

STEATO'MA (στέαρ, fat). A wen, or encysted tumor, containing a *fat-like* matter.

STEEL. Carburetted iron. The proportion of carbon is supposed to amount, at an average, to $\frac{1}{140}$ th part. Steel is usually divided into three sorts, according to the method in which it is prepared, viz. *natural steel*, *steel of cementation*; and *cast steel*.

STELLA. *Stellated Bandage.* A bandage, so named from its forming a *star*, or cross, on the back. It is a roller, applied in the form of the figure 8, so as to keep back the shoulders.

STENON'S DUCT. The duct of the parotid gland, discovered by Stenon.

STERCUS DIABOLI. Devil's dung, a term applied by the Germans to *asufætida*, owing to its disagreeable taste and odour. To some, however, it is a most grateful condiment, and has acquired the very different appellation of *cibus deorum*, or *food of the gods*.

STERILITY (*sterilis*, barren). Barrenness. Impotence in the male; inability to conceive in the female.

STERNUM. The breast bone. It is divided into two or three parts, terminating below in the ensiform cartilage.

1. *Sterno-clavicular.* The designation of a ligament extending from the sternum to the clavicle.

2. *Sterno-cleido-mastoïdeus.* A muscle arising by two origins from the summit of the sternum and the sternal portion of the clavicle, and inserted into the mastoïd process of the temporal bone. It turns the head to one side, and bends it forwards.

3. *Sterno-hyoïdeus.* A muscle arising from the sternum, and inserted into the os hyoides. It depresses the larynx, and furnishes a fixed point for the depressors of the jaw.

4. *Sterno-thyroïdeus.* A muscle arising from the sternum, and inserted into the thyroid cartilage. It draws the larynx downwards.

STERNUTATIO (*sternuto*, to sneeze often). Sneezing. Hence the term *sternutatories*, or ptarmics, applied to medicines which excite sneezing. See *Errhines*.

STERTOR (*sterto*, to snore in sleeping). The Latin term for snoring or snorting.

STETHOSCOPE (*στήθος*, the breast, *σκοπέω*, to explore). An instrument, invented by Laënnec, to assist the ear in examining the morbid sounds of the chest. See *Auscultation*.

STHENIC (*σθένος*, strength). A term applied by Dr. Brown to diseases pro-

duced, according to his theory, by accumulated excitability. All other diseases were supposed to be occasioned by exhausted excitability, and were marked by indirect debility: these he termed *a-sthenic*.

STIBIUM. The ancient term for the ore of antimony. Hence, Berzelius described the antimonious and antimonious acids, under the names *stibious* and *stibic*.

STIGMA (*στίζω*, to prick). A small red speck. Stigmata are generally distinct from each other; when livid, they are termed *petechiæ*.

Stigma, in plants. The upper extremity of the pistil. It has been termed the pistillary *spongelet*, from its property of absorbing the fecundating matter contained in the anther.

STILLICIDIUM (*stillo*, to ooze in drops, *cado*, to fall). Strangury; a discharge of the urine *guttatim*, or in drops. Also, the act of pumping upon any part.

STIMMI (*στίμι*, quo aliquid *στίβεται*, densatur). *Stibium*. A substance, probably antimony, which the ancients used to apply to the eyelids, for the purpose of contracting them, and thus giving the eyes an appearance of largeness, which was considered a mark of beauty.

STIMULANT (*stimulus*, a goad). An agent which increases the vital activity of an organ. When this effect is produced in all the organs or functions, the agent is termed a *general stimulant*; when limited to one or two organs, a *local stimulant*; when it affects merely the part to which it is applied, it is called an *irritant*.

STIPES. A term applied to the stem of endogenous trees, to the stalk of the mushroom, &c.

STIPULE. A small leaf-like organ, attached to the base of the petiole of the leaf in many plants. See *Ochrea*.

STITCH. A spasmodic action of the muscles of the side, accompanied with pain, produced by running, &c.

STOMACACE' (*στόμα*, the mouth, *κακός*, bad). Literally, mouth disease, or canker; ulceration of the mouth, generally a symptom of scurvy.

STOMACHIC. A medicine which stimulates and strengthens the powers of the stomach.

STOMACHUS (*στόμα*, a mouth, *χέω*, to pour). The stomach; an expansion of the alimentary canal, situated in the left hypochondriac region, and extending into the epigastric. The orifice communicating with the œsophagus is called the

cardia; that communicating with the duodenum, the *pylorus*. The upper space between the two orifices is usually termed the *small curvature*; the lower space, the *large curvature* of the stomach.

STOMATE (στόμα, a mouth). An oval space, lying between the sides of the cells in the epidermis of plants, and above a cavity in the subjacent tissue.

STONE BLUE. This is indigo, mixed with starch or whiting.

STONE POCK. Tubercular tumors of the face, the *acne indurata* of Bate-man.

STORAX. The name of various substances, some of which are produced by the *Styrax officinale*, while others are referred to a plant belonging to *Liquid-amber*. Dr. Pereira notices the following varieties:—

1. *Storax in the tear*. *Styrax* in grains. Yellowish-white or reddish-yellow tears, about the size of peas. This, and *white storax*, are very rare.

2. *Amygdaloid storax*. Occurs in masses, interspersed with white tears, giving them an amygdaloid appearance. This, and white storax, were formerly imported rolled up in a monocotyledonous leaf, under the name of *cane* or *reed storax*.

3. *Reddish-brown storax*. Differs from the preceding in the absence of the white tears, and in the presence of saw-dust.

4. *Black storax*. Occurs in reddish-brown masses, apparently formed of a balsam, which has been melted and inspissated by heat with saw-dust.

5. *Liquid storax*. Usually considered as the produce of a *Liquid ambar*, but more recently referred to the *Styrax officinalis*.

6. *Scobs styracina*. Under this name, Dr. Pereira includes several substances sold as storax, but which are evidently fine saw-dust impregnated with a sufficiency of some resinous liquid, in some cases perhaps *liquid storax*, to give them cohesiveness. These are common storax, solid or cake storax, drop or gum storax, and hard blackish storax.

STRABISMUS (στραβός, i. q. στρεβλός, twisted). Squinting; an affection in which the optic axes of the eyes are not directed to the same object. In the *convergent* form, the eye turns inward, towards the nose; in the *divergent*, it turns outward, towards the temple.

STRAMONIUM. Thorn-apple; a species of *Datura*, yielding an active principle called *daturia*. In some parts

of Europe this plant is vulgarly called *herbe aux sorciers*, from its intoxicating effects, in which it resembles belladonna.

STRANGURY (στρογγύξ, a drop, ούρον, urine). Discharge of the urine with pain and *by drops*; the *dysuria* of Sauvages, &c.

STREMMMA (στρέφω, to turn). A strain, or sprain, of a joint.

STRIA. A streak or groove. Hence the term *corpora striata*, denoting two streaky eminences in the lateral ventricle of the brain.

STRICTURE (*stringo*, to bind). A contracted state of some part of a tube, or duct. Stricture also denotes, in strangulated hernia, the narrowest part of the opening through which the viscera protrude.

STRIDOR DENTIIUM. *Brygmus*. Grinding or gnashing of the teeth.

STRIGIL, or **STRIGILIS**. A scraper or flesh-brush; an instrument used in bathing, for removing dirt or perspiration from the body.

STROBILE. *Cone*. An amentiform fruit, in which the carpels are scale-like, spread open, and bear naked seeds; the scales are woody and coherent in the pine, thin and without cohesion in the hop.

STRONTIUM. The metallic base of Strontia, so called from Strontian, a mining village in Argyleshire.

Strontia, *strontian*, or *strontites*. An alkaline earth, of which the metallic base is strontium.

STROPHOS (στρέφω, to turn). A term used by Celsus for tormina or griping.

STROPHULUS. A genus of cutaneous diseases peculiar to infants, known by the names of *gum-rash*, *red-gum*, *tooth-eruption*, &c., and consisting of pimples on the face, neck, arms, and loins, generally in clusters, surrounded with a reddish halo.

STRUMA (στρώμα, a heaping up). Scrofula, vulgarly called the King's Evil. Cicero uses the metaphor "*struma civitatis*," the Scrofula, or King's Evil of the State.

STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA. The Poison-nut; a plant of the order *Apocynaceæ*, the bark of which was formerly confounded with *angustura* bark, and was hence called *false angustura*. The seeds, or *nucis vomicæ*, are called by the Germans *crows' eyes*.

1. *Strychnia*. An alkaloïd discovered in *strychnos nux vomica*, *St. Ignatia*,

and other species, in which it is frequently associated with brucia.

2. *Strychnic* or *igasuric acid*. An acid found in the seeds of *nux vomica*, *St. Ignatius's bean*, and *snake wood*.

ST. VITUS'S DANCE. *Chorea Sancti Viti*; called, in colloquial French, *dance de St. Guy*. It consists in tremulous and jerking motions of the limbs. The name of *St. Vitus's Dance* was given to this affection, according to Horstius, in consequence of the cure produced on certain women of disordered mind, upon their visiting the chapel of *St. Vitus*, near Ulm, and there dancing from morning till night.

STUCCO. Plaster of Paris, made into a paste with water; its composition is that of native gypsum, or sulphate of lime.

STUPA, or STUPPA (στύπη). Tow; the coarse part of flax.

STUPOR (*stupeo*, to be senseless). A state of insensibility.

1. *Stupor dentium*. An affection commonly called *teeth-on-edge*.

2. *Stupefacients*. Medicines which produce stupor or insensibility; narcotics.

STYE (*stihan*, Saxon, a springing up). *Stian*. A little inflammatory tumor on the eyelid. See *Hordeolum*.

STYLE (στυλος, a pillar). That part of the pistil, in plants, which surmounts the ovary, and supports the stigma.

STYLOID (στυλος, a pillar, or pencil, εἶδος, likeness). The name of a pencil-like process of the temporal bone. Hence the terms—

1. *Stylo-glossus*. A muscle arising from the styloid process and the stylo-maxillary ligament, and inserted into the root of the tongue. It moves the tongue laterally and backwards.

2. *Stylo-hyoideus*. A muscle arising from the styloid process, and inserted into the os hyoïdes, which it raises. It is sometimes accompanied by another small muscle resembling it, named by Innes, *stylo-hyoïdeus alter*.

3. *Stylo-pharyngeus*. A muscle arising from the styloid process, and inserted into the pharynx and back part of the thyroid cartilage. It raises the pharynx, and draws up the thyroid cartilage.

4. *Stylo-mastoid*. The designation of a foramen, situated between the styloid and mastoid processes, through which the portio dura of the seventh pair of nerves passes; also of an artery which enters that foramen.

5. *Stylo-maxillary*. The name of a ligament which extends from the styloid process to the angle of the jaw.

STYPTIC (στυπν, tow). An astringent application for stopping hæmorrhage.

STYRACEÆ. The *Styrax* tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with leaves alternate; flowers monopetalous; stamens of unequal length; ovary superior, containing cells; fruit drupaceous.

Styrax Officinale. The Official Storax; a tree which yields the resinous juice called *storax*.

Styrax Benzoin. The Benjamin tree, which yields the *benzoin* of commerce.

SUB-. A Latin preposition, denoting, 1. a position beneath any body; 2. a slight modification, corresponding to the English term *somewhat*, as in sub-ovate, somewhat ovate, sub-viridis, somewhat green; and 3. in chemical terms, an intermediate degree of oxidation, as in sub-sulphurous acid, or that which is intermediate between the sulphurous and hyposulphurous acids.

1. *Sub-arachnoïdean fluid*. An abundant serous secretion, situated between the arachnoïd and the pia mater.

2. *Sub-arachnoïdean space*. The space between the arachnoïd and the spinal cord.

3. *Sub-clavian*. The designation of an artery, situated under the clavicle. The right arises from the arteria innominata; the left separates from the aorta at the termination of its arch.

4. *Sub-clavius*. A muscle arising from the cartilage of the first rib, and inserted into the lower surface of the clavicle. It brings the clavicle and shoulder forwards and backwards.

5. *Sub-cutaneus*. Beneath the skin; a name of the platysma myoides

6. *Sub-diaphragmatic*. The designation of a plexus, furnished by the solar plexus, and distributed to the diaphragm.

7. *Sub-lingual*. The name of a gland, situated beneath the mucous membrane of the floor of the mouth, on each side of the frænnum linguæ.

8. *Sub-mastoid*. The name of a branch given off by the seventh pair of nerves, as it passes out from the stylo-mastoid foramen.

9. *Sub-maxillary*. The name of a gland, situated on the inner side of the ramus of the lower jaw; and of a ganglion which occurs on a level with the sub-maxillary gland.

10. *Sub-mental*. The name of an artery and veins running beneath the chin.

11. *Sub-resin*. The name given by Bonastre to that portion of a resin which is soluble only in boiling alcohol, and is thrown down again as the alcohol cools, forming a kind of seeming crystallizations. It is a sort of *stearine of resins*.

12. *Sub-salt*. Originally, a salt which contained an excess of base. This term now relates to atomic composition, a true *sub-salt* being that in which there is less than one atom of acid to each atom of base: thus, the *sub-carbonate of soda* is no longer a *sub-salt*, but is generally termed *carbonate of soda*.

13. *Sub-scapularis*. A muscle arising from all the internal surface of the scapula, and inserted into the humerus. It pulls the arm backwards and downwards.

14. *Sub-sternal*. The name of the lymphatics beneath the sternum.

15. *Sub-sultus* (*salio*, to leap). Twitchings; sudden and irregular snatches of the tendons.

16. *Sub-tepidus* (*tepidus*, warm). Luke-warm. In this term, the preposition diminishes the quality.

17. *Sub-uberes* (*ubera*, the breasts). A term applied to children during the period of suckling, in contra-distinction to those who have been weaned, or the *ex-uberes*.

SUBER. The species of *Quercus*, or Oak, which yields the *cork* of commerce.

1. *Suberic acid*. A crystalline acid, obtained by the action of nitric acid on cork.

2. *Suberin*. The name applied by Chevreul to cork, when deprived of the substances which are taken up by water, alcohol, and ether.

SUBLIMATION. The process by which volatile substances are raised by heat, and again condensed into the solid form; it is, in fact, dry distillation. The substances so obtained are called *sublimates*.

SUBLIMIS. A designation of the flexor digitorum communis muscle, from its being more superficial than the flexor profundus.

SUBSTANTIA (*substo*, to stand one's ground). Substance or matter.

1. *Substantia perforata antica*. A whitish substance, situated at the inner extremity of the fissure of Sylvius, and perforated by numerous openings for vessels.

2. *Substantia perforata media*. A white substance at the bottom of a tri-

angular cavity between the crura cerebri, perforated by several apertures for vessels.

SUBSTANTIVE. A term applied by Dr. Paris to those medicinal agents which possess an inherent and independent activity. Those which are in themselves inert, but are capable of imparting impulse and increased energy to the former, when combined with them, are termed *adjective* constituents.

SUCCEDANEUM (*succedo*, to follow after). A medicine substituted for another.

SUCCENTURIA'TUS (one who supplies the place of another, from *succenturio* [sub, centurio], the substitute of a centurion). Supplementary; the former name of the pyramidal muscles of the abdomen, and of the supra-renal capsules.

SUCCINIC ACID (*succinum*, amber). An acid derived from the distillation of amber, and found also in the resin of some Coniferous plants.

SUCCUS. Juice; the expressed liquor of a fruit or plant.

Succus spissatus. Inspissated juice, prepared by expressing the juices from fresh plants, and evaporating them in a water-bath.

SUCCUSSION. A mode of exploring the chest, by forcibly shaking the patient's body, and observing the sounds which are thereby produced, as in pneumothorax, &c.

SUCKER. *Surculus*. A term applied in botany to a modification of the aerial stem, consisting of a branch which proceeds from the neck of a plant beneath the surface of the ground, and becomes erect as soon as it emerges from the earth, producing leaves and branches, and subsequently roots. It has been termed *soboles*.

SUCTION (*sugo*, to suck). The act of sucking; a term applied to the raising of liquids through a tube, by means of a piston, which lifts and sustains the weight of the atmosphere from that part of the well which is covered with the tube, leaving it to press on the other parts of the surface.

SUCTORIA (*sugo*, to suck). The third class of the *Diplo-neura*, or Helminthoïda, comprising the *entozoa*, and a few other similar helminthoïd animals, which have their mouth adapted for sucking fluid aliment.

SUDOR (*sudo*, to sweat). Sweat; the vapour which passes through the skin,

and condenses on the surface of the body.

1. *Sudor Anglicus*. The sweating fever; a contagious pestilential fever of one day, which appeared in England in the 15th and 16th centuries.

2. *Sudorifics* (*fio*, to become). Medicines which occasion sweating.

3. *Sudamina*. Miliaria; vesicles resembling millet-seeds, appearing in puerperal fever, typhus, &c.

4. *Sudatorium*. The hot-air bath. At a temperature of 85°, profuse perspiration is produced.

5. *Sudoriferous canals*. Minute spiral follicles, distributed over the whole surface of the skin, for the secretion of the sweat.

SUFFITUS (*suffio*, to fumigate). Fumes of burning substances, used for inhalation, as tar fumes. See *Halitus*.

SUFFRUTEX. An under-shrub; a plant which differs from the *frutex*, or shrub, in its perishing annually, either wholly or in part; and from the *herb*, in having branches of a woody texture, which frequently exist more than one year, as in the Tree Mignonette.

SUFFUSION (*suffundo*, to pour down; so called because the ancients supposed opacity to be caused by something running under the crystalline humor). A term employed by Celsus, &c., to denote generally imperfection or loss of sight, whether arising from cataract or from affection of the nervous structure. The latter has sometimes been called *suffusio nigra*, or *cataracta nigra*, from the natural blackness of the pupil.

SUGAR. A general term for several substances which agree in having a sweet taste, but differ in other respects. See *Saccharum*.

SUGILLATION (*sugillo*, to discolour the skin by a blow). Ecchymosis, or extravasation of blood.

SULCUS. A groove or furrow; generally applied to bones. The depressions by which the convolutions of the brain are separated, are termed *sulci*, or furrows. See *Anfractus*.

SULPHAMIDE. A compound containing the radical sulphurous acid, combined with amidogen. See *Amides*.

SULPHAS. A sulphate. A combination of sulphuric acid with a base.

1. *Sulphas potassæ*. Formerly called kali vitriolatum, vitriolated tartar, sal de duobus, arcanum duplicatum, &c.

2. *Sulphas ferri*. Commonly called

green vitriol or copperas; formerly sal martis, ferrum vitriolatum, &c.

3. *Sulphas sodæ*. Formerly called vitriolated natron, sal mirabile; and now Glauber's salt.

4. *Sulphas zinci*. Commonly called white vitriol, white copperas, vitriolated zinc, &c.

5. *Sulphas calcis*. Selenite, anhydrite, gypsum, plaster of Paris, or alabaster.

6. *Sulphas magnesiæ*. Formerly called vitriolated magnesia, sal catharticus amarus; and now Epsom salt.

7. *Sulphas ammoniæ*. Formerly called by Glauber, secret ammoniacal salt.

8. *Sulphas barytæ*. Former called vitriolated heavy spar, cawk, &c.

9. *Sulphas cupri*. Commonly called blue stone, blue vitriol, mortooth, lapis œruleus, Roman vitriol, &c.

SULPHATOXYGEN. According to the new view of compound radicals, this body is the *sulphate radical* of sulphate of soda, the oxygen of the soda being referred to the acid; its compounds are termed *sulphatoxides*.

SULPHO-SALTS. These are merely double sulphurets, in the constitution of which Berzelius has traced a close analogy to salts.

SULPHOLEIC ACID. A double acid, consisting of oleic acid and concentrated sulphuric acid.

SULPHOVINIC ACID. The name given by Vogel to an acid, or class of acids, which may be obtained by digesting alcohol and sulphuric acid together with heat. It seems probable that this acid is merely the hypo-sulphuric, combined with a peculiar oily matter.

SULPHUR. *Brimstone*. A crystallized, hard, brittle substance, dug up in some parts of Italy and Sicily, and manufactured in this country by roasting the sulphuret of iron or *martial pyrites*.

1. *Sulphur crudum*. Rough or crude sulphur, the result of the distillation of native sulphur.

2. *Sulphur rotundum*. Stick, roll, or cane sulphur; refined sulphur, which has been cast into wooden moulds, and is hence also called *sulphur in baculis*.

3. *Sulphur sublimatum*. Sublimed sulphur, commonly termed *flowers of sulphur*, from its occurring in the form of a bright yellow powder.

4. *Sulphur vivum*. The dregs remaining after the purification of sulphur, also called sulphur caballinum, horse-brimstone, &c.

5. *Sulphur præcipitatum*. Precipitated

sulphur, commonly called *milk of sulphur*; a white hydrate, consisting of sulphur and a little water.

6. *Oleum sulphuratum*. Sulphurated oil, or balsam of sulphur, prepared by dissolving sublimed sulphur in olive oil.

7. *Alcohol of sulphur*. The former absurd name of bi-sulphuret of carbon.

8. *Sulphuric acid*. An acid produced by the burning of sulphur, mixed with nitrate of potash. It was formerly called *oil of vitriol*, because it was distilled from a substance of mineral origin, called *vitriol* on account of its imperfect resemblance to green glass. This acid, when obtained in the latter way, emits white vapours on exposure to the air, and is hence called *fuming sulphuric acid*.

9. *Sulphurous acid*. The fluid formed by the vapour of sulphur imbibed by water. It was formerly called volatile sulphurous acid, and, from the old mode of preparing it, *spirit of sulphur by the bell*.

10. *Sulphuretum*. A sulphuret; a combination of sulphur with a base.

11. *Sulphuretted hydrogen*. Hydro-sulphuric acid; a noxious gas, consisting of hydrogen and sulphur vapour.

12. *Sulph-indilic acid*. A blue acid, formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon indigo. The purple substance which appears during the reaction is called *sulpho-purpuric acid*.

13. *Sulpho-cetic acid*. An acid formed by heating sulphuric acid in contact with ethal, in a water bath, and agitating the mixture.

14. *Sulpho-glyceric acid*. An acid obtained by acting upon glycerine, the sweet principle of oils, with sulphuric acid.

SULPHUREOUS WATERS. *Hepatic waters*. Mineral waters impregnated with hydro-sulphuric acid, as those of Harrogate.

SUPER-. A Latin preposition, signifying *on, upon, beyond*.

1. *Super-cilium* (cilium, the eyelid). The eyebrow; the projecting arch of integument, covered with short hairs, which forms the upper boundary of the orbit.

2. *Super-facial* (facies, the face, or the outer surface). That which is upon the surface, as the *fascia* which is placed, beneath the integument, over every part of the body.

3. *Super-ficialis volæ*. The name of a branch of the radial artery, which is distributed to the muscles and integuments of the *vola*, or palm.

4. *Super-fœtation*. Literally, the impregnation of a person already pregnant. This is a term formerly applied to a supposed subsequent conception, in cases in which a dead and apparently premature fœtus is discharged with a living one at a common birth.

SUPERBUS. A name sometimes given to the levator menti, and to the rectus superior, from the expression of *pride* which the action of these muscles imparts.

SUPERIOR AURIS. A muscle of the external ear, arising from the aponeurosis of the occipito-frontalis, and inserted into the back part of the anti-helix. It lifts the ear upwards. See *Attollens auris*.

SUPINATION (*supinus*, lying with the face upwards). The act of turning the palm of the hand upward, by rotating the radius upon the ulna. The opposite action is called *pronation*.

SUPINATOR (*supinus*, lying with the face upwards). The name of a muscle which turns the palm of the hand upwards.

SUPPOSITORY (*suppono*, to put under). A medicated solid, formerly of a conical or oblong shape, introduced into the rectum.

SUPPRESSION (*supprimo*, to press down). A term applied to a cessation of any secretion, excretion, &c.

SUPPURATIVES (*sub*, beneath, *pus*, matter). A variety of Epispastics, producing *phlegmonous* inflammation: they differ in this respects from vesicants and rubefacients, which produce *erythematic* inflammation.

SUPPURATION (*sub*, beneath, *pus*, matter). The process by which pus is formed, or deposited on the surface, or in the substance of any tissue. The accumulation of pus in any part is called an *abscess*.

SUPRA-. A Latin preposition, signifying *above*.

1. *Supra-costales*. A designation of the levatores costarum muscles, from their lying above or upon the ribs.

2. *Supra-orbitar*. The designation of an artery sent off by the ophthalmic along the superior wall of the orbit, and passing through the supra-orbitary foramen.

3. *Supra-renal*. The name of two capsules situated above the kidneys.

4. *Supra-spinatus*. A muscle arising from above the spine of the scapula, and

inserted into the humerus. It raises the arm, &c. See *Infra-spinatus*.

SURA. The calf of the leg, consisting principally of the soleus and gastrocnemius muscles, together termed by Soemmering the *musculus suræ*.

SURDITAS (*surdus*, deaf). Deafness; hardness of hearing.

SURGERY, or CHIRURGERY ($\chi\epsilon\iota\rho$, the hand, $\epsilon\rho\gamma\omicron\nu$, work). That branch of Medicine which treats diseases by the application of the hand alone, the employment of instruments, or the use of topical remedies.

SURINAM BARK. *Worm bark.* The bark of the *Andira inermis*, or Cabbage-bark tree, a Leguminous plant of the West Indies.

SURRENAL (*sub*, beneath, *renes*, the kidneys). The designation of arteries, &c., situated beneath the kidney.

SURTURBRAND. The name given in Iceland to *brown coal*, called in Devonshire Bovey Coal.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION. A term employed to designate the state of children still-born, and the effect produced by the inhalation of carbonic acid, and other deleterious gases, by strangulation, or by submersion; the respiration being interrupted, the patient, as it has been strongly but quaintly expressed, dies *poisoned by his own blood*.

SUSPENSION (*suspendeo*, to suspend). A term applied to the state of solid bodies, the particles of which are held undissolved in water, and may be separated from it by filtration. The solid is then said to be *suspended* in the liquid.

SUSPENSORY (*suspendeo*, to suspend). A bandage for supporting the scrotum; a bag-truss. Also, a term applied to the *longitudinal ligament* of the liver, to the ligament which supports the penis, &c.

SUSURRUS. Whizzing; an acute, continuous hissing sound. A whisper.

SUTURE IN ANATOMY (*suo*, to sew). A seam; the junction of the bones of the cranium by a serrated line, resembling the stitches of a seam. There are the *true*, and the *spurious* kinds of suture, with the following subdivisions:—

I. *Sutura Vera*.

1. *Sutura dentata*, in which the processes are long and tooth-like, as in the inter-parietal suture of the skull.

2. *Sutura serrata*, in which the processes are small and fine like the teeth of a saw, as in the suture between the two portions of the frontal bone.

3. *Sutura limbosa*, in which, together with the dentated margins, there is a degree of bevelling of one, so that one bone rests on the other, as in the occipito-parietal suture.

II. *Sutura Notha*.

1. *Sutura squamosa*, in which the bevelled edge of one bone overlaps and rests upon the other, as in the temporo-parietal suture.

2. *Harmonia*, in which there is simple apposition, occurring wherever the mechanism of the parts is alone sufficient to maintain them in their proper situation, as in the union of most of the bones of the face.

III. *Sutures, distinguished according to their situation on the skull*.

1. *Coronal suture*, which passes transversely over the skull, and is named from its being situated at that part of the head upon which the *corona*, or crown, given to the conquerors in the games, was formerly placed.

2. *Sagittal suture*, which passes from the middle of the superior margin of the frontal, to the angle of the occipital bone, and is named from its *arrow-like* or straight course. It is sometimes continued down the frontal bone to the nose: this part is then named the *frontal suture*.

3. *Lambdoidal suture*, which begins at the termination of the sagittal suture, and extends on each side to the base of the cranium; it is named from its resemblance to the Greek Λ , *lambda*. The small separate bones, which sometimes occur in this suture, have been called *ossa triquetra*, or *Wormiana*.

4. *Squamous suture*, which joins the superior portions of the temporal bones to the parietals, and is so named from its *scaly* overlapping appearance. Near the occipital angle it loses this character, and is termed *additamentum suturæ squamosæ*.

SUTURE, IN BOTANY (*suo*, to sew). A term applied to the junction of the valves of a simple carpel, as the legume. The junction corresponding to the margins of the carpellary leaf, is called the *ventral suture*; that which corresponds to the midrib of the carpellary leaf, is the *dorsal suture*.

SUTURE IN SURGERY (*suo*, to sew). The union of the edges of a wound by stitches, according to the following modes:—

1. *Interrupted Suture*. So named from

the interspaces between the stitches. The needle is carried from without, inwards to the bottom, and so on from within outwards.

2. *Uninterrupted, or Glovers' Suture.* The needle is introduced first into one lip of the wound from within outwards, then into the other in the same way; and so on for the whole track.

3. *Quilled, or Compound Suture.* This is merely the interrupted suture, with this difference, that the ligatures are not tied over the face of the wound, but over two quills, or rolls of plaster, or bougies, which are laid along the sides of the wound.

4. *Twisted Suture.* Generally used in the operation for hare-lip, &c. Two pins being introduced through the edges of the wound, the thread is repeatedly wound round the ends of the pins, from one side of the division to the other, first transversely, then obliquely, from the right or left end of one pin, to the opposite end of the other, &c.

5. *False, or Dry Suture.* "In the *sutura sicca*, so called in opposition to the *sutura cruenta*, where blood followed the needle, some adhesive plaster was spread on linen, having a selvage; a piece of this was applied along each side of the wound (the selvages being opposed to each other), and then drawn together by sewing them with a common needle, without bloodshed."—*Carwardine.*

SWEET-SPITTLE. *Dulcedo sputorum* of Frank. An increased secretion of saliva, distinguished by a sweet taste.

SWIETENIA MAHAGONI. The Mahogany tree, a native of the hotter parts of America. The bark is used in the West Indies, as a substitute for Peruvian Bark, but is inferior to it.

SYCONUS. An aggregate fruit, consisting of a fleshy rachis, having the form of a flattened disk, or of a hollow receptacle, with distinct flowers and dry pericarps, as in the fig, the *dorstenia*, &c.

SYCO'SIS (σῦκον, a fig). *Mentagra.* An eruption of inflamed, fleshy, darkish-red tubercles on the bearded portion of the face, and on the scalp; gregarious; often coalescing: discharge partial and sanious. The disease is named from the granulated and prominent surface of the ulceration which ensues, and which somewhat resembles the soft inside pulp of a fig.

SYLVIC ACID. One of the acids composing colophony, or resin of turpen-

tine; the other is called *pinic acid*. The former is also called *alpha-resin*, the latter *beta-resin*.

SYMBOLS, CHEMICAL. An abbreviated mode of expressing the composition of bodies. The elementary substances, instead of being written at full length, are indicated by the first letter of their names, a second letter being employed when more than one substance begins with the same letter,—thus C stands for carbon, Al for aluminium, As for arsenic, &c.

SYN- (σύν). A preposition, signifying *with, together*, &c.—N.B. For the sake of euphony, the final *n* of the preposition is changed into *m*, before the labials *b, m, p, ph, ps*, &c.; into *s, l, r*, before those letters; and is entirely omitted when followed by two consonants, or a double one. Hence we have—

1. *Sym-blepharon* (βλέφαρον, the eyelid). A connexion of the lid to the globe of the eye

2. *Sym-metry* (μέτρον, a measure). The exact and harmonious proportion of the different parts of the body.

3. *Sym-pathetic ink.* A solution of chloride of cobalt. The characters made on paper with this preparation, when dry, will be invisible; on being held to the fire, the writing will assume a bright blue or green colour; as the paper cools, the colour will again disappear, in consequence of its absorbing moisture from the air; and the phenomenon may be reproduced many times in succession.

4. *Sym-pathetic nerve.* A nerve consisting of a chain of ganglia, extending along the side of the vertebral column from the head to the coccyx, communicating with all the other nerves of the body, and supposed to produce a *sympathy* between the affections of different parts.

5. *Sym-pathy* (πάθος, affection). The consent, or suffering together, of parts. Thus, pain is felt at the termination of the urethra in calculus of the bladder; vomiting is produced by irritating the fauces; vascular action is induced in the kidney on the application of cold to the skin; &c.

6. *Sym-phoresis* (φορέω, to carry). Congestion. In the present day we speak of 'simple vascular irritation,' which is likewise termed *active congestion*.

7. *Sym-physis* (φύω, to grow). The growing together, or connexion of bones, which have no manifest motion, as the symphysis pubis. Hence, *symphysiotomy*

is the operation of dividing the symphy-sis pubis.

8. *Syn-ptom* (πτῶμα, from πίπτω, to fall). A sign or mark by which a disease is characterized.

9. *Syn-ptomatology* (σύμπτωμα, a symptom, λόγος, a description). That branch of medicine which treats of the diagnosis, or symptoms of diseases.

10. *Syn-arthritis* (ἄρθρον, a joint). That form of articulation in which the bones are intimately and *immoveably* connected together. See *Articulation*.

11. *Syn-carpous* (καρπός, fruit). A term applied to the carpels of a plant, when they cohere together, as in Poppy. When distinct from each other, they are called *apocarpous*, as in Ranunculus.

12. *Syn-chondrosis* (χόνδρος, cartilage). Articulation by means of intervening cartilage.

13. *Syn-chronous* (χρόνος, time). That which occurs in equal times, as the strokes of the pulse; a term synonymous with *iso-chronous*.

14. *Syn-chysis* (συχίω, to confound or dissolve). Literally, a confusion, or a melting; a term applied to the confusion of the humours of the eye, from blows, attended with rupture of the internal membranes and capsules; or to the conversion of the vitreous humour into a fluid state.

15. *Syn-clonus* (κλόνος, agitation). Multiplied, or compound agitation; a species of *spasm*.

16. *Syn-cope* (συνκόπτω, to cut down). Leipothymia; animi deliquium. Fainting or swoon; a sudden suspension of the heart's action, accompanied by cessation of the functions of the organs of respiration, internal and external sensation, and voluntary motion.

17. *Syn-desmology* (σύνδεσμος, a ligament, λόγος, a description). A description of ligaments.

18. *Syn-desmosis* (σύνδεσμος, a ligament; from σύν, together, and δέω, to bind). The connexion of bones by ligament.

19. *Syn-echia* (ἔχω, to hold). Literally, an adhesion; that of the uvea to the crystalline capsule is called *synechia posterior*; that of the iris to the cornea, *synechia anterior*.

20. *Syn-genesious* (γένεσις, generation). A term applied to anthers which grow together by their margin, as in the Compositæ. A better term is *syn-antherous*.

21. *Syn-izesis* (συνίζω, to coalesce).

Considentia pupillæ. Collapse of the pupil.

22. *Syn-neurosis* (νεῦρον, a nerve). The connexion of bones by ligament, formerly mistaken for nerve.

23. *Syn-ochus* (συνέχω, to continue). Continued fever; the common fever of this climate. The milder form has been termed *synochus mitior*; the more intense, *synochus gravior*. See *Febris*.

24. *Syn-ovia* (ὠόν, an egg). A peculiar liquid found within the capsular ligaments of the joints, which it lubricates. The term is of obscure origin, and appears to have been employed by Paracelsus to designate a disease; or it may have been applied to the fluid in question, from its resemblance to the albumen of egg. It has been termed unguen articulare, axungia articularis, &c.

25. *Syn-thesis* (σύν, together, θέσις, position). A generic term in surgery, formerly comprehending every operation by which parts, which had been divided, were re-united. Also, the anatomical connexion of the bones of the skeleton. And, in chemistry, it signifies the formation of any body from its elements; as opposed to *analysis*, or the resolution of a body into its component parts.

26. *Sys-sarcosis* (σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh). The connexion of bones by muscle, as of the os hyoides.

27. *Sy-stole* (συστέλλω, to contract). The contraction of the heart, auricles, and arteries; opposed to *diastole*, or their dilatation.

SYNAPTASE. A peculiar matter obtained from the sweet and the bitter almond.

SYPHILIS. *Lues Venerea*: The Venereal Disease; vulgarly called *Pox*, formerly *Great Pox*, as distinguished from *Variola*, or *Small-pox*.

Syphiloïd disease, or bastard pox, comprehends many affections resembling *sypphilis*, but differing in the progress of their symptoms, and the means of cure.

SYRIGMUS (συρίσσω, to hiss). Ringing, or tinkling; a sharp, shrill, continuous sound.

SYRUPUS. A syrup. A solution of sugar in water, in watery infusions, or vegetable juices; the proportions are generally two parts of sugar to one of the fluid.

Syrupus domesticus. A name given, in the time of Sydenham, to the syrup of buckthorn, from its extensive use as a medicine for children.

T

T BANDAGE. The peculiar bandage of the body, so named from its resemblance to the letter T. There is also a *double T* bandage, which has two perpendicular pieces, sewed to the transverse one.

TABACI FOLIA. Tobacco; the dried leaves of the *Nicotiana tabacum*. The specific name is perhaps derived from *tabac*, an instrument used in America for smoking tobacco; by some it is derived from *Tobago*, or from *Tabasco*, a town in New Spain.

TABASHEER. A siliceous substance found in the joints of the bamboo, sometimes fluid, but generally in a concreted state. In foreign countries it is termed *bamboo milk*, salt of bamboo, and bamboo camphor. The word is derived from the Persian *schér*, or the Sanscrit *kschirum*, signifying milk.

TABELLA (dim. of *tabula*, a table). A tablette, or lozenge.

TABES. Literally, a wasting or melting; hence applied to consumption, and other emaciating diseases.

1. *Tabes dorsalis*. Decline from intemperate indulgence in libidinous pleasures, so called from the weakness which it causes in the back or loins.

2. *Tabes mesenterica*. Mesenteric disease; tuberculous disease of the abdomen, &c. It has been termed by Sauvages, *scrofula mesenterica*, as indicative of scrofulous diathesis, and of the organs in which it appears; and by the French, *carreau*, which seems to refer to the hard and cushion-like prominence of the abdomen; it has also been termed *enteromesenterite*.

3. *Tabes saturnina*. *Tabes sicca*. Wasting of the body produced by lead.

TABULA VITREA. The glassy table; a term applied to the dense internal plate of the skull.

TACAMAHACA. A resin procured from the *Calophyllum Calaba*, a Guttiferous plant of the East Indies; it has been termed *oleum mariae*, green balsam, &c.

TÆNIA. The Tape-worm; an intestinal worm. See *Vermis*.

TÆNIA (τείνω, to stretch). A ligature; a long and narrow riband.

1. *Tænia hippocampi*. *Tænia* fibrata; or the plaited edges of the processes of the fornix, which pass into the inferior cornua of the ventricles of the brain.

2. *Tænia semicircularis*. A white line running between the convex surface of the optic thalami and the corpora striata.

3. *Tænia Tarini*. A yellowish 'horny band,' which lies over the vena corporis striati, first noticed by Tarinus. It is a thickening of the lining membrane of the ventricle.

TAFIA. *Cane spirit*. A spirit obtained, by distillation, from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane.

TAHITI ARROW-ROOT. *Otaheite salep*. A nutritious fecula, prepared from the root of the *Tacca pinnatifida*, a native of the Molucca isles, and of the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

TALC. A foliated mineral, nearly allied to mica, and sometimes used as a substitute for glass.

TALIAHOTIAN OPERATION. A mode of forming a new nose from the integuments of the forehead, or from the arm, &c., of another person. The statue of Gasper Taliacotius stands in the anatomical theatre at Bononia, holding a nose in his hand.

TALIPES (*talus*, the ankle, *pes*, foot). Club-foot; a distortion of the feet, occasioned by the balance of the action of muscles being destroyed. See *Clubfoot*.

TALLICOONAH or **KUNDAH OIL.** The oil procured from the seeds of the *Carapa Toulouconna*, a tree growing abundantly in Sierra Leone, much esteemed as an anthelmintic.

TALLOW. Animal fat, melted and separated from the fibrous matter mixed with it. There are the white and yellow *candle tallow*, and the common and Siberian *soap tallow*.

TALPA. Literally, a mole. Hence, it is a tumor under the skin, compared to a mole under the ground. Sometimes it signifies an encysted tumor on the head.

TALUS. Literally, a die, or a huckle-bone, with which a game of dice was

played. Hence the term is used for the *astragalus*, a bone of the tarsus resembling an ancient die.

TAMARINDI PULPA. The pulp or preserved fruit of the *Tamarindus Indica*, a Leguminous plant, named from the terms *tamar*, a date, and *Indus*, in reference to its Indian origin.

TANACETUM VULGARE. Common Tansy; an indigenous Composite plant, occasionally used for culinary purposes, and for making *tansy tea*. It contains an acid, called *tanacetinic acid*.

TANGHICIN. *Tangin-camphor*. The active principle of the poisonous kernel of the *Cerbera Tanghin*, an Apocynaceous plant of Madagascar.

TANNIC ACID. An acid occurring in the bark of all the varieties of *Quercus* and many other trees, and in gall-nuts, from which it is procured in greatest purity. What is commonly called *tannin* is tannic acid mixed with some foreign matters.

1. *Artificial tannin*. Produced by the action of nitric acid on charcoal, or on substances containing charcoal.

2. *Tanno-gelatin*. A yellow flocculent precipitate, caused by a mixture of tannic acid with a solution of gelatine. It is the essential basis of leather, being always formed when skins are macerated in an infusion of bark.

TANTALUM. A metal found in the Swedish minerals *tantalite* and *yttrantalite*, and named on account of the insolubility of its oxide in acids, in allusion to the fable of Tantalus. It is identical with Columbium.

TAPE'TUM (τάπητ, tapestry). Literally, a cloth wrought with various colours; a term applied by some anatomists to the inner surface of the choroid, and, by Bell, to that portion which has also been known as the tunica Ruyschiana. Mr. Dalrymple denies that any such structure occurs in the human eye.

TAPIOCA. A fecula prepared from the root of the *Janipha Manihot*. There are two kinds, viz. the *granular tapioca*, occurring in lumps or granules; and *tapioca meal*, a white amylaceous powder, supposed to be identical with *Brazilian arrow-root*.

TAPPING. The operation of puncturing the abdomen, and drawing off the fluid, in dropsy. See *Paracentesis*.

TAR. A thick, black, unctuous substance, chiefly obtained from the pine, and other turpentine trees, by burning them in a close smothering heat.

Tar-water. A once celebrated remedy, made by infusing tar in water, stirring it from time to time, and, lastly, pouring off the clear liquor, now impregnated with the colour and virtues of the tar.

TARANTISMUS (*tarantula*, an animal whose bite is supposed to be cured only by music). The dancing produced by the bite of the tarantula; an affection, described by Sauvages, which appears to constitute a form of chorea.

TARAXACI RADIX. The root of the *Taraxacum Densleonis*, or Dandelion, an indigenous plant of the order Compositæ.

Taraxacine. A crystallizable substance extracted from the milky juice of the above plant.

TARAXIS (ταράσσω, to confound). A slight inflammation of the eye.

TARRAS, or TERRAS. A volcanic earth, found in Germany and Sweden, and used as a cement.

TARSUS. The instep; the space between the bones of the leg and the metatarsus. Also, the thin cartilage situated at the edges of the eyelids.

TARTAR EMETIC. Tartrate of antimony and potass. See *Antimony*.

TARTAR OF THE TEETH. The popular name for a concretion which encrusts the teeth. It appears to be a deposit from the saliva.

TARTAREOUS MOSS. The *Lecanora tartarea*, a cryptogamic plant, of the order *Algaceæ*, which yields the *red* and *blue cudbear*. In Holland, *litmus* is prepared from this plant.

TARTARIC ACID. An acid existing in many fruits, and in several roots, but prepared only from the juice of the grape, in which it occurs in the form of *tartar*, or bi-tartrate of potash.

1. *Para-tartaric acid*. An acid contained in the cream of tartar of the wines of the Vosges.

2. *Tartralic acid*. The first modification of tartaric acid, when exposed to a temperature of about 342°. The second modification is called *tartralic acid*. The paratartaric acid undergoes similar modifications by exposure to heat.

3. *Tartro-vinic acid*. Obtained by boiling tartaric acid with absolute alcohol.

4. *Tartro-carbydic acid*. Obtained by treating pyroxylic, or wood spirit, with tartaric acid. See *Carbydrogen*.

5. *Tartras*. A tartrate; a salt formed by the union of *tartaric acid* with a base. The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia formerly

made use of the term *tartris*, or *tartrite*.

TARTARUM. Tartar, or the bi-tartrate of potash; a salt which precipitates during the fermentation of wine, owing to its insolubility in alcohol. In the crude state, it is called *argol*; when purified, it is termed *cream of tartar*.

1. *Serum lactis tartarizatum.* Cream of tartar whey; prepared by adding about two drachms of the bi-tartrate to a pint of milk.

2. *Oleum tartari per deliquium.* A liquid procured by exposing carbonate of potash, called salt of tartar, to the air; it attracts water, and changes its form.

TAURIN (*taurus*, an ox). A neutral substance, derived from unprepared ox-bile.

TAXIS (*τάσσω*, to put in order). The operation of reducing a hernia with the hand.

TEA OIL. An oil procured from the seeds of the *Camellia oleifera* of China, by expression. The Chinese term it *cha yew*, which signifies *tea oil*.

TEARS. The peculiar fluid which lubricates the eye. This term denotes, *in chemistry*, any fluid falling in drops, as gums or resins, exuding in the form of tears.

TEEL SEEDS. The produce of the *Sesamum orientale*, an Indian plant of the order *Pedaliaceæ*. The seeds yield a bland fixed oil, called *gingilic oil*.

TEGUMENT (*tego*, to cover). A covering of the body, as the cuticle, &c.

TELA. A web of cloth; a term applied to *web-like* tissues.

1. *Tela cellulosa vel mucosa.* The cellular tissue of organised bodies. It occurs in all parts of the animal body in general, and is termed *intermedia* vel *laxa*; it surrounds all the organs, and is then called *stricta*; penetrates into their interstices, and is then designated *stipitata*; and is the basis of all, serving in one sense to unite, and in another to separate them, and is then named *organica* vel *parenchymalis*. It has been supposed to consist merely of mucus.

2. *Tela adiposa.* The adipose tissue of animals, consisting of an aggregation of microscopic vesicles, grouped together, and connected by laminar cellular tissue. It is the reservoir of the fat. See *Tissue*.

3. *Tela araneorum.* Spider's web, or cobweb; employed as a styptic, and internally, in America, in intermittents.

4. *Tela choroïdea.* A membranous prolongation of the pia mater in the third

ventricle; it is also called *velum interpositum*.

TELLURIUM (*tellus*, the earth). A rare metal, of a brilliant silvery-white lustre.

TEMPERAMENT (*tempero*, to mix together, to temper). *Crisis.* A mixture or tempering of elements; a notion founded on an ancient doctrine of four qualities, supposed to *temper* each other: these are, in the abstract, hot, cold, dry, moist; in the concrete, fire, air, earth, water. Thus we have—

1. The *Sanguine* or *Sanguineous* temperament, indicative of the predominance of the sanguineous system; supposed to be characterized by a full habit, soft skin, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, red or auburn hair (the *flavus* of the Romans, and the yellow-haired of the Scotch), frequent pulse, large veins, and vivid sensations.

2. The *Melancholic*, or atrabiliarious temperament. This is described as existing in a firmer and thinner frame than in the preceding case, with a dark complexion, black hair, and a slow circulation; the nervous system is less easily moved; the disposition is grave and meditative (*meditabundus*. Gregory).

3. The *Choleric*, or bilious temperament. This is intermediate between the two preceding, and is marked by black curling hair, dark eyes, a swarthy, and at the same time ruddy, complexion, a thick, rough, hairy skin, and a strong and full pulse.

4. The *Phlegmatic*, or pituitous temperament. This differs from all the preceding in the laxity of the skin, the lighter colour of the hair, and the greater sluggishness of the faculties both of animal and physical life.

TEMPERATURE (*tempero*, to mix various things in due proportions). The comparative degree of active heat accumulated in a body, as measured by an instrument, or by its effects on other bodies.

TEMPERING. The operation of heating iron to a certain extent, indicated by the colour presented on the surface of the metal.

TEMPORA (pl. of *tempus*, time). The temples, or that part of the head on which the hair generally begins to turn gray, thus indicating *the age*.

Temporalis. A muscle arising from the temporal fossa and the semicircular line bounding it, and inserted into the

upper part of the coronoid process of the lower jaw. It draws the lower jaw upward.

TENACITY (*teneo*, to hold). The degree of force with which the particles of bodies cohere, or are held together; a term particularly applied to metals which may be drawn into wire, as gold and silver.

TENACULUM (*teneo*, to hold). A hook to lay hold of the bleeding vessels in surgical operations.

TENDON (*τείνω*, to stretch). A fibrous cord at the extremity of a muscle, by which the muscle is attached to a bone.

TENESMUS (*τείνω*, to strain). Straining; painful and perpetual urgency to alvine discharges, with dejection of mucus only, and in small quantity.

TENSOR (*tendo*, to stretch). A muscle which stretches any part.

1. *Tensor tympani*. A muscle of the tympanum, which, by its contraction, acts upon the membrana tympani, and modifies the sense of hearing.

2. *Tensor vagina femoris*. A muscle arising from the spine of the ilium, and inserted into the fascia lata; whence it is also called *fascialis*. It stretches the fascia, &c.

TENT. A roll of lint, or prepared sponge, for dilating openings, sinuses, &c.

TENTACULA (pl. of *tentaculum*, from *tento*, to feel). Feelers; organs by which certain animals attach themselves to surrounding objects, &c.

TENTORIUM (*tendo*, to stretch). A tent, or pavilion.

Tentorium cerebelli. A roof of dura mater thrown across the cerebellum. In leaping animals, it is a bony tent.

TEPIDARIUM (*tepidus*, warm). The warm bath. See *Baths*.

TERBIUM. A newly-discovered metal, occurring along with yttria. See *Erbium*.

TERCINE (*ter*, thrice). The designation of the third integument of the ovule in plants, said to be the epidermis of the nucleus.

TEREBELLA (dim. of *terebra*, a perforating instrument). A trepan, trephine, or instrument for sawing out circular pieces of the skull.

TEREBINTHINA (*τέριμβος* of Theophrastus). Turpentine; a resinous juice yielded by most species of *Pinus*; the appellation, however, more properly belongs to the product of the genus *Pista-*

cia, which contains the true *terebinthus* of the ancients. See *Turpentine*.

TERES. Long and round. The name of two muscles, the *major* and the *minor*, which arise from the scapula, and are inserted into the humerus. They move the arm in various directions.

TERNARY (*ter*, thrice). A term applied by Dalton to any chemical substance composed of three atoms. See *Atomic Theory*.

TERRA. Earth; as distinguished from minerals, metals, &c.

1. *Terra alba*. The name given in the trade to the powdered gypsum, employed in the manufacture of inferior lozenges, as a substitute for sugar.

2. *Terra cariosa*. Tripoli, or rotten stone, consisting of silex and clay.

3. *Terra damnata vel mortua*. Condemned, or dead earth. The residue of some distillations; a term synonymous with *caput mortuum*.

4. *Terra foliata tartari*. Foliated earth of tartar, or the acetate potassæ.

5. *Terra Japonica*. Japan earth, or Catechu. This is a *misnomer*, the substance being the inspissated juice of a species of *Acacia*.

6. *Terra Lemnia*. A bolar earth, found in Lemnos; a compound of aluminium.

7. *Terra marita*. A name sometimes given to the curcuma or turmeric root.

8. *Terra ponderosa*. Heavy earth, calc, or barytes. The muriate is called *terra ponderosa salita*.

9. *Terra Sienna*. A brown bole, or ochre, with an orange cast, brought from Sienna, and used in painting.

10. *Terra sigillata*. Sealed earth. Little cakes of Lemnian earth, stamped with impressions, and formerly used as absorbents.

11. *Terre verte*. Green earth: this is used as a pigment, and contains iron mixed with clay, and sometimes with chalk and pyrites.

TERTIAN (*tertius*, the third). A species of intermittent, or ague, in which the intermission continues for forty-eight hours, the paroxysm commencing at noon, and usually remaining under twelve hours. It occasionally exhibits the *catenating* and *protracted* varieties. See *Quotidian*.

TERTIUM SAL (*tertius*, third). A neutral salt, so named from its constituting a *third* body, different from the acid and the alkali which compose it.

TEST (*testis*, a witness). A re-agent; a substance which, being added to ano-

ther substance, *tests* or distinguishes its chemical nature or composition.

Test paper. Good letter-paper dipped several times in a filtered infusion of litmus, and dried after each immersion, until it is of a deep purple colour.

TESTA. A shell. The shell of the *Ostrea edulis*, or Oyster.

1. *Testæ præparatæ.* Prepared shells. The shells are to be well cleaned with boiling water, and then treated as in the preparation of chalk.

2. *Testa, in Botany.* A general term for the integuments of the seed, from its frequently presenting a glossy, *shell-like* appearance. The term is sometimes limited to the outermost of these integuments.

TESTIS (literally, a witness, quasi *testis virilitatis*). *Orchis.* A testicle; the designation of two glandular bodies, also called *didymi*, situated in the scrotum.

1. *Testes muliebres.* A former designation of the ovaries in women.

2. Of the *Tubercula quadragemina* of the brain, the two upper are named the *nates*; the two lower, the *testes*.

TESTUDO. Literally, a shell-crab, or tortoise. A term under which Vogel has described a species of wen, or cyst, containing a fluid, which readily hardens into horn or nail.

TETANUS (τείνω, to stretch). Literally, *stretched* or *stiff*, but used substantively for contraction of the muscles of voluntary motion, attended with tension and rigidity of the parts affected. Its varieties are founded on the particular manner in which the body is bent.—

1. *Trismus*, or *Locked Jaw*, in which the effects are confined to the flexor muscles of the jaw or throat.

2. *Tetanus*, in which all the body is affected, and becomes rigid, but retains its ordinary straightness; its effects are confined to the posterior and anterior muscles.

3. *Emprosthotonos*, in which the body is bent forward; tetanus of the *flexor* muscles.

4. *Opisthotonos*, in which the body is bent backwards; tetanus of the *extensor* muscles.

5. *Pleurosthotonos*, in which the body is drawn to one side; this is the *tetanus lateralis* of Sauvages.

6. Tetanus is also distinguished, according to its intensity, into the *acute* and the *chronic*; *traumatic*, arising from

wounds; and *idiopathic*, from various causes.

TETRADYNAMIA (τετράς, four, δύναμις, power). The fifteenth class of Linnæus's system of plants, characterized by the presence of six stamens, of which four are long, two short, as in *Stock*.

TETRANDRIA (τετράς, four, ἀνήρ, male). The fourth class of plants in Linnæus's system, characterized by the presence of four stamens of equal length. See *Didynamia*.

TETTER. A corruption from the French *dartre*, or the Greek δαρτός. This term has been used synonymously with scall; but its proper meaning is *Herpes*.

THALAMIFLORÆ (*thalamus*, a bed, *flor*, a flower). A sub-class of Exogenous plants, having a calyx and corolla, petals distinct, and stamens hypogynous. Every part of the flower springs separately from the thalamus, without contracting cohesion with each other, as in *Ranunculaceæ*.

THALAMUS (θάλαμος, a bed). A term applied to a part of the brain from which the optic nerve arises. The *thalami nervorum opti-corum* were termed by Gall the inferior great ganglia of the brain.

THALLUS. A term applied to the lobed frond of *lichens*, and to the bed of fibres from which many *fungi* arise; it is generally employed to denote the combination of stem and leaves in the lower cryptogamic plants.

THEA. A genus of plants of the order *Ternstro-miaceæ*, including the *Thea viridis*, or green tea, and the *Thea bohea*, or black tea.

Thein. A crystallizable substance, obtained by Oudry from tea. It is identical with *caffein*.

THEBAIN. *Paramorphia.* A white crystalline substance, with alkaline properties, procured from opium. Its name is derived from that of *Thebes*, an ancient city of Egypt.

THECA (θέω, to put). A case or sheath. Hence, the dura mater of the spinal cord is sometimes called *theca vertebralis*.

Theca, in plants. A term applied to the cavity of the anther, to the sporangium of ferns, to the urn of mosses, &c.

THECAPHORE (θήκη, a capsule, φέρω, to bear). The stalk upon which the ovary of plants is sometimes seated. It is synonymous with *gynophore*, *podogynium*, &c.

THEDEN'S BANDAGE. A particular bandage, sometimes employed in brachial aneurysm; it begins from the fingers, and extends gradually to the axilla. Scarpa says that it ought to be called the *bandage of Genga*.

THENAR (θέναρ). *Vola*. The palm of the hand. A muscle extending the thumb.

THEOBROMA CACAO. A plant of the order *Sterculiaceæ*, the seeds of which, when roasted and made into a paste with vanilla, constitute *chocolate*. The fragments of the seed-coats, mixed with portions of the kernels, form *cocoa*.

Theobromine. A crystallizable substance, obtained from the above plant, resembling caffeine.

THERAPEUTICS (θεραπεύω, to heal). That branch of medicine which relates to the treatment of diseases. It is distinguished into *general* and *special* therapeutics.

THERIACA (θηριακός, from θηρίον, a beast). Originally, a medical preparation against the bite of serpents, and against poison in general; a term now applied to treacle.

THERMÆ (θέρμη, heat). Warm baths or springs.

THERMOMETER (θέρμη, heat, μέτρον, a measure). Literally, a *measurer of heat*; an instrument for comparing the degree of active heat existing in other bodies, by its effect in expanding a column of mercury.

1. *Fahrenheit's Thermometer*. That arrangement of the scale of the instrument, in which the space between the freezing and the boiling points of water, under a medium pressure of the atmosphere, is divided into 180 parts, or degrees, the freezing being marked 32°, and the boiling 212°. This scale was adopted by Fahrenheit, because he supposed, erroneously, that 32 of those divisions below the freezing point of water (which was therefore 0 on his scale) was the *zero*, or greatest degree of cold.

2. *Centigrade Thermometer*. This is the thermometer of Celsius, which is used in France, and is the most convenient in practice: it consists in that arrangement of the scale, in which the freezing point is marked 0, or *zero*; and the boiling point, 100.

3. *Reaumur's Thermometer*. In this scale the freezing point is marked 0, or *zero*, and the boiling point 80°. The degrees are continued of the same size,

below and above these points, those below being reckoned negative.

4. These different modes of graduation are easily convertible: the scale of Centigrade is reduced to that of Fahrenheit by multiplying by nine and dividing by five; that of Reaumur to that of Fahrenheit by dividing by four instead of five: or that of Fahrenheit to either of these, by reversing the process. Thus—

C. $100^{\circ} \times 9 = 900 \div 5 = 180 + 32^{\circ} = 212^{\circ}$ F.

R. $80^{\circ} \times 9 = 720 \div 4 = 180 + 32^{\circ} = 212^{\circ}$ F.

Or, by reversing the order—

F. $212^{\circ} - 32 = 180 \times 5 = 900 \div 9 = 100^{\circ}$ C.

F. $212^{\circ} - 32 = 180 \times 4 = 720 \div 9 = 80^{\circ}$ R.

5. A Table is added, showing the correspondence of the three thermometers.

Fahrenheit.	Centigrade.	Reaumur.
212	100	80
200	93.33	74.66
190	87.77	70.22
180	82.22	65.77
170	76.66	61.33
160	71.11	56.88
150	65.55	52.33
140	60	48
130	55.55	43.55
120	48.88	39.11
110	43.33	34.66
100	37.77	30.22
90	32.22	25.77
80	26.66	21.33
70	21.11	16.88
60	15.55	12.44
50	10	8
40	4.44	3.55
32	0	0
20	- 6.66	- 5.33
10	-12.22	- 9.77
0	-17.77	-14.22

THERMOSCOPE (θέρμη, heat, σκοπέω, to observe). The name of a particular kind of thermometer, which *shows* or *exhibits* the changes of heat to the eye. So, *pyroscope* is the name of a particular kind of pyrometer.

THERMOSTAT (θέρμη, heat, ἵστημι, to fix). A self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature, constructed on the principle of the unequal expansion of metals by heat.

THORAX (θώραξ). The chest; or that cavity of the body which contains the heart and lungs.

Thoracic duct. The great trunk formed by the junction of the absorbent vessels. See *Ductus*.

THORIUM. A metal obtained from a black mineral, called *thorite*, and named from the Scandinavian deity Thor. *Thorina* is considered to be a protoxide.

THROMBUS (*θρόμβος*, coagulated blood). A clot of blood. Also, a tumor, formed by a collection of extravasated, coagulated blood, under the integuments after bleeding. When not considerable, it is generally termed *ecchymosis*.

THRUSH. The popular name for *Aphtha*. The vesicles of this disease have been called by some writers "little white specks," little white "specks or sloughs," or merely "a white fur," from attending only to the ultimate state of the eruption. See *Aphtha*.

THUS (*θύω*, to sacrifice). Frankincense; or the *abietis resina* of the pharmacopœia.

THYMIOSIS. A name given by Swediaur to Frambœsia, arranged by him under the division of cachectic ulcers.

THYMUS (*θύμος*, a kind of onion; a small blister on the flesh, &c.). A conglomerate gland, situated in the thorax of the fœtus, part of which remains during youth, and the whole of which usually disappears in old age.

THYREO- (*θυρεός*, a shield). Names compounded with this word belong to parts attached to the *thyreoid* (*είδος*, likeness), or shield-like cartilage of the larynx.

1. *Thyreo-arytænoideus*. A muscle arising from the thyreoid, and inserted into the arytænoïd cartilage. It widens the glottis.

2. *Thyreo-epiglottideus*. A muscle arising from the thyreoid cartilage, and inserted into the side of the epiglottis. It has been divided by Albinus into the *major* and the *minor*.

3. *Thyreo-hyoïdeus*. A muscle arising from the thyreoid cartilage, and inserted into the os hyoïdes. It brings the larynx and hyoïd bone towards each other.

4. *Thyreo-pharyngeus*. A designation of the constrictor inferior muscle, from its arising from the thyreoid cartilage.

5. *Thyreo-staphylinus*. A designation of the palato-pharyngeus muscle, from its origin and insertion.

THYROID GLAND. A body composed of two oval lobes, which are situated one on each side of the trachea, and are connected together by means of an *isthmus*, which crosses its upper rings.

THYRSUS. A form of inflorescence, consisting of a panicle, the middle branches of which are longer than those of the apex or base, as in lilac.

THYSANOURA (*θύσσω*, obsolete; from *θύω*, to move rapidly, *οὐρά*, a tail).

Insects which jump by means of their tail, as the spring-tail.

TIBIA. Literally, a flute or pipe. The shin bone; or the great bone of the leg, so named from its resemblance to a pipe, the upper part representing the expanded or trumpet-like end; the lower part, the flute end of the pipe.

Tibialis. The name of two muscles of the tibia, the *anticus* or flexor, and the *posticus* or extensor tarsi tibialis.

TIC. A sound expressive of the action it imports; derived from the pungent stroke of pain, resembling the bite of an insect; or from the sound made by horses, which bite the manger when thus affected. As a medical term it has generally been applied to the disease called—

1. *Tic douloureux*. An affection of the *fifth* pair of nerves, or the nerves of sensation in the face; it may have its seat in other sentient nerves in the limbs. It is the *trismus dolorificus* of Sauvages.

2. Besides this form of tic, there is another, which, in the face, is an affection of the *seventh* pair of nerves, or the nerves of expression: on being excited, the face of the patient is variously and spasmodically drawn on one side, *without pain*. It seems to be occasioned sometimes by exposure to cold.

TICK-BITE. Infestation of the skin by the *Acarus*, or Tick, an insect which presents the following varieties:—

1. *Acarus domesticus*. The domestic tick; observed in great numbers on the head, near gangrenous sores, and dead bodies; it is probably the *Acarus leucurus* of Linnæus.

2. *Acarus scabiei*. The *itch-tick*; burrowing in, or near, the pustules of the itch. See *Itch Insect*.

3. *Acarus autumnalis*. The harvest-bug, so called from its biting in the autumn. From the glossy wheals which its bite produces, it has been called *wheel-worm*.

TIGLII OLEUM. Oil expressed from the seeds of the *Croton tiglium*. The seeds are known under the names of grana Molucca, tiglii grana, and grana tiglia; their acrid principle is called *tiglin*. The wood of the plant is termed *lignum pavanæ*.

TIN. A white metal, found abundantly in Cornwall. The alchemists called it *Jove*, or *Jupiter*. See *Stannum*.

Tin-foil (folium, a leaf). Leaf tin; an alloy of tin and lead, sold in the form of a thin leaf.

TINCLE OS (*tinca*, a tench). *Museau de tanche*. The tench's mouth; a designation of the os uteri, from its fancied resemblance.

TINCAL. Crude borax, as it is imported from the East Indies, in yellow greasy crystals. When purified, it constitutes the *refined borax* of commerce.

TINCTU'RA (*tingo*, to tinge). A solution of certain principles of vegetable or animal matter, in alcohol, proof spirit, or spirit of greater or less density.

TINEA. Literally, a moth-worm. A term applied to scald head, when the scabs have resembled moth-holes in cloth. This has been termed *favus*, when it resembles a honey-comb; and *achores*, when the discharge has been unusually acrimonious. See *Porrigo*.

TINNITUS AURIUM (*tinnio*, to tinkle, as metals). Ringing in the ears.

TISSUE. *Tela*. A web, or web-like structure, constituting the elementary structures of animals and plants.

1. *Cellular tissue*. An assemblage of whitish, filamentous, extensile, tenacious, and retractile laminæ, found in all parts of organized bodies, running in all directions, and leaving between them small spaces or *cellules* of variable extent.

2. *Adipose tissue*. A variety of the cellular, forming a reservoir for the adeps, or fat.

3. *Reticular tissue*. A variety of the cellular, in which the cellules are larger, and the laminæ and fibres by which they are bounded much thinner and more delicate.

4. *Compact tissue*. A tissue formed by fibres placed so close together as to leave no intervals: it exists at the surface of bones, and forms the walls of the various apertures and canals which may occur in them. The bones of the skull consist of cellular tissue, called *diplœe* or *medullarium*, placed between two thin tables of compact tissue.

5. *Tissue, adventitious or accidental*. A morbid production in general, either of entirely new formation, or resembling any of the natural tissues of the body.

TITANIUM (*τίτανος*, calx). A metal which, in the form of *titanic acid*, constitutes several minerals, as menachanite, &c.

TITUBATIO (*titubo*, to stagger). *Fidgets*. General restlessness, accompanied with a perpetual desire of changing the position.

TOBACCO. The dried leaves of the

Nicotiana tabacum, a plant indigenous to America; its peculiar principle is termed *nicotin*.

TOLERANCE (*tolero*, to bear). A term employed by Rasori to denote the power of bearing a remedy.

TOMBAC. A white alloy of copper with arsenic, called *white copper*.

TONGUE. *Lingua*. The organ of taste and speech. See *Papilla*.

TONICS (*τόνος*, tone, from *τείνω*, to stretch). Medicines which restore the *tension* and vigour of the muscular fibre, when it is weakened and relaxed.

TONICITY. A property of the muscles distinct from the true or Hallerian irritability, and probably dependent on an action of their nerves, and the nervous centres: by this power of the dilators of the larynx, this organ is kept open, whereas it becomes partially closed on dividing the recurrent nerves:—by this power the face is symmetrical, whereas it becomes distorted, when the seventh nerve on one side is paralyzed:—by this power the sphincters are kept closed, &c.

The term *tonicity* is often used synonymously with elasticity, to denote that property of the muscular fibre.

TONSILS (*tondeo*, to clip, or shear). *Amygdalæ*. The round glands situated between the pillars of the velum palati.

Tonsillitis. Inflammation of the tonsils; a barbarous combination of the Latin word *tonsilla* and the Greek termination *itis*.

TOOTH-RASH. A cutaneous disease, peculiar to infants. See *Strophulus*.

TOPHUS (*τόφος*, a crumbling gravel stone). A swelling which particularly affects a bone, or the periosteum

Tophaceous. A term frequently applied to bodies, found in the lungs, resembling stone, and consisting of cartilage, with points here and there of incipient ossification.

TOPICA (*τόπος*, a place). Topical or local remedies; medicines applied to a particular part.

TORCULAR HEROPHILI. Literally, Herophilus's wine-press. A term applied to an irregular cavity, where the principal sinuses of the dura mater become confluent. The columns of blood, coming in different directions, were supposed to be *pressed* together in this part.

TORMENTIL ROOT. The root of the *Potentilla tormentilla*, an indigenous plant of astringent qualities, used in the Orcaes for tanning leather.

TORMINA (plur. of *tormen*, not in

use). Gripping; the pain which accompanies enteritis and diarrhoea

TORPOR (*torpeo*, to be benumbed). Insensibility, mental or corporeal.

TORRICELLIAN VACUUM. The vacuum at the top of the column of mercury in a barometer, so called from *Torricelli*, the inventor of that instrument.

TORSION-BALANCE. A delicate electrometer, so called because its principle consists in the *torsion* or twisting of a single fibre of the web of the silk-worm.

TORTICOLLIS (*torqueo*, to twist, *collum*, the neck). Wry neck; an inclination of the neck laterally or forward, arising from rheumatism.

TORUS. A rope or cord made of twisted grass or straw, on which the ancients laid their skins or other furniture for the convenience of sleeping; hence, the term is taken for a *bed*, and is used in botany as synonymous with *thalamus* or *receptacle*. It also signifies the protuberance of the muscles, and hence the term *torosus*, or muscular.

TOURMALINE. A mineral which is hard enough to scratch glass, and becomes electric by heat. It is of various colours and forms; it is transparent when viewed across the thickness of a crystal, but perfectly opaque when turned in the opposite direction.

TOURNIQUET (French, from *tourner*, to turn). An instrument for checking the flow of blood into a limb, until some operation has been performed, or a more permanent plan of checking hæmorrhage has been adopted.

TOUS LES MOIS. An article of diet, commonly called the St. Kitt's Arrow-root. It is said to be the fecula of the rhizome of the *Canna coccinea*, which flowers *every month*, and has hence received its French name.

TOXICOLOGY (*τοξικόν*, a poison, *λόγος*, a description). An account of poisons, their classification, effects, &c. See *Poisons*, in *Appendix*.

TRABECULA (dim. of *trabes*, a beam). A small beam; a term applied to the small medullary fibres of the brain, which constitute the commissures.

TRACHE'A (*τραχεία ἀρτηρία*, *arteria aspera*, or rough artery). The wind-pipe. The term is derived from the inequality of its cartilages.

1. *Trache-itis*. Inflammation of the trachea.

2. *Tracheo-tomy* (*τομή*, section). The operation of making an opening into the wind-pipe.

3. *Trach-enchyma* (*ἐγχύω*, to pour in). The vascular tissue of plants, consisting of spiral vessels, which resemble the *trachea* of insects.

TRACHELOS (*τράχηλος*). *Collum*. The Greek term for the neck.

1. *Trachelo-mastoideus*. A muscle arising from the transverse processes of the four last cervical, and sometimes of the first dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It draws the head backward, or obliquely.

2. *Trachelo-scapular*. The designation of certain veins, which arise near the neck and shoulder, and contribute to form the external jugular vein.

TRACTUS (*traho*, to draw). A drawing in length; a region; a space.

1. *Tractus motorius*. Motor tract; the name given to the prolongation of the corpora pyramidalia through the pons Varolii into the crura cerebri. The motor nerves arise from this tract.

2. *Tractus opticus*. Optic tract; a flattened band, which arises from the thalamus opticus, and turns round the crus cerebri.

3. *Tractus respiratorius*. Respiratory tract; a name given by Bell to a narrow white band, which descends along the side of the medulla oblongata at the bottom of the lateral sulcus.

TRAGACANTH. A gum which exudes from several species of *Astragalus*, and is frequently called *gum dragon*. There are two kinds; viz., the *flaky* or Smyrna, and the *vermiform* or Morea, tragacanth.

1. *Tragacanthin* or *Adragantin*. Soluble gum of tragacanth. From its resemblance to gum arabic, it has been termed *arabine*.

2. *Bassorin*. The insoluble part of gum tragacanth, named from its similarity to gum bassora.

TRAGUS (*τράγος*, a goat). A small eminence situated over the meatus externus of the ear, upon which hair often grows like the beard of a goat.

Tragicus. A muscle of triangular form, arising from the middle and outer part of the concha, and inserted into the tip of the tragus, which it pulls forward. See *Anti-tragicus*.

TRANSFORMATION (*transformo*, to change from one shape into another). *Metamorphosis*. The change which takes place in the component parts of the blood, during its passage from the minute arteries through the capillary sys-

tem of vessels into the radicles of the venous system. There are three kinds of change :—

1. Transformation of the components of the blood into the organized substance of the different organs, termed *intus-susceptio* or nutrition.

2. Transformation of the components of the blood on the free surface of an organ into a solid unorganized substance, which is the mode of growth of the non-vascular textures, or *appositio*.

3. Transformation of the components of the blood into a fluid matter, which escapes on the free surface of the organ, or *secretion*. Müller.

TRANSFUSION (*transfundo*, to pour from one vessel into another). The operation of transfusing the blood of one animal into the veins of another.

TRANSUDATION (*transudo*, to perspire). The process by which fluids pass through porous substances. Thus, the arteries and veins are sometimes represented as being porous; and hence, as parting with contained fluids by transudation, and imbibing extraneous fluids by capillary attraction. See *Secretion*.

TRANSVERSALIS (*transversus*, across). That which is placed across or crosswise. Hence the terms—

1. *Transversalis abdominis*. A muscle arising from the cartilages of the seven lower ribs, &c., and inserted into the linea alba, and the crest of the ilium. It supports and compresses the bowels.

2. *Transversalis colli*. A muscle arising from the transverse processes of the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ, and inserted into those of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh upper dorsal vertebræ. It turns the neck obliquely backwards and to one side.

TRANSVERSUS. That which is placed across or crosswise.

1. *Transversus auris* of Albinus. A muscle arising from the prominent part of the concha, and inserted opposite to the outer side of the anti-helix. It draws the parts to which it is connected towards each other, and stretches the scapha and concha.

2. *Transversus pedis*. A muscle arising from the metatarsal bone of the great toe, and inserted into that of the little toe.

3. *Transversus perinæi*. A muscle arising from the tuber ischii, and inserted into the middle line with its fellow. It is supposed to dilate the urethra.

TRAPEZA (*τράπεζα*). The Greek term for a table, or a table-cover.

1. *Trapezium*. A bone of the second row of the carpal bones, also called *os multangulum majus*. From its name it might be supposed to be square.

2. *Trapezoides os*. A bone of the second row of the carpal bones, smaller than the trapezium, and also called *os multangulum minus*.

3. *Trapezius*. A muscle so named from its lozenge form, arising from the superior transverse line of the occipital bone, from the spinous processes of the seventh cervical, and of all the dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the clavicle, the acromion, and the scapula. It is sometimes called *cucullaris*, from its resembling a cucullus, or monk's hood, hanging on the neck; and where it is united to its fellow in the nape of the neck, it is named *ligamentum nuchæ*, or *colli*. It draws the scapula according to the three directions of its fibres.

TRAUMATIC (*τραῦμα*, a wound). Belonging to wounds; caused by wounds.

TREACLE. *Molasses*. The uncrystallizable part of common sugar.

TREMOR (*tremo*, to tremble). Trembling; tremulous agitation of the head, limbs, &c.

1. *Tremor mercurialis*. The shaking palsy; an affection of the nervous system induced by the inhalation or other application to the body of *mercurial vapours*.

2. *Tremor tendinum*. Shaking palsy. A morbid intermittent action of the spasmodic kind, which sometimes continues more or less constantly present through a series of years.

TREPAN (*τρυνάω*, to perforate). *Terebellum*; *modiolus*. A circular saw, for perforating the skull in the operation of *trepanning*. It resembles the instrument called a wimble, and is worked in the same manner. It is now superseded, in this country, by the *trephine*. See *Abaptiston*.

TREPINE. An instrument used for perforating the cranium.

TRIANDRIA (*τρεις*, three, *άνηρ*, a man). The third class in Linnæus's system of plants, in which there are three stamens.

TRIANGULARIS STERNI. A muscle arising from the lower part of the sternum and ensiform cartilage, and inserted into the cartilages of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs. It is also called *sterno-costalis*. It depresses the ribs, and is a muscle of expiration.

Triangularis labiorum. A name frequently given to the depressor anguli oris, from its triangular shape.

TRICEPS (*tria capita habens*). Having three heads. Hence—

1. *Triceps auris.* A name frequently given to the posterior auris, in consequence of this muscle arising by three distinct slips.

2. *Triceps extensor cubiti.* A muscle arising, by three heads, from the inferior border of the scapula, and from the os humeri, and inserted into the olecranon. It has been distinguished into the *extensor longus*, the *extensor brevis*, and the *brachialis externus*. It extends the forearm.

3. *Triceps extensor cruris.* This muscle extends the leg. It has been described as consisting of—

1. The *Vastus externus*, arising from the trochanter major, and inserted into the patella and fascia of the same joint;—

2. The *Vastus internus*, arising from the trochanter minor, and inserted into the patella and fascia; and

3. The *Cruræus*, arising from between the trochanters, and inserted into the patella. Under this portion is frequently found a muscle, termed *subcruræus*.

TRICHIASIS (*θρίξ, τριχός*, the hair). An unnatural direction of the cilia, in which they turn inwards against the eyeball. This affection has been called *pilare matum*; and, by Actuarius, *trichosis*.

Distichiasis, or "double row," is a modification of this affection; not that there is properly a double row, but a partial series of cilia produced on the inner margin of the lid, in addition to the natural row.

TRICORNE (*tria cornua*, three horns). A term applied to each lateral ventricle of the brain, from its three-horned shape. See *Cornu*.

TRICUSPID (*tres cuspides habens*). Having three points; a term applied to three triangular folds or *valves* situated between the right auricle and the right ventricle of the heart.

TRIFACIAL (*tres facies habens*). Triple-facial; a term applied to the fifth pair of nerves, the grand sensitive nerve of the head and face.

TRIGEMINI (*tres*, three, *geminus*, double). The name of branches of the fifth pair of nerves, or *tri-facial*. See *Nerves*.

TRIGO'NAL (*τρεῖς*, three, *γωνία*, an angle). A term applied to a triangular space on the fundus of the bladder, where the mucous membrane is void of rugæ.

TRIGYNIA (*τρεῖς*, three, *γυνή*, female). The name given by Linnæus to those orders of plants in which there are three pistils.

TRIPOLI. A mineral originally brought from Tripoli, consisting of silex and clay, and used for polishing and cleaning metals.

TRIQUETRA (*tres*, three). *Ossa Wormiana*. The triangular bones sometimes found in the course of the lambdoidal suture.

TRISMUS (*τριζω*, to gnash the teeth). Locked jaw. (See *Tetanus*.) The "nine day fits" of infants are termed *trismus nascentium*.

TRITURATION (*tritrus*, rubbed, from *teror*). The act of rubbing or pounding.

TROCHANTER (*τροχάϊω*, to run or roll). The name of two processes of the thigh-bone,—the *major* and the *minor*. They are named from their office of receiving those large muscles which bend and extend the thigh, and turn it upon its axis. They form, as it were, shoulders to the thigh-bone.

Inter-trochantral line. A rough line, situated between the greater and lesser trochanters, to which the capsular ligament is attached, and into which the quadratus femoris is inserted.

TROCHAR, or **TROCAR** (*trois-quart*, three-fourths; from its point being triangular). An instrument used for discharging aqueous fluids, &c., from different cavities of the body. It consists of a perforator or stilette, and a canula.

TROCHISCUS (dim. of *τρόχος*, a wheel). A troche, lozenge, or round tablet; it is composed of powders made up, with glutinous substances, into little cakes, and afterwards dried.

TROCHLEA (*τρόχος*, a wheel). A kind of cartilaginous pulley. Hence—

1. *Trochlearis*. An articulation in which one part moves round another like a pulley. Also, a name of the obliquus superior, or that muscle of the eye which passes through the *trochlea* or pulley.

2. *Trochleares*. Another name for the *nervi pathetici*, or nerves of the fourth pair, distributed to the trochlearis muscle of the eye.

TROCHOIDES (*τρόχος*, a wheel, *εἶδος*, likeness). Wheel-like; a species of diarthrosis, or movable articulation of bones,

in which one bone rotates upon another; as the radius upon the ulna.

TRONA. The name given in Africa to the sesqui-carbonate of soda, imported from the coast of Barbary, where it is collected by the natives.

TROPHOSPERM (τρέφω, to nourish, σπέρμα, seed). The name given by Richard to the placenta in plants.

TRUSS (*trousse*, French). *Bracherium*. A bandage, or apparatus, for keeping a hernia reduced.

TUBA (*tubus*, a tube). A trumpet; a canal resembling a trumpet.

1. *Tuba Eustachiana*. A canal, partly bony, partly cartilaginous and membranous, which extends from the cavity of the tympanum to the upper part of the pharynx.

2. *Tubæ Fallopiæ*. The Fallopian tubes; two canals at the fundus uteri, of a trumpet form, described by Fallopius.

TUBE OF SAFETY. A tube open at both ends, inserted into a receiver, the upper end communicating with the external air, and the lower being immersed in water.

TUBER (*tumeo*, to swell). A protuberance or tuberosity.

1. *Tuber annulare*. A designation of the pons Varolii, the commencement of the medulla oblongata. This part of the brain has been not inappropriately designated *nodus encephali*, *nœud vital*, &c.

2. *Tuber cinereum*. An eminence of grey substance, forming part of the floor of the third ventricle.

3. *Tuber ischii*. A round knob, forming that point of the ischium upon which we sit; hence, this bone has been named *os sedentarium*.

4. The *Tuberosities* of the os humeri are two small prominences of unequal size, called the *greater* and the *smaller*, situated at the upper end of the bone, just behind the head.

TUBER, OF PLANTS. An annual thickened subterranean stem, provided at the sides with latent buds, from which new plants are produced, as the potato. When very small, it is called *tuberculum*.

TUBERCULUM (dim. of *tuber*, a swelling). A tubercle, or small swelling; a peculiar morbid product, occurring in various organs, in the form of a small round body. The term is now restricted to a small swelling or collection of a peculiar scrofulous matter.

Tubercula quadragemina. Four tubercles occurring on the posterior surface of the pons Varolii; the two upper are

termed the *nates*; the two lower, the *testes*. In the lower animals they are called optic lobes.

Tuberculum Loweri. A portion of auricle intervening between the orifices of the venæ cavæ, supposed by Lower to direct the blood from the superior cava into the auriculo-ventricular opening.

Tuberculum Aurantii. A small tubercle situated at the middle part of the free edge of the aortic and pulmonary valves.

TUBULATURE (*tubulus*, a little pipe). The mouth, or short neck, at the upper part of a tubulated retort. The long neck is called the beak. See *Retort*.

TUBULUS (dim. of *tubus*, a pipe). A little tube, or pipe.

1. *Tubuli lactiferi*. The minute ducts or tubes of the papilla, through which the milk passes.

2. *Tubuli seminiferi*. Vasa seminalia. Minute tubes, constituting the parenchyma of the testis. According to the observations of Monro, they do not exceed $\frac{1}{200}$ th part of an inch in diameter.

3. *Tubuli uriniferi*. Minute convergent excretory tubes, constituting the tissue of the tubular substance of the kidney. Their orifices are called the *ducts of Belini*.

4. *Tubulorum corona*. The circle of minute tubes surrounding each of Peyer's glands in the intestines. See *Corona*.

TUMOR (*tumeo*, to swell). A swelling. Tumors may be distinguished into the *sarcomatous*, so named from their firm fleshy feel, and the *encysted*, commonly called wens. The former have been classified, by Mr. Abernethy, into—

1. *Common Vascular*, or *Organized Sarcoma*; including all those tumors which appear to be composed of the gelatinous part of the blood, rendered more or less vascular by the growth of vessels through it.

2. *Adipose Sarcoma*; including fatty tumors, formed at first, like the preceding, of coagulable lymph, rendered vascular by the growth of vessels into them, and depending for their future structure on the particular power and action of the vessels.

3. *Pancreatic Sarcoma*; so called from the resemblance of its structure to that of the pancreas.

4. *Mastoid*, or *Mammary Sarcoma*; so called from the resemblance of its structure to that of the mammary glands. This species is placed between such sarcomatous tumors as are attended with no malignity, and the following ones,

which have this quality in a very destructive degree.

5. *Tuberculated Sarcoma*; composed of a great many small, firm, roundish tumors, of different sizes and colours, connected together by cellular substance.

6. *Medullary Sarcoma*; so named from its presenting the appearance of the medullary matter of the brain.

7. *Carcinomatous Sarcoma*; or cancerous tumor.

8. *Encysted Tumors*. These present a cyst, which is filled with different matters. The species are *steatoma*, containing fat-like matter; *meliceris*, or honey-like matter; and *atheroma*, or pap-like matter.

TUNGSTEN. A name, signifying *heavy stone*, given by the Swedes to a mineral, which Scheele found to contain a peculiar metal; this mineral consists of the tungstic acid, united with lime. Tungsten may also be obtained from another mineral, called *wolfram*, in which it is united with iron and manganese.

Tungstic acid. An acid precipitated on decomposing tungstate of lime by hydro-chloric acid.

TUNICA. The upper tunic of the Romans. Hence it is applied to several membranes of the body; viz.—

1. *Tunica albuginea oculi*. A thin tendinous layer covering the anterior surface of the sclerotica, and formed by the expansion of the tendons of the four recti muscles.

2. *Tunica albuginea testis*. A thick fibrous membrane, constituting the proper tunic of the testis.

3. *Tunica arachnoidea*. A cobweb-like membrane, situated between the dura and pia mater.

4. *Tunica conjunctiva*, or *adnata*. A mucous membrane, which lines the posterior surface of the eyelids, and is reflected over the fore part of the globe of the eye.

5. *Tunica elytrōides* (ἐλυτρον, vagina, εἶδος, likeness). *Tunica vaginalis*; the names under which the old anatomists confounded the *fibrous* with the *serous* coat of the scrotum.

6. *Tunica erythroides* (ἐρυθρός, red, εἶδος, likeness). The cremasteric covering of the spermatic cord and testis, formed by the expansion of the fibres of the cremaster muscle.

7. *Tunica nervea*. A former name of the fibrous coat of the intestines.

8. *Tunica Ruyschiana*. An inner lamina of the choroid membrane, so called after Ruysch, who first injected it.

9. *Tunica vaginalis testis*. A pouch of serous membrane derived from the peritoneum, and covering the testis.

10. *Tunica vasculosa testis*. A vascular membrane lying upon the inner surface of the tunica albuginea, and constituting the nutrient membrane of the testis.

11. *Tunica vasculosa retinae*. The inner and fibro-vascular lamina of the retina, which supports the outer, medullary, pulpy, or mucous lamina.

TUNICATA (*tunica*, a mantle). The first class of the *Cyclo-gangliata*, or Mollusca, comprising soft, aquatic, acephalous animals, having their body enveloped in an elastic tunic furnished with at least two apertures.

TURBINATED BONES (*turbo*, a top). Two bones of the nostrils, so called from their being formed in the shape of a top, or inverted cone. They are also called the *inferior spongy bones*, to distinguish them from the upper spongy bones, which form part of the ethmoid bone; and from their spongy appearance, in which they resemble raised paste.

TURGOR VITALIS (*turgeo*, to be swollen). Turgescence, or orgasm; a state characterized by well-defined symptoms of active congestion, accompanied by copious though not morbidly-augmented secretions.

TURMERIC (*terra merita*). The tubers of the *Curcuma longa*, which yield a beautiful bright yellow colour.

Turmeric paper. Charta curcumæ. White, bibulous, or unsized paper, brushed over with *tincture of turmeric*, prepared by digesting one part of bruised turmeric in six parts of proof spirit.

TURNBULL'S BLUE. A blue precipitate which is thrown down when red prussiate of potash is added to a proto-salt of iron.

TURNER'S CERATE. The *ceratum calaminæ*, consisting of prepared calamine, and yellow wax, of each half a pound; olive oil, a pint.

TURNSOLE. A deep purple dye obtained from the *Crozophora tinctoria*, an Euphorbiaceous plant.

TURIO A term applied, in botany, to a scaly bud, developed from a perennial subterranean root, as in asparagus.

TURPENTINE. *Terebinthina*. A term applied to a liquid or soft solid oleo-resinous juice of certain coniferous plants, as well as of the *Pistacia terebinthus*.

1. *Common turpentine*. Terebinthina vulgaris. The general name of oleo-resins obtained from several species of *Pinus*, the most important of which are the *American* or *white*, and the *Bordeaux* turpentines.

2. *Larch* or *Venice turpentine*. Terebinthina laricea seu Veneta. Obtained from the *Larix Europæa*, by boring the trunk of the tree.

3. *Strasburgh turpentine*. Terebinthina argentoratensis. Obtained from the *Abies picea*, by puncturing the vesicles of the bark.

4. *Canadian turpentine*. Terebinthina Canadensis. Obtained from the *Abies balsamea*, from vesicles between the bark and the wood. It is also called *Canada balsam*.

5. *Common frankincense*. Abietis resina. The spontaneous exudation of the *Abies communis*.

TURPETH MINERAL. The name given by chemists to the sub-sulphate of mercury.

TURUNDA. A pellet of bread, paste, &c. A tent for wounds.

TUSSILAGO FARFARA. Coltsfoot; an indigenous Composite plant, employed as a popular remedy in pulmonary complaints.

TUSSIS (*tussio*, to cough). Bex. A cough. See *Pertussis*.

TUTENAG. The commercial name for the zinc or spelter of China; also the name of a white metallic compound, called *Chinese copper*. Impure oxide of zinc is called *tully*.

TWINS. *Gemini*. Twins are mostly produced at a common birth; but, owing to the incidental death of one of them while the other continues alive, there is sometimes a material difference in the

time of their expulsion, and, consequently, in their bulk, or degree of maturity; giving us, according to Dr. Good, the following varieties:—

1. *Congruous twinning*. Of equal, or nearly equal growth, and produced at a common birth.

2. *Incongruous twinning*. Of unequal growth, and produced at different births.

TWITCHING. *Subsultus tendinum*. Sudden or irregular snatches of the tendons.

TYLO'SIS (τύλος, a callosity). A swollen and knotty state of the eyelids, in which their margin often loses altogether its natural form and appearance. Thickening of the lids has been also termed *pachy-blepharosis*; and, when attended with loss of the cilia, the affection has been termed *ptilosis*.

TYMPANI'TES (τύμπανον, a drum). Tympany; abdominal emphysema; dry dropsy, or wind dropsy. It is named from the drum-like distension of the abdomen.

TYMPANUM (τύμπανον, a drum). The drum of the ear; an irregular bony cavity, compressed from without inwards, and situated within the petrous bone.

TYPHOMANIA (τύφος, stupor, μανία, madness). An affection consisting in perfect lethargy of body, but imperfect lethargy of mind; wandering ideas, and belief of wakefulness during sleep.

TYPHUS (τύφος, stupor). Malignant fever. See *Febris*.

TYROMA (τύρος, cheese). A term applied by Dr. Craigie to tubercular secretion of the brain, from its *cheese-like* appearance.

TYSON'S GLANDS. *Glandula odorifera*. Sebaceous glands situated around the corona penis.

U

ULCER (ἔλκος, ulcus, a wound). A solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body, attended with a secretion of pus, or some kind of discharge. Ulcers are divided into—

1. *Local*, or those confined, like a primary syphilitic ulcer, to one spot.

2. *Constitutional*, or those liable to occur in any part, from general affection of the system.

3. *Specific*, or those occasioned by specific poisons, or by particular diatheses.

4. *Simple*, or those which do not appear to proceed from any specific disease, or morbid diathesis.

ULCERATION. The process by which sores, or ulcers, are produced; a function of the absorbents, attended by a solution of continuity, and the formation of pus.

ULMACEÆ (*ulmus*, the elm). Thé

Elm tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees and shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* apetalous; *ovarium* superior; *fruit* 1 or 2-celled, indehiscent; *seeds* pendulous.

1. *Ulmus campestris*. The Common Small-leaved Elm. *Elm bark*, or the liber of the bark, is still ordered in the form of a decoction.

2. *Ulmic acid*, or *ulmin*. A brown substance found on many trees, especially the elm, produced by the action of acids or alkalis on vegetable matter. It is a modification of *humus*.

ULNA (ὠλένη, the cubit). The large bone of the fore-arm, so named from its being often used as a measure, under the term *ell*. The hinge-like surface at the elbow presents, in profile, somewhat of the shape of the letter S, and is therefore called the *sigmoid cavity* of the ulna. See *Olecranon*.

ULNA'RIS (*ulna*, the cubit). The name of two muscles of the fore-arm:—

1. A *flexor* muscle, arising from the *inner* condyle of the os humeri, and inserted into the pisiform bone.

2. An *extensor* muscle, arising from the *outer* condyle of the os humeri, and inserted into the little finger.

ULTRA-MARINE. A fine blue powder, made from the blue parts of *lapis lazuli*. It has the property of neither fading, nor becoming tarnished, on exposure to the air, or a moderate heat.

UMBEL (*umbella*, an umbrella). A form of inflorescence, in which all the pedicels of the flowers proceed from a single point, and are of equal length or corymbose. When each pedicel bears a single flower, as in *Eryngium*, the umbel is said to be *simple*; when each pedicel divides, and bears other umbels, as in *Heracleum*, the umbel is termed *compound*. In the latter case, the assemblage of umbels is called the *universal umbel*, each of the secondary umbels being called the *partial umbel*. The peduncles which support the partial umbels are called *radii*.

UMBELLIFERÆ (*umbella*, an umbel, *fero*, to bear). The Umbel-bearing tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with *leaves* usually divided; *flowers* in umbels; *calyx* entire or 5-toothed; *petals* 5, alternate with 5 *stamens*; *ovarium* didymous, with 2 *styles* and solitary pendulous *ovule*.

UMBER. A brown clay iron ore, occurring in beds in the island of Cyprus, and used as a pigment.

UMBILICUS (dim. of *umbo*, the boss of a shield). The navel.

1. *Umbilical cord*. *Funis umbilicalis*. A cord connecting the fœtus with the placenta, and consisting of the umbilical vein and the two umbilical arteries twisted together like a rope, and surrounded by the reflections of the chorion and the amnios.

2. *Umbilical vesicle*. *Vesicula umbilicalis*. A small sac, situated between the chorion and the amnios, and connected to the fœtus by a duct, an artery, and a vein.

3. *Umbilical region*. That portion of the abdominal parietes situated about two inches around the umbilicus.

4. *Umbilical hernia*. *Omphalocele*. Hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus.

5. In Botany, the term *umbilicus* is synonymous with *hilum*, and denotes the scar where the seed is united with the placenta.

UNCARIA GAMBIR. The Gambir; a Rubiaceous plant, the leaves of which yield the *gambir* of commerce.

UNCIA. An ounce; and the twelfth part of a pound. *Unciatim*, ounce by ounce.

UNCIFORME OS (*uncus*, a hook, *forma*, likeness). A bone of the carpus, or wrist, having a *hook-like* process.

UNGUENTUM (*ungo*, to anoint). An ointment; an unctuous substance, differing but little from cerates, except in consistence, which is about that of butter.

UNGUIS. Literally, a finger-nail. Hence it is applied to a collection of pus in the eye, when the abscess appears to be shaped like a finger-nail.

1. *Phalanges unguium*. The name of the third, extreme, or distal phalanges of the fingers and toes.

2. *Unguis*, in Botany. The lower part of a petal which tapers conspicuously towards the base, as in the pink. The upper part is called the *limb*. The petal itself is termed *unguiculate*.

UNION BY THE FIRST INTENTION. The growing together of the opposite surfaces of a wound, when brought into contact, without suppuration. When wounds heal by suppurating, granulating, &c., they are sometimes said to heal by the *second intention*.

UNIPOLAR. A term applied by Ehrman to substances of the imperfect conducting power, which are capable of receiving only one kind of electricity, when made to form links in the voltaic chain.

UNIT JAR. An apparatus contrived

by Mr. Harris for charging Leyden jars with known proportions of electricity, the quantity of electricity employed being proportioned to the number of charges.

UNNAMED BONES. *Ossa innominata*. Two large bones, forming the sides of the pelvis, and so called from the difficulty of explaining them under one name. Each of these has, however, been divided into three parts, viz.—

1. The *Os ilium*, or Haunch bone, so named from its forming the flank. The flat upper part is called the *ala*, or wing; the lower or rounder part, the *body* of the bone. The *unnamed line* (*linea innominata*), is that which divides the *ala* from the part which forms the true pelvis.

2. The *Os ischium*, or Hip-bone, placed perpendicularly under the preceding. The round protuberance on which we rest when seated, is called the *tuber*, or *os sedentarium*; and that portion, of which one edge forms the arch of the pubes, and the other the margin of the thyroid hole, is called the *ramus*, or branch.

3. The *Os pubis*, or Share-bone; so named from the Mons Veneris being placed upon it, and its hair being a mark of puberty. This bone completes the brim of the pelvis, and is divided into three parts, viz. the *body*, forming part of the socket of the thigh-bone; the *angle*, or crest; and the *ramus*, joining the *ramus* of the ischium.

UPAS. *Antsjar*. The *Antiaris toxicaria* of Java, an Urticaceous plant, one of the most virulent of known poisons, the concrete juice of which has nevertheless been used medicinally.

Upas Radja or *Tjettek*. One of the most dangerous of known poisons, prepared in Java from the bark of the root of the *Strychnos Tieute*; it acts like *nux vomica*, but in a more violent manner.

URACHUS (*οὐρον*, urine, *χέω*, to pour). A fibrous cord which is attached to the apex of the bladder, and ascends to the umbilicus; it is formed by the obliteration of a tubular communication in the embryo, and appears destined solely to fix the bladder.

URANIUM. A metal discovered in 1789, in the mineral called, from its black colour, *pitch-blende*. It was named by Klaproth after the new planet Uranus, the discovery of which took place in the same year.

URATES. Compounds of uric or lithic acid with the salifiable bases.

URCEOLUS (dim. of *urceus*, a water pitcher). A small pitcher-like body, formed by the two bracts which, in the genus *Carex*, become confluent at their edges, and enclose the pistil.

UREA (*οὐρον*, urine). A principle peculiar to the urine, and considered as a result of the action of the kidneys upon some of the constituents of the blood; perhaps, as Dr. Prout suggests, upon its albuminous matter.

URE'DO (*uro*, to burn). An itching or burning sensation of the skin, which accompanies several diseases.

URETER (*οὐρον*, urine). The membranous tube which transmits the urine from the kidney into the bladder.

URE'THRA (*οὐρον*, urine). The excretory canal of the bladder, commencing at the neck of this organ, and terminating at the meatus upon the glans penis. It is divided into three portions, viz.—

1. The *prostatic portion*, a little more than an inch in length, and situated in the prostate gland.

2. The *membranous portion*, a little less than an inch in length, and situated within the two layers of the deep perineal fascia.

3. The *spongy portion*, so named from being inclosed by the *corpus spongiosum penis*. The commencement of the *corpus spongiosum* forms the *bulb*, and hence the included urethra is called the *bulbous portion*.

URETICA (*οὐρον*, urine). Medicines which promote a discharge of urine.

URIC ACID (*οὐρον*, urine). *Lithic acid*. A common constituent of urinary and gouty concretions; and of healthy urine, combined with ammonia or some other alkali.

URINE (*οὐρον*). The fluid secreted by the kidneys from the arterial blood. The ancients considered the urine as a kind of extract of animal substances, a true *lixivium*, by which every thing impure in the animal economy was washed away; hence they gave it the name of *lotium*.

1. *Urina chyli*; *urina potús*. These terms denote, respectively, the urine secreted subsequently to the digestion of food, and the tasteless limpid urine secreted after fluids have been taken.

2. *Urine, incontinence of*. The involuntary flow of the urine out of the bladder. It is the reverse of retention.

3. *Urine, retention of*. An inability, total or partial, of expelling the urine contained in the bladder.

4. *Urine, suppression of.* This affection properly points out a defect in the secretion of the kidneys.

5. *Urinary fistula.* A deep, narrow ulcer, leading into some of the urinary passages.

6. *Urinary abscess.* Extravasations of urine may be in three different states: the fluid may be collected in a particular pouch; or it may be widely diffused in the cellular membrane; or it may present itself in a purulent form, after having excited inflammation and suppuration in the parts among which it is situated.

7. *Urinal.* Urinatorium. A vessel for receiving the urine in cases of incontinence.

URN. The peculiar theca or capsule of mosses, containing the spores. It is placed at the apex of a stalk or *seta*, bearing on its summit a hood or *calyptra*, and closed by a lid or *operculum*.

UROPLANIA (*ούρον*, urine, *πλάνη*, wandering). Erratic urine; an affection, in which the urine is conveyed to various parts of the body, as to the salivary glands, the stomach, the ventricles of the brain, &c.

URTICACEÆ (*urtica*, a nettle). The Nettle tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* apetalous, solitary, or clustered; *ovarium* superior, 2-celled; *fruit*, a simple indehiscent nut.

URTICARIA (*urtica*, a nettle). Nettle-rash; itching, nettle-sting wheals, fading and reviving, and wandering from part to part. It is named from the resemblance of the eruption to that produced by the nettle.

URTICATION (*urtica*, a nettle). The act of whipping a palsied or benumbed limb with nettles, to restore its feeling.

USQUEBAUGH. *Escubac*. The original name in Ireland for whiskey. A

liqueur made of brandy, saffron, mace, orange-peel, citrons, and sugar.

UTERO-GESTATION. The period of pregnancy, commencing with conception, and terminating with delivery.

UTERUS (*ὑστέρα*). The womb; a flattened organ, of a pyriform shape, having its base turned upward, and corresponding in its direction with the axis of the inlet of the pelvis. It is distinguished into four parts, viz.

1. The *fundus*, or upper part.
2. The *body*, or the largest part.
3. The *cervix*, or the narrow neck.
4. The *os tincae*, or the orifice.

UTRICULUS (dim. of *uter*, a leathern bag). A little sac. Hence the term *utriculus communis*, applied to the larger of the two sacs of the vestibule; the smaller is called *sacculus proprius*.

Utriculus, in *Bolany*. The peculiar fruit of *Amaranthus*, *Chenopodium*, &c. It is a caryopsis, the pericarp of which has no adhesion with the integuments of the seeds.

UVA PASSA. A dried grape, or raisin; the dried fruit of the black-raisin and white-raisin grape.

UVA URSI. A species of *Arctostaphylos*, called Bear-berry, Trailing Arbutus, Bear's Wortle-berry, Wild Cranberry, &c.; used in cases of irritable bladder.

UVEA (*uva*, grape). The posterior surface of the iris, so called from its resemblance in colour to a ripe grape. See *Iris*.

UVULA (dim. of *uva*, a grape). The pendulous body which hangs down from the middle of the soft palate.

Uvula vesicæ. A small tubercle, situated in the neck of the bladder, formed by the projection of the mucous membrane.

V

VACCINATION (*vacca*, a cow). The act of inserting vaccine matter; inoculation for the cow-pox.

VACCINE MATTER. The lymph contained within the vaccine pustule.

VACCINIA (*vacca*, a cow). Inoculated Cow-pox; a circular vesicle confined to the place of puncture, sur-

rounded with a red areola, and concreted into a hard dark-coloured scab. In Ireland, the disease in the cow is called *shinach*, a term derived from two Celtic words, signifying *udder* and *cow*. The following are its varieties:—

1. *Natural Cow-pox*, immediately received by milking a diseased animal.

2. *Spurious Cow-pox*, resembling the genuine disease, but destitute of its prophylactic power.

3. *Inoculated Cow-pox*, or the disease propagated by inserting genuine virus.

4. *Degenerated Cow-pox*, so named by Sir Gilbert Blane, and destitute of prophylactic power.

VACUUM (*vacuus*, empty). Literally, an empty place. This term generally denotes the interior of a close vessel, from which the atmospheric air and every other gas has been extracted, as in the *Toricellian vacuum* of the barometer. The *vacuum* of the air-pump is always imperfect; the vessel is, nevertheless, termed an *exhausted receiver*.

VAGINA. Literally, a sheath. The membranous canal which extends from the os externum to the cervix uteri.

Vagina funiculi umbilicalis. The reflected tube of the amnion, which *sheaths* the umbilical cord.

VAGINAL PULSE. A term applied by Oslander to the increased pulsation of the arteria vaginalis, which occurs in pregnancy during the imminence of abortion, &c.

VAGINALIS GULÆ (*vagina*, a sheath). A muscular coat, chiefly of longitudinal fibres, surrounding the tube of the œsophagus, like a sheath.

VAGITUS (*vagio*, to cry as a child or infant). The crying of young children. Celsus applies the term to the screaming of a patient under the surgeon's hands.

VALERIANACEÆ. The Valerian tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbs with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* corymbose, panicled, or in heads; *stamens* distinct; *ovarium* inferior, 2-celled; *fruit* dry, indehiscent.

1. *Valeriana officinalis*. Common Valerian; an indigenous plant, with a fetid root, which produces a specific influence on the cerebro-spinal system.

2. *Valerianic* or *valeric acid*. An acid obtained by distillation of the root of *Valeriana officinalis*. Its salts are called *valerates*.

3. *Valerol*. The name of one of the oils—the less volatile—composing the oil of valerian.

VALETUDINARIAN (*valetudo*, health). One who is weakly, sickly, or infirm of health.

VALLEY (*vallis*). The name of a depression of the cerebellum, in which is lodged the commencement of the spinal marrow.

VALONIA. The acorn of the *Quercus ægilops*. It contains tannin.

VALSALVA, SINUSES OF. The name of three prominences, formed by dilatation of the walls of the aorta, in the places which correspond to the sigmoid valves.

VALVE (*valvæ*, folding-doors). A close lid affixed to a tube or opening in some vessel, by means of a hinge, or other moveable joint, and which can be opened only in one direction. Hence it signifies a little membrane which prevents the return of fluid in the blood-vessels and absorbents.

VALVULA (diminutive of *valve*). A little valve.

1. *Valvula Vieussenii*. Valvula cerebri. The name of a lamina which ascends, behind the tubercula quadrangemina, towards the cerebellum.

2. *Valvulæ conniventes*. The name of the numerous folds observed upon the inner surface of the mucous membrane of the duodenum.

VANADIUM (*Vanadis*, a Scandinavian deity). A newly-discovered metal, found combined with lead and iron ores. It occurs in the state of *vanadic acid*.

VANILLA. The dried fruit of the *Vanilla aromatica*, and probably of other species, used in the manufacture of chocolate, of liqueurs, &c. It contains a great quantity of essential oil, and of benzoic acid.

VAPORARIUM (*vapor*, vapour). A vapour-bath.

VAPORIZATION. The conversion of a liquid or solid body into vapour. This may be considered under two heads, viz.—

1. *Ebullition*, or the production of vapour so rapidly, that its escape causes a visible commotion in the liquid; the temperature at which this takes place, is called the *boiling point*.

2. *Evaporation*, or the production of vapour in a quiet and insensible manner at common temperatures.

VAPOUR (*vapor*). Any liquid expanded into an elastic or gaseous fluid, by means of heat. It differs from *gas* in its want of permanency, for it returns into the liquid state, when exposed to a diminished temperature. Bodies which are so convertible by heat, are termed *volatile*; those which resist the heat of the furnace without vaporising, are said to be *fixed* in the fire.

VAPOUR DOUCHE. A topical vapour bath, consisting in the direction of

a jet of aqueous vapour on some part of the body.

VAPOURS. Hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; spleen.

VAREC. The French name for *kelp*, or incinerated sea-weed.

VARICELLA. The name given by Willan to the *chicken-pox* of Morton. It consists in an eruption of vesicles, seldom passing into suppuration, but bursting at the tip, and concreting into puckered scabs. It was formerly described by Vidus Vidius under the name of *crystalli*, from the white shining appearance of the vesicles; by Heberden it is named *variola pusillæ*; by others, *variola spuria*, *volaticæ*, and *lymphaticæ*; by Frank, *pemphigus variolodes vesicularis*.

VARICOCELE (*varix*, a distended vein, *κήλη*, a tumor). An enlargement and distension of the blood-vessels of the scrotum. A varicose enlargement of the spermatic veins, is called *cirsocele*.

VARIOLA (quasi *parvi vari*, small spots or pimples). Small-pox; an eruption of pustules, which suppurate from the eighth to the tenth day; with fever.

VARIOLOID DISEASES (*variola*, and *είδος*, likeness). Diseases resembling Variola.

VARIX (*varius*, unequal). A kind of knotty, unequal, dark-coloured swelling, arising from a morbid dilatation of veins. This disease is to veins what the true or encysted aneurysm is to arteries.

VARNISH. A substance made by dissolving resins in alcohol, or oil of turpentine, or in a mixture of oil of turpentine and a drying oil. *Lacker* is a lac varnish, applied to articles of brass, and containing shell lac, &c.

VARUS. A speck, or spot. Pimple eruption. There are two varieties, viz.,

1. *Varus simplex*. Simple pimple; with a broad base, bright red colour, and of solid consistency.

2. *Varus punctatus*. Maggot pimple; tipped with a black spot, and discharging, on pressure, a grub-like concretion of mucus. *Stone-pock* is the *Acne indurata* of Bateman.

VARVICITE. A compound known only as a natural production, having been lately found among some ores of manganese in Warwickshire, and named from its locality.

VAS, VASIS. Plural *Vasa*. A vessel, or any utensil to hold liquor.

1. *Vas aberrans*. A cæcal appendage, usually found at the angle where the *vas deferens* applies itself to the epididymis.

2. *Vas deferens*. The large excretory duct of the testis.

3. *Vasa brevia*. Short branches passing from the divisions of the splenic artery, and distributed to the large extremity of the stomach.

4. *Vasa efferentia*. Absorbent vessels which convey fluids away from the glands, towards the thoracic duct.

5. *Vasa inferentia*. Absorbent vessels which convey fluids into the glands.

6. *Vasa omphalo-mesenterica*. The blood-vessels of the umbilical vesicle.

7. *Vasa pampiniformia*. A name sometimes given to the veins of the spermatic cord, from their tendril-like arrangement.

8. *Vasa præparantia*. A term applied by the old physiologists to the corpus pyramidale and spermatic artery; from their tortuosity and tendril-like form they supposed that the blood here began to be changed into semen.

9. *Vasa propria*. Certain cavities in plants, containing the proper secretions of the species; of this nature are the cysts in the rind of the orange, the turpentine vessels of the pine, the milk vessels of the sumach, the vittæ of umbelliferous plants, &c.

10. *Vasa recta*. Small, straight ducts, terminating the apices of the lobules of the testis.

11. *Vasa seminalia*. Tubuli seminiferi. Very minute tubes, constituting the parenchyma of the testis.

12. *Vasa umbilicalia*. The name of the blood-vessels of the allantois.

13. *Vasa vasorum*. Very minute nutrient vessels, which supply the arteries and veins.

VASCULAR SYSTEM. That part of the animal economy which relates to the vessels (see *Appendix*). Harvey took the heart as the centre, and described the two circulations as the *pulmonic*, through the lungs; the *systemic*, through the system. The French physiologists have departed from this method, and have assumed the lungs as the centre. Hence,

1. The *système à sang noir*, comprehending the veins of the body and the arteries of the lungs, and containing the dark-coloured blood; and

2. The *système à sang rouge*, comprehending the pulmonic veins and the arterial system of the body, and containing the bright-red blood.

VASTUS. A term applied to two portions of the *triceps extensor cruris*, the fleshy mass upon each side being dis-

tinguished by the names of *vastus internus* and *externus*, the middle portion by that of *cruræus*.

VAUQUELINE. A name which has been given to Strychnia, a chemical principle discovered in *nux vomica*, and in the upas of Java.

VEAL-SKIN. An eruption of spots, giving a veal-like appearance to the skin. See *Vitiligo*.

VEGETABLE ÆTHIOPS. A charcoal prepared by incinerating *fucus vesiculosus* in a covered crucible.

VEGETABLE SULPHUR. *Witch-meal.* A powder procured from the thecæ of the *Lycopodium clavatum*, or Common Club-moss. It is very inflammable, and employed for pyrotechnical purposes.

VEGETATIONS (*vegeto*, to grow). A term applied by Corvisart to the fungous excrescences which sometimes appear on the semilunar valves of the aorta, and which he considered as the effect of syphilis. Their appearance is similar to that of the wart-like excrescences which form about the organs of generation, and are commonly termed venereal.

VEGETO-ALKALI. *Alkaloid.* A body obtained from the vegetable kingdom, which has the properties of the basic or metallic oxides, and forms salts with acids.

VEGETO-SULPHURIC ACID. An acid procured by treating ligneous fibre with sulphuric acid.

VELUM. A veil, a piece of linen which hides any part.

1. *Velum interpositum.* A reflection of the pia mater, introduced into the interior of the brain, through the transverse fissure. It is also called *velum vasculosum*, *tela choroidea*, and, from its similarity to the mesentery of the intestines, *mesentery of the plexus choroïdes*.

2. *Velum palati.* The soft palate; the moveable partition which separates the mouth from the pharynx.

VENA. A vein; an elastic tube, which conveys the dark or venous blood from the arteries to the heart.

1. *Vena cava superior*, or *descendens*. The grand trunk which transmits the blood of the head, the neck, the superior extremities, and part of the circulation of the thorax, to the heart.

2. *Vena cava inferior*, or *ascendens*. The large trunk which extends from the articulation of the fourth and fifth

lumbar vertebræ to the right auricle of the heart.

3. *Vena portæ.* The large trunk which extends along the groove of the liver. The canal which it seems to form under that organ, has been termed the *sinus of the vena portæ*.

4. *Vena arteriosa.* The portal vein; so called because it ramifies like an artery, and conveys blood for secretion; but it is an arterial vein in another sense, being a vein to the hepatic artery, and an artery to the hepatic vein.—*Kiernan*.

5. *Vena azygos* (α , priv., $\zeta\upsilon\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, a yoke). A vein of the thorax, which has no corresponding vein—*no yoke-fellow*.

6. *Vena semi-azygos.* A considerable branch which ascends parallel to the *vena azygos*, on the left side of the vertebræ.

7. *Vena basilica.* The *royal* or large vein of the arm. The ancients termed the basilic vein of the right arm, the vein of the liver, or *vena hepatica brachii*; and that of the left, *vena splenica brachii*. See *Savatella*.

8. *Vena cephalica pollicis.* The vein of the back of the thumb, which passes over the outside of the wrist. From this vein, and the division of the plexus of the back of the hand, proceeds the *cephalica minor*, or *radialis externa*, which, as it rises upon the outside of the humerus, becomes the *great cephalic vein*.

9. *Venæ Galeni.* Two parallel branches, by which the choroïd plexus returns its blood. They terminate in the *straight sinus*.

10. *Venæ peronæ.* The two or three venæ comites of the fibular artery.

11. *Venæ vorticosæ.* A designation of the veins which principally compose the *external venous layer* of the choroïd membrane, from the vorticosæ marking which they present on the membrane.

VENA MEDINENSIS. This is the *irk Medini* of the Arabian writers, improperly translated *vena*, instead of *vermis* *Medinensis*, or the Guinea-worm.

VENESECTIO (*vena*, a vein, *sectio*, a division). Phlebotomy. The opening a vein for the purpose of blood-letting. See *Blood-letting*.

VENTRICULUS (dim. of *venter*, the belly). The stomach, the principal organ of digestion. The term *ventricle* is also applied to two cavities of the heart, which communicate with the two auricles; and to several cavities of the brain.

1. *Ventriculus succenturiatus*. A reserve stomach; a name of the duodenum.

2. *Ventriculi tricornes*. The three-horned ventricles; a designation of the two lateral ventricles of the brain, from their being prolonged into certain cavities called horns.

3. *Ventriculus Arantii*. The ventricle of Arantius; a small cavity situated at the point of the calamus scriptorius.

4. *Ventriculus laryngis*. The ventricle of the larynx; a depressed fossa, situated immediately above the horizontal projection of the chorda vocalis, at each side.

VENTRILOQUISM (*venter*, the belly, *loquor*, to speak). Speaking, as it were, from the belly; a particular modification of the voice.

VENUS. The name given by the old chemists to copper. Hence the term *sales veneris*, a former designation of the saline combinations of copper.

VERATRIA. *Sabadillin*. A vegetable alkaloid obtained from *cebadilla*, or the seeds of the *Asagraea officinalis*.

1. *Veratric acid*. A crystalline, volatile acid, obtained from *cebadilla*.

2. *Veratrin*. Resin of *veratria*; a brown solid substance obtained from *cebadilla*.

3. *Sales veratriæ*. The sulphate and tartrate of *veratria*, prepared by saturating *veratria* with sulphuric or tartaric acid.

VERATRUM ALBUM. White Helibore, an endogenous plant of the order *Melanthaceæ*. The generic name *veratrum* appears to be derived from the blackness of the rhizome, quasi *vere atrum*. Two new bases have been discovered in the rhizome, viz., *barytin* and *jervin*.

VERBASCUM THAPSUS. The Great Mullein or High Taper; an indigenous plant of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*. The generic term appears to be derived from the shagginess of the plants, quasi *barbasicum*, from *barba*, a beard. Fishes are stupefied by the seeds.

VERDIGRIS (*verde-gris*, Sp.) An impure acetate of peroxide of copper, of a beautiful bluish green colour, formed from the corrosion of copper by fermented vegetables.

1. *Distilled verdigris*. The improper name under which the green salt is found in commerce.

2. *English verdigris*. A spurious kind, consisting of sulphate of copper and

acetate of lead; to make the fraud more complete, the soft mass is mixed with the stalks of raisins.

VERDITER. A blue pigment, obtained by adding chalk or whiting to the solution of copper in aquafortis.

VERJUICE (*verjus*, Fr.). A kind of harsh vinegar, made of the expressed juice of the wild apple or crab, which has undergone the acetous fermentation. The French give this name to unripe grapes, and to the sour liquor obtained from them.

VERMES. A worm. There are five species of worms which infest the human intestines, viz.,

1. *Ascaris lumbricoïdes* (*lumbricus*, the earth-worm, εἶδος, likeness). The long round worm, principally inhabiting the intestines; it sometimes, however, ascends into the stomach, and creeps out at the mouth and nostrils. It is from twelve to fifteen inches in length.

2. *Ascaris vermicularis*. The Maw or Thread worm; the *oxyuris vermicularis* of Bremser; commonly found in the rectum: it is, however, erratic, and is occasionally found as high as the stomach. These worms resemble the ends of threads cut off, and are about half an inch in length; hence the term *thread-worm*, and perhaps that of *bots*, derived from the French *bouts*, ends or extremities.

3. *Tænia lata*, or *vulgaris*. The broad Tape-worm, occupying the upper part of the intestines, from three to fifteen feet in length. This worm is of a white colour; but when macerated in spirit of wine, becomes darker; whence it was formerly called by Pallas, *tænia grisea*.

4. *Tænia solium*. The long Tape-worm, occupying the upper part of the intestines, from thirty to forty feet long. Van Doeveren asserts that a peasant, after having taken an emetic, vomited up forty Dutch ells of tape-worm, and "would have got clear of more, if he had not been afraid of puking out all his guts, and for that reason bit the worm off." It is the *lumbricus cucurbitinus*, or Gourd-worm of Heberden.

5. *Trichocephalus* (θρίξ, τριχός, the hair, κεφαλή, the head). *Trichuris* (θρίξ, hair, and οὐρά, the tail). The long Thread-worm, generally found in the cæcum. The thinner part (head or tail?) is twice as long as the thicker, and terminates in a fine hair-like point. The whole length of this worm is about two inches.

Worms of rarer occurrence.

1. *Fasciola hepatica*, also called *Distoma hepaticum*, or the Fluke; occasionally found in the gall-bladder of man, but commonly infesting the liver of sheep when diseased with the rot. The *young* worms are from one to four lines in length; the *adult*, about an inch in length.

2. *Strongylus gigas*. Sometimes met with in the kidneys of men, and several of the mammalia; and confounded by Chabert and others with the *Ascaris lumbricoides*. It varies in length from five inches to three feet.

3. *Ascaris œstrus*. The Breeze or Gad-fly, the larvæ of which, called *bots*, are said to have been found in the human fæces, but more commonly in the horse. The *œstrus ovis* deposits its eggs on the interior nostrils of the sheep, whence the grubs, when hatched, travel into the frontal sinuses or horns, and are expelled through the nostrils.

4. *Ascaris scarabæus*. The Beetle; the grubs of which are said to have been found in the rectum; almost all the grubs of the genus *Scarabæus* being used to feed on dung. See *Musca* and *Seta Equina*.

5. Formerly, the tooth-ache was attributed to the presence of a worm; as appears from the words of Shakspeare:—

“What! sigh for the tooth-ache!
Which is but a humour or a worm.”

VERMICELLI (*vermis*, a worm). An Italian preparation, made of flour, cheese, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, and reduced into long worm-like pieces by forcing it through holes.

VERMIFORM (*vermis*, a worm, *forma*, likeness). Worm-like; the designation of two processes of the cerebellum, which connect the lateral lobes above and below.

VERMIFUGE (*vermis*, a worm, *fugo*, to expel). *Anthelmintic*. A remedy which expels worms.

VERMILION. A red pigment, consisting of powdered cinnabar.

VERMINATION (*vermis*, a worm). Infestation of the skin by parasitic animalcules; a breeding of worms. See *Matis*.

VERNATION (*vernus*, belonging to the spring). *Gemination*. The mode in which leaves are arranged within their bud.

VERRUCA. A wart. An excrescence from the cutis, or a tumor formed upon it.

VERTEBRA (*verto*, to turn). A bone of the spine, so named from its *turning* upon the adjoining one. A vertebra consists of several elements, which are found most isolated and distinct in the lowest classes of animals, and in the embryo state of the highest: these are distinguished by Dr. Grant, into

1. The *cyclo-vertebral* element, or the round body forming the centre.

2. The *peri-vertebral* elements, or the two superior laminæ which encompass the spinal chords.

3. The *epi-vertebral* elements, or the two portions of the superior spinous process.

4. The *para-vertebral* elements, or the two inferior laminæ, which form a cavity for the blood-vessels.

5. The *cata-vertebral* elements, or the two portions of the inferior spinous process.

General Divisions of a Vertebra.

1. A *body*, or the main part, forming the centre of the spine, and bearing, chiefly, the weight of the body.

2. An *articulating process*, by which it is joined to the next vertebra. This is sometimes called the *oblique process*—the upper one, the *ascending oblique*; the lower one, the *descending oblique process*.

3. The *spinous processes*, which project directly backward, forming with their points the ridge of the back; it is from their sharpness that the whole vertebral column is called *The spine*.

4. The *transverse processes*, which stand out at right angles, or transversely, from the body of the vertebra.

5. The *foramina*, or holes for lodging the spinal marrow, transmitting the blood-vessels, and attaching the ligaments.

Position and Number of Vertebrae.

1. The *Cervical*, or those of the neck, seven in number, and characterized by having their transverse processes perforated for the passage of the vertebral artery. The first of these is called the *atlas*, from its immediately supporting the head; the second, the *dentata*, *odontoides*, or *axis*, from its axis, or tooth-like process, upon which it turns; and the lowest, *vertebra prominens*, from its spinous process being so much longer than the others.

2. The *Dorsal*, or those of the back, twelve in number. These are distin-

guished by having articular surfaces for the heads of the ribs.

3. The *Lumbar*, or those of the loins, five in number, and distinguished by their size, and the length of the transverse processes.

VERTEBRAL ARTERY. A large artery, so named from its passing through a bony canal, formed for it by the perforations of the cervical vertebræ. This, and the *Carotid*, are the arteries of the brain.

VERTEBRATA. Animals which have an internal skeleton, supported by a vertebral column.

VERTEX (*verto*, to turn). The top or crown of the head.

VERTICILLUS (*verto*, to turn about). A whorl; that arrangement of leaves upon the stem, when more than two of them are opposite, or upon the same plane, as in *Galium*.

VERTIGO (*vertex*, or *vortex*, a whirlpool). Giddiness; dizziness, with a fear of falling. It is a popular expression to say the *brain turns*.

VERU MONTANUM. A little eminence in the urethra, at the termination of the ductus ejaculatorius. It is also called *caput gallinaginis*, or the woodcock's head.

VESANIA. Madness. An order in Cullen's Nosology, comprehending diseases in which the judgment is impaired, without coma or pyrexia.

VESICA. A bladder. The urinary bladder is termed *vesica urinaria*; the gall bladder, *cystis fellea*.

VESICATORIUM (*vesica*, a bladder). A vesicatory, epispastic, or blister.

VESICULA (dim. of *vesica*, a bladder). A vesicle or little bladder. A small elevation of the cuticle, containing a transparent, serous fluid.

1. *Vesicula umbilicalis.* A vesicle containing a yellowish fluid, situated between the chorion and the amnios, and connected with the fœtus. It is also called *vesicula alba*.

2. *Vesiculæ accessoriæ.* The name of certain blind ducts, opening into the urethra, near its commencement, observed in most Rodentia.

3. *Vesiculæ seminales.* Two small bags situated at the base of the prostate gland, forming reservoirs for the seminal fluid.

4. *Vesicles of Naboth.* Small semi-transparent vesicles on the interior of the cervix uteri, which were mistaken by Naboth for ovula.

5. *Vesicles of Degraaf.* From fifteen to twenty small transparent vesicles in the midst of the lobules composing the parenchyma of the ovaries. According to Baër, they contain germs, and, when burst, leave the appearance of what are called *corpora lutea*, or yellow bodies.

VESTIBULE (*vestibulum*, a threshold). A small oval cavity of the internal ear, so named from its forming an entry to the cochlea and semicircular canals. This term is also applied to a triangular space which separates the nymphæ from each other.

VETA, or **MAREA** (sea-sickness). The vulgar name of an affection prevalent in South America, and described by Lieut. Smyth, who experienced it in 1834, while crossing the Andes, as "an acute pain passing through the temples to the lower part of the back of the head, and completely disabling the person affected."

VEXILLUM (dim. of *velum*, a veil). A standard, or small banner; a term applied to the upper petal of a papilionaceous corolla, from its erect and expanded state.

VIÆ LACRYMALES. The tear passages; a collective term for the double apparatus for the secretion and excretion of the tears. Each of them consists of the lacrymal gland, the puncta lacrymalia, the lacrymal ducts, the lacrymal sac, and the nasal canal.

VIABILITY (*via*, a way). A term expressing the capability which a child has of supporting extra-uterine or independent existence.

VIBEX, VIBICES. The large purple spots appearing under the skin in certain malignant fevers.

VIBRISSA (*vibro*, to quiver). The hair of the nostrils. See *Capillus*.

VIDIAN NERVE. A designation of the *pterygoid* nerve, from Vidus Vidius, a professor at Paris.

VIGANI'S ELIXIR. Sweet elixir of vitriol; or the Sp. *Ætheris Aromaticus*.

VILLUS. Literally, the shaggy hair of beasts. Some of the membranes of the body, as the mucous membrane of the stomach and of the intestinal canal, present a surface of minute papillæ, termed *villi*, or villosities, resembling a downy tissue, continually covered with fluid. See *Ampullula*.

VINEGAR. Acetic acid, derived by the action of air upon alcoholic liquors, as wine and beer; by the contact of platinum black with alcohol, &c.

Wood vinegar. Pyroligneous acid, procured by the distillation of wood.

VINEGAR EEL. The *anguillula aceti*, a microscopic animal which is generated and nourished in vinegar.

VINUM. Wine; the juice of the grape, or fruit of the *Vitis vinifera*.

1. *Vinum Xericum.* Vinum album Hispanicum, or Sherry, the officinal wine employed in the preparation of the *vina medicata*, or medicated wines.

2. *Vinum Lusitanicum.* Vinum Portugallicum, or Port wine, usually employed in hospitals, in cases in which a stimulant and tonic is required.

3. *Vinum Burgundicum.* Burgundy wine; a stimulant and somewhat astringent wine, rarely used for medicinal purposes.

4. *Vinum Campanicum.* Champagne; a diuretic wine, occasionally employed to allay vomiting, owing to the evolution of carbonic acid.

5. *Vinum Maderaicum.* Madeira; a more stimulating wine than sherry; an excellent wine for invalids.

6. *Vinum Rhenanum.* Rhine wine, comprising Hock and Moselle. Their acidity adapts them for use in cases of phosphatic deposits in the urine.

7. *Vinum Rubellum.* Claret; a wine adapted for the same cases as the Rhine wines, but objectionable in gouty cases and nitric acid deposits.

VIOLACEÆ (*viola*, a violet). The Violet tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbs with *leaves* usually alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *petals* hypogynous; *stamens* alternate with the petals; *ovarium* 1-celled, many-seeded.

1. *Viola odorata.* The Sweet Violet, an indigenous plant, formerly used in medicine.

2. *Violina.* Violine; also called *emetine of the violet*, or *indigenous emetine*; an alkaline principle obtained from the roots, leaves, flowers, and seeds of the *Viola odorata*, similar to the emetine of *ipeca-cuanha*. It is said by M. Orfila to be highly poisonous.

VIRGIN'S MILK. A favourite cosmetic, prepared by mixing one drachm of the simple tincture of benzoin with four ounces of water.

VIRGIN OIL. This is the substance which flows first from the pulp of the ripe juice of the olive, on expression.

VIRGINIC ACID. An oily acid obtained from Seneka root, and named from Virginia, whence the plant was originally sent by Dr. Tennent, in 1738.

VIRUS (*vis*, violence). Venom, poison; a term used synonymously with contagion.

VIS. Force; power; a term expressive of strength in general. Hence—

1. *Vis à tergo.* Literally, force from behind; a term applied to the force communicated from the ventricles of the heart to the blood in the arteries, capillaries, and veins.

2. *Vis cellulosa.* A term applied by Blumenbach to the contraction which membrane occasionally undergoes, when it has been over-distended, and the distending force withdrawn, as in the propulsion of the serous exhalation into the lymphatic vessels. It is very different from the *contractility* of the muscular fibre.

3. *Vis formativa.* The formative process; the process by which the parts of the body are nourished, and the secretions are promoted.

4. *Vis inertia.* Inertness, or the principle of inactivity, by which a body perseveres in the same state of rest or motion, in a straight line, unless obliged to change it by a foreign force.

5. *Vis incita.* The name given by Haller, Girtanner, &c., to irritability of the muscular fibre, arising from the action of a stimulus. By Goerter, it was called *vis vitalis*.

6. *Vis nervea.* The name given by Haller to that power in the muscular fibre which enables it to receive impressions conveyed to it by the nerves.

7. *Vis medicatrix naturæ.* A power supposed by Cullen to preside over the living body, and to possess a faculty of resisting, to a certain extent, the effects of disease.

8. *Vis mortua.* That property by which a muscle contracts, after the death of the animal to which it belongs, or after having been cut from a living body.

9. *Vis suctionis vel attractionis.* A term applied to the supposed power by which an organ creates for itself an increased afflux of blood, or becomes congested.

10. *Vis vitæ.* The natural power of the animal body in preserving life.

VISCUS. Pl. *Viscera.* A bowel, or intestine. Any organ which has an appropriate use.

VISUS (*video*, to see). The sight; the sense of seeing. The various defects of sight, or the *vitia visus*, have been noticed at page 118, under the article *Eye*.

VITA PROPRIA. A term applied by Blumenbach to the peculiar power by which the motions of the iris and of some other parts are determined. The expression, however, gives no idea of the facts.

VITELLUS OVI. The yolk of egg; a kind of yellow emulsion, consisting of oil suspended in water by means of albumen, and inclosed in a sac called the *yolk bag*; principally employed for rendering oils and balsams miscible with water.

VITES (*vitis*, a vine). The Vine tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Climbing shrubs with tumid joints, and *leaves* stipulate; *flowers* polypetalous, on ramose peduncles; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* 2-celled; *fruit* baccate; *seeds* albuminous.

Vitis vinifera. Common Grape-vine. Various parts of this plant have been employed in medicine under various names: thus, the leaves are termed *pampini*; the cirrhi or tendrils, *capreoli*; the tender shoots, *palmites*; the ripe grape, *uva*; the dried grape or raisin, *uva passa*; the juice or sap of the ripe grape, *lacryma*; that of the unripe grape, *omphacium*, or commonly *agresta*.

VITILIGO (*vitulus*, a calf; so called from the *veal*-like appearance presented by the affection). White, shining, smooth tubercles arising in the skin, about the ears, neck, and face; terminating without suppuration. The term is also employed generally to comprehend *alphos*, *melas*, and *leuce*.

VITREOUS BODY (*vitrum*, glass). *Vitreous humor.* A transparent mass, resembling melted glass, occupying the globe of the eye, and inclosed in the hyaloïd membrane.

VITRIFICATION (*vitrum*, glass, *fo*, to become). The conversion of a substance, as silica, &c., into glass.

VITRIOL (*vitrum*, glass). A term originally applied to *any* crystalline body possessing a certain degree of transparency, but now restricted to the following substances:—

1. *Green vitriol.* Copperas, or sulphate of iron. When the salt is exposed to heat in a retort, it first gives off water of crystallization, or *phlegm* of vitriol; next comes an acid, called *spirit* of vitriol; then a stronger acid, called *oil* of vitriol; the latter part of this becomes solid, and has been called *glacial oil* of vitriol.

2. *Blue vitriol.* Sulphate of copper, commonly called Roman vitriol.

3. *White vitriol.* Sulphate of zinc.

VITRUM. Glass. This term is also applied to certain *glassy* substances. viz.

1. *Vitrum antimonii.* Glass of antimony; a reddish-brown coloured glass, obtained by first calcining antimony, and then fusing it in a crucible. It is medicinally employed in preparing the antimonium tartarizatum.

2. *Vitrum antimonii ceratum.* Cerated glass of antimony, or the vitrified oxide of antimony with wax.

VITTA. Literally, a riband. A term applied to the vessels of oil found in the coat of the fruit of Umbelliferous plants. They afford an instance of the *vasa propria*, or receptacles of secretion.

VIVIPAROUS (*vivus*, alive, *pario*, to bring forth). A term applied to animals which bring forth their young alive and perfect, as distinguished from *oviparous* animals, which produce their young in the egg.

VIVISECTION (*vivus*, alive, *seco*, to cut). Dissection of living animals, for the purposes of experiment.

VOCAL LIGAMENTS. *Vocal cords.* A name given to the thyro-arytænoïd articulation.

VOLATILITY (*volatilis*, from *volo*, to fly). A property of bodies, by which they are disposed to assume the state of vapour, and *fly off*.

VOLTA, PILE OF. An apparatus consisting of plates of zinc, and silver, and pieces of moistened woollen cloth, piled in the order of zinc, silver, cloth; zinc, silver, cloth; for twenty or more repetitions. See *Galvanism*.

Volta-meter. A cell of decomposition, containing dilute sulphuric acid, and so formed as to admit of the evolved gases being collected and measured.

VOLUME (*volumen*, from *volvo*, to roll). The *apparent* space which a body occupies is called its *volume*; the *effective* space which the same body occupies, or its real bulk of matter, is its *mass*; the relation of the mass to the volume (or the quotient of the one by the other) is its *density*; and the empty spaces, or voids, which render the volume larger than the mass, are its *pores*.

Definite Volumes. The union of gases is always effected in simple proportions of their volumes: a volume of one gas combines with an equal volume, or twice or three times the volume, of another gas, and in no intermediate proportion; this is called the law of *definite volumes*.

VOLVA (*volvo*, to roll). The wrapper

which covers many Fungaceous plants in their early state, as the Agarics.

VOLVULUS (*volvo*, to roll up). *Intus-susceptio*. A disease produced by the passing of one portion of an intestine into another, commonly the upper into the lower part.

VOMER (*a plough-share*). A bone of the nose, forming the partition between the nostrils, and so named from its resemblance to a plough-share.

VOMICA (*vomo*, to spit up). An abscess or imposthume of the lungs; so called, because it discharges a sanies.

VOMITURITIO (*vomo*, to vomit). Retching. An ineffectual effort to vomit.

VOMITUS (*vomo*, to vomit). The act of vomiting; this consists of a forcible contraction of the muscles of *expiration*,

and of those only, the glottis being closed, and the cardia opened.

VULPIS MORBUS. *Alopecia*. Literally, fox-disease. Baldness; decay and fall of the hair. It is so named from the fox being supposed to lose its hair sooner than any other quadruped. See *Fluzus Capillorum*.

VULTUS (*velle*, to will). The looks, the countenance; that which declares the sentiments of the mind. Compare *Facies* and *Frons*.

VULVA. An elliptic opening enclosed by the labia majora of the pudendum, or external parts of generation in the female.

Vulva cerebri. A small aperture of the brain, forming the part by which the three ventricles communicate.

W

WADD. A name given to plumbago, or black-lead.

Black wadd. An ore of manganese found in Derbyshire; remarkable for its property of taking fire when mixed with linseed oil.

WARM-BLOODED. A term applied to the mammalia and birds which have a two-fold circulation, and are in fact diplo-cardiac. See *Cardiac*.

WART. *Verruca*. A hard protuberance or excrescence of the skin.

WASH. The technical term for the fermented liquor, of any kind, from which spirit is intended to be distilled.

WASHERWOMAN'S SCALL. *Psoriasis lolorum*; a species of scall which appears on the wrists and fore-arms of washerwomen, from the irritation of soap.

WATER-GILDING. The process of gilding by the application of amalgam of gold to the surface of metals; the mercury of the amalgam is driven off by heat, and a thin coating of gold remains.

WATER OF CRYSTALLIZATION. That portion of water which combines in a dry state with many substances, forming an essential condition of their crystalline character. *

WATER-TIGHT. That degree of closeness in a vessel, or tube, which prevents the passage of water.

WAX-PAPER. *Charta cerata*. Melt, in a water-bath, 48 parts each of white wax and fine turpentine, and 32 parts of spermaceti, and spread on paper.

WEB. The old English term for *Caligo*, or opacity of the eye, from its giving the idea of a film spreading across the sight. Hence Shakespere, in *King Lear*: "This is the foul fiend *Flibbertigibbet*: he gives the **WEB** and the **PIN**; squints the eye, and makes the hare-lip."

WELD, or **DYERS' WEED**. The *Reseda luteola*, a plant employed in the dyeing of yellow.

WELDING. A property of certain metals, as platinum, by which, at a white heat, an incipient fusion takes place, which covers their surface with a kind of varnish, so that, when brought into contact in this state, different species may be permanently united by forging.

WEN. An encysted tumor, presenting the following varieties, viz.—

1. *Steatoma*. Adipose wen.
2. *Atheroma*. Mealy wen.
3. *Melliceris*. Honeyed wen.
4. *Testudo*. Horny wen.
5. *Ganglion*. Ganglion.

WHARTON'S DUCT. The excretory duct of the sub-maxillary gland.

WHEAL WORM. The *Acarus autumnalis*, or Harvest-bug; so named

from the glossy wheals which its bite produces.

WHEAT. *Tritici semina.* The grains (caryopsides) of the Triticum hybernium, or Common Wheat. When ground and sifted in mills, they form *flour*, or farina tritici, and *bran*, or furfur tritici. By steeping wheat flour in water, *starch* or amyllum is procured; and this, when boiled in water, forms a culinary *jelly*, which is hydrate of starch.

WHELK. *Ionthus.* An unsuppurative tubercular tumor, generally occurring on the face.

WHEY. *Serum lactis.* The fluid part of milk, which remains after the curd has been separated.

WHITE GUM. The *Strophulus albidus*, a species of gum-rash, in which the pimples are minute, hard, and whitish, surrounded by a reddish halo.

WHITE LEAD. *Ceruse.* Carbonate of lead, employed by painters to give *body* to their colours.

WHITE PRECIPITATE. A compound formed when ammonia is added to a solution of chloride of mercury.

WHITE SWELLING. *Hydarthrus.* A colourless swelling, chiefly of the larger joints. It may commence in the synovial membrane, in the cartilages, or in the bones.

WHITES. The vulgar name for leucorrhœa, or the discharge of a yellowish-white mucus from the vagina. See *Leucorrhœa*.

WHITING. Chalk cleared of its impurities, ground in a mill, and made up into small loaves.

WHITLOW. *Onychia; Paronychia.* An inflammation at the end of one of the fingers, or thumbs, very painful, and much disposed to suppurate. The effusion may be immediately under the skin; among the tendons; or it may press on the periosteum; it is to this last, or malignant form, that the term *felon* is most correctly applied.

WILD-FIRE. A popular name of the *Lichen circumscriptus*, or Clustered Lichen.

WILD-FIRE RASH. The *Strophulus volaticus*; a species of Gum-rash, in which the pimples are in clusters or patches, generally flying from part to part.

WILD LICHEN. The *Lichen ferus*, described by Celsus under the name *agria*, as applied to it by the Greeks, from the violence with which it rages.

WILSON'S MUSCLE. The perpen-

dicular portion of the *compressor urethræ*, described by Mr. Wilson. The transverse portion was discovered by Mr. Guthrie, and bears his name.

WIND CONTUSION. A contusion supposed to be occasioned by the air, when rapidly displaced by the impetus of a projectile. It is now said to be occasioned by the projectile itself, either striking the body obliquely, or being in the condition of a spent ball.

WINE TEST. A reagent for detecting the presence of lead in wine, by converting the acid into a salt of lead. That which is usually sold is made by dissolving half an ounce of sulphuret of arsenic, and one ounce of lime, in half a pint of distilled water, and filtering the solution.

WINTERACEÆ. The Winter's Bark tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* hermaphrodite or unisexual; *stamens* hypogynous; *fruit* consisting of a single row of carpella.

Wintera aromatica. An aromatic tree, the bark of which, called *Winter's bark*, is used as an aromatic tonic.

WOAD. The *Isatis tinctoria* of botanists; a plant formerly used in the dyeing of blue.

WOLFFIAN BODIES. *False kidneys.* These names were given by Rathke to the substance by which the kidneys are preceded in the embryo, and which was first remarked by Wolf.

WOLFRAM. A mineral consisting of tungstate of manganese and iron, employed for procuring tungsten.

WOODS. *The Woods.* A term applied to sarsaparilla, guaiac, sassafras, and mezereon.

WOODY TISSUE. *Pleurenchyma.* Elongated cells, tapering to each end, and constituting the elementary structure of wood.

WOOLFE'S APPARATUS. An apparatus for impregnating water, for medicinal purposes, with carbonic acid.

WOORALY. A celebrated poison, also called *woorari*, *ourari*, or *urari*, produced by the *Strychnos toxifera* of Guayana. Dr. Hancock considers the bark to be one of the most potent sedatives in nature.

WOOTZ. Indian steel; supposed to be an alloy of steel with small quantities of silicium and aluminum.

WORMIAN BONES. The *Ossa triquetra*, or triangular bones sometimes found in the course of the suture of the

parietal and occipital bones, so named from Olaus Wormius, who first described them.

WORMSEED. The *Spigelia Marilandica*, or Carolina Pink; the root and leaves of which are active anthelmintics.

1. *Wormseed oil.* A powerfully anthelmintic oil obtained from the seeds of the *Chenopodium anthelminticum*.

2. The term *Wormseed* is also applied to a substance consisting, not of the seeds, but of the broken peduncles, mixed with the calyx and flower-buds, of the *Artemisia santonica*, and also known by the names of *semen santonicum*, *semen cinæ*, *semen contra*, *semen sementina*, &c.

WORMWOOD. The vernacular name of the *Artemisia absinthium*, an indigenous Composite plant, said to be efficacious as an anthelmintic. Its bitter principle is termed *absinthin*.

WORT. Decoction of malt, prepared by boiling three ounces of malt in a quart of water.

WORT (OF HERBALISTS). The Teutonic term for *herb*. Hence the names liver-wort, St. John's-wort, lung-wort, &c.

WOUND. A recent solution of continuity in the soft parts, suddenly occasioned by external causes, and generally attended at first with hæmorrhage.

1. *Incised Wounds* are those made by simple division of the fibres with a sharp cutting instrument, without contusion or laceration.

2. *Lacerated Wounds* are those in which the fibres, instead of being divided by a cutting instrument, have been torn asunder by some violence; the edges, instead of being straight and regular, are jagged or unequal.

3. *Contused Wounds* are those made by a violent blow from some blunt instrument or surface. These resemble the preceding species, and require nearly the same kind of treatment.

4. *Punctured Wounds* are those made with a narrow-pointed instrument, as by the thrust of a sword or bayonet.

5. *Poisoned Wounds* are the bite of a viper, mad dogs, &c.; wounds of the hand in dissections, &c.

6. *Gunshot Wounds* are those caused by hard, metallic bodies, projected from fire-arms.

WRY-NECK. *Caput Obstipum; Torticollis.* An involuntary and fixed inclination of the head towards one of the shoulders. Cooper says, it must not be confounded with a mere rheumatic tension and stiffness of the neck, nor with the faulty position of the head, arising from deformity of the cervical vertebræ.

X

XANTHOS (ξανθός). The Greek term for *yellow*. Hence,

1. *Xanthic oxide.* A species of calculus, observed by Dr. Marcet, and named from the lemon-coloured compound which it forms by the action of nitric acid.

2. *Xanthine.* A yellow colouring principle lately discovered in madder.

3. *Xantho-gen* (γεννάω, to produce). A term applied by M. Zeise to the radical of hydroxanthic acid, from its property of forming yellow compounds with certain metals.

4. *Xantho-phyll* (φύλλον, a leaf). The name given by Berzelius to *anthoxanthine*, or the yellow colouring matter of leaves in autumn.

5. *Xantho-rrhiza* (ρίζα, a root). Yellow Root; the root of the *Xanthorrhiza Apifolia*, a plant of North America, forming an excellent tonic.

6. *Xantho-xylum* (ξύλον, wood). Prickly Ash; the bark of the *Xanthoxylum Frax-*

ineum, used in the United States in chronic rheumatism.

XEROPHTHALMIA (ξηρός, dry, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). A form of ophthalmia, denoting the dryness of the eye in a particular stage of the affection.

XIPHOID (ξίφος, a sword, εἶδος, likeness). Sword-like; a term applied to the cartilage of the sternum.

XYLITE (ξύλον, wood). *Lignone.* A liquid existing in commercial pyroxylic spirit. By treating anhydrous xylite with hydrate of potash, *xylitic acid* is obtained. Other products are xylite-naphtha, xylite-resin, and xylite-oil.

XYLOBALSAMUM (ξύλον, wood, βάλαμον, balsam). A balsam obtained by decoction of the twigs and leaves of the *Amyris Gileadensis* in water. It is thicker and less odoriferous than the *balsamæleon* (έλαιον, oil), or oil of balsam, which is prepared in the same way, but by a shorter decoction.

Y

YAM. A plant introduced from the East into the West Indies. It produces tubers, resembling a potato, which form an important part of the food of the negroes.

YAVA-SKIN. The name given, in the Polynesian isles, to Elephantiasis Arabum, or Barbadoes leg, from its being supposed to originate from drinking the heating beverage called *yava*. Dr. Good observes, that, like the gout among ourselves, it is there regarded in a sort of honourable light.

YAW (a raspberry, Afric.). The name given by the Africans to the disease called *Frambœsia*. On the American coast it is termed *pian* and *epian*. See *Frambœsia*.

YEAST. *Fermentum*. A substance generated during the vinous fermentation of vegetable juices and decoctions, rising to the surface in the form of a frothy, flocculent, and somewhat viscid matter. It is used for promoting fermentation. See *Catalysis*.

Artificial Yeast may be made by boiling malt, pouring off the water, and keeping the grains in a warm place to ferment, repeating the process till a sufficient quantity is procured.

YELLOW FEVER. One of the severest forms of malignant remittent; so named from the lemon or orange hue presented by the whole surface of the body, and attended with vomiting of a yellowish matter at the beginning, and of a chocolate-coloured colluvies towards its close. See *Febris*.

YELLOW GUM. *Icterus Infantum*, or Jaundice of Infants. This is the mild-

est form under which jaundice makes its appearance.

YELLOW, KING'S. A yellow pigment, the basis of which is sulphureous acid or orpiment.

YELLOW WASH. *Aqua phagedenica*. A lotion for ulcers, formed by the decomposition of corrosive sublimate in lime-water, which occasions a precipitate of a deep yellow colour, being a peroxide of mercury, containing a little muriatic acid; one fluid drachm of lime-water should be employed for the decomposition of two grains of the salt.

The *Black Wash* is formed by the decomposition of calomel by lime-water, which turns it black in consequence of its precipitating the black oxide of the metal; lbj. of lime-water should be employed to two drachms of calomel.

The *White Wash*, or *Royal Preventive*, is the *Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis dilutus*, and consists of solution of subacetate of lead and proof spirit, of each one drachm, mixed with one pint of distilled water.

YTTRIA. A new earth, discovered by Gadolin, in a mineral from *Ytterby* in Sweden. Its metallic base is *yttrium*, of which it is considered to be a protoxide.

YUCA. The name of a plant in South America, from which the natives prepare an intoxicating beverage. The leaves are first chewed by the women till reduced to a pulp; they then spit it out into a large jar, and leave it to ferment, and after two or three days drink it mixed with water, when it does its work, as Robinson Crusoe says of his glass of rum, "to their exceeding refreshment."

Z

ZAFFRE. The impure oxide of cobalt, which remains after the native arseniuret of this metal has parted with most of its arsenic by repeated roasting.

ZEDOARY (*jedwar* or *zadwar*, Arab.). The name given to the tubers of some species of *Curcuma*, the *zedoaria longa* being referred to the *C. zerumbet*; the *zedoaria rotunda* to the *C. zedoaria*.

ZEINE. A principle obtained from maize, or Indian corn.

ZEOLITES (*ζέω*, to boil, *λίθος*, a stone). A term applied to the silicates of lime and of alumina, from their *frothing* when heated before the blow-pipe.

ZERO (probably from the Arabic *tsaphara*, empty). Nothing. It is used to denote a cypher, and to fill the blank between the ascending and descending numbers in a scale or series.

ZINCUM. Zinc; a bluish-white metal, found in the form of oxide, or *red zinc*;

of sulphuret, or *blende* or *black jack*; of carbonate, or *calamine*; of sulphate, or *white vitriol*; of silicate, or *electric calamine*; and of aluminate, or *automalite* or *gahnite*. It has been called golden marcasite, Indian tin, and *spelter*. When rolled into thin leaves, it is termed *sheet zinc*.

1. *Flowers or calx of zinc*. Oxide of zinc, formed by exposing the metal to the air at a temperature a little above its melting point, when it flies up in the form of white flowers. It has hence received the fanciful names of *philosophical wool*, and *nihil album*. The ancients called it *pompholyx*. In Holland, it was sold as a secret remedy under the names of *arcanum Ludemanni* and *luna fixata*.

2. *Tutty or furnace cadmia*. Impure oxide of zinc, found in the chimney of the furnace in which zinc ores are roasted, or in which zinciferous lead ores are smelted. When prepared by levigation and elutriation, it is called *prepared tutty*.

3. *Butter of zinc*. Chloride of zinc, also called the *muriate* or *hydrochlorate*; a whitish-grey mass, with the consistency of wax.

4. *White Vitriol*. Sulphate of zinc, a crystalline mass resembling lump-sugar, and formerly called *sal vitrioli* and *gilla Theophrasti*.

5. *Calamine*. Impure carbonate of zinc. When calcined, pulverized, and submitted to the process of elutriation, it is called *prepared calamine*.

ZINCOID (*zincum*, zinc, εἶδος, likeness). Like zinc, quasi-zinc; a term applied to the zincous plate which is in connexion with a copper plate in a voltaic circle, and denoting the positive pole, the positive electrode, the anode, and the zincode. See *Chloroid*.

1. *Zinco-lysis* (λύω, to decompose). A chemical term equivalent to *electrolysis*, denoting a mode of decomposition occasioned by the inductive action of the affinities of zinc or the positive metal.

2. *Zinco-lyte* (λύω, to decompose). A chemical term equivalent to *electrolyte*, denoting a body decomposable by electricity, the decomposition being referred to the action of zinc or the positive metal.

3. *Zincous element*. The basic or positive element of a binary compound. The negative element is termed *chlorous*.

ZINGIBER OFFICINALE. The Narrow-leaved Ginger, the *rhizome* of which constitutes the *ginger-root* of commerce. *Black ginger* is dried, after being

scalded, without being scraped; *white ginger*, on the contrary, is carefully scraped. It is stated, however, that there are two ginger plants, the *white* and the *black*. The annual shoots put forth from the perennial rhizome are used for making *preserved ginger*.

Zingiber Cassamunar. This is perhaps the plant which yields the *cassamunar* root of the shops.

ZIRCONIUM. The metallic basis of *zirconia*, a substance found in the *jargon* or *zircon* from Ceylon, and in the red mineral hyacinth.

ZONA PELLUCIDA. A thick membrane, constituting the external investment of the ovum. By Wagner it is termed *chorion*.

ZONULA CILIARIS. A thin vascular layer which connects the anterior margin of the retina with the circumference of the lens.

ZONULE OF ZINN. The name given to an assemblage of membranous folds or laminae observed in the hyaloid membrane, which project outwards, and are dove-tailed, as it were, with the ciliary processes.

ZOOGONY (ζῶον, an animal, γονή, generation). "Zoogonie;" a term under which M. Serres treats of the laws, which he supposes to regulate the formation of the organs, or according to which the different parts of which they are composed seem to be produced. These laws are two in number, viz.,

1. The law of *Symmetry*, which is designated as "the principle of the double development of the organs." This principle is also observed in the progress of ossification, the external parts of bones being first visible, and the interior and central parts being composed of productions from these. In consequence of this excentric progress, the double development of the single parts, which compose the centre of the skeleton, is effected; and hence arises the law of symmetry, by which, with a few exceptions, the two sides of the skeleton correspond with each other.

2. The law of "*Conjugaison*," which is designated as "the principle of their re-union." Thus, the intestinal canal is said to be "un canal de conjugaison, résultant de la double engrenure, antérieure et postérieure, de ses lames qui les constituent primitivement." This principle is also observed in the formation of the various cavities, holes, and canals, which are found in the bones, and which are

supposed to be produced by a union of what were originally separate parts.

ZOOLOGY (ζῷον, an animal, λόγος, a description). That branch of Natural History which treats of animals. A sketch of Cuvier's arrangement is given in the *Appendix*. The following primary divisions of the Animal Kingdom have been derived from the modifications of the nervous system observed in the living economy of animals.

1. *Cyclo-neura*. This division exhibits the nervous system in the radiated or lowest classes; it is here found in the form of filaments, disposed in a circular manner around the oral extremity of the body.

2. *Diplo-neura*. In this division, comprising the articulated classes, there is observed, almost from the lowest entozoa to the highest crustacea, a double nervous chord or column, reaching along the whole of the ventral surface of the body.

3. *Cyclo-gangliata*. In this division the nervous system is more concentrated around the entrance to the alimentary canal in the molluscous classes, where it generally forms a transverse series of ganglia, disposed around the œsophagus.

4. *Spini-cerebrata*. This division embraces the vertebrated classes, in which the central parts are in the form of a lengthened dorsal nervous chord, developed anteriorly into a brain, and protected by a vertebral column and cranium.—*Dr. Grant*.

ZOON (ζῷον). An animal. Hence,

1. *Zoo-gony* (γονή, generation). The science which treats of the formation of organs.

2. *Zoo-logy* (λόγος, a description). That branch of Natural History which treats of animals.

3. *Zoon-ic acid*. This has been shown by Thénard to be merely the acetous, holding animal matter in solution.

4. *Zoo-nomia* (νόμος, a law). The science which treats of the laws of organic life.

5. *Zoo-phyta* (φύτον, a plant). A class of animals resembling plants.

6. *Zoo-tomy* (τομή, section). The anatomy or dissection of animals.

ZOOPHYTA (ζῷον, an animal, φυτόν, a plant). Animal plants; a division of the animal kingdom, considered by Cuvier as synonymous with the *Radiata*.

1. *Echino-dermata* (ἐχίνος, a hedgehog, δέρμα, a skin). Having a spinous skin, as the star-fish, sea-urchin, &c.

2. *Ento-zoa* (ἐντός, within, ζωή, life). Intestinal animals, as the tænia, &c.

3. *Aculephæ* (ἀκαλίφη, a nettle). Sea-nettles, as the medusa, polypus, &c.

4. *Polypti* (πολύς, many, πούς, a foot). Many-footed animals, as the hydra, &c.

5. *Infusoria* (infundo, to pour in). Infusory animalcules, found in infusions or stagnant water, as the monas, &c.

ZOSTER (ζωστήρ, a belt). *Zona*; *zona ignea*. Shingles; a species of Herpes, so termed from its surrounding the body, like a belt. See *Shingles*.

ZUMIC ACID (ζύμη, leaven). An acid discovered in vegetable substances which have undergone the acetous fermentation: it has been shown that it closely resembles the *lactic* (acetic) acid.

ZYGO'MA (ζυγός, a yoke). The arch formed by the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek-bones.

1. *Zygomatic process*. A thin, narrow projection of bone, bounding the squamous portion of the temporal bone at its base.

2. *Zygomaticus major*. A muscle arising from the cheek-bone, and inserted into the angle of the mouth.

3. *Zygomaticus minor*. A muscle arising a little higher upon the cheek-bone, and inserted into the upper lip, near the angle of the mouth; it is often wanting. These muscles raise the angles of the mouth, as in laughter; hence the term *distortor oris* has been applied to them.

ZYGOPHYLLACEÆ. The Bean Caper tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* polypetalous, symmetrical; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* many celled; *fruit* capsular.

ZYMOME (ζύμη, leaven). This and gliadine form the constituent principles of gluten. See *Gluten*.

APPENDIX.

AFFIXES. In this article are exhibited the principal *affixes* or *terminations* of words, in connexion with their compounds. By such a classification, in which a series of words presents *one part common to all*, the memory is assisted, and the difficulty arising from technical terms considerably lessened. It is obvious that these affixes could not be introduced into the body of the work; indeed, they constitute a separate study.

ÆRESIS (ἀίρεσις, a taking of any thing; from αἰρέω, to take). A termination denoting a *removal* of a part.

Aph-æresis (ἀπό, from). The removing of any diseased part.

Di-æresis (διά, throughout). A solution or breach of continuity.

Ex-æresis (ἐξ, out). An old term, denoting the removal of a part.

-AGOGA, -AGOGUES (ἀγωγός, one who leads; from ἄγω, to lead or drive). A termination denoting substances which *expel* others. Hence—

Chol-agogues (χολή, bile). Purgatives which produce bilious discharges.

Copr-agogues (κοπρός, fæces). Medicines which quicken the passage of the fæces.

Emmen-agogues (ἐμμήνια, the menses). Medicines which promote the catamenial discharge.

Hæm-agogues (αἷμα, blood). Medicines which promote the catamenial and hæmorrhoidal discharges.

Helminth-agogues (ἔλμινς, ἔλμινθος, a worm). Remedies for expelling worms; *anti-helminthics*.

Hydr-agogues (ὔδωρ, water). Medicines which produce watery evacuations.

Lith-agogues (λίθος, a stone). Antilithics. Medicines which expel or dissolve calculus.

Panchym-agogues (πᾶς, all, χυμός, chyme). Medicines which cause evacuations mixed with humors of the intestinal canal.

Pant-agogues (πάντα, plural of πᾶς, all). Medicines which expel *all* morbid matters.

Phlegm-agogues (φλέγμα, phlegm). Medicines which produce glairy evacuations.

Ptygal-agogues (πτύαλον, saliva). Medicines which induce a flow of saliva.

Sial-agogues (σάλια, saliva). Medicines which promote a flow of saliva.

-AGRA (ἄγρα, seizure). A termination denoting a *seizure* or pain; generally applied to gout. Hence—

Cheir-agra (χείρ, the hand). Seizure of the hand; gout in the hand.

Cleis-agra (κλείς, the clavicle). Seizure, or gout in the clavicle.

Gloss-agra (γλῶσσα, the tongue). Seizure of the tongue; swelled tongue.

Gony-agra (γόνη, the knee). Genugra; gout in the knee.

Ischi-agra (ισχίον, the hip). Seizure of the hip, or hip-gout.

Ment-agra (mentum, the chin). Syco-sis; an eruption about the chin.

Odont-agra (ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth). Seizure, or gout in the teeth.

Om-agra (ὤμος, the shoulder). Seizure, or gout in the shoulder.

Pod-agra (πούς, ποδός, the foot). Seizure, or gout in the foot.

-ALGIA (ἄλγος, pain). A termination denoting, like *odynia*, the presence of *pain*. Hence—

Cardi-algia (καρδία, the heart, the entrance into the stomach). Pain in the stomach; heart-burn.

Cephal-algia (κεφαλή, the head). Pain in the head.

Cox-algia (coxa, the hip or haunch). Pain in the hip or haunch.

Enter-algia (έντερα, the bowels). Pain of the bowels or intestines.

Gastr-algia (γαστήρ, the stomach). Pain in the stomach.

Gony-algia (γόνη, the knee). Pain, or gout, in the knee.

Hepat-algia (ἥπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver). Pain in the liver.

Hyster-algia (ὑστέρα, the uterus). Pain in the uterus.

Ischi-algia (ισχίον, the hip or haunch). Pain of the hip or haunch; a classical term, identical with the barbarous term cox-algia.

Nephr-algia (νεφρός, the kidney). Pain of the kidneys, from calculus.

Neur-algia (νεῦρον, a nerve). Nerve-ache; pain in a nerve.

Nost-algia (νόστος, a return). Homesickness; a desire to return to one's country.

Odont-algia (ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth). Tooth-ache; pain in the teeth.

Ot-algia (οὖς, ὠτός, the ear). Ear-ache; pain of the ear.

Pleur-algia (πλευρά, the side). Pain, or ache, in the side.

Proct-algia (πρωκτός, the anus). Pain, or derangement about the anus.

Prosop-algia (πρόσωπον, the face). Tic douloureux, or neuralgia of the face.

Rhachi-algia (ράχης, the spine). Spine-ache; back-bone-ache; painters' colic.

Splen-algia (σπλήν, the spleen). Pain in the spleen.

Stern-algia (sternum, the breast-bone). Pain of the sternum.

-CARDIA (καρδία, the heart). A termination denoting the heart. Hence—

A-cardiac (α privative). A term applied to animals without a heart.

Hydro-cardia (ὑδωρ, water). Hydro-pericardia. Dropsy of the pericardium.

Peri-cardium (περί, around). The membrane which surrounds the heart.

-CELE (κήλη, a tumor). A termination denoting a tumor, particularly that of hernia. Hence—

Broncho-cele (βρόγχος, the windpipe). Goitre. A tumor of the thyroïd gland.

Bubo-no-cele (βουβών, βουβῶνος, the groin). A tumor in the groin; inguinal hernia.

Cerato-cele (κέρας, κέρατος, cornea). Hernia of the cornea.

Cirso-cele (κίρσος, varix). A varicose tumor of the spermatic vein.

Colpo-cele (κόλπος, the vagina). A tumor, or hernia, in the vagina.

Cysto-cele (κύστις, the bladder). Hernia of the bladder.

Elytro-cele (ἔλυτρον, a sheath; the vagina). Vaginal hernia; hernia within the os externum.

Encephalo-cele (ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). Hernia of the brain.

Entero-cele (ἔντερα, the intestines). A hernia containing intestine.

Entero-epiplo-cele (ἔντερα, intestines, ἐπίπλοον, omentum). A hernia containing intestine and omentum.

Epipto-cele (ἐπίπλοον, omentum). A tumor, or hernia, of the omentum.

Epipt-oscheo-cele (ἐπίπλοον, omentum, ὄσχεον, scrotum). A hernia, in which a portion of the omentum descends into the scrotum.

Gastro-cele (γαστήρ, the stomach). A tumor, or hernia, of the stomach.

Glosso-cele (γλῶσσα, the tongue). An extrusion of the tongue.

Hæmato-cele (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood). A tumor of the scrotum, or spermatic cord, caused by blood.

Hepato-cele (ἥπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver). A tumor, or hernia, of the liver.

Hydr-encephalo-cele (ὑδωρ, water, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). Watery rupture of the brain.

Hydr-entero-cele (ὑδωρ, water, ἔντερα, the intestines). Hydrocele, complicated with intestinal hernia.

Hydro-cele (ὑδωρ, water). A tumor containing water; a collection of water in the tunica vaginalis, &c.

Hydro-physo-cele (ὑδωρ, water, φυσάω, to inflate). Hernia, complicated with hydrocele; hernia containing water and gas.

Hydro-sarco-cele (ὑδωρ, water, σὰρξ, σαρκός, flesh). Sarcocoele, attended with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis.

Hypo-gastro-cele (ὑπὸ, beneath, γαστήρ, the stomach). Ventral hernia; occurring in front of the abdomen, generally between the recti muscles.

Hystero-cele (ὑστέρα, uterus). Hernia of the uterus.

Ischiato-cele (ισχίον, the hip). Intestinal rupture through the sciatic ligaments.

Liparo-cele (λιπαρός, fat). A species of sarcocoele, containing fat.

Mero-cele (μηρός, the thigh). Hernia of the thigh; femoral hernia.

Muco-cele (mucus). More properly, *myxo-cele*. Hernia of the lacrymal sac, containing tears and mucus.

Omphalo-cele (ὀμφαλός, umbilicus). Exomphalos; hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus.

Oscheo-cele (ὄσχεον, the scrotum). A hernia which has descended into the scrotum.

Pneumato-cele (πνεῦμα, πνεύματος, wind). Hernia distended with flatus.

Sarco-cele (σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh). A fleshy enlargement of the testis.

Scroto-cele (scrotum, the cutaneous envelope of the testes). Hernia, or rupture of the scrotum.

Spermato-cele (σπέρμα, σπέρματος, semen). An enlargement of the testes, supposed to be produced by semen.

Steat-cele (στέαρ, στέατος, suet). A hernia, in which *sebaceous* matter descends into the scrotum.

Varico-cele (varix, varicis, a distended vein). An enlargement of the blood-vessels of the scrotum.

-CEPHALUS (κεφαλή, the head). A termination of words denoting some affection of the head, &c. Hence—

A-cephalus (α privative). Headless; a class of molluscous animals.

Anen-cephalus (α priv., ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). A monster without brains.

Bothrio-cephalus (βόθριον, a pit). The name of the broad tape-worm.

En-cephalus (ἐν, within). The brain. Hence *en-cephalitis*, &c.

Hydr-encephalus (ὑδωρ, water, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). Dropsy of the brain.

Macro-cephalus (μακρός, great). Large-headed; the name of the spermaceti whale.

Meso-cephalon (μέσος, middle). A designation of the pons Varolii.

Myo-cephalon (μυῖα, a fly). A small prolapsus of the iris, of the size of a fly's head.

Poly-cephalus (πολύς, many). Many-headed; the name of a hydatid.

Tricho-cephalus (θρίξ, τριχός, hair). The long thread-worm, which terminates in a hair-like point.

-COLLA (κόλλα, glue). A termination denoting glue. Hence—

Chryso-colla (χρυσός, gold). Golden-glue; the Greek name for borax.

Ichthyo-colla (ἰχθύς, ἰχθύος, a fish). Fish-glue; isinglass.

Sarco-colla (σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh). Flesh-glue; the concrete juice of the Penæa sarcocolla.

-CRANIUM (κρανίον, the skull). A termination denoting the head or the skull. Hence—

Epi-cranium (ἐπι, upon). The integuments, &c., which lie over the cranium.

Hemi-crania (ἡμισυν, half). A pain affecting only one side, or half, of the head.

Ole-cranon (ὀλένη, the ulna). The head of the ulna, or the elbow.

Peri-cranium (περι, around). The membrane which covers the cranium.

-DEMIC (δημιος, a people). A termination of words denoting diseases peculiar to certain localities. Hence—

En-demic (ἐν, in, among). Diseases peculiar to people of a particular country.

Epi-demic (ἐπι, upon). Diseases arising from a general cause, as excessive heat, &c.

Pan-demic (πᾶν, all). A term synonymous with epidemic.

-DIPSIA (δίψα, thirst). A termination denoting thirst. Hence—

A-dipsia (α privative). The total absence of thirst.

Phobo-dipsia (φόβος, fear). A term synonymous with hydrophobia, expressive of the fear which the patient experiences to allay his thirst.

Poly-dipsia (πολύς, much). Excessive thirst.

-ENTERY (ἔντερα, the bowels; from ἐντός, within). A termination of words denoting some affection of, or part connected with, the bowels. Hence—

Dothin-enterite (δοθινή, a pustule). Inflammation of the mucous follicles of Peyer and Brunner. It would be better to use the word *aden-enteritis*, from ἀδή, a gland.

Dys-entery (δύς, with difficulty). Inflammation of the mucous lining of the large intestines.

Mes-entery (μέσος, middle). The membrane in the middle of the intestines.

-FACIENT (*facio*, to make). A termination denoting the production of any particular effect. Hence—

Cale-facient (caleo, to be warm). A medicine which causes warmth.

Rube-facient (rubeo, to be red). A substance which induces redness.

Stupe-facient (stupeo, to be senseless). A medicine which produces insensibility.

-FORM (*forma*, likeness). A Latin termination, denoting *resemblance*, and synonymous with the Greek term *oid*.

Acini-form (acinus, a grape-stone). A former name of the choroid.

Aëri-form (aër, aëris, air). Air-like; a term applied to gases.

Ali-form (ala, a wing) Wing-like; synonymous with *pteryg-oid*; processes of the sphenoid bone.

Arci-form (arcus, a bow). Bow-like;

a term applied to some fibres of the brain.

Cardini-form (cardo, cardinis, a hinge). Hinge-like, as applied to a species of articulation; also termed ginglymoid.

Cochleari-form (cochleare, a spoon). Spoon-like, as applied to a process of the tympanum.

Cordi-form (corda, a cord). Cord-like, as applied to the aponeurosis of the diaphragm.

Cribri-form (cribrum, a sieve). Sieve-like; a term applied to the plate of the ethmoid bone.

Cunei-form (cuneus, a wedge). Wedge-like; the designation of several bones of the feet.

Digiti-form (digitus, a finger). Finger-like; applied to certain appendices or prolongations of the intestines.

Ensi-form (ensis, a sword). Sword-like; synonymous with *xiphoid*; a cartilage of the sternum.

Falci-form (falx, falcis, a scythe). Scythe-like; a process of the dura mater.

Fili-form (filum, a thread). Thread-like; applied to some of the papillæ of the tongue.

Fungi-form (fungus, a mushroom). Fungus-like; applied to some of the papillæ of the tongue.

Gelatini-form. Resembling gelatine; as applied to a species of tuberculous infiltration in the lungs.

Glandi-form (glans, glandis, a gland). Gland-like; a term applied to the thymus body.

Hypocrateri-form (ὑπό, κρατήρ, a wine-cup). Salver-shaped; as applied to the corolla of various plants.

Infundibuli-form (infundibulum, a funnel). Funnel-shaped; a ligament of the occiput and the first vertebra.

Muri-form (muris, a wall). Wall-like; applied to the arrangement of the cells in the medullary rays of plants.

Myrti-form (myrtus, a myrtle). Myrtle-formed; the designation of the remains of the lacerated hymen.

Pampini-form (pampinus, a tendril). Tendril-like; a plexus of the spermatic vein.

Pectini-form (pecten, pectinis, a comb or crest). Crest-like; as applied to the septum of the corpus cavernosum.

Penicilli-form (penicillus, a painter's brush). Brush-like; as applied to the disposition of filaments, &c.

Penni-form (penna, a pen). Pen-shaped; the shape of certain muscles.

Pisi-form (pisum, a pea). Pea-like; the designation of a bone of the carpus.

Plani-form (planus, plane). Of a plane kind; as applied to the obscure or close diarthrosis.

Puri-form (pus, matter). Resembling pus; as applied to certain matters secreted in abscesses, &c.

Pyri-form (pyrus, a pear). Pear-shaped; a muscle of the sacrum, &c., also called *pyramidalis*.

Resti-form (restis, a cord). Cord-like; a process of the medulla oblongata.

Reti-form (rete, a net). Net-like; a designation of the erectile spongy tissue of the vagina.

Scuti-form (scutum, a shield). Shield-like; a cartilage of the sternum.

Unci-form (uncus, a hook). Hook-like; a bone of the carpus.

Ventri-form (venter, the belly). Belly-shaped; the form of certain muscles.

Vermi-form (vermis, a worm). Worm-like; two processes of the brain.

-FUGE (*fugo*, to expel). A termination denoting a substance which *expels* another substance, or a disease. Hence—*Febri-fuge* (febris, a fever). A remedy against fever.

Lacti-fuge (lac, lactis, milk). A medicine which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk.

Vermi-fuge (vermis, a worm). Anthelmintic; a remedy for worms.

-GEN, -GENESIS, -GENOUS, &c. (*γένος*, birth, *γένεσις*, generation; from *γεννάω*, to produce). Terminations denoting *production*, or generation.

Acro-genous (ἄκρος, at the top). Top-growing; as applied to plants which grow by extension of their upper extremity.

Campho-gen. Camphene; the basis of camphor, or pure essence of turpentine.

Cephalo-genesis (κεφαλή, the head). The doctrine of the formation of the brain.

Cyano-gen (κύανος, blue). Bi-carburet of nitrogen; an ingredient in Prussian blue.

Endo-genous (ἔνδον, within). Inside-growing; as applied to plants which grow by internal increase.

Epi-genesis (ἐπι, upon). A theory of generation, in which the fœtus was supposed to be produced by the joint production of matter afforded by both sexes.

Erythro-gen (ἐρυθρός, red). A substance sometimes found in the gall-bladder, which produces a red compound with nitrogen.

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Exo-genous (ἐξω, outward). Outside-growing; as applied to plants which grow by external increase.

Halo-gen (ἅλς, salt). A body which forms salts with metals, as chlorine.

Hetero-geneous (ἕτερος, different). Substances consisting of parts of a different kind.

Homo-geneous (ὁμός, similar). Substances consisting of parts of a similar kind.

Hydro-gen (ὕδωρ, water). A gas which enters into the formation of water.

Indi-genous (indigena, a native). Peculiar to a country, as certain diseases.

Indigo-gen. The name applied to de-oxidated indigo.

Muco-gen (μύξα, mucus). The designation, by M. Bland, of that form of croup which is characterized by the discharge of mucus. When the principal effect is pus, he terms it *puso-gen* (πύον, pus); if attended by the production of a false membrane, *meningo-gen* (μήνιγξ, a membrane).

Nitro-gen (νίτρον, nitre). A gas, so called from its generating nitre.

Osteo-geny (ὀστέον, a bone). The growth of bones.

Oxy-gen (ὄξύς, acid). A gas, so called from its being supposed to be the cause of acidity.

Phos-gene (φῶς, light). A designation of chloro-carbonous acid, from the peculiar effect of the sun-beams in producing the combination.

Xantho-gen (ξανθός, yellow). The name of the radical of hydroxanthic acid from its yellow compounds.

Zoo-gony (ζῷον, an animal). The science which treats of the formation of the organs of animals.

-GNOSIS (γνώσις, knowledge, from γινώσκω, to know). A termination denoting *knowledge*. Hence—

Dia-gnosis (διά, a preposition sometimes denoting *distinction*). Distinction of diseases.

Pro-gnosis (πρό, before). Previous knowledge; the foreseeing of what will occur in diseases.

-GRAPHY (γραφῆ, writing or painting, from γράφω, to write). A description of any thing, properly in *writing* or *painting*. Hence—

Adeno-graphy (ἀδὴν, a gland). A description of the glands.

Crystallo-graphy (κρύσταλλος, ice; a crystal). The science which investigates the forms of crystals.

Osteo-graphy (ὀστέον, a bone). A description of the bones.

Phyto-graphy (φυτὸν, a plant). An account of the rules to be observed in naming and describing plants.

-HEXIA (ἕξις, a habit, from ἔχω, to have the mind, or body, in a certain state). A termination denoting a habitual state. Hence—

Cac-hexia (κακός, bad). A bad state or habit of body.

Ost-hexia (ὀστέον, a bone). An ossific diathesis.

-LEPSIS (λήψις, a taking, from λαμβάνω, to take). A termination denoting the act of *taking*. Hence—

Ana-lepsis (ἀνά, again). *Recovery* of strength after sickness.

Cata-lepsis (κατὰ, thoroughly). A spasmodic attack of the limbs, retaining them in one position.

Epi-lepsis (ἐπι, upon). The falling sickness. Morbus caducus.

-LOGY (λόγος, an account). A termination denoting a treatise or description of any thing. Hence—

Adeno-logy (ἀδὴν, a gland). A treatise or description of the glands.

Ætio-logy (αἰτία, a cause). A description of the causes of disease.

Angeio-logy (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel). A description of the vessels, or of the vascular system.

Arthro-logy (ἄρθρον, a joint). A description of the joints.

Bromato-logy (βρώμα, βρώματος, food). A treatise on food.

Bursa-logy (βύρσα, a hide). A description of the bursæ mucosæ.

Chondro-logy (χόνδρος, cartilage). A description of cartilages.

Cranio-logy (κρανίον, the skull). A description of the skull.

Embryo-logy (ἐμβρυον, an embryo). A description of the embryo.

Entomo-logy (ἔντομον, an insect). A description of insects.

Glosso-logy (γλῶσσα, the tongue). An explanation of the terms employed in any science.

Hæmato-logy (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood). The history of the blood.

Helmintho-logy (ἕλμινς, ἕλμινθος, a worm). A description of worms.

Herpeto-logy (ἑρπετός, a reptile). A description of reptiles.

Ichthyo-logy (ἰχθύς, ἰχθύος, a fish). A description of fishes.

Meteoro-logy (μετεώρος, floating in the air). The doctrine of meteors.

Minera-logy. The science of minerals, or inorganic substances.

Myo-logy (μῦς, μῦς, a muscle). A description of the muscles.

Neuro-logy (νεῦρον, a nerve). A description of the nerves.

Noso-logy (νόσος, a disease). An arrangement of diseases.

Ornitho-logy (ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird). A description of birds.

Osteo-logy (ὀστέον, a bone). A description of the bones.

Patho-logy (πάθος, a disease). A description of diseases.

Pharmaco-logy (φάρμακον, a medicine). The method of administering medicines.

Phreno-logy (φρήν, φρενός, the mind). A description of the mind, as discovered by the formation of the skull.

Physio-logy (φύσις, nature). An account of the nature, or functions, of the body.

Phyto-logy (φυτὸν, a plant). A description of plants.

Poso-logy (πόσος, how much). An account of the quantity, or of doses, of medicines.

Semeio-logy (σημεῖον, a sign). The doctrine of the signs of disease.

Sitio-logy (σιτίον, food). A treatise on food.

Spasmo-logy (σπᾶσμα, a spasm). A treatise on spasms or convulsions.

Splanchno-logy (σπλάγχνον, a viscus). A description of the viscera.

Symptomato-logy (σύμπτωμα, a symptom). A description of the diagnosis, or symptoms of diseases.

Syndesmo-logy (σύνδεσμος, a ligament). A description of ligaments.

Toco-logy (τόκος, child-birth). The science of midwifery.

Toxico-logy (τοξικόν, a poison). An account of poisons.

Zoo-logy (ζῷον, an animal). A history of the animal kingdom.

-LYSIS (λύσις, a solution, from λύω, to loosen). A termination denoting solution, resolution, &c. Hence—

Ana-lysis (ἀνά, again). The resolution of a compound into its constituent parts.

Cata-lysis (κατά, downwards). Decomposition by contact.

Dia-lysis (διά, through). A solution of continuity in any part. A loosening; hence *core-dialysis*, the operation for artificial pupil, by separation.

Electro-lysis. Decomposition by means of electricity.

Para-lysis (παρά, throughout). Palsy; a relaxation of nervous energy.

-MANIA (μανία, madness, from μαίνομαι, to rage). A termination denoting madness. Hence—

Dæmono-mania (δαίμων, δαίμονος, a demon). Madness from supposition of demoniacal possession.

Mono-mania (μόνος, alone). Madness upon one subject only.

Nympho-mania (νύμφη, the nymph). Lascivious madness in females.

Typho-mania (τύφος, stupor, typhus). Perfect lethargy of body, with partial lethargy of mind.

-METER (μέτρον, a measure). A termination denoting a measurer. Hence—

Aceto-meter (acetum, vinegar). An instrument for measuring the strength of vinegar.

Actino-meter (ἄκτιν, a ray of light). An instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

Aëro-meter (ἄηρ, ἄερος, air). An air-measurer; an instrument for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.

Alcho-meter (alcohol, essence). A measurer of the spirit contained in any vinous liquid.

Alkali-meter. An instrument for measuring the quantity of alkali in a given substance.

Atmo-meter (ἄτμος, vapour). An instrument for measuring the quantity of exhalation from a moist surface.

Baro-meter (βάρος, weight). An instrument for measuring the weight of the air; a weather-glass.

Calori-meter (calor, heat). An instrument for measuring the heat of a body as it cools.

Clino-meter (κλίνω, to incline). An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata.

Electro-meter (ἤλεκτρον, amber. See *Electricity*). An instrument for measuring the intensity of electricity.

Eudio-meter (εὐδία, calm weather). An instrument for measuring the proportion of oxygen in a given gas.

Gonio-meter (γωνία, an angle). An instrument for measuring angles, as those of crystals, &c.

Hydro-meter (ὑδωρ, water). An instrument for measuring the strength of any spirit, in distillation; or for measuring the gravity of fluids.

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Hygro-meter (ὕγρως, moist). An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere.

Oeno-meter (οἶνος, wine). A measurer of the wine contained in any vinous liquid.

Photo-meter (φῶς, φως, light). An instrument for measuring the degrees of intensity of light.

Plexi-meter (πλήξις, percussion). An instrument for measuring percussion, in examination of the chest, &c.

Pyro-meter (πῦρ, πυρὸς, fire). An instrument for measuring the degrees of high temperatures.

Saccharo-meter (σάκχαρον, sugar). An instrument used in distillation, for measuring the quantity of saccharine matter in the wash.

Sphygmo-meter (σφυγμός, the pulse). An instrument for measuring the pulsations of the arteries.

Thermo-meter (θέρμη, heat). An instrument for measuring the degree of heat in any body.

-ODYNE', -ODYNIA (ὀδύνη, pain). A termination denoting *pain*. Hence, *An-odyne* (α, privative). Without pain; a remedy against pain.

Arth-odynia (ἄρθρον, a joint). Pain in a joint.

Cephal-odynia (κεφαλή, the head). Head-ache; pain in the head.

Gastr-odynia (γαστήρ, the stomach). Pain in the stomach.

Mast-odynia (μαστός, the breast). Pain of the breast, in women.

Oneir-odynia (ὄνειρος, a dream). Disturbance during sleep.

Ophthalm-odynia (ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Pain in the eye.

Pleur-odynia (πλευρά, the side). Pain, or ache, in the side.

-OID (εἶδος, likeness, from εἶδομαι, to resemble; οἶδα, perf.). A suffix, signifying *resemblance*. (The termination in *odes* denotes sometimes a *fulness*, as in *hæmat-odes*, *ass-odes*, &c.; when it expresses *resemblance*, it coincides with the terms in *oides*, and is probably formed from it.) Hence,

Aden-oid (ἀδὴν, a gland). Resembling a gland.

Alkal-oid (alkali). A new substance resembling an alkali.

Allant-oid (ἀλλανξ, ἀλλάντος, a sausage). Sausage-like; the name of a membrane of the fœtus.

Ancon-oid (ἄγκων, the elbow). Resembling the elbow; a process of the cubit.

Ancon-oid (ἄγκυρα, an anchor). Anchor-like; a former designation of the caracoïd process of the scapula.

Arachn-oid (ἀράχνης, a spider). Cobweb-like; a membrane of the brain.

Arylæn-oid (ἀρύταινα, an ewer). Ewer-like; the name of two cartilages of the larynx.

Chel-oid (χέλυς, a tortoise). Cancr-oid. A disease of the skin, resembling a tortoise's shell.

Chor-oid (χωρίον, a domicile). Resembling the chorian, a tunic of the eye.

Clin-oid (κλίνη, a bed). The processes of the sella turcica are so called from their resembling the knobs of a bedstead.

Condyl-oid (κόνδυλος, a knuckle). Resembling a knuckle; applied to some foramina of the occipital bone.

Corac-oid (κόραξ, κόρακος, a crow). Crow-like; a process of the scapula.

Coron-oid (κορώνη, a crow). The name of a process of the ulna, shaped like a crow's beak.

Cotyl-oid (κοτύλη, an old measure). A designation of the acetabulum, resembling an ancient cup.

Cric-oid (κρίκος, a ring). Ring-like, or *annular*; a cartilage of the larynx.

Cub-oid (κύβος, a cube). Cube-like; the name of a bone of the foot.

Delt-oid (δέλτα, the Greek letter Δ). Delta-shaped; a muscle of the humerus.

Derm-oid (δέρμα, skin). Skin-like; a tissue which resembles skin.

Elythr-oid (ἐλυτρον, a sheath; the vagina). Sheath-like; as the tunica vaginalis.

Encephal-oid (ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). A term applied to encephalosis, a morbid product resembling brain.

Erythr-oid (ἐρυθρός, red). Of a red appearance; a term applied to the cremasteric covering of the spermatic cord and testis.

Ethm-oid (ἤθμος, a sieve). Sieve-like; a bone of the nose; synonymous with *cribri-form*.

Glen-oid (γλήνη, a cavity). Resembling a cavity; as the socket of the shoulder-joint, &c.

Ginglym-oid (γυγγλυμός, a hinge). Hinge-like; a term synonymous with *cardiniform*, and applied to certain articulations.

Hal-oid (ἅλς, the sea). The designation of certain salt-like compounds, described by Berzelius.

Hyal-oid (ὑαλος, glass). Glass-like; the membrane which contains the vitreous humour of the eye.

Hydr-encephal-oid (ὕδωρ, water, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). The name of certain affections which resemble hydrecephalus.

Hydrop-oides (ὕδωρ, water). A term formerly applied to watery excrements.

Hy-oid (the Greek letter υ). A bone situated between the root of the tongue and the larynx.

Lambda-oidal (lambda, the Greek letter λ). Resembling the letter *lambda*; a suture of the skull.

Lumbric-oides (lumbricus, the earthworm). The name of a long, round, intestinal worm. It would be more correct to call this *lumbrici-form*.

Mast-oid (μαστός, the breast). Breast-like; applied to a process, &c., of the temporal bone.

Melan-oid (μέλας, black). Of a black appearance, as applied to melanosis.

My-oides (μῦς, μῦς, a muscle). Resembling a muscle; hence *platysma my-oides*, a designation of the musculus cutaneus.

Odont-oides (ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth). Tooth-like; a designation of the second vertebra, or the *dentata*.

Ov-oid (ovum, an egg). Egg-shaped, as applied to the testis.

Phlegmon-oid (φλεγμονή, phlegmon). Resembling a phlegmon, as applied to some kinds of abscess.

Psall-oid (ψάλλω, to play upon the lyre). Lyre-like; a term applied to a portion of the brain, otherwise called *lyra*.

Pteryg-oid (πτέρυξ, a wing). Wing-like; the name of a process of the sphenoid bone.

Rhomb-oidal (ῥόμβος, a rhombus). Resembling a rhombus; the name of a ligament of the clavicle.

Scaph-oid (σκαφή, a skiff). Resembling a skiff; a bone of the tarsus and carpus.

Sesam-oid (σησάμη, an Indian bean). Resembling the *semen sesami*; applied to small bones of the thumb and great toe.

Sigm-oid (sigma, the Greek letter Σ). Resembling the letter *sigma*, as applied to a flexure of the colon, and valves of the aorta.

Sphen-oid (σφήν, a wedge). Wedge-like; the name of a bone of the skull.

Styl-oid (στυλος, a pencil). Pencil like; a process of the temporal bone.

Thyre-oid (θυρεός, a shield). Shield-like; synonymous with *scuti-form*; a cartilage of the larynx.

Trapez-oid (τράπεζα, a table). Resem-

bling a trapezium, or table; the name of a bone of the carpus.

Troch-oides (τρόχος, a wheel). Wheel-like; a rotatory kind of articulation.

Typh-oid (τύφος, typhus, or stupor). Resembling typhus; a class of diseases.

Variol-oid (variola, small-pox). Resembling variola; a class of diseases.

Xiph-oid (ξίφος, a sword). Sword-like; synonymous with *ensi-form*, a cartilage which tips the sternum.

-OPHTHALMOS (ὀφθαλμός, the eye). A termination of words denoting some affection of the eye. *Ophthalmia*, or inflammation of the eye, is also used as an affix. Hence,

Blephar-ophthalmia (βλέφαρον, an eyelid). Inflammation of the eye-lid.

Bu-phthalmos (βούς, an ox). Ox-eye; dropsy of the eye.

Cirs-ophthalmia (κίρσός, varix). A varicose affection of the blood-vessels of the eye.

Ex-ophthalmia (ἐξ, out). Protrusion of the globe of the eye.

Hæm-ophthalmus (αἷμα, blood). Effusion of blood into the chambers of the eye.

Hydr-ophthalmia (ὕδωρ, water). Dropsy of the eye; ox-eye.

Lag-ophthalmia (λαγώς, a hare). Hare-eye; shortening of the upper lid.

Psor-ophthalmia (ψώρα, the itch). Itch of the eye-lids; tinea, &c.

Scler-ophthalmia (σκληρός, hard). Inflammation of the eye, attended with hardness.

Xer-ophthalmia (ξηρός, dry). A form of ophthalmia, denoting dryness of the eye.

-OPS, -OPSIS, -OPIA, -OPTIC (ὤψ, the eye, ὄψις, the act of seeing, ὀπτικός, belonging to the sight; from ὀπτομαι, to see). These affixes relate to the eye and vision. Hence,

Ægil-ops (αἶξ, αἶγός, a goat). *Goat-eye*; a sore under the inner angle of the eye.

Æthi-ops (αἶθω, to burn). Literally, *burnt-face*; an Ethiop; and hence a powder as black as an Ethiop.

Ambly-opia (ἀμβλύν, dull). Dulness of sight; incipient amaurosis.

Anchil-ops (ἀγχι, near). Literally, *near the eye*; the incipient state of ægiops.

Aut-opsia (αὐτός, himself). A term denoting a post-mortem examination.

Chro-opsia (χρῶμα, colour). *Chropsia*; coloration of objects; an affection of the sight.

Dipl-opia (διπλός, double). Double vision; objects seen twofold.

Dys-opia (δύς, with difficulty). Difficulty of sight; impaired vision.

Hæmat-opia (αἷμα, blood). An effusion of blood in the globe of the eye.

Hemeral-opia (ἡμέρα, the day). Day-eye; or night-blindness.

Hemi-opsia (ἡμισυ, half). Half-sight; an appearance of half an object.

Hydr-ops (ὑδωρ, water). Dropsy; the aspect or appearance of water.

Metamorph-opsia (μεταμόρφωσις, transformation). A distortion or confusion of objects; an affection of the sight.

Myodes-opsia (μύα, a fly, εἶδος, likeness). The appearance of fly-like objects before the eyes.

My-opia (μύω, to close). Close-eyedness; or near-sightedness.

Nyctal-opia (νύξ, νυκτός, night). Night-eye; or day-blindness.

Oxy-opia (ὀξύς, sharp). Acuteness of sight, at intervals.

Phoi-opsia (φῶς, φωτός, light). Marmarage, or luminous vision.

Presby-opia (πρέσβυς, old). Old-eyedness, or far-sightedness.

-OREXIA (ὄρεξις, appetite, from ὀρέγω, ὀρέξω, to extend). A termination denoting appetite or desire. Hence,

An-orexia (α, privative). Want of appetite.

Cyn-orexia (κύων, κυνός, a dog). Canine appetite; synonymous with bulimia.

Dys-orexia (δύς, with difficulty). Depraved appetite.

-PATHIA, PATHY (πάθος, affection, from πάσχω, to suffer). A termination, denoting an affection. Hence,

Acro-pathia (ἄκρος, extreme). Disease at an extremity of the body.

Allo-pathia (ἄλλος, another). The art of curing by inducing symptoms *different* from those of the primary disease.

Anti-pathy (ἀντι, against). Aversion, or dislike of an object.

A-pathy (α, privative). Absence of feeling, or indifference towards an object.

Cyano-pathia (κύανος, blue). Cyanosis, morbus cœruleus, or blue disease.

Hetero-pathy (ἕτερος, different). The art of curing, by inducing a *different* disease.

Homœo-pathy (ὅμοιος, similar). The art of curing, by inducing a *similar* disease.

Idio-pathic (ἴδιος, peculiar). Primary, as opposed to *symptomatic*, or secondary.

Leuco-pathia (λευκός, white). White affection; the Albino state.

Sym-pathy (πάθος, affection). Fellow-feeling; corresponding feeling.

-PEPSIA (πέψις, coction, or digestion, from πέπω, to digest). A termination denoting *digestion*. Hence,

A-pepsia (α, privative). Indigestion; the absence of digestion.

Brady-pepsia (βραδύς, slow). Slowness of digestion; indigestion.

Dys-pepsia (δύς, with difficulty). Difficulty of digestion; indigestion.

-PHAGIA (φάγω, to eat). A termination of words denoting the act of *eating*. Hence,

Ade-phagia (ἄδην, abundantly). Excessive appetite; synonymous with bulimia.

Dys-phagia (δύς, with difficulty). Difficulty of swallowing.

Eso-phagus (οἶω, οἶσω, to carry). The gullet, which carries the food into the stomach.

-PHOBIA (φόβος, fear, from φοβέω, to fear). A termination denoting *fear*. Hence,

Aëro-phobia (ἀήρ, ἄερος, air). Fear of air; a symptom of hydrophobia.

Hydro-phobia (ὑδωρ, water). Dread of water; a symptom of canine madness.

Hygro-phobia (ὑγρός, moist). Dread of moisture; synonymous with hydrophobia.

Panto-phobia (πᾶς, παντός, all). Fear of all things; a symptom of hydrophobia.

Photo-phobia (φῶς, φωτός, light). Intolerance of light; an affection of the sight.

-PHONIA, PHONY (φωνή, voice). A termination denoting *voice*. Hence,

A-phonia (α, privative). Loss of voice; dumbness.

Ægo-phony (αἶξ, αἰγός, a goat). Goat-voice; a sound of the voice resembling the bleating of a goat.

Bary-phonia (βαρὺς, heavy). Heaviness of voice; difficulty of speaking.

Broncho-phony (βρόγχος, the windpipe). A peculiar sound of the voice over the bronchia.

Dys-phonia (δύς, with difficulty). Difficulty of speaking; impaired speech.

Ischno-phonia (ἰσχνός, slender). Shrillness of voice, hesitation, &c.

Oxy-phonia (ὀξύς, sharp). Acuteness, or shrillness of voice.

Para-phonia (παρά, a preposition denoting *faultiness*). Altered voice.

-PHORUS (φέρω, to convey). A termination denoting conveyance. Hence, *Cryo-phorus* (κρύος, cold). An instrument for exhibiting the degree of cold produced by evaporation.

Electro-phorus. An instrument for collecting weak electricity.

Galacto-phorus (γάλα, γάλακτος, milk). Conveying milk; the designation of the ducts of the mammary glands.

Phos-phorus (φῶς, light). A substance procured from bones, and so named from its luminous appearance in the dark.

Pyro-phorus (πῦρ, πυρός, fire). An artificial product, which ignites on exposure to the air.

-PHYSIS (φύσις, nature, from φύω, to be born). A termination denoting production or existence. Hence,

Apo-physis (ἀπό, from). A process of a bone, and a part of the same bone.

Dia-physis (διά, through). The middle part, or body, of the long bones.

Epi-physis (ἐπι, upon). A process of a bone attached by cartilage.

Hypo-physis (ὑπό, under). The small organ in which the infundibulum ends.

Sym-physis (σύν, together). The growing together of bones, as of the ossa pubis.

-PLEGIA (πληγή, a stroke, from πλήσσω, to strike). A termination denoting a stroke or attack of any part. Hence,

Hemi-plegia (ἡμισυς, half). A stroke or paralysis of one half or one side of the body.

Ophthalmoplegia (ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Paralysis of the muscles of the eye.

Para-plegia (παρά, near). A stroke, or paralysis, in which the lower half of the body is attacked.

-PNEA (πνοιά, breathing, from πνέω, to breathe). A termination which denotes breathing; it is connected with terms indicating some peculiarity of that function. Hence,

Dys-pnea (δύς, with difficulty). Difficulty of breathing.

Ortho-pnea (ὀρθός, erect). An affection of the breathing, in which it can only take place in the erect position.

-POSIA, -POSIS (πόσις, drinking, from πίνω, to drink). A termination denoting the act of drinking. Hence,

Brachy-posia (βραχύς, short). A term used synonymously with hydrophobia, from the act of drinking little.

Cata-posis (κατά, down). The act of swallowing down meat or drink.

Dyscata-posia (δύς, with difficulty, κατά, ποσις, the act of swallowing). A difficulty of swallowing liquids.

-PTOSIS (πτώσις, prolapsus, from πίπτω, or πτώω, πτώσω, to fall). A prolapsus, or falling down. Hence,

Ædo-ptosis (αιδοσία, pudenda). Prolapsus of the pudenda.

Archo-ptosis (ἀρχός, anus). Archoptoma. Prolapsus of the anus.

Blepharo-ptosis (βλέφαρον, the eye-lid). A falling of the upper eye-lid.

Colpo-ptosis (κόλπος, vagina). Prolapsus of the vagina.

Hystero-ptosis (ἰστέρα, the uterus). Prolapsus of the uterus.

Ophthalmo-ptosis (ὀφθαλμός, the eye). A swelling of the bulb of the eye.

Pro-ptosis (πρό, forward). Protrusion of the globe of the eye.

-PTYSIS (πτύσις, a spitting, from πτύω, to spit). A termination denoting the act of spitting. Hence,

Ana-ptysis (ἀνά, again, or ἄνω, upwards). Expectoration; a discharge from the chest.

Hæmo-ptysis (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood). The spitting of blood.

-PYOSIS, PYEMA, &c. (πύσις, supuration, from πύον, pus). A termination denoting the presence of pus. Hence,

Arthro-pyosis (ἄρθρον, a joint). An abscess, or a collection of pus, in a joint.

Ec-pyosis (ἐκ, out). Humid scall, including impetigo, porrigo, &c.

Em-pyema (ἐν, within). Em-pyosis. A collection of pus in the cavity of the thorax.

Hypo-pyon (ὑπό, under). An effusion of pus into the chamber of the aqueous humour of the eye.

-RHAGIA (ρήγνυμι, from ρήγω, or ράγω, to burst forth). A termination denoting a bursting forth, as of a fluid. (The letter ρ, or ρ, is doubled in the beginning of a word, whenever it is preceded by a vowel, either in composition or declension. See *Rhæa*). Hence,

Blenno-rrhagia (βλέννα, mucus). A discharge of mucus by the urethra.

Cysti-rrhagia (κύστις, a bladder). A discharge of blood from the urinary bladder.

Hæmo-rrhagia (αἷμα, blood). A discharge, or the loss, of blood.

Meno-rrhagia (μήν, μηνός, mensis). A profuse discharge of the menses.

A F F I X E S.

Metro-rrhagia (μήτρα, the uterus). Hæmorrhage from the uterus.

Phlegmo-rrhagia (φλέγμα, phlegm). Profuse pituitous secretion.

Pneumo-rrhagia (πνεύμων, the lungs). A discharge of blood from the lungs; expectoration of blood.

-RAPHE, -RAPHIA (ράφή, a suture, from *ράπτω*, to sow). Terminations denoting a suture, or the act of making a suture. Hence,

Elytro-rrhaphia (ἔλυτρον, a sheath, the vagina). Suture of the vagina, sometimes termed *episio-rrhaphia* from *ἐπίσιον*, pudendum.

Entero-rrhaphia (ἔντερα, the bowels). Suture of the divided edges of an intestine.

Gastro-rrhaphia (γαστήρ, the stomach). Suture of a wound of the belly, or of some of its contents.

Staphylo-rrhaphia (σταφυλή, uvula). Suture of the palate.

-RHŒA (ῥοία, a discharge, from *ῥέω*, to flow). A termination denoting a discharge. (The letter ρ, or ρ, is doubled after a vowel. See *Rhagia*). Hence,

Ameno-rrhœa (α, priv., μήν, μηνός, a month). Deficient menstrual discharge.

Blenno-rrhœa (βλέννα, mucus). A discharge of mucus; gleet.

Cysti-rrhœa (κύστις, the bladder). A discharge from the bladder; catarrh of the bladder.

Dia-rrhœa (διά, through). A flux, lax, or looseness.

Dysmeno-rrhœa (δύς, with difficulty, μήν, μηνός, a month). Difficult or painful menstrual discharge.

Galacti-rrhœa (γάλα, γάλακτος, milk). A discharge, or flow, of milk.

Gono-rrhœa (γονή, semen). A discharge of semen; a discharge of purulent matter.

Hæmo-rrhœa (αἷμα, blood). A discharge of blood. Hence the term *hæmorrhoids*, or piles, so called from their bleeding.

Hepati-rrhœa (ἥπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver). A morbid flow of bile from the liver.

Leuco-rrhœa (λευκός, white). A white discharge per vaginam; the whites.

Oto-rrhœa (οὖς, ὠτός, the ear). A discharge by the ear; the state of chronic otitis.

Spermo-rrhœa (σπέρμα, semen). A discharge of semen.

Uro-rrhœa (οὔρον, urine). An excessive discharge of the urine.

-SARCA, -SARCIA (σὰρξ, σαρκός, flesh). A termination denoting flesh, or an affection of the flesh. Hence, *Ana-sarca* (ἀνά, through). Dropsy of the cellular substance.

Hydro-pneumo-sarca (ὑδωρ, water, πνεῦμα, air). A tumor containing water, air, and a flesh-like substance.

Hydro-sarca (ὑδωρ, water). Hyposarca; ana-sarca. Dropsy of the cellular substance.

Poly-sarcia (πολύς, much). Corpulency; bulkiness of the body.

-SCOPE, -SCOPY (σκοπός, an inspector, *scope*, or object, from *σκοπέω*, to examine). A termination denoting ocular examination. Hence—

Æthrio-scope (αἰθρία, serene weather). An instrument for indicating the power of the clouds in preventing radiation.

Cranio-scopy (κρανίον, the skull). An inspection of the skull.

Electro-scope (ἤλεκτρον, amber. See *Electricity*). An instrument for indicating electrical excitement.

Meteoro-scopy (μέτεωρον, the forehead). The art of divining by inspection of the forehead.

Metro-scope (μήτρα, the uterus). An instrument for examining the os uteri.

Micro-scope (μικρός, small). An instrument for examining minute objects.

Necro-scopie (νεκρός, dead). A term applied to *post-mortem* examinations.

Pyro-scope (πῦρ, πυρός, fire). An instrument for examining the degree of high temperatures.

Stetho-scope (στήθος, the breast). An instrument for examining the sounds of the chest.

Thermo-scope (θέρμη, heat). An instrument for examining the changes of heat.

-STASIS (ἵστημι, to stand). A termination denoting a standing, or a position in a place.

Copro-stasis (κοπρός, fæces). Undue retention of the fæces in the intestines.

Meta-stasis (μετά, a preposition denoting change or transference). A removal from one place to another.

-STOLE' (στολή, a mission, from *στέλλω*, to send). The termination of two words denoting the two reciprocal actions of the heart and arteries. These are—

Dia-stole (δια-στέλλω, to dilate). The dilatation of the heart and arteries.

Sy-stole (συ-στέλλω, to contract). The contraction of the heart and arteries.

-STOMA (στόμα, the mouth). A termination denoting the *mouth*. Hence—

Cyclo-stoma (κύκλος, a circle). Circular-mouthed; an order of fishes.

Di-stoma (δῖς, twice). Two-mouthed; the designation of the fluke.

Lago-stoma (λαγώς, a hare). Hare-mouth; hare-lip; a congenital division of the lip, resembling that of a hare.

-THESIS (θέσις, a position, from τίθημι, to place). A termination denoting an *arrangement*. Hence—

Dia-thesis (διὰ, throughout). The constitutional disposition or habit.

Syn-thesis (σύν, together). The anatomical connexion of the bones of the skeleton. The constitution of a body from its elements, as opposed to analysis.

-TOM, -TOME, -TOMIA, -TOMY (τομή, a section, from τέμνω, to cut). A termination denoting *incision*. Hence—

Ana-tomy (ἀνά, throughout). Literally, *cutting up*; dissection.

Arterio-tomy (ἀρτηρία, an artery). The opening of an artery for blood-letting.

A-tom (α privative). A particle of matter, incapable of further division.

Broncho-tomy (βρόγχος, the windpipe). The operation of cutting into the bronchia, or bronchi.

Cerato-tome (κέρας, κέρατος, a horn). A knife for dividing the *cornea*.

Core-tomia (κόρη, the pupil). The operation, by *incision*, for artificial pupil; synonymous with *iridi-tomia*.

Corec-tomia (κόρη, the pupil, ἐκ-τομή, excision). The operation, by *excision*, for artificial pupil; synonymous with *irid-ectomia*.

Cysti-tome (κύστις, the bladder). An instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Cysto-tomy (κύστις, the bladder). The operation of cutting into the bladder, for the extraction of a calculus.

Embryo-tomy (ἔμβρυον, an embryo). The operation of opening the foetal head, for the purpose of delivery.

Entero-tome (ἔντερα, the intestines). An instrument for the operation of artificial anus.

Gastro-tomia (γαστήρ, the stomach). The operation of opening the abdomen.

Hernio-tomy (hernia, from ἕρνος, a branch). The operation for strangulated hernia.

Kore-tomia (κόρη, the pupil of the eye). Irid-tomia. The operation for artificial pupil, by *incision*. Connected with this is *kor-ectomia* (ἐκ-τομή, excision), or irido-tomia, the operation by *excision*.

Laryngo-tomy (λάρυγξ, the larynx). The operation of cutting into the larynx.

Litho-tomy (λίθος, a stone). The operation of cutting a stone out of the bladder.

Myo-tomy (μῦς, μῦος, a muscle). Dissection of the muscles.

Nephro-tomy (νεφρός, a kidney). The operation of cutting a stone out of the kidney.

Neuro-tomy (νεῦρον, a nerve). A dissection of the nerves.

Nympho-tomia (νύμφη, the nymphæ). The operation of removing the nymphæ.

Cæso-phago-tomy (οἰσοφάγος, the gullet). The operation of cutting into the œsophagus.

Omphalo-tomia (ὀμφαλός, umbilicus). The separation of the umbilical cord.

Orcho-tomy (ὄρχις, the testis). Castration; the removal of the testes.

Pharyngo-tomy (φάρυγξ, the pharynx). The operation of cutting into the pharynx. The instrument is called *pharyngotomus*.

Phlebo-tomy (φλέψ, φλεβός, a vein). Venesection. The opening of a vein.

Scleroticec-tomia (sclerotica, and ἐκ-τομή, excision). The operation for forming an artificial pupil in the sclerotica.

Tracheo-tomy (τραχίς, rough; hence trachea, the wind-pipe). The operation of cutting into the trachea.

Zoo-tomy (ζῶν, an animal). The dissection of animals.

-TONIA, -TONOS, -TONÆUM (τόνος, tension, from τείνω, to stretch). A termination denoting *tension* or *tone*. Hence—

A-tonia (α privative). Atony; defect of tone or muscular power.

Emprostho-tonos (ἔμπροσθεν, before). Spasm fixing the body forward.

Opistho-tonos (ὀπισθεν, backwards). Backward tension; tetanus of the extensor muscles.

Peri-tonæum (περὶ, around). The membrane which lines the interior of the abdomen.

Pleurostho-tonos (πλευρά, the side). Tetanus of the lateral muscles.

-TROPHIA, -TROPHY (τροφή, nourishment, from τρέφω, to nourish). A termination denoting *nourishment*. Hence—

A-trophia (α privative). Atrophy; defective nutrition.

Hyper-trophia (ὑπέρ, above). Excessive nutrition, as of an organ or tissue.

Para-trophia (παρά, a preposition denoting *faultiness*). Mis-nutrition.

-URESIS, -URIA (ούρησις, the act of discharging urine, from ούρέω, to make water, or οὔρος, urine). A termination denoting the act of *micturition*, or affections of that function. Hence—

Di-uresis (διὰ, through). An unusually large flow of urine.

Dys-uria (δύς, with difficulty). Difficulty in discharging the urine.

En-uresis (ἐν-ουρέω, to be incontinent of urine). Incontinence of urine.

Hæmat-uria (αἷμα, αἷματος, blood). The passing of blood in the urine.

Hipp-uric (ἵππος, a horse). The name of an acid obtained from the urine of the horse.

Isch-uria (ἴσχω, to retain). A suppression of the discharge of the urine.

Par-uria (παρά, a preposition denoting

faultiness). Mis-micturition; a morbid discharge of urine.

Poly-uria (πολύς, many). An abundant discharge of urine; synonymous with diabetes.

Pyro-uric (πῦρ, πυρός, fire). The name of an acid obtained by the decomposition of uric acid by heat.

Strang-ury (στράγγξ, a drop). A discharge of the urine *by drops*.

-URUS, -URIS (οὐρά, a tail). A termination denoting a *tail*. Hence—

Cæn-urus (κοινός, common). A hydattid, consisting of a group of animals, terminating in one tail.

Hipp-uris (ἵππος, a horse). Cauda equina. The final division of the spinal marrow.

Oxy-urus (ὀξύς, sharp). A sharp-tailed intestinal worm.

Thysan-oura (θύσσω, obsolete, from θύω, to move rapidly). Tail-jumpers; a species of insects.

Trich-uris (τριξί, τριχός, hair). The long thread-worm, which terminates in a hair-like point.

BOTANY. This article comprises a sketch of the *Artificial* or *Sexual System* of Linnæus; a sketch of the *Natural System*; and a *Glossary* of the *adjective* terms employed in descriptive botany: the *substantive* terms will be found in their alphabetical order in the body of the work.

I. SYSTEM OF LINNÆUS.

1. *Classes*.—Plants are distributed into twenty-four classes, founded on the number, position, and relative connexion of the *sexual organs*. Of these classes, the first twenty have *hermaphrodite* flowers; the following three, *unisexual* flowers; the last has no flowers. The first eleven classes are founded on the *number of the stamens*; the 12th and 13th, on their *number and position*; the 14th and 15th, on their *number and relative length*; the 16th, 17th, and 18th, on modes of *connexion* subsisting between the *filaments* of the stamens; the 19th, on *connexion* of the *anthers* of the stamens; the 20th, on *connexion* of the *stamens* with the *pistil*; the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, on modifications arising from *unisexuality* and *hermaphroditism*; the 24th, on the absence, or obscure nature, of the sexual organs, as compared with those of all the other classes.

2. *Orders*.—The classes are distributed into orders, the first thirteen classes being divided, each, into several orders depending on the *number of the styles*; the 14th, into two orders, the seeds, in the one, being *covered* by a seed-vessel, those in the other being, as Linnæus erroneously supposed, *naked*; the 15th, into two orders, the one characterized by a long seed-vessel, or *siliqua*, the other by a short one, or *silicula*; the 16th, 17th, and 18th, into several orders founded on the *number of the stamens*; the 19th, into three orders relating to the *unisexual, hermaphrodite, or neutral* condition of the florets; the 20th, 21st, and 22nd, into several orders dependent on the *number and modes of connexion of the stamens*; the 23rd into three orders founded on *unisexuality* and *hermaphroditism*; the 24th, on general natural affinities. This and the preceding paragraph may be studied in connexion with the tables on the two following pages.

CLASSES AND ORDERS

OF

THE LINNÆAN SYSTEM OF BOTANY.

CLASS.

FLOWERS HERMAPHRODITE.

1. MONANDRIA..... 1 *Stamen* in each flower.
2. DIANDRIA 2 *Stamens* ,,
3. TRIANDRIA 3 ,, ,,
4. TETRANDRIA 4 ,, equal in length.
5. PENTANDRIA 5 ,, ,,
6. HEXANDRIA 6 ,, equal in length.
7. HEPTANDRIA 7 ,, ,,
8. OCTANDRIA 8 ,, ,,
9. ENNEANDRIA 9 ,, ,,
10. DECANDRIA10 ,, ,,
11. DODECANDRIA.....12 to 19 ,,
12. ICOSANDRIA.....20 or more, on the *calyx*.
13. POLYANDRIA20 or more, on the *receptacle*.
14. DIDYNAMIA..... 4; 2 long, 2 short.
15. TETRADYNAMIA ... 6; 4 long, 2 short: *flowers cruciform*.
16. MONADELPHIA ... *Filaments* united at the base into one set.
17. DIADELPHIA *Filaments* united into two sets.
18. POLYADELPHIA ... *Filaments* united into three or more sets.
19. SYNGENESIA *Anthers* united. *Flowers compound*.
20. GYNANDRIA *Stamens* inserted on the *Pistil*.
21. MONŒCIA *Stamens* and *Pistils* in *separate flowers* on the *same plant*.
22. DICŒCIA..... *Stamens* and *Pistils* in *separate flowers* on two *separate plants*.
23. POLYGAMIA *Stamens* and *Pistils* *separate* in some flowers, *united* in others, either on the *same plant*, or on *two* or *three* distinct plants.
24. CRYPTOGAMIA..... *Fructification* concealed.

FLOWERS UNISEXUAL.

These twenty-four *Classes* are divided into *Orders* in the next page.

B O T A N Y.

1. The *Orders* of the first thirteen Classes are founded on the *number of styles* in each flower :—

1. <i>Monogynia</i> , 1 style.	6. <i>Hexagynia</i> , 6 styles.
2. <i>Digynia</i> , 2 styles.	7. <i>Heptagynia</i> , 7 styles.
3. <i>Trigynia</i> , 3 styles.	8. <i>Octogynia</i> , 8 styles.
4. <i>Tetragynia</i> , 4 styles.	9. <i>Decagynia</i> , 9 styles.
5. <i>Pentagynia</i> , 5 styles.	10. <i>Polygynia</i> , many styles.

2. The *Orders* of the fourteenth Class are two, founded on the presence or (supposed) absence of a seed-vessel :—
 1. *Gymnospermia*, seeds 4, apparently naked ; or, more correctly speaking, ovarium 4-lobed.
 2. *Angeiospermia*, seeds in a distinct seed-vessel.

3. The *Orders* of the fifteenth class are two, founded on the comparative length of the seed-vessel :—
 1. *Siliquosa*, seeds in a long seed-vessel, or siliqua.
 2. *Siliculosa*, seeds in a short seed-vessel, or silicula.

4. The *Orders* of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth Classes are founded on the *number of stamens* in each adelphia, or brotherhood :—

1. <i>Triandria</i> , 3 stamens.	3. <i>Decandria</i> , 10 stamens.
2. <i>Pentandria</i> , 5 stamens.	4. <i>Polyandria</i> , many stamens.

5. The *Orders* of the nineteenth Class are three, founded on the structure of the flower :—
 1. *Æqualis*. All the florets perfect.
 2. *Superflua*. Florets of the *disk* perfect ; of the *ray*, pistilliferous only.
 3. *Frustranea*. Florets of the *disk* perfect ; those of the *ray* neuter.

6. The *Orders* of the twentieth Class are founded on the number of the stamens :—

1. <i>Monandria</i> , 1 stamen.	2. <i>Diandria</i> , 2 stamens, &c.
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7. The *Orders* of the twenty-first and twenty-second Classes are founded on the number, union, and situation of the stamens :—

1. <i>Monandria</i> , 1 stamen.	2. <i>Diandria</i> , 2 stamens.	
		3. <i>Monadelpia</i> , &c.

8. The *Orders* of the twenty-third Class are three, founded on the separation of the sexes in the same plant, or in different plants :—
 1. *Monœcia*. Unisexual flowers accompanied by barren or fertile flowers, or both, all on *one plant*.
 2. *Diœcia*. The same, on *two different plants*.
 3. *Triœcia*. The same, on *three different plants*.

9. The *Orders* of the twenty-fourth Class are Natural Orders, or Families :—

1. <i>Filices</i> .	3. <i>Hepaticæ</i> .	5. <i>Fungi</i> .
2. <i>Musci</i> .	4. <i>Lichenes</i> .	6. <i>Algæ</i> .

BOTANY.

II. NATURAL SYSTEM.

CLASS I.—EXOGENS, OR DICOTYLEDONOUS FLOWERING PLANTS.

Leaves reticulated. Stem with bark, wood, medullary rays, and pith; increasing in diameter by the addition of new matter to the exterior. Flowers with a quinary, or more rarely a quaternary, division. Seeds in a pericarp. Cotyledons two, opposite; or, if more, whorled or on the same plane. Germination exorrhizous.

1. *Divisions of Jussieu.*—The primary divisions are founded on the separation, the combination, and the absence of the petals, and are termed the *polypetalous*, the *monopetalous*, and the *apetalous* groups; to which is added a fourth, founded on the separation of the sexes in flowers having no petals, and termed *diclinous*. The first three are divided with reference to the insertion of the stamens, which are epigynous, perigynous, or hypogynous; further, the monopetalous epigynous group is subdivided into plants which have their stamens united and those which have them distinct. Hence we have eleven classes:—

		Class.
Polypetalous	{ Stamens epigynous	1
	{ Stamens perigynous	2
	{ Stamens hypogynous	3
Monopetalous	{ Corolla hypogynous	4
	{ Corolla perigynous	5
	{ Corolla epigynous { Anthers united	6
	{ Anthers distinct	7
Apetalous	{ Stamens epigynous	8
	{ Stamens perigynous	9
	{ Stamens hypogynous	10
Diclinous		11

2. *Divisions of De Candolle.*—De Candolle reduced the eleven classes of Jussieu to four; the first three being founded on the separation or cohesion of the several parts of the flower, the fourth on the suppression of the floral envelopes. Thus, in *Thalamifloræ*, all the parts are present and distinct from each other; in *Calycifloræ*, the stamens adhere to the calyx; in *Corollifloræ*, the petals cohere with each other; in *Monochlamydeæ*, the corolla is suppressed, and, in the most imperfect orders, the calyx also.

Polypetalous	{ Stamens hypogynous	<i>Thalamifloræ.</i>
	{ Stamens perigynous	<i>Calycifloræ.</i>
Monopetalous		<i>Corollifloræ.</i>
Apetalous		<i>Monochlamydeæ.</i>

3. *Divisions of Dr. Lindley.*—Dr. Lindley first distributes the Class into the Polypetalous, Monopetalous, and Incomplete *sub-classes*; these are next divided into *groups*. The principles on which these divisions are founded are stated in the following table:—

Table of Groups.

Sub-class I. Polypetalæ.	Groups.
Albumen very considerably larger than the minute embryo	<i>Albuminosæ.</i>
Albumen absent, or only forming a layer between the embryo and the seed-coat.	
Ovary inferior (often with an epigynous disk).....	<i>Epigynosæ.</i>
Ovary superior.	
Placentæ parietal.....	<i>Parietosæ.</i>
Placentæ in the axis.	
Calyx dislocated	<i>Calycosæ.</i>
Calyx complete; its parts being all on the same plane.	
Carpels united into a solid pistil, parallel with each other	<i>Syncarposæ.</i>
Carpels oblique, upon a gynobase	<i>Gynobaseosæ.</i>
Carpels disunited.....	<i>Apocarposæ.</i>

B O T A N Y.

Sub-class II. Incompletæ, or Apetalæ.	Groups.
Calyx altogether absent	<i>Achlamydosæ.</i>
Calyx present.	
Embryo curved round albumen	<i>Curvembryosæ.</i>
Embryo straight.	
Stamens monadelphous	<i>Columnosæ.</i>
Stamens distinct.	
Calyx tubular, often corolliform	<i>Tubiferosæ.</i>
Calyx very imperfect.....	<i>Rectembryosæ.</i>

Sub-class III. Monopetalæ.	
Fruit consisting of but one perfect carpel	<i>Aggregosæ.</i>
Fruit of several carpels.	
Ovary inferior	<i>Epigynosæ.</i>
Ovary superior.	
Carpels three or more.....	<i>Polycarposæ.</i>
Carpels only two.	
Fruit nucamentaceous	<i>Nucamentosæ.</i>
Fruit capsular	<i>Dicarposæ.</i>

4. *Natural Orders.*—The following are the *Exogenous Orders*, containing medicinal plants, arranged according to the above groups :

1. *Albuminosæ.*

Ranunculacææ.
Papaveracææ.
Myristicacææ
Winteracææ.
Umbelliferææ.

2. *Epigynosæ.*

Myrtacææ.
Cucurbitacææ.

3. *Parietosæ.*

Cruciferææ.
Violacææ.

4. *Calycosæ.*

Guttiferææ.
Polygalacææ.
Linacææ.

5. *Syncarposæ.*

Malvacææ.
Dipteracææ.
Aurantiacææ.
Rhamnacææ.
Euphorbiacææ.
Caryophyllacææ.

6. *Gynobaseosæ.*

Simarubacææ.
Rutacææ.
Zygophyllacææ.
Oxalidacææ.

7. *Apocarposæ.*

Rosacææ.
Pomacææ.
Amygdalææ.
Leguminosææ.
Amyridacææ.

1. *Achlamydosæ.*

Piperacææ.
Salicacææ.
Balsamacææ.

2. *Curvembryosæ.*

Chenopodiacææ.
Polygonacææ.
Menispermacææ.

3. *Columnosæ.*

Aristolochiacææ.

4. *Tubiferosæ.*

Thymelacææ.
Lauracææ.

5. *Rectembryosæ.*

Cupuliferææ.
Urticacææ.
Ulmacææ.

1. *Aggregosæ.*

Compositææ.
Valerianacææ.

2. *Epigynosæ.*

Cinchonacææ.
Rubiaceææ.

3. *Polycarposæ.*

Pyrolacææ.
Convolvulacææ.

4. *Nucamentosæ.*

Boraginacææ.
Labiataææ.

5. *Dicarposæ.*

Scrophulariacææ.
Solanacææ.
Gentianacææ.
Oleacææ.

B O T A N Y.

Class II.—ENDOGENS, or MONOCOTYLEDONOUS FLOWERING PLANTS.

Leaves straight-veined. Stem increasing in diameter by the addition of new matter to the centre. Flowers with a ternary division. Embryo with one cotyledon. Germination endorrhizous.

Divisions of Dr. Lindley.—There are two primary divisions, one having the organization of the flowers *perfect*, *i. e.* with a distinct calyx and corolla, and a regular consolidated cotyledon; the other *imperfect*, the calyx and corolla being either entirely absent, or in an incomplete condition, and the cotyledon being commonly rolled up without consolidation, or actually flat. The former includes four groups, the latter two, the characters of which are stated in the following table:—

PERFECT ENDOGENS.

Group 1.—**EPIGYNOSÆ.** Anthers distinct. Flowers complete, formed upon a ternary plan. Ovary inferior; or, if superior, then the leaves either scurfy or equitant.

Zingiberacæ. Musacæ. Hæmodoracæ. Taccacæ. Bromeliacæ.
Marantacæ. Amaryllidacæ. Burmanniacæ. Iridacæ. Hydrocharacæ.

Group 2.—**GYNANDROSÆ.** Stamens and style consolidated into a central column. Flowers complete, formed upon a ternary plan. Ovary inferior, usually one-celled, with scobiform seeds.

Orchidacæ. Vanillacæ. Apostasiacæ.

Group 3.—**HYPOGYNOSÆ.** Flowers coloured, formed upon a ternary plan. Ovary superior.

Palmacæ. Melanthacæ. Liliacæ. Butomacæ. Juncacæ.
Pontederacæ. Gilliesiacæ. Commelinacæ. Alismacæ. Phylodracæ.

Group 4.—**RETOSÆ.** Leaves either with many ribs, the intervals between which are irregularly netted, or with a midrib and netted sides; foot-stalk taper, articulated with the stem. Embryo without a lateral slit. Flowers never arranged in a spadix. Floral envelopes complete.

Smilacæ. Dioscoreacæ. Roxburghiacæ.

IMPERFECT ENDOGENS.

Group 5.—**SPADICOSÆ.** Flowers herbaceous or imperfect; the perianth sometimes absent. Embryo with a lateral slit for the emission of the plumule.

Pandananacæ. Aracæ. Typhacæ. Juncaginacæ.
Cyclanthacæ. Acoracæ. Naiadacæ. Pistiacæ.

Group 6.—**GLUMOSÆ.** Bracts scale-like, glumaceous, imbricated, in the room of a calyx.

Graminacæ. Desvauxiacæ.
Cyperacæ. Restiacæ. Xyridacæ.

Class III.—ACROGENS, CRYPTO GAMIC, or FLOWERLESS PLANTS.

Plants usually composed of cellular tissue only. Stem, when such exists, increasing by extension of its point. Reproduction taking place either by spores inclosed in thecæ, or imbedded in the substance of the plant. Germination occurring at any part of the surface of the spore.

Sub-class 1.—**ÆTHEOGAMOUS.** Plants furnished with air-vessels and stomates.

Filices. Marsiliacæ. Lycopodiacæ.
Equisetacæ. Salviniacæ. Marchantiacæ. Jungermanniacæ.

Sub-class 2.—**AMPHIGAMOUS.** Plants having neither air-vessels nor stomates.

Characæ. Andræacæ. Fungacæ.
Musci. Lichenacæ. Algacæ.

III. GLOSSARY OF ADJECTIVE TERMS.

Abruptly pinnate. When the petiole of a pinnate leaf has no terminal leaflet or tendril, as in *orobus tuberosus*.

Acaulescent. Stemless; applied to a plant in which the stem is apparently absent, and the leaves seem to rise from the root, as in *cnicus acaulis*.

Accumbent. Lying against any thing, as the edges of the cotyledons against the radicle in some cruciferous plants.

Acerose. Sharp-pointed, tapering to a fine point, as the leaves of juniper.

Aciculate. Needle-shaped, as a crystal; or marked with fine needle-like streaks, as applied to surfaces.

Acinaciform. Scimitar-shaped; plane on the sides, with one border thick, the other thin, as the leaves of *mesembryanthemum acinaciforme*.

Aculeate. Prickly; applied to a surface covered with prickles, as the stem of *rosa*.

Acuminate. Pointed; tapering gradually to a point, as the leaf of *salix alba*.

Adnate. Grown to any thing, as the anther to the filament in *polygonum*.

Adventitious. Any thing developed out of the ordinary course, as aerial roots, extra-axillary buds, &c.

Aggregate. Crowded together, as the florets of the *compositæ*, the carpels of *ranunculus*, &c.

Alternately pinnate. When the leaflets of a pinnate leaf are placed alternately on the common petiole, as in *potentilla rupestris*.

Amphitropal. Any thing curved round the body to which it belongs, as the embryo round the albumen. See *Amphitropous*, at page 19.

Amplexicaul. Stem-embracing, as applied to leaves which sheathe the stem.

Anatropous. Inverted; turned entirely over, as applied to the ovule of the apple.

Annulate. Ringed; surrounded by rings, as certain vessels in plants, &c.

Antitropal. Any thing which has a direction contrary to that of the body to which it belongs, as applied to the direction of the embryo compared with that of the seed.

Apetalous. Having no petals; applied to plants which have only one floral envelope, as the laurel.

Apocarpous. When the carpels of a flower are distinct from each other, as

distinguished from *syncarpous*, which denotes their cohesion.

Appendiculate. That which has appendages, as applied to the calyx of *scutellaria*, &c.

Arcuate. Bow-shaped; bent like the arc of a circle, as the legume of *medicago falcata*.

Areolate. Divided into areolæ or small spaces, as applied to surfaces.

Aspergilliform. Brush-like; divided into minute ramifications, as the stigmas of grasses, certain hairs of the cuticle, &c.

Atropous. That which is not inverted, as applied to the ovule of the nettle, and synonymous with *orthotropous*.

Attenuate. Tapering; gradually diminishing in breadth, and terminating in a point.

Auriculate. Eared; having two rounded lobes at the base, as the leaf of *salvia officinalis*.

Axillary. That which grows out of an axil, as the leaf-bud of a plant.

Baccate. Berried; having a juicy consistence, as the fruit of ribes.

Barbate. Bearded; covered with hairs resembling a beard, as applied to surfaces.

Bicongregate. Bigeminate, or arranged in two pairs, as the leaflets of *mimosa unguis cati*.

Bicrenate. Doubly crenate; when the crenate toothings of leaves are themselves crenate.

Bidentate. Two-toothed, as applied to the fruit or achenia of bidens.

Bifarious. Arranged in two rows, not necessarily opposite to each other; in this particular, the term is differenced from *distichous*.

Bifoliolate. When two folioles or leaflets are developed at the same point at the end of the petiole, as in *zygophyllum fabago*. The term is synonymous with *conjugate*.

Bifurcate. Twice-forked, as applied to the inflorescence of *stellaria*, and synonymous with *dichotomous*.

Bijugous. In two pairs, as applied to the leaflets of a pinnate leaf.

Bilobate. Two-lobed, as applied to the leaves of *Bauhinia*, &c.

Binate. Growing in pairs; a term synonymous with *bifoliolate*.

Bipartite. Parted in two, as applied to the segments of a leaf.

Bipinnate. When the leaflets of a pinnate leaf themselves become pinnate, as in *fumaria officinalis*.

Biserrate. Doubly-sawed, as applied to the margins of leaves, when the serrations are themselves serrate.

Biserial. Arranged in two series, or rows; a term synonymous with *bifarious*.

Biternate. When three secondary petioles proceed from the common petiole, and each bears three leaflets, as in *fumaria bulbosa*.

Brachiate. Armed; applied to branches which diverge nearly at right angles from the stem.

Caducous. Falling off early or readily, as the calyx of poppy; and opposed to *persistent*, which denotes permanence.

Cæspitose. Growing in tufts; forming dense patches, or tufts, as the young stems of many plants.

Calcarate. Having a calcar, or spur, as the petals of *aquilegia*.

Calyculate. Having an involucre of bracts exterior to the calyx, as in many *compositæ*.

Calyptrate. Having a calyptra or hood, as the fructifying organ of mosses, the calyx of *eschscholtzia*, &c.

Campanulate. Having the form of a campanula or little bell, as applied to the corolla.

Campylotropous. Bent upon itself, as applied to the ovule of *caryophyllaceous* plants, &c.

Canaliculate. Channelled; long and concave, as the leaves of *tradescantia virginica*.

Cancellate. Latticed; applied to a leaf which has veins without connecting parenchyma, as in *hydrogeton fenestralis*.

Capitate. Headed; applied to hairs which terminate in a glandular enlargement.

Carinate. Having a carina, or keel, as the glumes of grasses, the two lowest petals of a *papilionaceous* corolla.

Carnose. Of a fleshy consistence, as applied to succulent leaves, &c.

Caudate. Tail-pointed; prolonged into a long and weak tail-like point, as certain petals, &c.

Cauline. Belonging to the caulis, or stem, as applied to leaves.

Centrifugal. Leaving the centre; applied to inflorescences, in which the central flowers open first.

Centripetal. Approaching the centre; applied to inflorescences in which the marginal flowers open first.

Ceruous. Drooping; inclining from the perpendicular towards the horizon; applied to flowers.

Ciliated. Fringed with hairs, like an eye-lash, as applied to the margin of leaves.

Circinate. Rolled inwards from the point to the base, like a lock of hair, as the fronds of ferns.

Circumscissile. Divided across by a transverse separation, as the capsule of *hyoscyamus*.

Cirrhose. Any thing which terminates in a tendril, or filiform appendage, as the leaf of several *leguminous* plants.

Clavate. Club-shaped; thickest at the upper end, as applied to filaments, styles, the vittæ of *umbelliferous* plants, &c.

Clypeate. Shield-shaped, as the scales of the leaves of *elæagnus*, and synonymous with *scutate*, or *scutiform*.

Cochleate. Shell-shaped; shortly spiral, like a snail's shell, as the legume of *medicago cochleata*, &c.

Comose. Having coma or hair at the extremity, as the seed of *asclepias*.

Conduplicate. Doubled together; a form of veneration or æstivation, in which the sides of a leaf or petal are applied parallelly to the faces of each other.

Confluent. Growing together; the cohering of homogeneous parts; synonymous with *connate*, cohering, &c.

Conjugate. Yoked together; growing in a pair, as the two leaflets of the pinnate leaf of *zygophyllum fabago*.

Connate. Growing together, or cohering, as two opposite leaves on the stem.

Connivent. Converging; having a direction inwards, as the anther of *solanum tuberosum*.

Contorted. Twisted in such a manner that each piece of a whorl overlaps its neighbour by one margin, and is overlapped by its other neighbour by the other margin, as in the æstivation of *oleander*.

Convolute. Rolled together; a form of æstivation or veneration, in which one petal or leaf is wholly rolled up in another.

Cordate. Heart-shaped; having two rounded lobes at the base, as applied to leaves.

Coriaceous. Of a leathery consistence, as the leaves of *prunus laurocerasus*.

Corneous. Of a horny consistence, as the albumen of many plants.

Corniculate. Horned; terminating in a horn-like process, as the fruit of *trapa bicornis*.

Corrugate. Wrinkled; folded up in every direction, as in the æstivation of poppy.

Corymbose. That arrangement of the ramifications of plants, in which the lower branches or pedicles are so long as to bring the leaves or flowers to the same level as that of the upper ones.

Crenate or *crenelled.* Having rounded teeth; applied to the edges of certain leaves.

Crested. Having a helmet-like ridge, as applied to seeds.

Cruciate or *cruciform.* Placed crosswise, as the floral envelopes of brassica.

Cucullate. Hooded; having the apex and sides curved inward, as the upper sepal of *aconitum*.

Cuneate or *cuneiform.* Wedge-shaped; inversely triangular, with rounded angles, as applied to certain leaves.

Cuspidate. Spear-shaped; tapering to a stiff point; abruptly acuminate; as applied to leaves.

Cyathiform. Cup-shaped; as applied to the form of some corollas.

Cymbiform. Boat-shaped, or navicular, as applied to the glumes of certain grasses, and synonymous with *carinate*.

Cymose. Resembling a cyme, as applied to inflorescences and leafy branches.

Deciduous. Falling off; synonymous with *caducous*, and opposed to *persistent*, which denotes permanence.

Declinate. Bent downwards; applied to the stamens, when they all bend to one side, as in *amaryllis*.

Decumbent. Lying prostrate, but rising from the earth at the upper extremity, as applied to the directions taken by plants.

Decurrent. Running down; applied to leaves which are prolonged down the stem, giving it a winged appearance.

Decussate. Crossing at right angles, as pairs of leaves on the stem.

Dehiscent. That which opens spontaneously, as the thecæ of anthers, capsular fruits, &c.

Deliquescent. Melting away; applied to a panicle which is so much branched that the primary axis disappears.

Deltoïd. Shaped like the Greek letter delta, as applied to certain leaves.

Dentate. Toothed; having sharp teeth with concave edges.

Depauperated. Starved; imperfectly developed; shrivelled, as from scanty nutriment, as applied to certain stipules, bracts, &c.

Depressed. Flattened from apex to base, as applied to seeds; when flattened lengthwise, they are said to be *compressed*.

Diadelphous. Having the stamens arranged in two distinct fasciculi.

Diœceous. Having stamens on one plant, and pistils on another.

Diandrous. Having two stamens, of about the same length.

Dichotomous. Having the ramifications always in pairs, or bifurcations, as *stellaria*.

Dicotyledonous. Having two cotyledons or seed-lobes, as applied to the embryo.

Didynamous. Having two pairs of stamens of unequal length.

Didymous. Twins; growing in pairs; as the fruit of *galium*.

Digitate. Fingered; diverging from a common centre, as the lobes of the leaf of horse chestnut.

Dimidiate. Halved; half-formed; partially formed; having one side only perfect, as a leaf, an anther, &c.

Dipterous. Two-winged: as applied to the two margins which are prolonged on the surface of certain seeds.

Distichous. Arranged in two rows, as the florets of many grasses, and synonymous with *bifarious*.

Divaricating. Spreading out nearly at a right angle from anything, as branches from a stem.

Dodecandrous. Having twelve stamens, of about the same length.

Dolabriform. Hatchet-shaped; as applied to the leaves of a species of *mesembryanthemum*.

Drupaceous. That kind of fruit which has an indehiscent pericarp, fleshy externally, bony internally, as the peach.

Dumose. The character of a shrub which is low and much branched.

Echinate. Bristly; covered with stiff hairs or prickles, like an echinus; as the fruit of the sweet chestnut.

Emarginate. Having a notch at the upper extremity, as if a portion had been cut out of the margin, as the leaf of box.

Endogenous. Inside-growing; increasing in diameter by depositions to the centre.

Endorrhizous. That mode of germination in which the radicles are emitted from within the substance of the radical end of the embryo, and are, in fact, *sheathed*.

Enneandrous. Having nine stamens of about equal length.

Ensiform. Sword-shaped; straight, flat, and pointed, as the leaf of iris.

Entire. Having no marginal division, as applied to the leaves of galium.

Epigeous. Growing on the earth; applied to cotyledons which emerge from the ground.

Epigynous. Inserted upon the summit of the ovarium, as applied to stamens.

Equally pinnate. When the petiole has no terminal leaflet or tendril; synonymous with *abruptly pinnate*.

Equitant. A form of vernation in which the leaves overlap each other parallelly and entirely, without involution, as in iris.

Erose. Gnawed; having the margin irregularly divided, as if bitten by some animal; applied to leaves.

Exogenous. Outside-growing; increasing in diameter by additions to the exterior.

Exorrhizous. That mode of germination in which the radicle is not contained within the substance of the embryo, and consequently is not inclosed in a sheath.

Extrorse. Turned outwards; turned away from the axis to which it belongs; applied to certain anthers.

Falcate. Sickle-like; any thing plane and curved, with parallel edges, as the legume of medicago falcata.

Farinaceous. Mealy; of the nature of flour; as the albumen of wheat.

Fasciated. Banded; grown unnaturally together, as contiguous stems, or fruits.

Fasciculate. Clustered; as when several bodies spring from a common point, as the leaves of larix, the tubers of orchis, the roots of commelina, &c.

Fastigiata. When the branches of a tree are appressed to the stem, assuming nearly the same direction, as in populus fastigiata.

Favose. Honeycombed; excavated like a honeycomb, as the receptacle of onopordum, the seeds of poppy, &c.

Fenestrate. Windowed; as applied to the incomplete dissepiment sometimes occurring in the siliqua of cruciferous plants.

Filiform. Thread-like; as applied to the filaments, and the styles, of plants.

Fimbriated. Fringed; having the margin bordered by filiform processes.

Fistulous. Cylindrical and hollow, as the stems of grasses, of umbelliferous plants, &c.

Flabelliform. Fan-shaped; plaited like the rays of a fan, as the leaves of some palms.

Flagelliform. Whip-like; long, taper, and supple, as the stems or roots of certain plants.

Flexuose. Wavy; bending alternately inwards and outwards.

Floccose. Covered with tufts of wooliness, as the leaves of some species of verbascum.

Foliaceous. Leaf-like; having the form and texture of a leaf, as certain floral envelopes.

Fugacious. Falling off, or perishing rapidly, as the petals of cistus, minute fungi, &c.

Fungiform. Having a rounded, convex head, like that of a mushroom.

Fusiform. Spindle-shaped; thickest in the middle, and tapering to both ends, as the cells composing woody fibre.

Galeate. Arched like a helmet; as applied to the upper lip of some labiate corollas, as that of lamium album.

Gamopetalous. Having the petals united; commonly termed monopetalous.

Gamosepalous. Having the sepals united; commonly termed monosepalous.

Geniculate. Knee-jointed; bent abruptly in the middle, as the stems of some grasses.

Gibbous. That which has a convex outline, as applied to solid bodies.

Glabrous. Smooth; having a surface free from hairs or any asperities.

Gladiata. Sword-shaped; a term of the same signification as *ensiform*.

Glandular. Covered with glanduliferous hairs, as the leaves of sweet-briar.

Glaucous. Azure-coloured; covered with bloom, like a plum.

Glumaceous. Having the floral envelopes reduced to scales, called glumes, as in grasses.

Grumous. Knotted, collected into granular masses, as the fæcula of the sago palm.

Gymnospermous. Having the seeds apparently naked, as distinguished from *angeiospermous*, which denotes the presence of a seed-vessel.

Gynobasic. That state of the carpels, in which they incline obliquely towards the axis of the flower, as in rue.

Gyrate. Curved in, from apex to base, as the fronds of ferns, and synonymous with *circinate*.

Hastate. Halberd-headed; applied to leaves which have three lance-shaped lobes, one in the direction of the midrib, the other two at the base at right angles to the first, as in *arum maculatum*.

Heptandrous. Having seven stamens, of about equal length.

Herbaceous. Having the characters of a herb, the tissue for the most part green and cellular.

Heterotropical. That direction of the embryo, in which it lies across the seed, as in primrose.

Hexandrous. Having six stamens, of about equal length.

Hirsute. Hairy; covered with long and rather rigid hairs.

Hispid. Covered with long rigid hairs, as the stem of *echium vulgare*.

Homotropical. Having the same direction as the body to which it belongs, but not being straight; as applied to the embryo of the seed.

Hypocrateriform. Salver-shaped; as applied to a calyx or corolla, of which the tube is long and slender, and the limb flat, as in *pllox*.

Hypogeous. Subterranean; as applied to those cotyledons, which remain beneath the earth; and opposed to *epigeous*.

Hypogynous. Inserted beneath the pistil, as applied to the stamens, the corolla, &c.

Icosandrous. Having twenty or more stamens inserted into the calyx.

Imbricated. A form of æstivation, or vernation, in which the pieces overlap each other parallelly at the margins, without any involution.

Impari-pinnate. Pinnate with an odd one; when the petiole of a pinnate leaf is terminated by a single leaflet, as in mountain-ash.

Incumbent. That which lies upon any thing, as when the cotyledons of some cruciferous plants are folded with their backs upon the radicle. See *Accumbent*.

Indehiscent. Not opening spontaneously; as applied to certain ripe fruits.

Induplicate. A form of vernation or æstivation, in which the margins of the leaves are bent abruptly inwards, and the external face of these margins applied to each other, without any twisting.

Inermis. Unarmed; as applied to parts which have no spines or prickles.

Inferior. A term applied to the ovarium or fruit, when the calyx adheres to its walls; when no such adhesion occurs, the ovarium or fruit is termed *superior*. So also the calyx is said to be *inferior* in the latter case, *superior* in the former.

Infundibuliform. Funnel-shaped; applied to an organ with an obconical tube, and an enlarged limb, as the corolla of tobacco.

Innate. Growing upon anything by one end, as when the anther is attached by its base to the apex of the filament.

Intercellular. That which lies between the cells, or elementary tissues, of plants.

Interrupted. A term denoting a disturbance of a normal arrangement: a leaf is said to be *interruptedly pinnate*, when some of the pinnæ are much smaller than the rest, or absent.

Introrse. Turned inwards; as applied to anthers whose line of dehiscence is towards the axis of the flower, and as opposed to *extrorse*.

Involute. A form of vernation or æstivation, in which the edges of the leaves are rolled inwards spirally on each side, as in the apple.

Labiate. Lipped; divided into two lips, as the corolla of *lamium*, the calyx of *prunella*, &c.

Laciniate. Slashed; as a leaf divided by deep, taper-pointed incisions.

Lacunose. Having large deep lacunæ or depressions on the surface.

Lanceolate. Lance-shaped; narrowly-elliptical, tapering to each end, as the leaf of *mezereon*.

Lenticular. Lens-shaped; small, depressed, and doubly convex, as the seed of *amaranth*.

Lepidote. Leprous; covered with minute peltate scales, as the leaves of *elæagnus*.

Ligneous. Woody; having the structure and other characters of wood.

Ligulate. Strap-shaped; narrow, somewhat long, with the two opposite margins parallel, as the florets of *taraxacum*.

Linear. Narrow, with the two opposite margins parallel, as the leaf of a pine.

Loculicidal. That mode of dehiscence of fruits, in which the loculi, or cells, are severed at their back.

Lunate. Crescentiform, or semilunar; having the form of a crescent.

Lyrate. Lyre-shaped; applied to a leaf which has several sinuses on each side, gradually diminishing in size from above downwards, as in charlock.

Marcrescent. Withering or fading, some time before it falls off, as the flowers of orobanche.

Medullary. A term applied to radii proceeding from the medulla to the bark, in exogenous stems.

Monadelpous. In one adelphia, or combination, as the stamens of malva.

Monandrous. Having only one stamen, the first class in Linnæus's system.

Moniliform. Necklace-like; cylindrical, and contracted at regular intervals, as the lomentum of ornithopus.

Monocotyledonous. Having only one cotyledon, or seed-lobe, as a palm.

Monopetalous. Having a single petal; or, more correctly, consisting of several cohering petals, and therefore better expressed by the term *gamopetalous*.

Monosepalous. Having a single sepal; or, more correctly, consisting of several cohering sepals, and therefore better expressed by the term *gamosepalous*.

Mucronate. Abruptly terminated by a hard short point; applied to leaves.

Multifid. Cut into many parts; applied to leaves which have numerous shallow segments.

Multipartite. Divided into many parts; applied to leaves which have many deep lobes.

Muricated. Covered with numerous short hard prominences, as the pericarp of ranunculus arvensis.

Muriform. Wall-like; applied to the tissues constituting the medullary rays, from its presenting an appearance similar to that of bricks in a wall.

Napiform. Turnip-shaped; having the figure of a depressed sphere.

Navicular. Boat-shaped; concave, tapering to both ends, with a keel externally, as the glumes of some grasses.

Nutans. Nodding; inclining from the perpendicular, with the upper extremity pointing downward, as the flower of galanthus.

Obvolute. A form of vernation or æstivation, in which the margins of one leaf alternately overlap those of the leaf which is opposite to it.

Octandrous. Having eight stamens of nearly equal length.

Operculate. Having an operculum or lid, as the theca of mosses, the calyx of eucalyptus, &c.

Orbicular. Completely circular, as the leaf of cotyledon orbiculare.

Orthotropal. Straight, and having the same direction as the body to which it belongs; as applied to the embryo of the seed.

Orthotropous. Erect; applied to the ovule, when it is rectilinear, and its base is in contact with the hilum.

Oscillating. Versatile; swinging backwards and forwards, from being nicely balanced by its middle; as applied to some anthers.

Ovate. Egg-shaped; oblong or elliptical, and broadest at the lower end; as applied to leaves.

Paleaceous. Chaffy; covered with paleæ, or membranous scales, as the receptacle of some compositæ.

Palmate. A form of leaf, having five lobes, with the midribs radiating from a common point at the base of the leaf, and resembling the palm of the hand.

Palmatifid. A variety of the palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided as far down as half the breadth of the leaf.

Palmatipartite. A variety of the palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided beyond the middle, and the parenchyma is not interrupted.

Palmatisected. A variety of the palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided down to the midrib, and the parenchyma is interrupted.

Palmatilobate. A variety of the palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided to an uncertain depth.

Panduriform. Fiddle-shaped; obovate, with a deep sinus on each side, as the leaves of rumex pulcher.

Papilionaceous. Butterfly-shaped; a form of corolla characteristic of the leguminous plants of Europe. See p. 226.

Parietal. Belonging to or developed from the parietes or walls of an organ.

Pari-pinnate. Equally pinnate, abruptly pinnate; when the petiole of a pinnate leaf is terminated by neither a leaflet nor a tendril.

Partite. Parted or divided into a fixed number of segments, which are divided nearly down to the base, as applied to leaves: a leaf with two divisions is called *bipartite*; with three, *tripartite*; with many, *pluripartite*, &c.

Pectinate. A modification of the pinnatifid leaf, in which the segments are long, close, and narrow, like the teeth of a comb.

Pedate. A modification of the palmate leaf, in which the two lateral lobes are themselves subdivided, as in *helleborus niger*. The same modifications occur as in the palmate leaf, with similar terms, as *pedatifid*, *pedatipartite*, *pedatisected*, and *pedatilobate*.

Peltate. Shield-shaped; applied to leaves which are fixed to the petiole by their centre, or by some point within the margin, as in *tropæolum*.

Pentandrous. Having five stamens, of about equal length.

Perennial. Lasting for several years, as differed from annual and biennial.

Perfoliate. A designation of a leaf, which, by union of its margins, encloses the stem, which thus seems to pass through it.

Perigynous. Growing from the sides of the calyx, and thus surrounding the ovary, as applied to the stamens.

Peritropal. Directed from the axis to the horizon, as applied to the embryo of the seed.

Persistent. Not falling off, but remaining green for a long time, as the calyx of labiate plants, what are called evergreen leaves, &c.

Personate. Masked; a form of the gamopetalous corolla, resembling a mask with an open mouth. See page 232.

Petaloid. Resembling a petal; as some of the filaments of *nymphæa*, the stigmas of *iris*, &c.

Pilose. Covered with long, soft, and erect hairs, as applied to surfaces; or consisting of hair-like processes, as the limb of the calyx in composite plants.

Pinnate. That form of leaf in which simple leaflets are placed on each side of a common petiole, as in *polyphy*. The same modifications occur as in the palmate leaf, with similar terms, as *pinnatifid*, *pinnatipartite*, *pinnatisected*, and *pinnatilobate*.

Plaited. A form of æstivation or veneration, in which the leaves are folded lengthwise, like the plaits of a fan, as in many palms.

Polyadelphous. Arranged in several fasciculi, as applied to stamens.

Polyandrous. Having an indefinite number of stamens, inserted beneath the pistil.

Polypetalous. Having several petals, distinct from each other.

Polysepalous. Having several sepals, distinct from each other.

Præmorse. Abruptly bitten off: the appearance presented by the main root of *scabiosa succisa*.

Pubescent. Covered with down or pubescence, consisting of short, soft hairs, as applied to surfaces.

Pyriform. Pear-shaped; inversely conical.

Quincunx. A form of æstivation or veneration, in which there are five leaves, two of which are exterior, two interior, and the fifth covers the interior with one margin, while its other margin is covered by the exterior, as in rose.

Radical. Arising from the radix, or root, as applied to the leaves of what are called acaulescent plants.

Ramentaceous. Covered with ramenta, or brown shrivelled scales, as the stems of many ferns.

Ramose. Branched; having many ramifications; when only somewhat branched, the term *subramose* is used.

Reniform. Kidney-shaped; crescent-shaped, with the ends rounded; applied to leaves and seeds.

Replicate. A form of veneration or æstivation, in which the upper part of the leaf is curved back and applied to the lower, as in *aconite*.

Reticulate. Netted; as applied to the veneration of the leaves of exogenous plants.

Revolute. A form of veneration or æstivation, in which the edges of the leaf are rolled backwards spirally on each side, as in *rosemary*.

Ringent. A term synonymous with *personate*, and indicative of the gaping appearance of the corolla.

Rostrate. Beaked; terminating in a long, hard process, as the siliqua of *sinapis*.

Rosulate. Having the leaves or other parts arranged in clusters, like the petals of a double rose, owing to contraction of the internodes of the stem.

Rotate. Wheel-shaped; applied to a calyx or corolla, of which the tube is very short, and the segments spreading, like the radii of a wheel, as in *borago*.

Ruminated. A term applied to the albumen in certain cases, in which it is perforated in various directions by dry cellular tissue, as in *nutmeg*.

Runcinate. Hook-backed; having its

segments pointing downwards, like the teeth of a saw, as the leaf of taraxacum.

Rupturing. A mode of dehiscence, in which the pericarp is spontaneously perforated by holes, as in antirrhinum.

Sagittate. Arrow-headed; applied to leaves which are pointed at the apex, and gradually enlarge at the base into two acute lobes, as in sagittaria.

Scabrous. Rough; covered with hard, short projections from the cuticle, as the leaves of symphytum.

Scarious. Dry, thin, and shrivelled, as the bracts of the involucre of centaurea.

Scrobiculate. Having numerous small irregular pits or depressions, as certain seeds.

Sculiform or scutate. Buckler-shaped; as the scales constituting the scurfiness of the leaves of elæagnus.

Semi-amplexicaul. Half stem-embracing; applied to leaves which partially sheath the stem.

Semi-anatropous. A term denoting the same as *amphitropous*, except that in the former the ovule is parallel with the funiculus, while in the latter it is at right angles with it.

Septicidal. That kind of dehiscence in which the septa of a compound fruit separate each into two laminæ.

Septifragal. That kind of dehiscence in which the backs of the carpels separate from the septa, which adhere to the axis.

Sericeous. Silky; covered with long, fine, appressed hairs, giving the surface a silky appearance.

Serrate. Sawed; having the edge divided into sharp straight-edged teeth, pointing upwards like a saw. When the serrations are themselves serrate, the margin of the leaf is termed *biserrate*.

Sessile. That which is seated upon any thing: a leaf is sessile on the stem when it has no petiole; an anther is sessile which has no filament, &c.

Setose. Bristly; covered with short, stiff hairs, as the leaves of bugloss, the pappus of some composite plants, &c.

Sinuate. Having a wavy margin, irregularly convex and concave.

Spadicose. Having the organs of reproduction arranged upon a spadix, as arum.

Spathaceous. Having the organs of reproduction enclosed within a spathe, or large sheathing bract, as arum.

Spatulate. Like a spatula; oblong,

with the lower end much contracted, as the leaf of daisy.

Squarrose. Consisting of parts which spread out at right angles from a common centre; applied to leaves, &c.

Stellate. Star-like; applied to the leaves of galium, the hairs of most malvaceous plants, &c.

Stipitate. Stalked; that which is furnished with a stalk, as the pappus of some composite plants. The term does not apply to the petiole of a leaf, or the peduncle of a flower.

Stipulate. Furnished with stipules; *exstipulate*, having no stipules.

Strigose. A term applied to a surface which is covered with stiff hairs.

Strophiolate. A term applied to the umbilicus of seeds, when they are surrounded by irregular protuberances, called strophiolæ or carunculæ.

Stupose. Having a tuft of hairs at some part, as certain filaments, &c.

Subulate. Awl-shaped; linear, tapering to a fine point, as the leaves of ulex.

Succulent. Very cellular and juicy, as the stem of cactus, the leaf of sempervivum, &c.

Superior. A term applied to the fruit when it has no cohesion with the calyx, the latter being then termed *inferior*. Contrariwise, a cohering calyx is termed superior, the invested fruit being then termed inferior.

Sutural. A mode of dehiscence, in which the suture of a follicle or legume separates spontaneously.

Synantherous. Growing together by the anthers: the characteristic feature of the compositæ, and a more expressive term than the more common one, *syngenesious*.

Syncarpous. A term applied to a compound fruit, in which the carpels are grown together, as in poppy.

Syngenesious. Growing together, as applied to the anthers of compositæ. *Synantherous* is a better term.

Terete. Taper; as applied to stems, and distinguished from angular.

Ternate. A term applied to parts which are united in threes, as leaves, &c.

Tetradynamous. Having six stamens, of which two pairs are longer than the third pair.

Tetrandrous. Having four stamens, of about equal length.

Tomentose. Covered with tomentum, or short close down.

Torulose. Knotted; irregularly con-

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tracted and distended, as applied to cylindrical bodies, or seed-vessels.

Trapeziform. Four-sided, with the opposite margins not parallel, as certain leaves.

Triadelphous. Having the stamens disposed in three parcels or fasciculi.

Triandrous. Having three stamens of about equal length.

Trichotomous. Having the divisions or ramifications always in threes, as *mirabilis jalapa*.

Tripinnate. A term applied to a leaf in which there are three series of pinnation; viz., when the leaflets of a bipinnate leaf are themselves pinnate, as in *thalictrum minus*.

Triternate. A term applied to a leaf in which there are three series of ternation; viz., when the leaflets of a biternate leaf are themselves ternate.

Truncate. Terminating very abruptly, as if a portion had been cut off, as the leaf of tulip-tree.

Turbinate. Top-shaped; inversely conical, and contracted towards the point.

Unguiculate. Clawed; a term applied to a petal furnished with an unguis or claw, as in pink.

Urceolate. Pitcher-shaped; as applied to the envelope formed by the two confluent bracts of *carex*, to certain corollas, &c.

Vascular. The name of a tissue, consisting of spiral vessels and their modifications, or ducts.

Ventral. A term applied to that suture of the legume to which the seeds are attached; the opposite suture is the *dorsal*.

Ventricose. Bellying; inflated in some part, as applied to certain corollas, &c.

Verrucose. Warty; covered with little excrescences or warts.

Versatile. Swinging backwards and forwards, as applied to anthers, and synonymous with *oscillating*.

Verticillate. Whorled; a term denoting that arrangement of leaves in which three or more are placed opposite to each other in the same plane.

Villous. Covered with long, soft, shaggy hair, as *epilobium hirsutum*.

Voluble. Twisting; as applied to stems which twist round other bodies, the hop to the right, the bindweed to the left.

Whorled. A term synonymous with *verticillate*.

CLIMATE. This article, compiled from the well-known work of Sir James Clark, comprises, 1. a brief account of the *conditions of the atmosphere of different countries*, or districts, in reference to their effects upon the health of persons inhabiting them; and, 2. an enumeration of those *diseases* which are most decidedly benefited by change of climate, and the particular situation most suitable to each.

I. ENGLISH CLIMATES.

The great desiderata in this country are a mild climate and sheltered residence for pulmonary and other affections, during the winter and spring. The districts of England may be divided into—

1. The **SOUTH COAST**.—This comprehends the tract of coast between Hastings and Portland Island, including the Isle of Wight. The superiority of the climate of this district exists chiefly during the months of December, January, and February. The principal places are—

(1.) *Undercliff*, in the Isle of Wight, the most sheltered and warmest of all these places; it affords also a good summer climate.

(2.) *Hastings*, which follows next in point of shelter and warmth, during the winter and spring months.

(3.) *Brighton*, which, though inferior to the preceding places as a residence in diseases of the respiratory organs accompanied with much irritation, is of a drier and more bracing atmosphere. Autumn is the season during which the climate of this place possesses the greatest advantages.

2. The **SOUTH-WEST COAST**.—This reaches from the Isle of Wight to Cornwall. The temperature of the more sheltered spots of the south coast of Devon, during the months of November, December, and January, is, on the average, about five degrees higher than that of London during the same period; whereas on the south coast, the difference scarcely exceeds two degrees. The principal places are *Torquay*, *Dawlish*, *Sidmouth*, and *Ezmouth*: the first of these is the

most sheltered place in our island; *Salcombe*, the Montpellier of Huxham, is one of the warmest spots in this country during the winter.

3. The **LAND'S END**.—This district is most suitable for the irritable and inflammatory habit, and least so for the relaxed nervous constitution. The only places in this district deserving particular notice are—

(1.) *Penzance*, which is remarkable for the equal distribution of its temperature throughout the year, throughout the day and night; indeed, it is only excelled, in this respect, by the climate of Madeira. The difference between the warmest and coldest months in London is 26°; at Penzance, it is only 18°. The climate of the Land's End is, however, very humid, and, from its exposure to the northerly and easterly winds, colder during the spring than Torquay or Undercliff.

(2.) *Flushing*, a small village in the vicinity of Falmouth; its position differs from that of Penzance only in being somewhat protected from the north and east winds.

4. The **WEST OF ENGLAND**.—This comprehends the places along the borders of the Bristol Channel and estuary of the Severn. Of these it is necessary only to notice—

Clifton, which, compared with the South-west Coast, is more exciting, more bracing, and drier, but not so mild; it is therefore better suited to a relaxed, languid habit, and less so for pulmonary and other diseases, accompanied with irritation and a tendency to inflammation.

II. FOREIGN CLIMATES.

1. The **SOUTH-WEST OF FRANCE**.—This comprehends the tract of country extending from Bourdeaux and Bayonne to Toulouse. The mean annual temperature is only about four degrees higher than that of the south-west of England; both are soft and rather humid, and agree and disagree, generally speaking, with diseases of the same character. The only place in this district which need be here noticed is—

Pau, a little town remarkable for the mildness of the spring, and its comparative exemption from sharp cold winds during that season; its chief fault is the unsteadiness of its temperature.

2. The **SOUTH-EAST OF FRANCE**.—This includes that extensive tract of country which stretches along the shores

of the Mediterranean, from Montpellier to the banks of the Var, the boundary stream between France and Piedmont. The climate of this district is warmer and drier, but more irritating and exciting than that of the South-west. It is also subject to sudden vicissitudes of temperature, and to frequent harsh, cold winds, especially the *mistral*, or the north-west, rendering the whole of this country an improper residence for patients suffering under, or peculiarly disposed to, inflammation or irritation of the respiratory organs. The principal places are—

(1.) *Montpellier*, the high and exposed situation of which renders it liable to all the above-mentioned objections in a remarkable degree; it is well ascertained that pulmonary inflammation and phthisis are among the most prevailing diseases of the place.

(2.) *Marseilles*, which, though less exposed than the preceding place, is an equally improper residence for consumptive invalids. It forms a good winter residence for persons likely to benefit by a dry sharp air.

(3.) *Hyères*, which possesses the mildest climate in the whole of this district, being sheltered to a considerable degree from the northerly winds.

3. **NICE**.—This place, situated in the same line of coast as Provence, is superior to it in several respects: it is protected from the northerly winds, especially the *mistral*; but is not exempt from cold winds, especially during the spring, and is therefore considered an unfavourable situation for consumption, even in its earlier stages, for bronchial diseases of the dry irritable character, and for dyspepsia depending on an irritated or inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane of the stomach. This climate is found useful for languid, torpid constitutions, for scrofulous affections in persons of this kind of constitution, for chronic bronchial disease, accompanied with copious expectoration, for humoral asthma, &c. The summer at Nice is too hot for any class of invalids.

4. **ITALY**.—The climate of the south of Italy differs little in actual temperature from that of Provence and Nice, but it is softer, more humid, and less exciting. On the other hand, the *sirocco*, which is scarcely felt at the latter places, forms an objection to the Italian climate, though this objection is not of much weight during the winter. The diseases in

which the climate of Italy proves most beneficial, are chronic bronchitis and rheumatism. The principal places for winter climates are—

(1.) *Rome*, which possesses one of the best climates in Italy: to the invalid, capable of taking exercise in the open air, it affords advantages over both Naples and Pisa. It is somewhat warmer in the winter, and drier than Pisa, though more humid than Nice and the parching climate of Provence.

(2.) *Pisa*, which resembles Rome in its general qualities, but possesses advantages over every other place in Italy, for patients who can bear little exposure to the air.

(3.) *Naples*, which is more subject to winds, and the air of which is more exciting than that of Pisa or Rome. As a residence for invalids labouring under pulmonary irritation, or chronic rheumatism, it is inferior to both.

5. THE MEDITERRANEAN ISLANDS.—Some parts of the coast of Sicily afford a pretty good winter climate; it is, however, difficult to obtain in these parts the comforts and conveniences of life. Although exception may be made in this respect in favour of *Malta*, the climate of this island has little to recommend it to any class of invalids, least of all to such as suffer from pulmonary affections.

6. ATLANTIC CLIMATE.—The climate of the Northern Atlantic in the temperate latitudes is more steady than that of the Mediterranean, and imparts a similar character to the climate of its islands. The principal of these are—

(1.) *Madeira*, the mean annual temperature of which is only about six degrees higher than that of the south-east of France and Italy; this temperature is, however, very differently distributed throughout the year, the range being far less at Madeira than in the most favoured spots in the South of Europe. Thus, while the winter is twelve degrees warmer than in Italy and France, the summer is five degrees cooler; and, while the mean annual range at Madeira is only fourteen degrees, it is nearly double this at Pisa, Rome, Naples, and Nice. Madeira affords the best climate of the Atlantic Islands for consumptive cases; Funchal is the most desirable for a winter residence.

(2.) The *Canary Islands*, which rank next to Madeira in point of climate; they are somewhat warmer, but the excess of temperature is not equally distri-

buted over the whole year; for while *Santa Cruz*, the capital of Teneriffe, is seven degrees warmer than Funchal in summer, it is only five degrees warmer in winter. The temperature is also more equable throughout the year at Madeira than at Teneriffe; the difference between the mean temperature of summer and winter being 9° at the former place, while it is 12° at the latter.

(3.) The *Azores*, or *Western Islands*, which in their external characters resemble Madeira and the Canaries. The climate appears to be mild, but somewhat humid; less warm than Madeira during the winter, and more oppressive during summer.

(4.) The *Bermudas*, which differ little from Madeira in the mildness of their winter climate; they are, however, much more liable to high winds in the winter, extremely hot during the summer, and quite improper at this season for the residence of such invalids as are likely to be sent from this country.

(5.) The *Bahamas*, in which the winter and spring are considerably cooler than the same seasons in the West Indies, while the temperature of the summer and autumn is nearly the same. During the winter, the temperature is subject to rapid and considerable vicissitudes, and cold, harsh, northerly winds are not unfrequent.

(6.) The *West Indies*, of which the mean annual temperature, near the level of the sea, is about 80°, and during the six months which include the winter season, the temperature is only 2° lower. The extreme annual range does not exceed 20°, while the mean daily range throughout the year is only 6°. Hence, this climate is improper, generally speaking, for consumptive invalids, who, nevertheless, are frequently sent there. Calculous disorders and scrofula are extremely rare in the West Indies; gout is not common; and rheumatism neither frequent nor severe.

1. *Pulmonary Consumption*. Of the Atlantic Islands, Madeira; in Italy, Rome, and Pisa; and in England, Torquay, and Undercliff, afford the best climate for consumptive cases.

2. *Chronic Bronchitis*. Of the continental climates, those of Rome and Pisa are the most beneficial in cases attended with an irritable state of the affected parts without much secretion; and that of Nice, in cases attended with less sensi-

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bility, a more copious expectoration, and a relaxed state of the system generally. Madeira has been found more beneficial in the former class than in the latter. In England, Torquay and Undercliff afford the best climates in the first class of cases, and Clifton in the latter, in which Brighton also is a very favourable residence during the autumn.

3. *Asthma*. For humoral asthma, Nice is the best residence; but Rome is preferable when this disease is accompanied with an irritated state of the digestive organs, a complication which is exceedingly common.

4. *Chronic Rheumatism*. Rome and Nice are the best residences for persons suffering from this complaint. When the patient's constitution and digestive organs are irritable, the latter has been observed, generally, to disagree, whatever may be the more prominent disease.

5. *Gout*. A warm climate is found to alleviate this disease. It is of rare occurrence at Genoa, and has been remarkably relieved by residence in the West Indian climate.

6. *Scrofula*. Nice and Rome have been found to be favourable residences; and in some cases, the climate of the West Indies has proved more effectual than any in Europe, viz., those of an indolent character with little disposition to febrile excitement.

7. *Dyspepsia*. The south of Europe, especially of Italy, is found beneficial in different forms of dyspepsia, hypochondriasis, and other nervous affections, intimately connected with a disordered state of the digestive organs; all these are aggravated by a cold and humid atmosphere. Great attention to the diet is necessary in removing from a cold to a warm climate in this class of diseases.

DOSE. This article contains the doses, for an adult, of the medicines of the *Materia Medica* adopted by the London College of Physicians, together with some other substances commonly employed in practice.

Absinthium . . .	ʒj. to ʒij.	Aqua anethi . . .	f ʒj. to ʒiv.
Acaciæ gummi . . .	ʒj. to ʒij.	Aqua carui . . .	f ʒj. to ʒiv.
Acetum colchici . . .	ʒxx. to f ʒj.	Aqua cinnamomi . . .	f ʒj. to ʒiv.
Acetum scillæ . . .	f ʒss. to f ʒj.	Aqua fœniculi . . .	f ʒj. to ʒiv.
Acid. acetic. dil. . .	f ʒj. to f ʒij.	Aqua menthæ piperitæ . . .	f ʒj. to ʒiv.
Acid. benzoicum . . .	gr. x. to ʒss.	Aqua menthæ viridis . . .	f ʒj. to ʒiv.
Acid. citricum . . .	gr. x. to f ʒss.	Aqua pimentæ . . .	f ʒj. to ʒiv.
Acid. muriaticum . . .	ʒv. to ʒxx.	Aqua pulegii . . .	f ʒj. to ʒiv.
Acid. phosphoricum . . .	ʒx. to f ʒss.	Argenti nitras . . .	gr. ʒ to gr. ij.
Acid. nitric. dil. . .	ʒx. to ʒxl.	Arsenicum alb. subl. . .	gr. ʒ to gr. ʒ.
Acid. tartaricum . . .	gr. x. to ʒss.	Armoraciæ radix . . .	ʒj. to ʒj.
Acid. prussic. (Ph. Dub.)	ʒss. to ʒij.	Assafœt. gummi resina . . .	gr. v. to ʒj.
Acid. sulphuric. dil. . .	ʒx. to ʒxl.	Balsamum Peruvianum . . .	gr. x. to ʒss.
Aconiti folia . . .	gr. j. to gr. v.	Balsamum Tolutanum . . .	gr. x. to ʒss.
Æther rectificatus . . .	f ʒss. to f ʒij.	Belladonnæ folia . . .	gr. ss. to gr. v.
Ærugo vel cupri subacet.	gr. ʒ to gr. ij.	Benzoinum . . .	gr. x. to ʒss.
Allii radicis succus . . .	f ʒj. to ʒij.	Bismuthi subnitras . . .	gr. v. to gr. x.
Aloes spicatæ extract. . .	gr. v. to gr. xv.	Bistortæ radix . . .	gr. x. to ʒj.
Alumen . . .	gr. v. to ʒj.	Cajuputi oleum . . .	ʒj. to ʒiv.
Ammoniacum . . .	gr. x. to ʒj.	Calami radix . . .	gr. x. to ʒj.
Ammoniacæ murias . . .	gr. x. to ʒj.*	Calumbæ radix . . .	gr. x. to ʒj.
Ammoniacæ subcarbonas . . .	gr. v. to ʒj.	Cambogia . . .	gr. v. to gr. x.
Anethi semina . . .	gr. xv. to ʒj.	Camphora . . .	gr. ij. to ʒss.
Anisi semina . . .	gr. xv. to ʒj.	Canellæ cortex . . .	gr. x. to ʒss.
Anthemidis flores . . .	ʒj. to ʒij.	Cantharis . . .	gr. ss. to gr. j.
Antimonii sulphuret. . .	gr. v. to gr. x.	Capsici baccæ . . .	gr. ij. to gr. x.
Antim. sulphur. præcip. . .	gr. j. to gr. ij.	Cardamines flores . . .	ʒj. to ʒij.
Antimonium tart., <i>diaph.</i>	gr. ʒ to gr. ss.	Cardamomi semina . . .	gr. v. to ʒj.
Antimonium tart., <i>emet.</i>	gr. j. to gr. ij.		

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Carui semina	Đj. to 3j.	Extract. gentianæ	gr. v. to Đj.
Caryophylli	gr. v. to Đj.	Extract. hæmatoxyli	gr. x. to 3ss.
Caryophylli oleum . . .	. . .	ŋj. to ɱv.	Extract. humuli . . .	. . .	gr. v. to Đj.
Cascarillæ cortex . . .	. . .	gr. x. to 3ss.	Extract. hyoscyami . . .	. . .	gr. ij. to gr. x.
Cassia pulpa . . .	. . .	3j. to 3j.	Extract. jalapæ . . .	. . .	gr. x. to Đj.
Castoreum . . .	. . .	gr. v. to Đj.	Extract. lactucæ . . .	. . .	gr. ij. to gr. x.
Catechu extractum . . .	. . .	gr. x. to Đj.	Extract. opii . . .	. . .	gr. j. to gr. iij.
Centaurii cacumina . . .	. . .	Đj. to 3j.	Extract. papaveris . . .	. . .	gr. ij. to gr. x.
Cetaceum . . .	. . .	gr. xv. to 3iss.	Extract. rhei . . .	. . .	gr. v. to Đj.
Cinchonæ cord. cortex . . .	. . .	gr. x. to 3ij.	Extract. sarsaparillæ . . .	. . .	gr. x. to 3j.
Cinchonæ lanc. cortex . . .	. . .	gr. x. to 3j.	Extract. stramonii . . .	. . .	gr. ¼ to gr. j.
Cinchonæ oblong. cortex . . .	. . .	gr. x. to 3j.	Extract. taraxaci . . .	. . .	gr. x. to 3j.
Cinchoninæ sulphas . . .	. . .	gr. ij. to gr. vj.	Ferri sulphas . . .	. . .	gr. j. to gr. v.
Cinnamomi cortex . . .	. . .	gr. v. to Đj.	Ferri subcarbonas . . .	. . .	gr. v. to Đj.
Cinnamomi oleum . . .	. . .	ŋj. to ɱiv.	Ferrum ammoniatum . . .	. . .	gr. iij. to gr. x.
Colchici radix . . .	. . .	gr. j. to gr. v.	Ferrum tartarizatum . . .	. . .	gr. v. to Đj.
Colocynthis pulpa . . .	. . .	gr. iij. to 3ss.	Filicis radix . . .	. . .	3j. to 3ij.
Confect. amygdalarum . . .	. . .	3ss. to 3j.	Fœniculi semina . . .	. . .	Đj. to 3j.
Confect. aromatica . . .	. . .	gr. x. to 3j.	Galbani gummi-resina . . .	. . .	gr. v. to gr. xv.
Confect. aurantiorum . . .	. . .	3j. to 3j.	Gentianæ radix . . .	. . .	gr. v. to Đj.
Confect. cassiæ . . .	. . .	3j. to 3j.	Granati cortex . . .	. . .	Đj. to 3j.
Confect. opii . . .	. . .	gr. x. to Đj.	Guaiaci resina . . .	. . .	gr. x. to Đj.
Confect. piperis nigri . . .	. . .	3ss. to 3j.	Helenium . . .	. . .	gr. x. to Đj.
Confect. rosæ caninæ . . .	. . .	3j. to 3j.	Hellebori fœtidi folia . . .	. . .	gr. v. to Đj.
Confect. rosæ gallicæ . . .	. . .	3j. to 3j.	Hellebori nigri radix . . .	. . .	gr. v. to Đj.
Confect. scammonæ . . .	. . .	Đj. to 3j.	Humuli strobili . . .	. . .	gr. iij. to Đj.
Confect. sennæ . . .	. . .	3j. to 3ss.	Hydrarg. oxyd. cinereum . . .	. . .	gr. i. to gr. iij.
Conii folia . . .	. . .	gr. ij. to gr. x.	Hydrarg. oxyd. rubrum . . .	. . .	gr. ss. to gr. j.
Contrajervæ radix . . .	. . .	gr. x. to 3ss.	Hydrarg. oxymurias . . .	. . .	gr. ½ to gr. ¼.
Copaiba . . .	. . .	ŋxv. to 3ss.	Hydrarg. submur. alter. . .	. . .	gr. ss. to gr. j.
Coriandri semina . . .	. . .	Đj. to 3j.	Hydrarg. submur. cath. . .	. . .	gr. iij. to gr. x.
Creta præparata . . .	. . .	gr. x. to 3ss.	Hydrarg. sulphuret. nigr. . .	. . .	gr. v. to Đj.
Cubeba . . .	. . .	3ss. to 3jss.	Hydrarg. cum cretâ . . .	. . .	gr. iij. to gr. x.
Cumini semina . . .	. . .	Đj. to 3j.	Hyoscyami folia . . .	. . .	gr. iij. to gr. x.
Cupri sulphas, tonic . . .	. . .	gr. ¼ to gr. j.	Jalapæ radix . . .	. . .	gr. x. to Đj.
Cupri sulphas, emetic . . .	. . .	gr. v. to gr. xv.	Infus. anthemidis . . .	. . .	f 3j. to f 3ij.
Cuprum ammoniatum . . .	. . .	gr. ss. to gr. iij.	Infus. armoraciæ comp. . .	. . .	f 3j. to f 3ij.
Cuspariæ cortex . . .	. . .	gr. v. to Đj.	Infus. aurantii comp. . .	. . .	f 3j. to f 3ij.
Dauci semina . . .	. . .	Đj. to 3j.	Infus. calumbæ . . .	. . .	f 3j. to 3ij.
Decoct. aloes comp. . .	. . .	f 3ss. to f 3jss.	Infus. caryophyllorum . . .	. . .	f 3j. to 3ij.
Decoct. cinchonæ . . .	. . .	f 3j. to 3ij.	Infus. cascarillæ . . .	. . .	f 3j. to 3ij.
Decoct. dulcamaræ . . .	. . .	f 3ss. to f 3j.	Infus. catechu comp. . .	. . .	f 3j. to f 3ij.
Decoct. lichenis . . .	. . .	f 3ij. to f 3iij.	Infus. cinchonæ . . .	. . .	f 3j. to f 3ij.
Decoct. sarsaparillæ . . .	. . .	f 3ij. to f 3iv.	Infus. cuspariæ . . .	. . .	f 3j. to f 3ij.
Decoct. sarsaparil. comp. . .	. . .	f 3ij. to f 3iv.	Infus. digitalis . . .	. . .	f 3j. to f 3ss.
Decoct. senegæ . . .	. . .	f 3j. to f 3ij.	Infus. gentianæ comp. . .	. . .	f 3ss. to f 3ij.
Decoct. ulmi . . .	. . .	f 3ij. to 3iv.	Infus. quassiæ . . .	. . .	f 3ss. to f 3ij.
Digitalis folia . . .	. . .	gr. ss. to gr. iij.	Infus. rhei . . .	. . .	f 3ss. to f 3ij.
Dolichi pubes . . .	. . .	gr. v. to gr. x.	Infus. rosæ comp. . .	. . .	f 3ss. to 3ij.
Extract. aconiti . . .	. . .	gr. ss. to gr. ij.	Infus. sennæ comp. . .	. . .	f 3ss. to 3ij.
Extract. aloes . . .	. . .	gr. v. to gr. xv.	Infus. simaroubæ . . .	. . .	f 3ss. to f 3ij.
Extract. anthemidis . . .	. . .	gr. x. to Đj.	Ipecacuan. radix, diaph. . .	. . .	gr. ss. to gr. ij.
Extract. belladonnæ . . .	. . .	gr. ss. to gr. ij.	Ipecacuanhæ radix, emet. . .	. . .	gr. v. to Đj.
Extract. cinchonæ . . .	. . .	gr. x. to Đj.	Iodina . . .	. . .	gr. ss. to gr. iij.
Extract. cinchonæ res. . .	. . .	gr. x. to Đj.	Juniperi baccæ . . .	. . .	Đj. to 3j.
Extract. colocynth. . .	. . .	gr. v. to Đj.	Kino . . .	. . .	gr. x. to 3ss.
Extract. colocyn. comp.	gr. v. to gr. xv.	Lauri baccæ et folia	gr. x. to Đj.
Extract. conii	gr. ij. to gr. x.	Lichen	Đj. to 3j.
Extract. elaterii	gr. ss. to gr. j.			

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Linum catharticum	∅j. to ∅j.	Pil. aloes comp.	gr. v. to gr. xv.
Liq. ammoniæ	∅v. to ∅xx.	Pil. aloes cum myrrhâ	gr. v. to gr. xv.
Liq. ammoniæ acetatis	f ∅ij. to f ∅ss.	Pil. cambogiæ comp.	gr. v. to gr. xv.
Liq. ammoniæ subcarb.	∅xx. to f ∅j.	Pil. ferri comp.	gr. v. to gr. xv.
Liq. arsenicalis	∅v. to ∅xx.	Pil. galbani comp.	gr. v. to gr. xv.
Liq. calcis	f ∅j. to f ∅vj.	Pil. hydrarg. <i>alter.</i>	gr. ij. to gr. v.
Liq. calcis muriatis	∅xx. to ∅j.	Pil. hydrarg. <i>cath.</i>	∅ss. to ∅j.
Liq. ferri alkalini	f ∅ss. to f ∅j.	Pil. hydrarg. subm. comp.	gr. ij. to gr. v.
Liq. hydrarg. oxymur.	f ∅ss. to f ∅ij.	Pil. saponis cum opio	gr. iij. to gr. viij.
Liq. potassæ	∅vij. to f ∅ss.	Pil. scillæ comp.	gr. v. to ∅ss.
Liq. potassæ subcarb.	∅x. to f ∅j.	Pimentæ baccæ	gr. v. to ∅j.
Liq. potassæ hydriod.	∅x. to ∅xx.	Piperis longi fructus	gr. v. to ∅j.
Magnesia	∅j. to ∅j.	Piperis nigri baccæ	gr. v. to ∅j.
Magnesia subcarb.	∅j. to ∅j.	Piperina	gr. ss. to gr. ij.
Magnesia sulphas	∅j. to ∅j.	Plumbi acetat	gr. ss. to gr. ij.
Malva	∅j. to ∅j.	Porri radicis succus	∅j. to ∅ss.
Manna	∅j. to ∅j.	Potassæ acetat	∅j. to ∅j.
Mastiche	gr. x. to ∅ss.	Potassæ carbonas	∅ss. to ∅ss.
Marrubium	∅j. to ∅j.	Potassæ nitras	gr. v. to ∅j.
Menyanthes	∅j. to ∅j.	Potassæ subcarbonas	∅ss. to ∅ss.
Mezeri cortex	gr. j. to ∅ss.	Potassæ sulphas	∅j. to ∅j.
Mist. ammoniaci	f ∅ss. to f ∅ij.	Potassæ supersulphas	∅j. to ∅j.
Mist. assafoetidæ	f ∅ss. to f ∅ij.	Potassæ supertartas	∅j. to ∅j.
Mist. camphoræ	f ∅ss. to f ∅ij.	Potassæ tartras	∅j. to ∅ss.
Mist. cornu usti	f ∅ss. to f ∅ij.	Pulv. aloes comp.	gr. v. to gr. xv.
Mist. cretæ	f ∅ss. to f ∅ij.	Pulv. antimonialis	gr. j. to gr. ij.
Mist. ferri comp.	f ∅ss. to f ∅ij.	Pulv. cinnamomi comp.	gr. v. to gr. xv.
Mist. gualiaci	f ∅ss. to f ∅ij.	Pulv. contrajervæ comp.	gr. x. to ∅ss.
Mist. moschi	f ∅ss. to f ∅ij.	Pulv. cornu usti c. opio	gr. v. to ∅ss.
Morphia	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.	Pulv. cretæ comp.	gr. xv. to ∅ss.
Moschus	gr. ij. to ∅j.	Pulv. cretæ comp. c. opio	gr. x. to ∅j.
Mucilago acaciæ	f ∅j. to ∅ss.	Pulv. ipecacuanhæ comp.	gr. v. to gr. xv.
Myristicæ nuclei	gr. v. to ∅ss.	Pulv. kino comp. c. opio	gr. v. to ∅j.
Myrrha	gr. x. to ∅j.	Pulv. scammonæ comp.	gr. v. to gr. xv.
Oleum amygdalarum	f ∅ss. to f ∅j.	Pulv. sennæ comp.	∅j. to ∅j.
Oleum anthemidis	∅j. to ∅v.	Pulv. tragacanthæ comp.	gr. x. to ∅ss.
Oleum anisi	∅j. to ∅v.	Pyrethri radix	gr. iij. to ∅ss.
Oleum carui	∅j. to ∅v.	Quassia lignum	gr. x. to ∅ss.
Oleum caryophylli	∅j. to ∅v.	Quercûs cortex	gr. x. to ∅ss.
Oleum cinnamomi	∅j. to ∅v.	Quininæ sulphas	gr. j. to gr. iv.
Oleum juniperi	∅j. to ∅v.	Rhamni baccæ	∅j. to ∅j.
Oleum lavandulæ	∅j. to ∅v.	Rhei radix	gr. v. to gr. xv.
Oleum menthæ pip.	∅j. to ∅v.	Rosæ caninæ pulpa	∅j. to ∅j.
Oleum menthæ vir.	∅j. to ∅v.	Rosmarini cacumina	gr. x. to ∅ss.
Oleum origani	∅j. to ∅v.	Rubiæ radix	∅ss. to ∅ss.
Oleum pimentæ	∅j. to ∅v.	Rutæ folia	∅j. to ∅j.
Oleum pulegii	∅j. to ∅v.	Sabinæ folia	gr. v. to gr. x.
Oleum ricini	f ∅ij. to f ∅j.	Sagapenum	gr. x. to ∅j.
Oleum rosmarini	∅j. to ∅v.	Secale cornutum	gr. v. to ∅ss.
Oleum succini	∅v. to ∅x.	Salicis cortex	gr. x. to ∅ss.
Ol. terebinth. rect. <i>diur.</i>	∅x. to f ∅ss.	Sapo durus	gr. v. to ∅j.
Ol. terebin. rect. <i>anthelm.</i>	f ∅j. to f ∅ss.	Sarsaparillæ radix	∅j. to ∅j.
Oleum tigllii	∅ss. to ∅ij.	Sassafras lignum	∅j. to ∅j.
Olibanum	gr. x. to ∅j.	Scammon. gummi-resina	gr. v. to gr. xv.
Opium	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. iij.	Scillæ radix recens	gr. iij. to gr. x.
Opopanax	gr. x. to ∅j.	Scillæ radix exsiccata	gr. j. to gr. iv.
Origanum	gr. x. to ∅j.	Senegæ radix	gr. x. to ∅ss.
Oxymel simplex	f ∅j. to f ∅ss.	Sennæ folia	∅j. to ∅j.
Oxymel scillæ	f ∅ss. to ∅ij.	Serpentaria radix	gr. x. to ∅j.
		Simarobæ cortex	∅ss. to ∅ss.

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Sinapis semina	Ḑj. to ʒij.	Tinct. capsici	℥x. to f ʒj.
Soda tartarizata	Ḑj. to ʒj.	Tinct. cardamomi	f ʒj. to f ʒij.
Sodæ carbonas	Ḑss. to ʒss.	Tinct. cardamomi comp. f ʒj. to f ʒij.	
Sodæ subcarbonas	Ḑss. to ʒss.	Tinct. cascarillæ	f ʒj. to f ʒij.
Sodæ subcarb. exsiccata	gr. iij. to gr. xv.	Tinct. castorei	f ʒj. to f ʒij.
Sodæ sulphas	ʒj. to ʒj.	Tinct. catechu	f ʒj. to f ʒij.
Spartii cacum. (in decoc.) Ḑj. to ʒj.		Tinct. cinchonæ	f ʒj. to f ʒij.
Spigeliæ radix	gr. x. to Ḑij.	Tinct. cinchonæ ammon. f ʒj. to f ʒij.	
Sp. ætheris aromat.	f ʒss. to f ʒj.	Tinct. cinchonæ comp.	f ʒj. to f ʒij.
Sp. ætheris nitrici	f ʒss. to f ʒj.	Tinct. cinnamomi	f ʒj. to f ʒij.
Sp. ætheris sulphurici	f ʒss. to f ʒj.	Tinct. cinnamomi comp. f ʒj. to f ʒij.	
Sp. ætheris sulph. comp. f ʒss. to f ʒj.		Tinct. digitalis	℥x. to f ʒss.
Sp. ammoniæ	f ʒss. to f ʒj.	Tinct. ferri ammoniati	f ʒss. to f ʒij.
Sp. ammoniæ aromat.	f ʒss. to f ʒj.	Tinct. ferri muriatis	℥v. to f ʒss.
Sp. ammoniæ foetidus	f ʒss. to f ʒj.	Tinct. gentianæ comp.	f ʒj. to ʒij.
Sp. ammoniæ succinatus ℥x. to ℥xx.		Tinct. guaiaci	f ʒss. to f ʒij.
Sp. anisi	f ʒss. to f ʒj.	Tinct. guaiaci ammon.	f ʒj. to f ʒij.
Sp. armoraciæ comp.	f ʒj. to f ʒss.	Tinct. hellebori nigri	℥xv. to f ʒj.
Sp. carui	f ʒj. to f ʒij.	Tinct. humuli	f ʒss. to f ʒij.
Sp. cinnamomi	f ʒj. to ʒij.	Tinct. hyoscyami	℥xv. to f ʒj.
Sp. colchici ammoniatus f ʒss. to f ʒj.		Tinct. iodinii (Ph. Dub.) ℥xv. to ℥xl.	
Sp. juniperi comp.	f ʒj. to ʒss.	Tinct. jalapæ	f ʒj. to ʒij.
Sp. lavandulæ comp.	f ʒss. to f ʒij.	Tinct. kino	f ʒj. to f ʒij.
Sp. menthæ piperitæ	f ʒss. to f ʒij.	Tinct. myrrhæ	f ʒss. to f ʒj.
Sp. menthæ viridis	f ʒss. to f ʒij.	Tinct. opii	℥v. to ℥xl.
Sp. myristicæ	f ʒss. to f ʒij.	Tinct. rhei	f ʒj. to f ʒss.
Sp. pimentæ	f ʒss. to f ʒij.	Tinct. rhei comp.	f ʒj. to f ʒss.
Sp. pulegii	f ʒss. to f ʒij.	Tinct. scillæ	℥x. to f ʒss.
Sp. rosmarini	f ʒss. to f ʒij.	Tinct. sennæ	f ʒj. to f ʒij.
Spongia usta	ʒss. to ʒj.	Tinct. serpentariæ	f ʒj. to f ʒij.
Stannum	ʒj. to ʒij.	Tinct. spartii seminum	f ʒj. to f ʒliss.
Staphisagriæ semina	gr. iij. to gr. x.	Tinct. valerianæ	f ʒj. to f ʒij.
Strychnia	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. j.	Tinct. valerianæ ammon. f ʒj. to f ʒij.	
Styracis balsamum	gr. x. to ʒss.	Tinct. zingiberis	f ʒj. to f ʒij.
Sulphur lotum	ʒss. to ʒij.	Tormentillæ radix	Ḑss. to ʒss.
Sulphur præcipitatum	ʒss. to ʒj.	Toxicodendri folia	gr. ss. to gr. iv.
Syrupus altheæ	f ʒj. to f ʒij.	Tragacantha	gr. x. to ʒj.
Syrupus aurantiorum	f ʒj. to f ʒij.	Valerianæ radix	Ḑj. to ʒj.
Syrupus limonum	f ʒj. to f ʒij.	Veratri radix	gr. j. to gr. ij.
Syrupus papaveris	f ʒss. to f ʒij.	Vin. aloes	f ʒj. to f ʒss.
Syrupus rhamni	f ʒj. to f ʒj.	Vin. antimonii tart.	℥xx. to f ʒij.
Syrupus sennæ	f ʒj. to f ʒss.	Vin. colchici	℥xx. to ʒj.
Tamarindi pulpa	ʒss. to ʒj.	Vin. ferri	f ʒj. to f ʒss.
Terebinthina Canadensis Ḑss. to ʒj.		Vin. ipecacuanhæ, <i>diaph.</i> ℥x. to f ʒss.	
Terebinthina Chia	Ḑss. to ʒj.	Vin. ipecacuanhæ, <i>emet.</i> f ʒj. to f ʒss.	
Terebinthina vulgaris	Ḑss. to ʒj.	Vin. opii	℥v. to ℥xl.
Tinct. aloes	f ʒj. to f ʒij.	Vin. veratri	℥v. to ʒss.
Tinct. aloes comp.	f ʒj. to f ʒij.	Ulm cortex	Ḑj. to ʒj.
Tinct. assafoetidæ	f ʒj. to f ʒij.	Uva ursi	gr. x. to ʒss.
Tinct. aurantii	f ʒj. to f ʒij.	Zinci oxydum	gr. j. to gr. v.
Tinct. benzoini comp.	f ʒj. to f ʒij.	Zinci sulphas, <i>tonic</i>	gr. j. to gr. iij.
Tinct. calumbæ	f ʒj. to f ʒij.	Zinci sulphas, <i>emetic</i>	gr. x. to Ḑj.
Tinct. camphoræ comp. f ʒj. to f ʒij.		Zingiberis radix	gr. v. to ʒss.
Tinct. cantharidis	℥x. to f ʒj.		

MATERIA MEDICA.

MATERIA MEDICA. The following is an arrangement of medicinal substances, according to their therapeutic properties, copied from the work of Dr. James Johnstone:—

- CLASS 1. Medicines which act upon the alimentary canal.
CLASS 2. { Medicines which act upon the glandular system, and upon the secretory and excretory vessels.
CLASS 3. Medicines which act upon the heart and arteries.
CLASS 4. Medicines which act upon the brain and nervous system.
CLASS 5. Medicines which act upon the muscular fibre.
CLASS 6. { Medicines which act upon the skin and external parts, by application to the surface of the body.
-

CLASS I. °

MEDICINES WHICH ACT UPON THE ALIMENTARY CANAL.

ORDERS.

- 1st. Emetics { Medicines which evacuate the stomach by exciting vomiting.
2nd. Cathartics { Medicines which expel the fæces by increasing the peristaltic motion of the intestines.
3rd. Anthelmintics ... { Medicines which destroy intestinal worms, or expel them from the body.
4th. Antacids Medicines which counteract acidity in the stomach.
5th. Demulcents { Medicines which lubricate and protect the coats of the alimentary canal.
6th. Antidotes { Medicines which neutralize poison when received into the stomach.
-

CLASS II.

MEDICINES WHICH ACT UPON THE GLANDULAR SYSTEM, AND UPON THE SECRETORY AND EXCRETORY VESSELS.

ORDERS.

- 1st. Secretory stimulants } Medicines which act upon the whole glandular system.
2nd. Sialagogues Medicines which increase the secretion of saliva.
3rd. Expectorants { Medicines which promote the excretion of mucus or pus from the bronchial tubes.
4th. Errhines { Medicines which promote the secretion of mucus in the nostrils.
5th. Diaphoretics Medicines which excite cutaneous exhalation.
6th. Diuretics { Medicines which increase the secretion of urine by exciting the action of the kidneys.
7th. Emmenagogues... { Medicines which promote the secretion of the menstrual discharge.

MATERIA MEDICA.

CLASS III.

MEDICINES WHICH ACT UPON THE HEART AND ARTERIES.

ORDERS.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1st. Sedatives | { Medicines which diminish the power and velocity of the circulation by their operation on the heart and large arteries. |
| 2nd. Refrigerants | { Medicines which diminish the heat of the body, by their action on the extreme vessels. |
| 3rd. Tonics | { Medicines which invigorate the circulation, and thus relieve debility or atony. |
| 4th. Arterial stimulants } ... | Medicines which excite the circulation. |
-

CLASS IV.

MEDICINES WHICH ACT UPON THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

ORDERS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1st. Narcotics | { Medicines which, by their operation on the brain and nerves, diminish sensibility, and induce sleep. |
| 2nd. Antispasmodics ... | { Medicines which, by their operation on the nervous system, allay inordinate muscular action. |
| 3rd. Nervous stimulants } | { Medicines which excite the brain and nervous system, and thereby increase their irritability and energy. |
-

CLASS V.

MEDICINES WHICH ACT UPON THE MUSCULAR FIBRE.

ORDER.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Astringents | { Medicines which, by inducing contraction of the muscular fibre, restrain inordinate evacuations and hæmorrhages. |
|-------------------|--|
-

CLASS VI.

MEDICINES WHICH ACT UPON THE SKIN AND EXTERNAL PARTS,
BY APPLICATION TO THE SURFACE OF THE BODY.

ORDERS.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1st. Epispastics..... | Medicines which excite external irritation. |
| 2nd. Emollients | { Medicines which allay external irritation by softening the skin. |

Note.—All medicines externally applied (except those which belong to Class VI.) may be considered as stimulant, tonic, sedative, &c. &c., and are therefore arranged in their respective orders.

M A T E R I A M E D I C A.

CLASS I.

ORDER 1.—EMETICS.

Anthemis.	Antimonium.
Ipecacuanha.	Cuprum.
Olivæ oleum.	Zincum.
Sinapis alba.	

ORDER 2.—CATHARTICS.

Aloë.	Ricinus.
Cambogia.	Tabacum.
Colocynthis.	Tamarindus.
Elaterium.	Terebinthinæ oleum.
Helleborus niger.	Tigllii oleum.
Jalapa.	Veratrum.
Linum catharticum.	Potassæ sales.
Manna.	Hydrargyrum.
Pruna.	Magnesia, ejusque sales.
Rhamnus.	Soda, ejusque sales.
Rheum.	

ORDER 3.—ANTHELMINTICS.

Allium.	Spigelia.
Assafœtida.	Tabacum.
Cambogia.	Tigllii oleum.
Dolichos.	Terebinthinæ oleum
Filix mas.	Ferrum.
Granatum.	Hydrargyrum.
Helleborus foetidus.	Stannum.
Jalapa.	Sulphur.
Scammonia.	

ORDER 4.—ANTACIDS.

Ammoniaë subcar-	Liquor potassæ sub-
bonas.	carbonatis.
Liquor ammoniaë	Creta præparata.
subcarbonatis.	Liquor calcis.
Spiritus ammoniaë.	Magnesia.
Cornu ustum.	Magnesiaë subcar-
Testæ preparatæ.	bonas.
Potassæ subcarbo-	Sodæ subcarbonas.
nas.	Sodæ subcarbonas
Potassæ carbonas.	exsiccata.
Liquor potassæ.	Sodæ carbonas.

ORDER 5.—DEMULCENTS.

Cetaceum.	Hordeum.
Cera.	Lichen.
Acacia.	Linum.
Althæa.	Malva.
Amygdalæ.	Oryza.
Amylum.	Olivæ oleum.
Avena.	Tragacantha.
Caricæ fructus.	Tussilago.
Cydoniæ semina.	Uvæ passæ.
Glycyrrhiza.	

ORDER 6.—ANTIDOTES.

Albumen.	Saccharum.
Gallæ.	Acida.

Omnes medicinæ Ord. 4.

CLASS II.

ORDER 1.—SECRETORY STIMULANTS.

Iodina.	Hydrargyrum.
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ORDER 2.—SIALAGOGUES.

Mastiche.	Tabacum.
Mezereum.	Hydrargyrum.
Pyrethrum.	

ORDER 3.—EXPECTORANTS.

Cetaceum.	Lichen.
Mel.	Pix liquida.
Allium.	Linum.
Amygdalarum ole-	Senega.
um.	Scilla.
Ammoniacum.	Olivæ oleum.
Assafœtida.	Antimonium.
Glycyrrhiza.	Ammonia, ejusque sales.
Ipecacuanha.	

Omnes medicinæ Class I. Ord. 5.

ORDER 4.—ERRHINES.

Asarum.	Tabacum.
Euphorbiæ gummi	Veratrum.
resina.	

ORDER 5.—DIAPHORETICS.

Ammonia.	Sassafras.
Camphora.	Sarsaparilla.
Colchicum.	Ulm cortex.
Contrayerva.	Potassæ nitras.
Guaiaicum.	Antimonium.
Ipecacuanha.	Sulphur.
Sambucus.	

ORDER 6.—DIURETICS.

Cantharis.	Resina flava.
Cambogia.	Pix liquida.
Colchicum.	Acidum aceticum.
Copaiba.	Acidum malicum.
Dauci semina.	Acidum nitricum
Digitalis.	dilutum.
Dulcamara.	Spiritus ætheris ni
Juniperus.	trici.
Sarsaparilla.	Potassa, ejusque
Scilla.	sales.
Taraxacum.	Soda ejusque sales.
Terebinthinæ oleum.	Sapo.
Ulmus.	Hydrargyrum ?
Cubeba.	Iodina ?
Spartium.	

ORDER 7.—EMMENAGOGUES.

Aloë.	Ruta.
Assafœtida.	Iodina.
Galbanum.	Ferrum.
Helleborus niger.	Hydrargyrum.
Rubia.	Sabinæ folia.
Myrrha.	Sagapenum.

M A T E R I A M E D I C A.

CLASS III.

ORDER 1.—SEDATIVES.

Camphora.	Veratrum.
Colchicum.	Humulus.
Conium.	Digitalis.
Acidum hydrocyanicum.	Tabacum.
	Plumbi acetas.
Antimonium tartarizatum.	Potassæ nitras.

ORDER 2.—REFRIGERANTS.

Aqua frigida.	Potassæ sales.
Acidum aceticum.	E plumbo præparata.
Acidum citricum.	E zinci præparata.
Acidum tartaricum.	

ORDER 3.—TONICS.

Absinthium.	Marrubium.
Acorus calamus.	Menyanthes.
Anthemis.	Myrrha.
Aurantii cortex.	Quassia.
Calumba.	Salix.
Cascarilla.	Simarouba.
Centaurium.	Acidum citricum.
Cinchona.	Acidum nitricum.
Cinchoniz sulphas.	Acidum muriaticum.
Quinina sulphas.	Chlorinum.
Cusparia.	Acidum sulphuricum.
Gentiana.	Alumen.
Helenium.	Argentii nitras.
Humulus.	Arsenicum album.
Lupulina.	Bismuthi subnitras.
Krameria.	Cuprum.
Nux vomica.	Ferrum.
Strychnia.	Zincum.
Origanum.	

ORDER 4.—ARTERIAL STIMULANTS.

Cantharis.	Resina flava.
Abietis resina.	Balsamum Tolutanum.
Anisum.	Benzoinum.
Acorus calamus.	Cajeputi oleum.
Armoracia.	Canella.
Balsamum Peruvianum.	Cardamomum.
Carui semina.	Capsicum.
Caryophylli.	Rosmarinus.
Cinnamomum.	Sabina.
Copaiba.	Serpentaria.
Coriandrum.	Styrax.
Cubeba.	Sinapis.
Cuminum.	Terebinthinæ oleum.
Elemi.	Zingiber.
Fœniculum.	Æther sulphuricus.
Guaiaacum.	Vinum.
Lavandula.	Alcohol.
Mastiche.	Chlorinum.
Mentha piperita.	Chloruretum calcis.
Mezereum.	Chloruretum sodæ.
Myristica.	Ferrum.
Olibanum.	Petroleum.
Pimenta.	

Pix.	Piper longum.
Pyrethrum.	Piper nigrum.

CLASS IV.

ORDER 1.—NARCOTICS.

Aconitum.	Lauri baccæ.
Belladonna.	Lactucæ extractum.
Conium.	Lactucarium.
Humulus.	Opium.
Lupulina.	Morphia.
Hyoscyamus.	Narcotia.
Camphora.	Stramonium.

ORDER 2.—ANTISPASMODICS.

Ammonia.	Ipecacuanha.
Castoreum.	Opium.
Moschus.	Tabacum.
Assafetida.	Stramonium.
Belladonna.	Valeriana.
Camphora.	Æther sulphuricus.
Cardamine.	Cuprum ammoniatum.
Conium.	Argentii nitras.
Galbanum.	Zinci oxydum.
Hyoscyamus.	Zinci sulphas.
Sagapenum.	

ORDER 3.—NERVOUS STIMULANTS.

Ammonia.	Strychnia.
Allium porrum.	Opoanax.
Allium sativum.	Secale cornutum.
Anethum.	Valeriana.
Assafetida.	Toxicodendron.
Galbanum.	Æther sulphuricus.
Nux vomica.	Sagapenum.

CLASS V.

ORDER 1.—ASTRINGENTS.

Cornu ustum.	Salix.
Bistorta.	Tormentilla.
Catechu.	Uva ursi.
Granatum.	Alumen.
Hæmatoxylon.	Acidum sulphuricum.
Kino.	Cupri sulphas.
Krameria.	Plumbi acetas.
Quercus et Gallæ.	Zinci sulphas.
Rosa.	

CLASS VI.

ORDER 1.—EPISPASTICS.

Argentii nitras.	Acida.
Cantharis.	Pix Burgundica.
Ammonia.	Sabina.
Allium sativum.	Sinapis.
Euphorbia.	Antimonium.
Elemi.	Iodina.
Potassa fusa.	Potassa cum calce.

ORDER 2.—EMOLLIENTS.

Cetaceum.	Aqua calida.
Olivæ oleum.	Adeps.
Sevum.	

PATENT MEDICINES.

PATENT MEDICINES. The following are some of the most important of these preparations, taken from the "Pharmacologia" of Dr. Paris, and other sources.

A

AGUE DROP. An empirical remedy for which the *liquor arsenicalis*, or Fowler's Solution, is now substituted.

ALMOND CAKE. The substance left after the expression of the oil, which, when ground, forms *almond powder*, so generally used for washing the hands.

Almond Paste. A cosmetic for softening the skin, and preventing chaps: it consists of bitter almonds blanched, 4 oz., the white of an egg, rose-water, and rectified spirit equal parts, q. s.

ALTERATIVE DROPS. A preparation consisting principally of an alcoholic solution of corrosive sublimate, and a vinous solution of tartarized antimony.

ANDERSON'S PILLS. Barbadoes aloes, with a proportion of jalap, and oil of aniseed.

ANGEL WATER. Orange-flower water ʒj., rose-water ʒj., myrtle-water ʒss., distilled spirit of musk ℥i, spirit of ambergris ℥j., shaken together. It is brought from Portugal. Heat spoils it, and cold imprisons the perfume.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC ELIXIR (ἀρθριτικῆς, gout). A mixture of the three tinctures of aloes, guaiacum, and myrrh.

ANTI-ATTRITION. The patent specifies one part of plumbago to four parts of hog's lard or other grease, well mixed. Another receipt gives ℥iv. of camphor to lb. x. of hog's lard, coloured with black lead.

ANTI-PERTUSSIS. A nostrum for the hooping-cough, containing sulphate of zinc as its principal ingredient. The various quack remedies for hooping-cough are either opiates, or medicines composed of sulphate of zinc.

ANTI-VENEREAL DROPS. Famous at Amsterdam; composed of muriate of iron, with a small proportion of corrosive sublimate.

ANTIDOTUM MITHRIDATICUM. A preparation consisting of seventy-two ingredients, arranged under thirteen heads, and a proportionable number of species, supposed to have been invented by Mithridates. It is described by Celsus and Heberden.

ANTIHECTIC DRAUGHT. Prepared by mixing equal parts of tin and pure antimony, adding thrice the quan-

tity of nitrate of potass, deflagrating it, and afterwards washing it.

APOPLECTIVE BALSAM. Grind together with a little sugar 2 dwts. of civet, and 2 dwts. of musk, to a fine powder; add 60 drops of oil of lavender, 60 of oil of rhodium, 40 of oil of marjoram, 20 of oil of cloves, 40 of oil of bergamot, and 30 of oil of cinnamon; then melt gently, along with ℥j. of bees' wax, ℥iv. of new oil of mace; and when it is half cold, add the former ingredients, and ℥ij. of balsam of tolu, stirring it with a wooden spatula till it be well mixed and cold; or grind it with a stone on a marble slab.

AROMATIC LOZENGES OF STEEL. Sulphate of iron, with a small proportion of the tincture of cantharides.

AROMATIC PASTILES. Storax lb. ¼, gum benjamin lb. j., labdanum lb. ¼, best sealing wax lb. j.; then add to some thick gum arabic mucilage made with rose water, 60 drops of spirit of musk; mix the whole, mould into forms, and dry.

AROMATIC VINEGAR. An acetic solution of camphor, oil of cloves, of lavender, and of rosemary. The acetic acid used for this purpose is of about 145° of the acetometer, containing 68.5 per cent. of real acid. A preparation of this kind may be extemporaneously made by putting ℥j. of acetate of potass into a phial with a few drops of some fragrant oil, and ℥xx. of sulphuric acid.

ASIATIC PILLS. Each pill contains about one-thirteenth of a grain of white oxide of arsenic, and somewhat more than half a grain of black pepper.

B

BACHER'S TONIC PILLS. Extract of hellebore, and myrrh, of each ℥j., with ℥iij. of powdered carduus benedictus, to be divided into pills of one grain each; from two to six to be given three times every day, according to the effects they produce.

BAILEY'S ITCH OINTMENT. Nitre, alum, sulphate of zinc, and cinnamon, made into an ointment with olive oil and lard, and perfumed with the essential oils of aniseeds, origanum, and lavender, and coloured with alkanet root. N.B. The Indians use an ointment in inveterate itch, which is said to prove

PATENT MEDICINES.

very successful, and consists of finely-powdered cocculus indicus, mixed with a little warm castor oil.

BALSAM OF HONEY. This is merely tincture of benzoin, or that of tolu.

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND (Ford's). An aqueous infusion of horehound and liquorice root, with double the proportion of proof spirit, or brandy; to which are then added opium, camphor, benzoin, squills, oil of aniseed, and honey.

BALSAM OF LIQUORICE. This consists principally of paregoric elixir, very strongly impregnated with the oil of aniseed.

BANYER'S OINTMENT. This consists of half a pound of litharge, two ounces of burnt alum, one ounce and a half of calomel, half a pound of Venice turpentine, and two pounds of lard, well rubbed together. It is used in porrigo.

BARCLAY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. Extract. colocynth. ℥ij.; resin of jalap (extract. jalap.), ℥j.; almond soap, ℥jss.; guaiacum, ℥ij.; tartarized antimony, grs. viij.; essential oils of juniper, caraway, and rosemary, of each gtt. iv.; syrup of buckthorn, q. s. To be divided into sixty-four pills.

BARK, ESSENTIAL SALT OF. This is merely an extract, prepared by macerating the bruised substance of bark in cold water, and submitting the infusion to a very slow evaporation. It has no relation whatever to the late discoveries of Pelletier.

BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS. These consist principally of the tincture of castor, with portions of camphor and opium, flavoured by anise-seeds, and coloured by cochineal.

BATES'S ALUM WATER. Compound solution of alum, or the *liquor aluminis compositus*. Alum, sulphate of zinc, of each ℥j.; boiling water ℔ij. Dissolve both together in water, and strain.

BATES'S ANODYNE BALSAM. One part of tincture of opium, and two of opodeldoc, *i. e.* liniment. sapon. comp.

BATES'S AQUA CAMPHORATA. Sulphate of copper is the base of this preparation, which was strongly recommended by Mr. Ware. The following was his recipe: Cupri sulph. Boli Gallic. āā. gr. xv.; camphoræ, gr. iv. Solve in aq. fervent. f℥iv. dilueque cum aquæ frigidæ, ℔iv.; ut fiat collyrium.

BATTLEY'S GREEN SENNA POWDER. A nostrum, supposed to be senna

leaves heated till they become yellow, and then mixed with powdered charcoal.

BATTLEY'S SOLUTION. *Liquor opii sedativus*. A narcotic preparation, generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the acetate of morphia.

BAUME DE VIE, de Lelièvre. Socotrine aloes and theriac, of each ℥j.; gentian, ℥ss.; rhubarb, ℥x.; saffron, agaric, zedoary, and myrrh, of each ℥ij.; sugar ℥iv.; spirit of wine, lbs. ij. It resembles the *decoctum aloes compositum*.

BAYNTON'S ADHESIVE PLASTER. (Strapping.) This differs from the *Emplastrum Resinæ*, L. only in containing less resin, six drachms only being added to one pound of the litharge plaster. It is sold ready spread on calico.

BESTUCHEFF'S NERVOUS TINCTURE. The *Tinctura ætherea alcoholica de muriate ferri*. This preparation is colourless in the sun, but yellow in the shade.

BLACK DROP. The *Lancaster*, or *Quakers' Black Drop*. Opium lb. ss., verjuice (juice of the wild crab) ℔ij., nutmegs ℥ss., and saffron ℥ss.; boil them to a proper thickness, then add a quarter of a pound of sugar, and two spoonsful of yeast. Set the whole in a warm place near the fire, for six or eight weeks, then place it in the open air until it becomes a syrup; lastly, decant, filter, and bottle it up, adding a little sugar to each bottle. One drop is considered equal to about three of the Tincture of Opium.

BLAINE'S POWDER. The basis of this nostrum is the Aurum Musivum, or sulphuret of tin, and which has been said to be more efficacious in cases of Tænia than the simple metal.

BLAUD'S PILLS. Sulphate of iron pure and crystallized, and subcarbonate of potash pure and pulverized, equal parts; made into a mass with honey.

BOERHAAVE'S RED PILL. The basis of this nostrum is cinnabar.

BRANDISH'S ALKALINE SOLUTION. Best American pearlshes, lb. vj.; quicklime, fresh prepared; wood ashes, from the Ash, of each lb. ij.; boiling water, cong. vi. Add first the lime, then the pearlshes, and afterwards the wood ashes to the boiling water; then mix. In twenty-four hours, the clear liquor may be drawn off.

BRITISH HERB TOBACCO. The basis of this is Coltsfoot. This appears to have had a very ancient origin, for the same plant was smoked through a

reed in the days of Dioscorides, for the purpose of promoting expectoration, and was called by him *βηγιον*, from *βηξ*, tussis,—whence “Tussilago.”

BRODUM'S NERVOUS CORDIAL. The tinctures of gentian, calumba, cardamom, and bark, with the compound spirit of lavender, and wine of iron.

C

CEPHALIC SNUFF. The basis of this errhine is powdered Asarum, diluted with some vegetable powder.

CHAMBERLAIN'S RESTORATIVE PILLS. “The most certain cure for the scrofula, or king's-evil, fistula, scurvy, and all impurities of the blood.” Cinnabar, sulphur, sulphate of lime, and a little vegetable matter, perhaps gum.

CHAMOMILE DROPS. A spirit flavoured with the essential oil of chamomile. It is very obvious that it cannot possess the bitter tonic of the flowers.

CHARCOAL, CONCENTRATED SOLUTION OF. This is nothing more than a tincture of catechu. The name was probably suggested by Mr. Hatchett, who succeeded in producing artificial tannin by the action of nitric acid upon charcoal.

CHELSEA PENSIONER. A nostrum for the rheumatism, said to be the prescription of a Chelsea Pensioner, by which Lord Amherst was cured. Gum guaiac, ℥j.; rhubarb, ℥ij.; cream of tartar, ℥j.; flowers of sulphur, ℥j.; one nutmeg; clarified honey, one pound. Two large spoonsful to be taken night and morning.

CHELTENHAM SALTS. Sulphate of soda, grs. 120; sulphate of magnesia, grs. 66; muriate of soda, grs. 10; sulphate of iron, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, triturated together.

1. “*Efflorescence of real Cheltenham Salts.*” The preceding salt deprived of its water of crystallization.

2. “*Efflorescence of the real Magnesian Cheltenham Salts,*” made from the waters of the *Chalybeate Magnesian Spa*. Epsom salt, with small portions of magnesia, and muriate of magnesia, or muriate of soda.

3. *Murio-Sulphate of Magnesia and Iron.* A preparation so named by Mr. Thomson, and consisting of Epsom salt deprived of a part of its water of crystallization, and discoloured by a little rust of iron, and containing a small portion of muriate of magnesia.

4. “*Original Combined Cheltenham*

Salts.” The waters drunk at the Spa, evaporated to dryness; a preparation by Mr. Thomson.

CHING'S WORM LOZENGES. These are the yellow and the brown; the former to be taken in the evening, the latter the following morning—

1. The *Yellow*. Saffron, ℥ss.; water, ʒj.; boil and strain. Add white panacea of mercury (calomel washed in spirit of wine), lb.j.; white sugar, 28lb.; mucilage of tragacanth, q. s. Each lozenge to contain one grain of panacea.

2. The *Brown*. Panacea ℥vij.; resin of jalap, 1lb. iijss.; white sugar, 1lb. ix.; mucilage of tragacanth, q. s. Each lozenge to contain gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of panacea.

CHITTICK'S REMEDY FOR STONE. A fixed alkali in veal broth; the broth was usually made by the patients, and sent to the Doctor fresh every day to be medicated. A.D. 1766.

CLOSSIUS'S SPECIFIC. Camboge is the basis of this nostrum.

COCHRANE'S COUGH MEDICINE. A decoction of poppy heads, without seeds, boiled again with vinegar and brown sugar, and acidified by elixir of vitriol.

COLD CREAM. *Ceratum Galeni*. Ol. amygdal. lb.ij.; ceræ alb. ℥iv. Melt, pour into a warm mortar, and add gradually aq. ros. ʒj.

COLLEY'S DEPILATORY. Quicklime, and sulphuret of potassa.

CORN PLAISTER. Three parts of wax, four of Burgundy pitch, two of common turpentine, and one of verdigris.

COUNT WARWICK'S POWDER. Scammony, oxide of antimony, and cream of tartar. It is much extolled by Baglivi, and by Van Swieten, as an efficacious purgative in intermittent fevers.

COXE'S HIVE SYRUP. Compound honey of squill; a preparation combining the virtues of seneka, squill, and tartar emetic, of the last of which it contains one grain in every fluid ounce.

CRESPIGNY'S (LADY) PILLS. Dinner pills. “*Pilulæ stomachicæ,*” vulgò, “*Pilulæ ante cibum*” of the *Codex Medicamentarius Parisiensis*. Aloes optimæ, ℥vj.; mastiches, et rosarum rubrarum, āā. ℥ij.; syrupi de absinthio, q. s. to be formed into pills of three grains each.

D

DAFFY'S ELIXIR. The *tinctura sennæ composita*; with the substitution

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of treacle for sugar-candy, and the addition of aniseeds and elecampane root. Different kinds of this nostrum are sold under the names of *Dacey's Daffy*, and *Swinton's Daffy*; but they differ merely in some subordinate minutiae, or unimportant additions.

DALBY'S CARMINATIVE. Carbonate of magnesia, ℥ij.; oils of peppermint, ℥j., of nutmeg, ℥ij, of aniseed, ℥ij.; of the tinctures of castor, ℥xxx., of assafoetida, ℥xv., tincture of opium, ℥v.; spirit of pennyroyal, ℥xv.; compound tincture of cardamoms, ℥xxx.; peppermint water, fʒij.

DAVIDSON'S REMEDY FOR CANCER. Arsenious acid and powdered hemlock.

DE LA MOTTE'S GOLDEN DROPS. An aëthereal solution of iron.

DELCROIX'S DEPILATORY. *Poudre subtil.* "For removing superfluous hair in less than ten minutes!" Quicklime and sulphuret of arsenic, with some vegetable powder.

DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. Aloes, scammony, rhubarb, and tartarized antimony.

DUTCH DROPS. *Haerlem Drops.* The basis of this nostrum consists of the balsam of turpentine. A preparation, however, is frequently sold as "Dutch Drops," which is a mixture of oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiacum, and spirit of nitric æther, with small portions of the oils of amber and cloves.

E

EATON'S STYPTIC. The name given in this country to the styptic of Helvetius. It now consists chiefly of an alcoholic solution of *sulphate of iron*, with some unimportant additions.

EAU MEDICINALE DE HUSSON. Macerate two ounces of the root of colchicum, cut in slices, in four fluid ounces of Spanish white wine, and filter. Some practitioners maintain that the French preparation is a vinous infusion of the *flower* of the colchicum.

EDINBURGH OINTMENT. The principal ingredients are the white hellebore, and muriate of ammonia.

EMERIGON'S SPECIFIC. *Specifcum antipodagricum Emerigonis.* A preventive of gout, introduced by Mr. Emerigon, of Martinico, and consisting of two ounces of guaiacum, digested for eight days in three pints avoirdupois of rum. The dose is a table-spoonful, taken

every morning fasting for a twelve-month.

ESSENCES. A general term for preparations of essential oils. The principal are—

1. *Essence of Bitter Almonds.* A preparation for the purposes of perfumery, &c., and consisting of one part of the essential oil of bitter almonds, and seven parts of rectified spirit.

2. *Essence of Coffee.* The basis of this is said to be cassia pulp.

3. *Essence of Coltsfoot.* Equal parts of the balsam of tolu, and the compound tincture of benzoin; to which is added double the quantity of rectified spirit of wine. This is a pectoral for coughs.

4. *Essence of Mustard.* Oil of turpentine, camphor, and a portion of spirit of rosemary; to which is added a small quantity of flour of mustard.

5. *Essence of Mustard Pills.* Balsam of tolu, with resin!

6. *Essence of Peppermint.* A spirituous solution of the essential oil, coloured green by spinach leaves.

7. *Essence of Senna* (Selway's). A concentrated infusion of senna, in combination with an alkali.

8. *Essence of Spruce.* A fluid extract, prepared by decoction from the twigs of the *Pinus Larix*. This, when fermented with molasses, forms the popular beverage called "Spruce Beer" (*Cerevisia Pini Laricis*).

EVERLASTING PILLS. These consisted of *metallic* antimony, which, being slightly soluble in the gastric juice, was supposed to exert the property of purging as often as it was swallowed.

F

FAYNARD'S POWDER. A celebrated remedy for stopping hæmorrhage, consisting, it is said, of nothing more than the charcoal of beech-wood finely pulverized.

FINCHAM'S PURIFYING AND DISINFECTING LIQUID. A solution of chloride of lime, manufactured at Manchester. It requires to be diluted with forty waters to fit it for use.

FORD'S LAUDANUM. This is similar to the *Vinum Opii* of the present Pharmacopœia.

FORGE WATER. The water in which the blacksmith has plunged his hot iron, for the purpose of cooling it. It is a popular remedy as a lotion for aphthæ, &c., and is to be taken early in

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the morning, when, all the mechanical impurities having had time to subside, it is beautifully limpid. It is found to contain sulphate of iron.

FOTHERGILL'S PILLS. Aloes, scammony, colocynth, and oxide of antimony.

FREEMAN'S BATHING SPIRITS. Liniment. saponis comp. coloured with Daffy's Elixir. *Jackson's Bathing Spirits* differ from the former in the addition of some essential oils.

FRIAR'S BALSAM. This is merely the *tinctura benzoini composita*.

FUMIGATING PASTILLES. *Trochisci seu candelæ fumales*. Benzoin generally constitutes the chief ingredient in these compositions, to which may be added any odoriferous substances.

G

GAS WATER. The water which remains after the gas, used for illumination, has passed through the purifier; it consists of hydro-sulphuret and hydro-bisulphuret of lime, and has been used with great success in chronic cutaneous disorders.

GINGER BEER. Lump sugar, half a pound; cream of tartar, half an ounce; bruised ginger, an ounce; boiling water, one gallon. Ferment for twenty-four hours with yeast.

Ginger Beer Powders. White sugar, ℥j. ℥ij., ginger grs. v., sub-carbonate of soda grs. xxvj., in blue paper. Tartaric acid grs. xxx., in white paper. These proportions are for half a pint of water.

GODBOLD'S VEGETABLE BAL-SAM. This is little else than simple oxymel, though directed to be made from forty-two different vegetables, mixed with several gums, &c.; to be kept three years, &c.

GODFREY'S CORDIAL. Infuse ℥ix. of saffras, and of the seeds of caraway, coriander, and anise, of each ℥j, in six pints of water; simmer the mixture until it is reduced to four pints; then add lb. vj. of treacle, and boil the whole for a few minutes: when it is cold, add ℥iij. of the tincture of opium.

GODFREY'S SMELLING SALTS. A highly pungent preparation, obtained by resubliming the common subcarbonate of ammonia with pearlsh and a proportion of rectified spirit.

GOLDEN OINTMENT. *Singleton's Eye Salve*. Sulphuret of arsenic (orpiment), and lard, or spermaceti ointment.

The Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico Oxydi of the London College is also sold under the same title; it is stated to consist of a drachm of red precipitate, and seven drachms of butter.

GOLDEN SPIRIT OF SCURVY GRASS. This is merely a solution of camboge in the Spir. Armoraciæ comp. Camboge is also the basis of the *Specific of Clossius*.

GOWLAND'S LOTION. A solution of sublimate in an emulsion formed of bitter almonds, in the proportion of about gr. jss. to ℥j. A solution of this mercurial salt in spirit of rosemary is also sold as an empirical cosmetic.

GREEN'S DROPS. The basis of these drops is sublimate.

GREENOUGH'S TINCTURE FOR THE TEETH. Bitter almonds, ℥ij.; Brazil wood and cassia buds, of each ℥iv.; Florentine iris root ℥ij.; cochineal, salt of sorrel, and alum, aa ℥j.; rectified spirit, 2 pints, spirit of horse-radish, ℥ss.

GRIFFITH'S ANTIHECTIC MIX-TURE. A similar preparation to the *mistura ferri composita* of the London pharmacopœia.

GRINDLE'S COUGH DROPS. A preparation of opium, similar to paregoric elixir, only made with rectified instead of proof spirit.

GUESTONIAN EMBROCATION FOR RHEUMATISM. Ol. terebinth., ℥jss.; ol. oliv. ℥jss.; acid. sulph. dilut. ℥iij.

GUILBERT'S EPISPASTIC SILK. Mezereon bark, oz. 24; water, 1500 parts. Boil, strain, and add pulverized cantharides, myrrh, euphorbium, aa 24 parts. Boil, strain through a double linen cloth, and evaporate until the liquor is of sufficient density to allow it to be spread upon waxed silk. See *Vesicatory Silk*.

GUY'S POWDER OF ETHIOPIA. Pure rasped tin, mercury, and sublimed sulphur, triturated together.

H

HANNAY'S LOTION. *Preventive Wash*. A famous nostrum for the prevention of venereal infection, consisting merely of a solution of caustic potass.

HATFIELD'S TINCTURE. Guaiac and soap, equal parts, ℥ij., rectified spirit 0jss.

HELVETIUS'S STYPTIC. A preparation of the filings of iron and tartar, mixed to a proper consistence with French brandy.

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HEMET'S DENTIFRICE. Powdered cuttle-fish bone ℥vj., supertartrate of potass ℥j., and powdered Florentine iris-root, ℥vij., mixed together.

HERRENSCHWAND'S SPECIFIC. A once popular remedy in Germany, consisting of camboge x grs., subcarbonate of potass xx grs.; and it has been said, of mercury and arsenic.

HILL'S ESSENCE OF BARDANA. Guaiac ℥j., spirit f ℥ij.

HONEY WATER. A mixture of essences coloured with saffron; sometimes a little honey is added, to communicate a clamminess, which retains the scent longer.

HOOPER'S PILLS. Pil. aloes cum myrrhâ (pil. rufi), sulphate of iron, and canella bark, with a portion of ivory black.

HUDSON'S PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH. Equal parts of tincture of myrrh, tincture of bark, and cinnamon water, to which are added arquebuse and gum arabic.

HUILE ACOUSTIQUE. A nostrum prepared with ℥ij. of olive oil, ℥j. each of garlic, ox-gall, and bay-leaves, boiled for a quarter of an hour, and strained.

HUILES ANTIQUES. The basis of the best of these oils is the oil of ben, from the nuts of the guilangia moringa; or oil of hazel, which is inodorous, colourless, and may be kept for a long time without becoming rancid.

HUNGARIAN BALSAM. A spontaneous exudation from the *pinus pumilio*, or mugho pine.

HUNGARY WATER. *Aquæ reginæ Hungariæ.* A pure spirit distilled from the rosemary, and strongly scented with the rich perfume of that aromatic plant.

HUNT'S BREAKFAST POWDER. A spurious coffee, consisting of nothing more than roasted rye.

I and J

JACKSON'S BATHING SPIRITS. This is merely the linimentum saponis compositum, scented with essences.

JAMES' ANALEPTIC PILLS. James' powder, gum ammoniacum, and pill of aloes with myrrh (pil. rufi), equal parts, with tincture of castor, q. s.

JESUITS' DROPS. *Walker's and Wessel's Jesuit Drops.* This is nothing more than the elixir anti-venereum of Quincey, consisting of guaiacum, balsam of copaiba, and oil of saffras, made into a tincture by spirit.

IPECACUANHA LOZENGES. Each lozenge contains half a grain of ipecacuanha.

K

KEYSER'S ANTI-VENEREAL PILLS. These consist of the acetate of mercury, triturated with manna.

KIRKLAND'S NEUTRAL CERATE. Melt together ℥vij. of lead plaster with f ℥iv. of olive oil, into which are to be stirred ℥iv. of prepared chalk; when the mixture is sufficiently cooled, add f ℥iv. of acetic acid, and ℥ij. of pulverized acetate of lead, and stir the whole until nearly cold.

KNOX'S POWDER. Eight parts of muriate of soda, and three parts of chloride of lime. By adding a tumbler of water to an ounce of it, we obtain a solution similar to Labarraque's solution of the chloride of lime.

L

LARDNER'S PREPARED CHARCOAL. Cretaceous powder, or chalk finely powdered, rendered grey by the addition of charcoal, or ivory black.

LEAKE'S PILULA SALUTARIA. A mercurial preparation, similar to Plummer's pill, used in syphilis, &c.

LEMONADE POWDERS. Pound $\frac{3}{4}$ of citric acid, with a few drops of essence of lemon-peel, with ℥j. or more of lump sugar. Divide into six papers, each of which will make a glass of lemonade.

LEMONS, ESSENTIAL SALT OF. A preparation for removing iron-moulds from linen, and consisting of cream of tartar, and superoxalate of potass, or salt of sorrel, in equal proportions.

LIGNUM'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC DROPS. A disguised preparation of corrosive sublimate. The proprietor's name was *Wood*, which, it was supposed, would look better in a Latin translation.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ CITRATIS. Beat four ounces of the best crude opium in a mortar, with two ounces of crystallized citric acid; mix it well with a pint of boiling distilled water; macerate for twenty-four hours, and filtrate.

LISBON DIET DRINK. *Decoctum Lusitanicum.* Sarsap. concis. rad. chinæ, aa ℥j.—Nucum jugland. cortice siccatarum, No. xx. Antimonii sulphureti ℥ij. Lapidis pumicis pulverisat.—Aquæ distillat, lib. x.—The powdered antimony and pumice-stone are to be tied in sepa-

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rate pieces of rag, and boiled along with the other ingredients. The use of the pumice-stone is merely mechanical, to divide the antimony.—The *decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum* of the London Pharmacopœia is an imitation of this once celebrated preparation.

LOCATELLI'S BALSAM. A nos-trum consisting of hog's lard, yellow resin, olive oil, Venice turpentine, yellow wax, and dragon's blood, melted by heat, and made into an ointment.

LONG'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. This is said to consist merely of an application of the tartar emetic ointment, rubbed upon the chest.

LYNCH'S EMBROCATION. Olive oil impregnated with bergamot and some other essences, and coloured with alkanet root.

M

MADDEN'S VEGETABLE ESSENCE. This is little else than the *Infusum Rosæ comp.*, with an increased proportion of acid.

MARSDEN'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC DROPS. A solution of sublimate in an infusion of gentian.

MARSEILLES VINEGAR. *Thieves' Vinegar.* A solution of essential oils and camphor, in vinegar. The reputation of this prophylactic in contagious fevers is said to have arisen from the confession of four thieves, who, during the plague at Marseilles, plundered the dead bodies with perfect security, being preserved from contagion by this aromatic vinegar, which has hence been called "Le vinaigre des quatre voleurs."

MARSHALL'S CERATE. Palm oil ℥v., calomel ℥j., acetate of lead ℥ss, nitrate of mercury ℥ij.

MARTIN'S CANCER POWDER. A famous cancer powder, known by this name in North America, and supposed to be prepared from the *Orobanche Virginiana*, in combination with white oxide of arsenic.

MATHIEU'S VERMIFUGE. This consisted of two distinct electuaries, the one for *killing*, the other for *expelling*, the tape-worm.

1. The *former* was composed of tin filings ℥j., fern root ℥vi., semina santonici ℥ss., resinous extract of jalap, and sulphate of potass ℥j., honey, q. s.;—a teaspoonful to be taken every three hours for two days.

2. The *latter* consisted of powdered jalap and sulphate of potass ℥ij., scammony ℥j., gamboge grs. x., honey q. s. Dose, as the former.

MATTHEW'S INJECTION. This once celebrated remedy for Fistula in Ano, was nothing more than a diluted tincture of cantharides.

MATTHEW'S PILLS. *Starkey's Pills.* Of the roots of black hellebore, liquorice, and turmeric, equal parts; purified opium, Castille soap, and syrup of saffron, the same quantity, made into pills with oil of turpentine.

MOCK ARRACK. The author of "Apicius Redivivus" directs, for the purpose of making a mock arrack, that two scruples of benzoic acid be added to every quart of rum.—By a recipe of this kind the celebrated punch of Vauxhall is prepared.

MOSELEY'S PILLS. Stomachic pills, consisting merely of rhubarb and ginger.

MUSTARD, READY MADE. This is made up with currant wine and sugar; formerly *must*, or grape juice, was employed for this purpose: whence the name *mustard*.

N

NORRIS'S DROPS. A solution of tartarized antimony in rectified spirit, and disguised by the addition of some vegetable colouring matter. It has been said, that the original recipe contained opium; but Dr. Paris observes, that he has not been able to detect its presence in the specimens which he has examined.

NORTON'S DROPS. This is a disguised solution of corrosive sublimate.

NOUFFLEUR'S VERMIFUGE. Three drachms of the root of the *male fern*, reduced to a fine powder, and mixed with water: this constitutes one dose. Two hours after taking the powder, a bolus of calomel, scammony, and gamboge, is to be administered.

NOYAU. *Crème de Noyau.* Bitter almonds blanched loz., proof spirit half a pint, sugar 4oz. It is sometimes coloured with cochineal. The foreign Noyau, although differently prepared, is indebted to the same principle for its qualities.

O

ODONTALGIC REMEDY. A solution of camphor in oil of turpentine; a fluid ounce of which will dissolve two drachms.

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OPODEDOC, STEER'S. Castille soap ℥j., rectified spirit ℥viiij., camphor ℥iiiss., oil of rosemary ℥ss., oil of origanum ℥j., solution of ammonia ℥vj.

ORFILA'S HAIR DYE. A mixture or compound of powdered litharge and lime, in about equal weights, or with a little excess of the former ingredient.

ORMSKIRK MEDICINE. A medicine prepared by Mr. Hill of Ormskirk, and supposed to consist of powder of chalk, ℥ss.; Armenian bole, ℥ij.; alum grs. x.; powder of elecampane root, ℥j.; oil of anise, gtt. vi. This remedy has acquired much celebrity in the cure of lympha: the single dose, thus compounded, is to be taken every morning for six times in a glass of water, with a small proportion of fresh milk.

OXLEY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. A mere solution of ginger in rectified spirit.

P

PATE ARSENICALE. Seventy parts of cinnabar, twenty-two of sanguis draconis, and eight of arsenious acid, made into paste with saliva, at the time of applying it.

PENNYROYAL WATER. *Hysterical water.* Prepared by adding ℥ss. of the compound spirit of bryony to ℥ss. of pennyroyal water.

PERISTALTIC PERSUADERS. The name given by Dr. Kitchener to his rhubarb pills, consisting of rhubarb ℥ij.; syrup, by weight, ℥i.; oil of carraway, ℥x.; each pill to contain gr. iij. of rhubarb.

PETER'S PILLS. Aloes, jalap, scammony, and gamboge, equal parts ℥ij., calomel ℥j.

PIERRE DIVINE. An odontalgic, consisting of ℥ij. of burnt alum, mixed with ℥j. of solution of ammonia, and coloured with gr. xx. of vermilion.

PLENCK'S DEPILATORY. *Pasta depilatoria.* One part orpiment, twelve parts quicklime, and ten parts starch, made into soft paste with water.

PLUNKETT'S OINTMENT. Arsenious acid, sulphur, and the powdered flowers of ranunculus flammula, and cotula foetida, levigated and made into a paste with the white of an egg, and applied, on a piece of pig's bladder, to the surface of the cancer.

PORTLAND'S POWDER. Equal quantities of the roots of *gentian*, and birthwort (*aristolochia rotunda*), the tops

and leaves of germander (*chamædrys*), ground pine (*chamaepitys*), and lesser centaury (*chironæa centaurium*), powdered and mixed together.

R

RADCLIFFE'S ELIXIR. Aloes cocot. ℥vi. cort. cinnamon et rad. zedoar. āā, ℥ss., rad. rhei ℥i., cocinel. ℥ss., syrup. rhamni ℥ij., spirit. tenuior ℥j., aquæ puræ ℥vj.

RAKASIRI. *Jordan's Balm of Rakasiri.* A nostrum prepared by disguising common gin with oil of rosemary.

REFINED LIQUORICE. This is made by gently evaporating a solution of the pure extract of liquorice with half its weight of gum arabic, rolling the mass, and cutting it into lengths, and then polishing, by rolling them together in a box.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC. A nostrum for gout and rheumatism, consisting of the fresh bulb of colchicum ℥viiij., and sherry wine ℥xvj.; macerate for eight or ten days in a gentle heat; colour it with syrup of poppies, and flavour it with rum. Reynolds is said to have killed himself by taking an over-dose of it.

RIGA BALSAM. Baume de carpathes, from the shoots of the *Pinus Cembra*, previously bruised, and macerated for a month in water. The same fir yields also the Briançon turpentine.

ROB ANTI-SYPHILITIQUE, par M. Laffeteur, Médecin Chimiste. The principal ingredient is corrosive sublimate. A strong decoction of the *arundo phragmitis*, or bulrush, is made, with the addition of sarsaparilla and aniseeds towards the end, which is evaporated, and made into a rob, or syrup, to which the sublimate is added.

ROCHE'S EMBROCATION FOR HOOPING COUGH. Olive oil, mixed with about half its quantity of the oils of cloves and amber.

ROSEATE POWDER. A depilatory, consisting of ℥j. of orpiment, and ℥x. each of quicklime and starch.

ROYAL PREVENTIVE. This pretended prophylactic against venereal virus is a solution of acetate of lead.

RUSPINI'S TINCTURE FOR THE TEETH. Root of the Florentine iris eight ounces, cloves one ounce, rectified spirit two pints, ambergris one scruple.

RUSPINI'S STYPTIC. Dr. A. T. Thomson says, that he has discovered this to be little more than a solution of

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gallic acid in alcohol, diluted with rose-water. A simple solution of gallic acid, he says, is equally effective.

RYMER'S CARDIAC TINCTURE.

An infusion of capsicum, camphor, cardamom seeds, rhubarb, aloes, and castor in proof spirit, with a very small quantity of sulphuric acid.

S

SALINE DRAUGHT. Carbonate of potass ℥j., citric or tartaric acid gr. xv., or of fresh juice ℥ss., cinnamon water ℥ij., soft water ℥viij., and syrup of orange ℥j., mixed as a refrigerant.

Saline Effervescing Draught. Subcarbonate of potass or soda ℥j., dissolved in ℥j. of water, and ℥ij. of cinnamon water, with ℥jss. of syrup of orange peel. Add a table-spoonful of fresh lemon juice, and drink it immediately.

SALUTARY DETERSIVE DROPS. A nostrum, of which the basis is corrosive sublimate.

SAPO JALAPINUS. Equal parts of Castille soap and of resinous extract of jalap, digested in alcohol, and evaporated to the consistence of a conserve.

SARSAPARILLA, FLUID EXTRACT OF. A concentrated decoction, made with considerable care, and in great esteem.

SCOURING DROPS. Oil of turpentine, the peculiar odour of which is masked by the addition of a few drops of some fragrant volatile oil, as that of lemons.

SCOTT'S PILLS. A nostrum, composed of lbs. of extract of aloes, and ℥i. each of gamboge and powder of jalap, made into a mass with tincture of senna, and divided into four-grain pills.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS. These consist of two different powders: that in the white paper consists of tartarized soda ℥ij., and bi-carbonate of soda ℥ij.; that in the blue paper, of tartaric acid, grs. xxxv. Dissolve the former in half a pint of spring water, and add the latter. This preparation cannot be said to resemble the mineral water of Seidlitz, except in its purgative property. See *Aquæ Minerales*.

SELTZER WATER. *Aqua Sellarana.* A purgative water, consisting of ℥xxxss. of water, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, with gr. iv. of subcarbonate of soda, gr. ij. of subcarbonate of magnesia, and gr. xx. of muriate of soda, dissolved in it.

SHARP'S ANGELIC POWDER. An escharotic, prepared with equal parts of burnt alum and nitric oxide of mercury.

SIROP DE CUISINIÈRE. Decoctions of sarsaparilla, borage flowers, white roses, senna, and aniseed; to which sublimate is added, and the whole is then made into a syrup, with sugar and honey.

SMELOME'S EYE SALVE. Half a drachm of verdigris finely powdered and rubbed with oil, and then mixed with an ounce of yellow basilicon (*Ceratum Resinæ, P. L.*).

SODAIC POWDERS. These consist of two powders: that in the blue paper consists of ℥ss. of bi-carbonate of soda; that in the white, of grs. xxv. of tartaric acid: these powders require half a pint of water. The solution is not similar to "Soda Water," in which the soda is in combination only with carbonic acid; for the solution of the "Sodaic Powders" is that of a neutral salt, with a portion of fixed air diffused through it.

SOLOMON'S ANTI-IMPETIGINES. A solution of sublimate.

SOLOMON'S BALM OF GILEAD. An aromatic tincture, of which cardamoms form a leading ingredient, made with brandy. It has been asserted, that cantharides enter into its composition.

SPEEDIMAN'S PILLS. Aloes, myrrh, rhubarb, extract of chamomile, and some essential oil of chamomile.

SPILSBURY'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC DROPS. Corrosive sublimate ℥ij., prepared sulphuret of antimony ℥j., gentian root and orange peel, equal parts, ℥ij., shavings of red saunders ℥j., made with a pint of proof spirit into a tincture, which is to be digested and strained.

SQUIRE'S ELIXIR. Opium, camphor, serpentaria, sub-carbonate of potass, anise, and fennel seeds, made into a tincture, and coloured with cochineal.

STARKEY'S PILLS. This compound is described under the term *Matthew's Pills*.

STARKEY'S SOAP. *Sapo terebinthinae.* Oil of turpentine ℥ij., gradually blended with hot sub-carbonate of potassa ℥j., in a heated mortar.

STEEER'S OPODELDOC. A nostrum consisting of ℥j. of Castille soap, ℥viij. of rectified spirit, ℥iijss. of oil of rosemary, ℥j. of oil of organum, and ℥vj. of liquor ammoniac.

STEPHENS' (MRS.) REMEDY FOR STONE. This consisted of lime, which was produced by calcining the shells of

eggs and snails, and made into pills with soap. A decoction was also administered, consisting of chamomile, fennel, parsley, and burdock, together with a portion of alicant soap.

STERRY'S PLASTER. A preparation resembling the *emplastrum ammoniaci* of the pharmacopœia.

STOREY'S WORM CAKES. Calomel and jalap made into cakes, and coloured with cinnabar.

STROUGHTON'S ELIXIR. A tincture of gentian, with serpentaria, orange peel, cardamoms, and some other aromatics.

STRUVE'S LOTION FOR HOOPING COUGH. Tartarized antimony ℥j., dissolved in fʒij. of water, to which was added fʒj. of tincture of cantharides.

SULPHUR LOZENGES. Sublimed sulphur one part, sugar eight parts, tragacanth mucilage q. s.; used in asthma and in hæmorrhoids.

T

TAYLOR'S RED BOTTLE. *Whitworth Doctor.* British brandy coloured with cochineal, and flavoured with oil of origanum.

TAYLOR'S REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS. Garlic infused in oil of almonds, and coloured with alkanet root. It is an imitation of the "Acoustic Balsam" (Saint Marie), or the "Acoustic Oil" (Spielmann).

TERRE FEUILLETEE MERCURIELLE, OF PRESSAVIN. This is tartarized mercury, made by boiling the oxide of mercury (obtained by precipitating it from a nitric solution, by potass) with cream of tartar.

TINCTURA ANTI-SYPHILITICA. Sub-carb. potass. lbj. dissolved in aq. cinnam. ʒj., opii puri ℥ij., dissolved in spir. cinnamon. fʒiv.: mix these separate solutions, and put them on a water-bath for three weeks, taking care to shake the vessel frequently: to this add gum arabic ℥ij., carb. ammoniæ ℥j., dissolve in aq. cinnamomi; mix, filter, and keep for use. *Dose.*—Twenty-four drops three times a day, in a glass of the cold decoction of marsh-mallow root.

TOLU LOZENGES. Sugar ℥viij., cream of tartar ℥j., starch ℥ij, tinct. toluiferæ balsami E. fʒj., mucilage of gum tragacanth, q. s.

TOWERS' SOLUTION OF CAMPHOR. A strong aqueous solution of

camphor, supposed to be indebted for its strength to the agency of carbonic acid.

TRANSPARENT SOAP. This is made by carefully evaporating the alcoholic solution of soap. The solution itself is sold under the name of *Shaving Liquid*, or "Essence Royale pour faire la barbe."

TRAUMATIC BALSAM. Friars' Balsam; Jesuits' Drops; Wade's Drops; or the *Tinctura Benzoini composita*.

V

VELNO'S VEGETABLE SYRUP. This has generally been supposed to consist of sublimate rubbed up with honey and mucilage. Dr. Paris says, that the effects of the following preparation are, in every respect, similar to those produced by the original nostrum:—Burdock root (young and fresh) sliced ℥ij., dandelion root ℥j., spear mint (fresh) ℥j., senna leaves, coriander seeds (bruised), liquorice root (fresh), of each ℥jss., water ʒjss.; boil gently until reduced to ʒj., then strain, and, when cold, add lb. of lump sugar, and boil it to the consistence of a syrup, and add a small proportion of the solution of oxymuriate of mercury. Swediaur says, that volatile alkali enters into this nostrum as an ingredient.

VESICATORY SILK. A substitute for the common blistering plaster. The following is the formula of Cadet de Gassicourt:—Tincture of cantharides, q. s., evaporate, and, when in a state of sufficient concentration, spread it hot upon strained silk; it will be necessary then to spread two or three layers one upon another. See *Guilbert's Epispastic Silk*.

VIRGIN'S MILK. There are two preparations of this name, viz.—

1. A sulphate of lead, prepared by adding to a saturated solution of alum one third part of Goulard's Extract.

2. A spirituous solution of benzoin, mixed with about twenty parts of rose water; used as a cosmetic.

W

WADE'S DROPS. *Friars' Balsam. Jesuits' Drops.* These preparations are nothing more than the *Tinctura Benzoini composita*.

WANT'S POWDER. The powdered bulb of colchicum, disguised with other powders, prepared by Mr. Want, and used for gout and rheumatism.

P H Y S I C L O G Y .

WARD. This man was originally a footman, and, during his attendance on his master, obtained from the monks those recipes, which afterwards became his nostrums.

1. *Ward's Essence for Headache.* This is nothing more than the Linimentum Camphoræ compositum.

2. *Ward's Paste.* This is imitated by the Confectio Piperis nigri. P. L. This confection appears to be well adapted for the cure of that species of Piles, which probably attended the sedentary and luxurious habits of the monks.

3. *Ward's White Drops.* An anti-scorbutic, prepared by dissolving mercury in nitric acid, and adding a solution of carbonate of ammonia; or frequently it consisted of a solution of sublimate with carbonate of ammonia.

4. *Ward's Red Drop.* A strong vinous solution of tartarized antimony.

5. *Ward's Sweating Powders.* One of

these was a combination of the veratrum and opium.

WARE'S GOLDEN OINTMENT. An ointment for ophthalmia and ulcers, consisting of fresh butter ℥j., and ℥j. of the powder of nitrated oxide of mercury.

WARNER'S CORDIAL. Rhubarb bruised ℥j., senna, ℥ss., saffron ℥j., powdered liquorice ℥iv., raisins pounded lbj., brandy oij.; digest for a week, and strain.

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD. This is merely Balsam of Tolu, with resin; Dr. Paris says it does not contain a particle of mustard. According to Mr. Brande, it contains camphor, oil of turpentine, and spirit of rosemary, mixed with mustard flour.

WILSON'S GOUT TINCTURE. This is merely an infusion of colchicum, as Dr. Williams of Ipswich has satisfactorily shown.

PHYSIOLOGY. The animal economy consists of *three systems*, the *Sanguineous*, the *Nervous*, and the *Muscular*; these are the *tripod of life*. The rest of the animal frame is a mere permanent scaffolding. These three systems are intimately linked or mingled together. The nervous system and the muscular system would lose their properties, if unsupplied by arterial blood; the action of the nervous system is essential to the due constitution, and the muscular to the due impulse and movement, of the blood.

The Nervous System consists of, 1. the *Brain*, the seat of the soul, and, consequently, of the psychical faculties, of sensation, volition, judgment, &c.; 2. the *Spinal Marrow*, or the nervous organ of all the acts of ingestion, and of expulsion, in the animal economy, as recently developed by the labours of Dr. Marshall Hall; and, 3. the *Ganglia*, or the nervous organs of secretion, nutrition, &c.

The Sanguineous System consists of 1. the *Blood* itself, which may be said to circulate between—

I. The Organs of Ingestion,

i. e. chiefly

1. The Stomach.
2. The Ileum.

II. The Organs of Egestion,

i. e. chiefly

1. The Kidneys.
2. The Colon.

3. The Lungs.

4. The Liver.

5. The Lacteals.

6. The Absorbents.

5. The Secernent, and

6. The Nutrient Vessels.

2, the *Heart, Arteries and Veins*, which are mere machinery to effect,—3, the *Capillary circulation*, or the *irrigation* of all the tissues.

PHYSIOLOGY.

The Muscular System requires the continual influence of the nervous and sanguineous systems, without either of which its functions cease.

The whole machine is contrived for the ingurgitation and assimilation of food and of air, and for the absorption and expulsion of those matters become effete; from the whole of this process arises the evolution of animal heat, and perhaps, of the galvanic agency.

The ultimate design of this machinery is to constitute an organ—the brain—which may be a temple, as it were, for the soul to inhabit, in its wonderful relation, through sensation, volition, &c., with the external world.

A more comprehensive view of this subject is taken in the annexed table:—

CLASSIFICATION.

III. THE MENTAL FACULTIES AND THE PASSIONS.

The principle—the immortal $\psi\upsilon\chi\acute{\eta}$.

I. The Faculties.

The Cerebral System.

II. The Passions.

1. The True Spinal and
 2. The Ganglionic
- } Systems.

II. THE HIGHER VITAL FUNCTIONS.

IV. THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

- I. The Adult Circulation—single but diplo-cardiac.
- II. The General Circulation.
 1. The Cardiac
 2. The Arterial
 3. The Capillary
 4. The Venous } portions.
- III. The Coronary Circulation—diastolic.
- IV. The Systemic Circulation—systolic.
 - I. The Primary, in
The Organs in general.
 - II. The Secondary, in
The Vena Portæ.
 - III. The 'Arrière' Circulation.
- V. The Pulmonic Circulation—systolic.
- VI. The Circulation—the Carrier of
 1. Oxygen.
 2. Caloric.
 3. Pressure.
 4. Nutrition.

V. THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

- The Principle of Action—the Vis Nervosa.
- I. The True Spinal System.
 - I. The Modes of Action—excited—and
 1. Direct and 2. Reflex.
 - II. The Reflex Functions—those of
 1. Ingestion and Retention.
 2. Egestion and Exclusion.
 - II. The Ganglionic System.
 - I. The Modes of Action, excited and immediate.
 - II. The Functions.
 1. The Internal Muscular Organs.
 1. The Heart.
 2. The Stomach, Intestines.
 2. Nutrition, Secretion, &c. &c.
 - III. The Relation between the Circulating and Nervous Systems.

VI. THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

- I. The Sources of Irritability.
 1. The Circulatory and
 2. The Nervous Systems.
- II. The Source of Tone.
The True Spinal Marrow.
- III. Sources of Action.
 1. Volition.
 2. Reflex Stimulus.
 3. Immediate Stimulus.

POISONS.

I. THE FUNCTIONS OF INGESTION AND OF EGESTION.

II. RESPIRATION.

- I. Respiratory action in
 1. The Muscles.
 2. The Larynx.
 3. The Bronchia.
 4. The Air-cells.
- II. Absorption
 1. Of Oxygen.
 2. Of Nitrogen?
- III. Exhalation
 1. Of Carbonic Acid; its office.
 2. Of Nitrogen?
- IV. Results.
 1. Arterialization of the Blood.
 2. Augmented Temperature.
 3. A direct Ratio between the number of Pulsations and Acts of Respiration.
 4. An inverse Ratio between the quantity of Respiration and the Irritability.

I. SANGUIFICATION.

1. Prehension; Mastication.
- II. Deglutition.
 1. Pharyngeal
 2. Œsophageal.
 3. Cardiac.
- III. Digestion.
 1. Flow of Bile.
 2. Formation of Chyme.
 3. Formation of Chyle.
- IV. Absorption by the Lacteals.
- V. The Blood: its organization: its composition, globular character, properties; &c.

III. PURIFICATION.

- I. Re-absorption by the Lymphatics.
- II. Excretion.
 1. By the Skin—
 1. Of Carbonic Acid.
 2. Of Nitrogen?
 3. Of Water.
 2. By the Liver—
Of the Bile; its composition; its office.
 3. By the Intestines—
Of the Fæces: their expulsion.
 4. By the Kidneys.
Of the Urine; its composition; its expulsion.

IV. THE FUNCTIONS OF REPRODUCTION.

I. SEXUAL FUNCTIONS.

- I. Emissio seminis.
- II. Conception. The functions of
 1. The Ovarium.
 2. The Fallopiian Tubes.
 3. The Uterus.
- III. Parturition.

II. FŒTAL LIFE.

- I. Sanguification—maternal.
- II. Respiration—placental.
- III. The Circulation.
 1. Apto-cardiac and systemic only, interiorly.
 2. Ilio-placental, exteriorly.
- IV. The Nervous System.
 1. The True-Spinal.
 2. The Ganglionic.

POISONS. These substances are arranged by Dr. Christison, according to their action upon the animal economy, into three classes, viz:—

1. *Irritant poisons*, or those which produce irritation or inflammation, as the mineral acids; oxalic acid; arsenic; mercury; copper; antimony; zinc; lead; baryta; and cantharides.

2. *Narcotic poisons*, or those which produce stupor, delirium, and other affections of the brain and nervous system, as opium, hydrocyanic acid, and poisonous gases.

3. *Narcotico-acrid poisons*, or those which produce sometimes irritation, some times narcotism, sometimes both together; these are all derived from the vegetable kingdom, as strychnia, nux vomica, and poisonous fungi.

P O I S O N S.

1. The **MINERAL ACIDS**.—The principal of these are the Sulphuric, the Hydrochloric, and the Nitric.

Symptoms.—Sense of burning in the stomach and throat; eructations from the gases evolved in the stomach by chemical decomposition; the lips shrivelled, at first whitish, afterwards, if from nitric acid, yellowish; if from sulphuric acid, brownish; difficulty of swallowing; vomiting of brownish or black matter; costiveness, tenesmus, weak pulse; countenance glazed; extremities cold and clammy; suffocating fits.

Tests.—The common properties are, those of reddening the vegetable blues, and of corroding all articles of dress, especially those made of wool, hair, and leather. The particular tests are—

1. For *Sulphuric acid*,—its property of evolving heat on being diluted; and the addition to it, in this state, of a little nitric acid, and afterwards of a solution of the nitrate of baryta, the precipitate being sulphate of baryta.

2. For *Hydrochloric acid*,—its peculiar vapour, or fumes, in the concentrated state; or the white vapour formed when a rod dipped in it is brought near a rod dipped in ammonia; when diluted, it forms, with nitrate of silver, a white precipitate, which is the chloride of silver.

3. For *Nitric acid*,—the action of copper, lead, or tin; nitric oxide gas is disengaged, and ruddy fumes of nitrous acid gas are formed when the gas comes in contact with the oxygen of the air.

Treatment.—Administer chalk, or magnesia, or, in the absence of both, the plaster of the apartment beat down and made into thin paste with water; solution of soap, &c. Dilute freely, both before and after the antidote is given, with any mild fluid, milk or oleaginous matters being preferred. The treatment of the supervening inflammation is the same as that of gastritis.

2. **OXALIC ACID**.—This is the most rapid and unerring of all the common poisons; it is frequently mistaken for Epsom salt.

Symptoms.—Excessive irritation; burning pain in the stomach and throat, generally followed by violent vomiting, though sometimes by none; feeble pulse, or total failure of the pulse; skin cold and clammy; nervous symptoms in lingering cases; occasionally convulsions.

Tests.—In the form of a pure solution, its acidity is ascertained by its effects on litmus paper. With ammonia it pro-

duces a radiated crystallization, the oxalate of ammonia formed being much less soluble than the oxalic acid itself. The other tests are the hydrochlorate of lime, sulphate of copper, and nitrate of silver, forming oxalates.

Treatment.—Emetics may be administered, if vomiting is not already free, but waste no time in giving them, if an antidote is at hand; and especially avoid diluting with warm water. Administer, as soon as possible, large doses of magnesia, or chalk, suspended in water; and, in default of these, the plaster of the apartment. Alkalis are inadmissible, as they form only *soluble* salts.

3. **ARSENIC**.—All the arsenical poisons operate nearly in the same manner as the *white oxide*, and therefore require similar tests and treatment.

Symptoms.—Sickness and faintness; burning pain in the region of the stomach; violent vomiting and retching, often preceded by tightness and heat in the throat, and incessant desire for drink; hoarseness and difficulty of speech; the matter vomited is greenish or yellowish, sometimes streaked with blood; diarrhœa, or tenesmus; abdomen tense and tender, sometimes swollen, sometimes drawn in at the umbilicus; sometimes irritation of the lungs and air-passages, and of the urinary passages; cramps of the legs and arms; pulse small, feeble, rapid, and soon imperceptible, attended with great coldness, clammy sweats, and even lividity of the feet and hands; sometimes, though rarely, palpitation; the countenance collapsed from an early period, and expressive of great torture and anxiety; the eyes red and sparkling; the tongue and mouth parched; delirium and stupor; death.

Tests for the White Oxide.—1. Reduce the *solid oxide* to the metallic state with freshly ignited charcoal. Other tests are, its alliaceous or garlicky odour, and the production of a silvery alloy, when the oxide is mixed with carbonaceous matter, and heated between two copper plates.

2. In *solution*, the oxide is detected by the reduction-process, the ultimate object of which is to exhibit metallic arsenic; and by the liquid tests, as sulphuretted hydrogen, ammoniacal nitrate of silver, and ammoniacal sulphate of copper, the indications of each of which must concur.

Treatment.—Evacuate the contents of the stomach by an emetic, administering

milk, or strong farinaceous decoctions, both before and after the vomiting has begun. Allay the inflammation by blood-letting, and other antiphlogistic treatment.

4. **MERCURY.**—The most important of the mercurial poisons is the *Corrosive Sublimate*, or Hydrargyri oxymurias, as being the most active, and most frequently used for criminal purposes.

Symptoms.—Similar to those of poisoning with arsenic; vomiting, especially when any thing is swallowed; violent pain in the pit of the stomach, as well as over the whole belly, and profuse diarrhoea.

Tests.—Reduce the mercury to its metallic state. The liquid tests are sulphuretted hydrogen gas, hydriodate of potass, protochloride of tin, and nitrate of silver.

Treatment.—Give white of egg, diluted in water, which converts the bichloride of mercury into a protochloride and albumen; if albumen or gluten cannot be had, milk should be used; iron filings reduced to the metallic state; meconic acid, from its tendency to form insoluble salts with the metallic oxides, is a good antidote; alkaline meconates are also useful. The treatment for salivation consists in exposure to a cool pure air, nourishing diet, purgatives, and sometimes venesection.

5. **COPPER.**—The most important among the poisonous salts of this metal are the sulphate, or *blue vitriol*, and the mixed acetates, or *artificial verdigris*.

Symptoms.—Generally the same as those caused by arsenic and corrosive sublimate. Some peculiarities have been observed, as violent headache, then vomiting, and cutting pains in the bowels, and afterwards cramps in the legs, and pains in the thighs. Sometimes, throughout the whole course of the symptoms, there is a peculiar coppery taste in the mouth, and a singular aversion to the smell of copper; occasionally there is jaundice; death is generally preceded by convulsions and insensibility.

Tests.—The four following tests, taken together, are sufficient for copper in solution:—

1. *Ammonia*,—which causes a pale azure-coloured precipitate, which is redissolved by an excess of the test, forming a deep violet-blue transparent fluid.

2. *Sulphuretted hydrogen gas*,—which causes a dark brownish-black precipitate, the sulphuret of copper.

3. *Ferro-cyanate of potass*,—which causes a fine hair-brown precipitate, the ferro-cyanate of copper.

4. *Metallic iron*,—a polished rod, or plate of which, held in a solution of copper, soon becomes covered with a red powdery crust, which is the copper in its metallic state.

Treatment.—The best antidotes are the white of eggs, ferro-cyanate of potass, and metallic iron. Avoid vinegar, which must be more injurious than useful, on account of its solvent power over the insoluble compounds formed by the salts of copper with animal and vegetable matters.

6. **ANTIMONY.**—Poisoning with the preparations of antimony is not common; accidents, however, sometimes occur, from their extensive employment in medicine. The principal preparation is *Tartar Emetic*.

Symptoms.—Vomiting, attended with burning pain in the pit of the stomach, and followed by purging and colic pains; tightness in the throat, and violent cramps.

Tests.—The tests for the solution of tartar emetic are—

1. *Caustic potass*, which precipitates it white, if tolerably concentrated.

2. *Lime water*, which also precipitates it white, when the solution contains more than half a grain to an ounce.

3. *Subcarbonate of potass*, which throws down a white precipitate when it contains more than a quarter of a grain to an ounce.

4. *Muriatic and Sulphuric acids*, which throw down a white precipitate, and take it up again when added in excess.

5. *Infusion of gall-nuts*, which causes a dirty, yellowish-white precipitate, but will not act on a solution which contains much less than two grains per ounce.

6. *Sulphuretted hydrogen*, the best reagent, which, in a solution containing only an eighth part of a grain per ounce, strikes an orange-red colour, which, when the excess of gas is expelled by heat, becomes an orange-red precipitate.

Treatment.—Administer large draughts of warm water, and tickle the throat, to induce vomiting; and while that is doing, prepare a decoction of yellow-bark, to decompose the poison; administer the bark in powder, before the decoction is ready. Afterwards opium may be given, and venesection employed, if signs of inflammation of the stomach be obstinate.

P O I S O N S.

7. **ZINC.**—The only important compound of this metal is the sulphate, or *White Vitriol*.

Symptoms.—In a case in which about two ounces of white vitriol in solution were swallowed, the countenance became immediately pale, the extremities cold, the eyes dull, the pulse fluttering; burning pain was felt in the stomach, and violent vomiting ensued.

Tests.—The solution of the pure salt is precipitated white by—

1. The *Caustic alkalis*, by which an oxide is thrown down, which is soluble in an excess of ammonia.

2. The *Alkaline carbonates*,—the carbonate of ammonia being the most delicate of these re-agents. The precipitate is soluble in an excess of carbonate of ammonia, and is not thrown down again by boiling.

3. *Sulphuretted hydrogen*.—The colour of the precipitate distinguishes the present genus of poisons from all those previously mentioned, as well as from the poisons of lead.

4. The *Ferro-cyanate of potass*.

Treatment.—Potass in syrup has been successfully administered; also cream, butter, and chalk.

8. **LEAD.**—The principal preparations of this metal are Litharge, Red Lead, White Lead, Sugar of Lead, and Goulard's Extract. The first three are much used by house-painters and glaziers; the last two in surgery, and the sugar of lead in the arts.

Symptoms.—These are of three kinds: one class of symptoms indicates inflammation of the alimentary canal, the leading feature of which is violent and obstinate colic; another, spasm of its muscles; the third, injury of the nervous system, sometimes apoplexy, more commonly palsy, and that almost always partial and incomplete. Each of these classes of symptoms may exist independently of the other two; but the last two are more commonly combined.

Tests.—These may be distinguished according to the several compounds of lead.

1. *Litharge* and *Red Lead* may be known by their colour,—the former being generally in the form of a grayish-red heavy powder, the latter of a bright red powder, resembling vermilion; by their becoming black when suspended in water, and treated with a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen gas; and by the former becoming

entirely, the latter partly, soluble in nitric acid.

2. *White Lead* is known by its being blackened by sulphuretted hydrogen; by being soluble, with effervescence, in nitric acid; and by becoming permanently yellow when heated to redness.

3. *Sugar of Lead* is known, in the *solid* state, by its solubility in water, and by the effects of heat. It first undergoes the aqueous fusion, then abandons a part of its acid empyreumatized, next becomes charred, and finally the oxide of lead is reduced to the metallic state by the charcoal of the acid. In the *fluid* state, the acetate of lead, as well as all its soluble salts, may be detected by the following tests, provided they act characteristically:—

Sulphuretted hydrogen gas,—which causes a black precipitate, the sulphuret of lead; a test of extreme delicacy.

Chromate of potass, which, in the state of proto-chromate and bi-chromate, causes a fine gamboge-yellow precipitate, the chromate of lead. For the characteristic action of this reagent, it is desirable that the suspected liquid be neutral.

Hydriodate of potass,—which causes also a lively gamboge-yellow precipitate, the iodide of lead.

A piece of zinc, held for some time in a solution not too diluted; it displaces the lead, taking its place in the solution; and the lead is deposited in the form of a crystalline arborescence. This is a very characteristic test.

4. *Goulard's Extract* is distinguished from sugar of lead by the effect of a stream of carbonic acid, which throws down a copious precipitate of carbonate of lead.

Treatment.—For the *irritant* form of poisoning, administer any of the soluble alkaline or earthy sulphates; in default of them, the alkaline carbonates, particularly the bi-carbonates, which are less irritating than the former. The phosphate of soda is an excellent antidote. If the patient does not vomit, give an emetic of the sulphate of zinc. In other respects, the treatment is the same as that of poisoning with the irritants generally. In the advanced period, when *palsy* is the chief symptom remaining, the treatment depends almost entirely on regimen.

9. **BARYTA.**—The preparations of this

earth are of importance, from their being very energetic, and easily procured. These are the pure earth, or oxide, the muriate, and the carbonate.

Symptoms.—In a case in which an ounce of the muriate was swallowed, by mistake for Glauber's salt, a sense of burning was felt in the stomach; vomiting, convulsions, head-ache, and deafness ensued; and death took place within an hour. Violent vomiting, gripes, and diarrhœa, have been produced by a quantity not much exceeding the usual medicinal doses.

Tests.—The *Carbonate* is known by its white colour, insolubility in water, solubility, with effervescence, in muriatic acid, and the properties of the resulting muriate of baryta. The tests for the *Muriate* are the following:—

1. *Sulphuretted hydrogen* distinguishes it from all other metallic poisons, as it causes no change in the barytic solutions.

2. The *Alkaline sulphates* distinguish it from the alkaline and magnesian salts, as they do not act upon these compounds, but cause, in all solutions of baryta, a heavy white precipitate, which is insoluble in nitric acid.

3. It is distinguished from the muriates of lime and strontia, by evaporating the solution till it crystallizes. The crystals are known not to be muriate of lime, because they are not deliquescent. The crystals of the muriate of strontia, which is not poisonous, are delicate six-sided prisms, while those of the barytic salt are four-sided tables, often truncated on two opposite angles, sometimes on all four; the muriate of strontia is further distinguished from the poison by its solubility in alcohol, which does not take up the muriate of baryta,—and by its effect on the flame of alcohol, which it colours rose-red, while the barytic salts colour it yellow.

4. It is distinguished from the other soluble barytic salts, by the action of nitrate of silver, which throws down a white precipitate.

Treatment.—Administer speedily some alkaline or earthy sulphate, as that of soda or magnesia, which immediately converts the poison into the insoluble sulphate of baryta, which is quite inert.

10. *CANTHARIDES.*—The principle of this poison appears to be, according to M. Robiquet, a white, crystalline, scaly substance, termed *cantharidin*.

Symptoms.—In a case in which a drachm of the powder was taken by a

young man, there was a sense of burning in the throat and stomach, and, in about an hour, violent pain in the lower belly; the voice became feeble, the breathing laborious, and the pulse contracted; there was excessive thirst, and unutterable anguish in swallowing any liquid; there was also priapism. To these symptoms may be added tenesmus, strangury, salivation, and occasionally signs of injury of the nervous system; headache, and delirium.

Tests.—When the case has been rapid, the remains of the powder will probably be found in the stomach, and may be easily discovered by its resplendent green colour. It appears that it does not undergo decomposition for a long time when mixed with decaying animal matters.

Treatment—No antidote has yet been discovered. If vomiting has not begun, emetics may be given; if otherwise, they should be discouraged. Oleaginous and demulcent injections into the bladder generally relieve the strangury. The warm bath is a useful auxiliary. Leeches and blood-letting are required, according to the degree of the inflammation.

1. *OPIMUM.*—The principles contained in this substance, and which are thrown down by boiling a watery infusion of it with magnesia, are *morphia*, the alkaloid of opium,—*narcotine*, a poison, not an alkaloid,—a peculiar acid named the *meconic*,—and a resinoid substance.

Symptoms.—Giddiness and stupor; the person becomes motionless, and insensible to external impressions, breathes slowly, and lies quite still, with his eyes shut, and the pupils contracted, the whole expression of the countenance being that of deep and perfect repose. As the poisoning advances, the features become ghastly, the pulse feeble and imperceptible, the muscles excessively relaxed, and, unless assistance is speedily procured, death ensues. If the person recovers, the sopor is attended by prolonged sleep, which commonly ends in twenty-four or thirty-six hours, and is followed by nausea, vomiting, giddiness, and loathing of food. It should be remembered, that the possibility of rousing the patient from the lethargy caused by opium is in general a good criterion for distinguishing the effects of this poison from apoplexy and epilepsy.

Tests.—These may be distinguished

according to their action upon the different principles of opium.

1. *Morphia*, when treated with nitric acid, is dissolved with effervescence, and becomes instantly orange-red, which, if too much acid has been used, changes quickly to yellow. When suspended in water, in the form of fine powder, and treated with a drop or two of permuriate of iron, it is dissolved, and forms a deep greenish-blue solution. *Morphia* is precipitated from its solutions by the alkalis.

2. *Narcotine* does not undergo the changes produced on *morphia* by nitric acid and the permuriate of iron. When crystallized together from alcohol, and not quite pure, the narcotine forms tufts of pearly thin tabular crystals, while the *morphia* is in short, thick, adamantine, prismatic crystals.

3. *Meconic acid*, when heated in a tube, is partly decomposed, and partly sublimed; and the sublimate condenses in filamentous, radiated crystals. When dissolved, even in a very large quantity of water, the solution acquires an intense cherry-red colour with the permuriate of iron. The sublimed crystals have the same property. Its solution gives a pale-green precipitate with the sulphate of copper, and if the precipitate is not too abundant, it is dissolved by boiling, but re-appears on cooling.

Treatment.—The primary object is to remove the poison from the stomach; this is done by emetics of *sulphate of zinc*, in the dose of half a drachm, or two scruples,—by the stomach-pump,—by the injection of tartar-emetic into the rectum, or, as a last resource, by the injection of a grain of tartar-emetic into the veins, care being taken not to introduce air into the vein. The next object is to keep the patient constantly roused, by dragging him up and down between two men. Cold water, dashed over the head and breast has succeeded in restoring consciousness for a short time, and appears to be an excellent way to insure the operation of emetics. Internal stimulants have been given with advantage, as assafoetida, ammonia, camphor, musk, &c. Venesection has also been successfully used; and, in desperate cases, artificial respiration may be adopted with propriety. When the opium has been completely removed, the vegetable acids and infusion of coffee have been found useful for reviving the patient, and subsequently in subduing sickness, vomiting, and headache.

2. **HYDROCYANIC ACID.** This poison is found in the essential oils and distilled waters of the *Bitter Almond*, the *Cherry Laurel*, the *Peach-blossom*, &c.

Symptoms. A person who swallowed an ounce of the alcoholized acid, containing about forty grains of the pure acid, was observed immediately to stagger, and then to sink down without a groan, apparently lifeless; the pulse was gone, and the breathing was for some time imperceptible. After a short interval, he made so forcible an expiration that the ribs seemed drawn almost to the spine. The legs and arms became cold, the eyes prominent, glistening, and quite insensible; and after one or two more convulsive expirations he died, five minutes after swallowing the poison.

Tests.—1. Its *Peculiar Odour*, which, when diffused through the air, has a distant resemblance to that of bitter almonds, but is accompanied with a peculiar impression of acridity in the nostrils and back of the throat.

2. The *Sulphate of Copper* forms with it, when rendered alkaline with a little potass, a green precipitate, which becomes nearly white on the addition of a little hydrochloric acid.

3. If the acid is rendered alkaline by potass, the *Salts of the Protoxide of Iron* produce a greyish-green precipitate, which, on the addition of a little sulphuric acid, becomes of a deep Prussian-blue colour. The common green vitriol answers very well for this purpose.

4. The *Nitrate of Silver* produces, in a very diluted solution, a white precipitate; which, when dried and heated, emits cyanogen gas, which is easily known by the beautiful rose-red colour of its flame.

Treatment.—This consists in the use of the cold affusion, and the inhalation of diluted ammonia or chlorine. Venesection is also probably indicated by the signs of congestion in the head.

3. **POISONOUS GASES.**—1. *Sulphuretted Hydrogen*, the most deleterious of all the gases. The *Symptoms*, in cases where the vapours are breathed in a state of concentration, are sudden weakness, and all the signs of ordinary asphyxia. When the emanations are less concentrated, two varieties of affections have been observed, the one consisting of pure coma, the other of coma and tetanic convulsions.

Test.—The presence of this gas, in all noxious emanations, is best proved by

exposing to them a bit of filtering paper moistened with a solution of lead. The smell alone must not be relied on, as putrescent animal matter exhales an odour like that of sulphuretted hydrogen, though none be present.

2. *Carbonic acid*, the most important of the deleterious gases, as being the daily source of fatal accidents. A person immersed in this *gas diluted with air*, was at first affected with violent and irregular convulsions of the whole-body, and perfect insensibility, afterwards with fits of spasm like tetanus; and during the second day, when these symptoms had gone off, he continued to be affected with dumbness.

3. The *Fumes of Burning Charcoal* appear to have produced, in a certain case, slight oppression, then violent palpitation, and next confusion of ideas, gradually ending in insensibility. Sometimes there are tightness in the temples, and an undefinable sense of alarm; at other times, a pleasing sensation.

Treatment.—This consists chiefly in the occasional employment of the cold affusion, and in moderate blood-letting from the arm or from the head.

1. **STRYCHNIA.** This is the most energetic poison next to the Prussic acid.

Symptoms.—[In a case in which Strychnia had been prescribed in too large doses, the patient was seized with spasm of the muscles about the larynx and those of one arm; she felt as if strangled. On a repetition of the dose, the same symptoms were renewed; she felt and looked as if strangled.—*Dr. M. Hall.*]

Tests.—An intensely bitter taste; its alcoholic solution has an alkaline reaction; it forms neutral and crystallizable salts with the acids; in its ordinary form it is turned orange-red by the action of nitric acid, owing to the presence of a yellow colouring matter, or of brucea; pure strychnia is not turned orange-red by nitric acid; the orange colour is destroyed by proto-chloride of tin.

2. **NUX VOMICA.** This is the most common species of *Strychnos*; no poison causes so much torture. It is very often found in the stomach of those poisoned with it.

Symptoms.—In the most characteristic case yet published, there were convulsions, with much agitation and anxiety; during the fits “the whole body was stiffened and straightened, the legs pushed

out, and forced wide apart; no pulse or breathing could be perceived; the face and hands were livid, and the muscles of the former violently convulsed.” In the short intervals between the fits, the patient was quite sensible, had a quick, faint pulse, complained of sickness, with great thirst, and perspired freely. “A fourth and most violent fit soon succeeded, in which the whole body was extended to the utmost from head to foot. From this she never recovered: she seemed to fall into a state of asphyxia, relaxed her grasp, and dropped her hands on her knees. Her brows, however, remained contracted, her lips drawn apart, salivary foam issued from the corners of her mouth, and the expression of the countenance was altogether most horrid.” She died in an hour after swallowing the poison.

Tests.—1. The powder has a dirty greenish-grey colour, an intensely bitter taste, and an odour like powder of liquorice. It inflames on burning charcoal; and, when treated with nitric acid, acquires an orange-red colour, which is destroyed by the addition of proto-chloride of tin. Its infusion also is turned orange-red by nitric acid, and precipitated greyish-white with tincture of galls.

2. It may be detected in the stomach by boiling the contents,—or the powder, if it can be separated,—in water acidulated with sulphuric acid. The liquid, after filtration, is neutralized with carbonate of lime, and then evaporated to dryness. The dry mass is then acted on with successive portions of alcohol, and evaporated to the consistence of a thin syrup. The product has an intensely bitter taste, precipitates with ammonia, becomes orange-red with nitric acid, and will sometimes deposit crystals of strychnia on standing two or three days.

Treatment.—Little is known of the treatment. Evacuate the stomach thoroughly with the stomach-pump, or emetics; the powdered nux vomica adheres with great obstinacy to the inside of the stomach. If the patient is not attacked with spasms in two hours, he will generally be safe.

3. **POISONOUS FUNGI.** The general *symptoms* present a well-marked conjunction of deep narcotism and violent irritation. Emetics are of primary importance; the sopor and inflammation of the bowels are to be treated in the usual way. No antidote is known.

VASCULAR SYSTEM.

VASCULAR SYSTEM. This article includes a table of the *Arteries*, copied from Mr. Paxton's "Introduction to the Study of Human Anatomy;" and a table of the *Veins*.

TABLE OF THE ARTERIES.

I. PULMONARY ARTERY.

This gives off a great branch to each side of the lungs.

II. AORTA.

1. ARTERIES FURNISHED BY THE AORTA AT ITS ORIGIN.

Anterior and Posterior Coronary.

2. ARTERIES FURNISHED BY THE ARCH OF THE AORTA.

Arteria innominata. The first given off by the arch.

Primitive carotid.—Divided into external and internal carotids.

	Furnishes	
	1. Superior thyroid.	
	2. Lingual, which gives—	{ 1. The dorsal, and 2. The two sub-lingual.
	3. External maxillary, which furnishes—	{ 1. The inferior palatine. 2. The sub-mental. 3. The coronary arteries of the lips.
	4. Occipital, which gives the posterior mastoid.	
	5. Posterior auricular, which furnishes the stylo-mastoid.	
	6. Inferior pharyngeal.	
	The external carotid terminates in dividing into the temporal and internal maxillary.	
External carotid.	7. Temporal artery.	{ Furnishes 1. The transverse artery of the face. 2. The anterior auricular. 3. The middle temporal.
	8. Internal maxillary artery.	{ Furnishes 1. Middle meningeal. 2. Inferior dental. 3. Deep posterior temporal. 4. Masseteric. 5. Pterygoidean. 6. Buccal. 7. Anterior deep temporal. 8. Alveolar. 9. Infra-orbital. 10. Vidian. 11. Superior pharyngeal. 12. Superior palatine. 13. Spheno-palatine.
		{ 1. The lacrymal. 2. Central artery of the retina. 3. Supra-orbital. 4. Posterior ciliary. 5. Long ciliary. 6. Superior and inferior muscular. 7. Posterior and anterior ethmoidal. 8. Superior and inferior palpebral. 9. Nasal. 10. Frontal.
	Furnishes	
	1. Ophthalmic, which gives—	
Internal carotid.	2. Communicating artery of Willis.	
	3. Choroid artery.	
	4. Anterior cerebral.	
	5. Middle cerebral.	

VASCULAR SYSTEM.

Sub-clavian artery.	{ Furnishes 1. The vertebral, which gives—	{ 1. The anterior and posterior spinal. 2. The inferior cerebellic. 3. The basilar, divided into—	{ 1. The superior cerebellic. 2. The posterior cerebral.
	{ 2. Inferior thyroid, which gives the ascending cervical. 3. Internal mammary, which gives— 3. Superior intercostal. 4. Transverse cervical. 5. Superior scapular. 6. Deep cervical. Continuing its course, the subclavian takes the name of axillary.	{ 1. The anterior mediastinal. 2. Superior diaphragmatic.	

Axillary artery.	{ Furnishes 1. Acromial. 2. Superior thoracic. 3. Inferior thoracic, or external mammary. 4. Inferior scapular. 5. Posterior circumflex. 6. Anterior circumflex. In continuing it takes the name of brachial.
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Brachial artery.	{ Furnishes 1. Deep humeral or external collateral. 2. Internal collateral. It divides afterwards into the radial and ulnar.
------------------	--

1. Radial artery.	{ Furnishes 1. The radial recurrent. 2. Dorsal artery of the carpus. 3. Dorsal artery of the metacarpus. 4. Dorsal artery of the thumb, and terminates in forming the deep palmar arch.
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2. Ulnar artery.	{ Furnishes 1. The anterior and posterior ulnar recurrent. 2. The anterior and posterior interosseous, which furnishes the posterior radial recurrent. It terminates in forming the superficial palmar arch, which gives the collateral arteries of the fingers.
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3. ARTERIES FURNISHED BY THE AORTA IN THE THORAX.

1. The right and left bronchial.
2. Œsophageal, (four, five, or six in number).
3. Posterior mediastinal.
4. Inferior intercostals, (eight, nine, or ten in number).

4. ARTERIES FURNISHED BY THE AORTA IN THE ABDOMEN.

1. Inferior right and left diaphragmatic arteries.

2. Cœliac artery.	{ Divided into three branches. 1. Coronary of the stomach.	{ 2. The Hepatic, which gives— 3. The Splenic, which gives—	{ 1. The pyloric. 2. The gastro-epiploica dextra. 3. The cystic. 1. The gastro-epiploica sinistra. 2. The vasa brevia.
3. Superior mesenteric artery.	{ Furnishes from its cavity—	{ 1. The superior middle, and inferior right colic. 2. From fifteen to twenty intestinal branches.	

VASCULAR SYSTEM.

4. Inferior mesenteric artery. {
 Furnishes
 1. The superior.
 2. The middle.
 3. The left colic; and divides into the superior hæmorrhoidal arteries.
5. The middle capsular arteries (two on either side).
6. Renal or emulgent.
7. Spermatic.
8. Lumbar (four or five on either side).

5. ARTERIES RESULTING FROM THE BIFURCATION OF THE AORTA.

- The Aorta furnishes a little before its bifurcation— {
 1. The middle sacral, and divides into the primitive iliacs, which are divided into— {
 1. The internal, and
 2. The external iliac artery.
- Internal iliac artery. {
 Furnishes
 1. The ilio-lumbar.
 2. Lateral sacral.
 3. Glutæal.
 4. Umbilical.
 5. Vesical.
 6. Obturator.
 7. Middle hæmorrhoidal.
 8. Uterine.
 9. Vaginal.
 10. Ischiatic.
 11. Internal pudic, which gives— {
 1. Inferior hæmorrhoidal.
 2. Artery of the septum scroti.
 3. Transversus perinæi.
 4. Artery of the corpus cavernosum.
 5. Dorsalis penis.
- External iliac artery. {
 Furnishes
 1. The epigastric.
 2. Circumflexa ili, and continues downwards under the name of the femoral artery.
- Femoral artery. {
 Furnishes
 1. External epigastric.
 2. External superficial and deeply-seated pudics.
 3. Profunda, which gives— {
 1. The external and internal circumflex.
 2. The superior middle and inferior perforating arteries.
 In continuing its course it takes the name of popliteal.
- Popliteal artery {
 Furnishes
 1. The superior middle, external and internal articular arteries.
 2. The inferior internal and external arteries.
 3. The anterior tibial; its continuation is called the dorsal artery of the foot, which furnishes— {
 1. The tarsal.
 2. Metatarsal.
 3. Interosseous.
 4. Dorsal arteries of the great toe.
 The popliteal is divided into the peroneal, and posterior tibial arteries.
1. Peroneal artery. Divided into the anterior and posterior fibular.
2. Posterior tibial artery. {
 Divided into internal and external plantar. It forms in anastomosing with the continuation of the anterior tibial, the plantar arch, from which the superior, posterior, inferior, and anterior branches are given off.

TABLE OF THE VEINS.

1. VEINS WHICH FORM THE SUPERIOR VENA CAVA.

1. Sub-clavians	}	1. Axillary, which	Receive the	{	1. Basilic, formed of the	{	1. Posterior ulnar.					
					2. Cephalic, forming the		2. Anterior ulnar.					
					3. Circumflex veins.		3. Median basilic.					
					4. Inferior scapular.		1. Superficial radial.					
							2. Median cephalic.					
					5. Long thoracic.							
					6. Superior thoracic.							
					7. Acromial veins.							
		2. External Jugular.	}	2.	Receives the	{	1. Pterygoïd.					
1. Internal Maxillary, composed of the	2. Spheno-palatine.											
	3. Alveolar.											
							4. Infra-orbitar.					
							5. Mental.					
							6. Inferior dental.					
							7. Deep temporal.					
							1. Middle temporal.					
							2. Anterior auriculars.					
							3. Transverse of the face.					
							1. Posterior Auricular. The trunk then takes the name of <i>External Jugular</i> , and, in its course along the neck, receives—					
							4. Cervical Cutaneous.					
							5. Trachelo-scapular, &c.					
		3. Internal Jugular	}	3.	Receives	{	1. Superior Cerebral Veins.					
												2. Vein of the Corpus Striatum.
												3. Veins of the Choroïd plexus.
												4. Superior Cerebellar Veins.
												5. Inferior Cerebellar Veins.
												6. Lateral and inferior Cerebral Veins.
												1. Lacrymal.
							2. Central of the retina.					
							3. Infra-orbitar.					
							4. Ciliary.					
							5. Ethmoidal.					
							6. Palpebral, and					
							7. Nasal, Veins.					
							7. Ophthalmic Vein, composed of the					

VASCULAR SYSTEM.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|-------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Sub-clavians
(continued). | 3. Internal Jugular
(continued). | 8. Facial Vein, called <i>angular</i> , near the eye, receiving the | <table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> <table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">1. Palpebral, and</td> <td rowspan="2" style="border: none;">{</td> <td rowspan="2" style="border: none;">Coronaries of the tip.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">2. Superciliary Veins.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">3. Dorsals of the nose.</td> <td style="border: none;">4. Superior</td> <td rowspan="2" style="border: none;">}</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">5. Inferior</td> <td style="border: none;">6. Several Buccal and</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">7. Masseteric Veins.</td> <td style="border: none;">8. Ranine.</td> <td style="border: none;">9. Submental, and</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">10. Inferior Palatine</td> <td style="border: none;">9. Lingual and Pharyngeal Veins.</td> <td style="border: none;">10. Superior Thyroid.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">11. Occipital, and</td> <td style="border: none;">12. Veins of the Diploe.</td> <td style="border: none;"></td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table> | <table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">1. Palpebral, and</td> <td rowspan="2" style="border: none;">{</td> <td rowspan="2" style="border: none;">Coronaries of the tip.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">2. Superciliary Veins.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">3. Dorsals of the nose.</td> <td style="border: none;">4. Superior</td> <td rowspan="2" style="border: none;">}</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">5. Inferior</td> <td style="border: none;">6. Several Buccal and</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">7. Masseteric Veins.</td> <td style="border: none;">8. Ranine.</td> <td style="border: none;">9. Submental, and</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">10. Inferior Palatine</td> <td style="border: none;">9. Lingual and Pharyngeal Veins.</td> <td style="border: none;">10. Superior Thyroid.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">11. Occipital, and</td> <td style="border: none;">12. Veins of the Diploe.</td> <td style="border: none;"></td> </tr> </table> | 1. Palpebral, and | { | Coronaries of the tip. | 2. Superciliary Veins. | 3. Dorsals of the nose. | 4. Superior | } | 5. Inferior | 6. Several Buccal and | 7. Masseteric Veins. | 8. Ranine. | 9. Submental, and | 10. Inferior Palatine | 9. Lingual and Pharyngeal Veins. | 10. Superior Thyroid. | 11. Occipital, and | 12. Veins of the Diploe. | |
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| 2. Superciliary Veins. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Dorsals of the nose. | 4. Superior | } | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Inferior | 6. Several Buccal and | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Masseteric Veins. | 8. Ranine. | 9. Submental, and | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Inferior Palatine | 9. Lingual and Pharyngeal Veins. | 10. Superior Thyroid. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Occipital, and | 12. Veins of the Diploe. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

2. Right Internal Mammary Vein.
 3. Inferior Thyroid Vein, opening into the Vena Cava, between the two Sub-clavians.
4. Vena Azygos, which receives the
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| { | 1. Right bronchial. |
| | 2. Intercostal veins. |
| } | 3. Semi-azygos. |

2. VEINS WHICH FORM THE INFERIOR VENA CAVA.

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| Common Iliacs. | Receive the
1. External Iliac, formed by the— | 1. Femoral or Crural, which is a continuation of the—

2. Popliteal, commencing by 3 veins which accompany the fibular arteries, and receiving the— | <table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">1. External Saphena, and</td> <td rowspan="2" style="border: none;">{</td> <td rowspan="2" style="border: none;">1. Several abdominal veins.
2. Circumflex iliac, and
3. External pudic veins.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">2. Internal Saphena, which receive—</td> </tr> </table> | 1. External Saphena, and | { | 1. Several abdominal veins.
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3. External pudic veins. | 2. Internal Saphena, which receive— |
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2. Circumflex iliac, and
3. External pudic veins. | | | | | |
| 2. Internal Saphena, which receive— | | | | | | | |
| | 2. Internal Iliac, which receives the— | 1. Vesical Veins, commencing with the—
2. Sacro-lateral Veins. | <table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">1. Dorsal veins of the penis, in the male.</td> <td rowspan="2" style="border: none;">{</td> <td rowspan="2" style="border: none;">2. Veins of the clitoris, in the female.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">2. Veins of the clitoris, in the female.</td> </tr> </table> | 1. Dorsal veins of the penis, in the male. | { | 2. Veins of the clitoris, in the female. | 2. Veins of the clitoris, in the female. |
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| 2. Veins of the clitoris, in the female. | | | | | | | |
| | 3. Middle Sacral Vein. | 4. Lumbar Veins—four in number on each side, commencing by an— | <table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">1. Abdominal branch.</td> <td rowspan="2" style="border: none;">{</td> <td rowspan="2" style="border: none;">2. Dorsal branch.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">2. Dorsal branch.</td> </tr> </table> | 1. Abdominal branch. | { | 2. Dorsal branch. | 2. Dorsal branch. |
| 1. Abdominal branch. | { | 2. Dorsal branch. | | | | | |
| 2. Dorsal branch. | | | | | | | |
| | 5. Spermatic Veins, commencing with the | <table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">1. Spermatic plexus, in the male.</td> <td rowspan="2" style="border: none;">{</td> <td rowspan="2" style="border: none;">2. Ovarium, Fallopian tube, &c., in the female.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">2. Ovarium, Fallopian tube, &c., in the female.</td> </tr> </table> | 1. Spermatic plexus, in the male. | { | 2. Ovarium, Fallopian tube, &c., in the female. | 2. Ovarium, Fallopian tube, &c., in the female. | |
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| 2. Ovarium, Fallopian tube, &c., in the female. | | | | | | | |
| | 6. Renal Veins. | 7. Capsular and Adipose Veins. | | | | | |
| | 8. Hepatic Veins. | 9. Middle, | | | | | |
| | 10. Left, and | } Hepatic Veins. | | | | | |
| | 11. Right | | | | | | |
| | 12. Inferior Diaphragmatic Veins, two in number. | | | | | | |

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

3. VEINS OF THE HEART.

1. Great right Coronary.
2. Small right Coronary.
3. Left Coronary Veins.

4. VEINS WHICH FORM THE VENA PORTÆ.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Splenic Vein | } | Receives the
1. Veins which correspond to the vasa brevia.
2. Right and left gastro-epiploic.
3. Duodenal, and
4. Pancreatic, veins.
5. Coronary Vein of the Stomach, and
6. Small mesenteric vein. |
| 2. Superior Mesenteric Vein. | | |

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WEIGHTS.

The pound,	}	contains	{	Twelve ounces.
ounce,				Eight drachms.
drachm,				Three scruples.
scruple,				Twenty grains.
grain,				
	}	}	}	}

These, and the signs by which they are denoted, are the same in all the British Pharmacopœias.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Scruples.	Grains.
1	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5760
	1	= 8	= 24	= 480
		1	= 3	= 60
			1	= 20

MEASURE OF FLUIDS.

The gallon, <i>Cong.</i> ,	}	contains	{	Eight pints.
pint (<i>Octarius</i>),				Sixteen fluid ounces.
fluid ounce,				Eight fluid drachms.
fluid drachm,				Sixty minims.
minim,				
	}	}	}	}

PROPORTIONS OF THE WINE GALLON.

Gallons.	Pints.	Fluid Ounces.	Fluid Drachms.	Minims.	Grains.
1	= 8	= 128	= 1024	= 61440	= 58327.5
	1	= 16	= 128	= 7680	= 7291
		1	= 8	= 480	= 455.6
			1	= 60	= 57

The value of these measures is the same in all the Pharmacopœias, but the signs by which they are denoted are peculiar to that of London. The Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges retain the old signs, which are, for the gallon, *cong.*, the pint *lb.*, the ounce ζ , the drachm ζ , and the drop *gt.*, which should be equal to the minim.

The *Measure of Temperature* used by all the Colleges is Fahrenheit's thermometer, 212° on the scale of which marks the boiling point of water, and 32° the freezing point; between 90° and 100° denote the gentle heat (*calor lenis*) of the Pharmacopœias.

ZOOLOGY.

ZOOLOGY. The following Table exhibits Cuvier's fourfold division of the Animal Kingdom, together with the classes, sub-classes, and orders, of each division.

DIV. I.—VERTEBRATA.

Animals which have an internal skeleton, supported by a spine.

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Order.</i>	<i>Example.</i>
I. MAMMALIA Animals which suckle their young	1. Bimana. 2. Quadrumana. 3. Carnivora. 4. Rodentia. 5. Edentata. 6. Pachyderma. 7. Ruminantia 8. Cetacea.	Man. Monkeys. Hyæna. Rabbit. Sloth. Elephant. Cow. Whale.
II. AVES Birds.	1. Accipitres. 2. Passeres. 3. Scansores. 4. Gallinæ. 5. Grallæ. 6. Palmipedes.	Eagle. Sparrow. Parrot. Pheasant. Heron. Duck.
III. REPTILIA..... Reptiles.	1. Chelonia. 2. Sauria. 3. Ophidia. 4. Batrachia.	Tortoise. Lizard. Serpent. Frog.
IV. PISCES Fishes.	1. Acanthopterygii. 2. Malacopterygii } Abdominales. } 3. Malacopterygii } Sub-brachiati. } 4. Malacopterygii } Apodes. } 5. Lophobranchii. 6. Plectognathi. 7. Sturiones. 8. Selachii. 9. Cyclostomi.	Perch. Pike. Cod. Eel. Hippocampus. Sun-fish. Sturgeon. Shark. Lamprey.

DIV. II.—MOLLUSCA.

Soft, invertebral, inarticulate animals, often protected by a shell.

I. CEPHALOPODA Head-footed.	} (One.) Cephalopoda.	Cuttle-fish.
II. PTEROPODA Fin-footed.	} (One.) Pteropoda.	Clio.
III. GASTEROPODA..... Belly-footed.	1. Pulmonibranchia. 2. Nudibranchia. 3. Inferibranchia. 4. Tectibranchia. 5. Heteropoda. 6. Ptenobranchia. 7. Tubulibranchia. 8. Scutibranchia. 9. Cyclobranchia.	Snail. Glaucus. Diphyllidia. Bulla. Carinaria. Whelk. Vermetus. Sea-ear. Chiton.
IV. ACEPHALA Headless.	{ 1. Testacea. 2. Nuda.	Oyster. Ascidia.
V. BRACHIOPODA Arm-footed.	} (One.) Brachiopoda.	Lingula.
VI. CIRRHPODA Bristle-footed.	} (One.) Cirrhopoda.	Barnacle.

ZOOLOGY.

Div. III.—ARTICULATA.

Animals with bodies covered with a case divided into rings.

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Order.</i>	<i>Example.</i>
I. ANNELIDA Ring-bodied animals.	{ 1. Tubicola. 2. Dorsibranchia. 3. Abranchia.	Wormshell. Lobworm. Earthworm.
II. CRUSTACEA, Crustaceous animals.	<div style="text-align: center;"><i>Section</i></div> { I. MALACOSTRACIA, Crustaceous-shelled. { 1. Decapoda. 2. Stomapoda. 3. Amphipoda. 4. Læmodipoda. 5. Isopoda. { II. ENTOMOSTRACIA, Thin-shelled. { 6. Branchiopoda. 7. Pœcilopoda.	Lobster. Sea mantis. Shrimp. Whale-louse. Cymothoa. Monoculus. Kingcrab.
III. ARACHNIDA..... The Spider-tribe.	{ 1. Pulmonata. 2. Trachearia.	Tarantula. Mite.
IV. INSECTA Insects.	{ 1. Myriapoda. 2. Thysanoura. 3. Parasita. 4. Suctoria. 5. Coleoptera. 6. Orthoptera. 7. Hemiptera. 8. Neuroptera. 9. Hymenoptera. 10. Lepidoptera. 11. Rhipiptera. 12. Diptera.	Centipede. Spring-tail. Louse. Flea. Beetle. Ear-wig. Bug. Ant-lion. Wasp. Butterfly. Stylops. Fly.

Div. IV.—RADIATA.

Animals disposed around an axis.

I. ECHINODERMA Hard-skinned.	{ 1. Pedicellata. 2. Apoda.	Star-fish. Sipunculus.
II. INTESTINA Intestinal worms.	{ 1. Cavitaria. 2. Parenchyma.	Guinea-worm. Tape-worm.
III. ACALEPHA Sea-nettles.	{ 1. Simplex. 2. Hydrostatica.	Medusa. { Spanish man-of-war.
IV. POLYPI Plant-like animals.	{ 1. Carnosa. 2. Gelatinosa. 3. Corallicola.	Sea anemone. Vorticella. Coral.
V. INFUSORIA Water animalcules.	{ 1. Rotifera. 2. Homogenea.	Wheel insect. Globe animalcule.

THE END.

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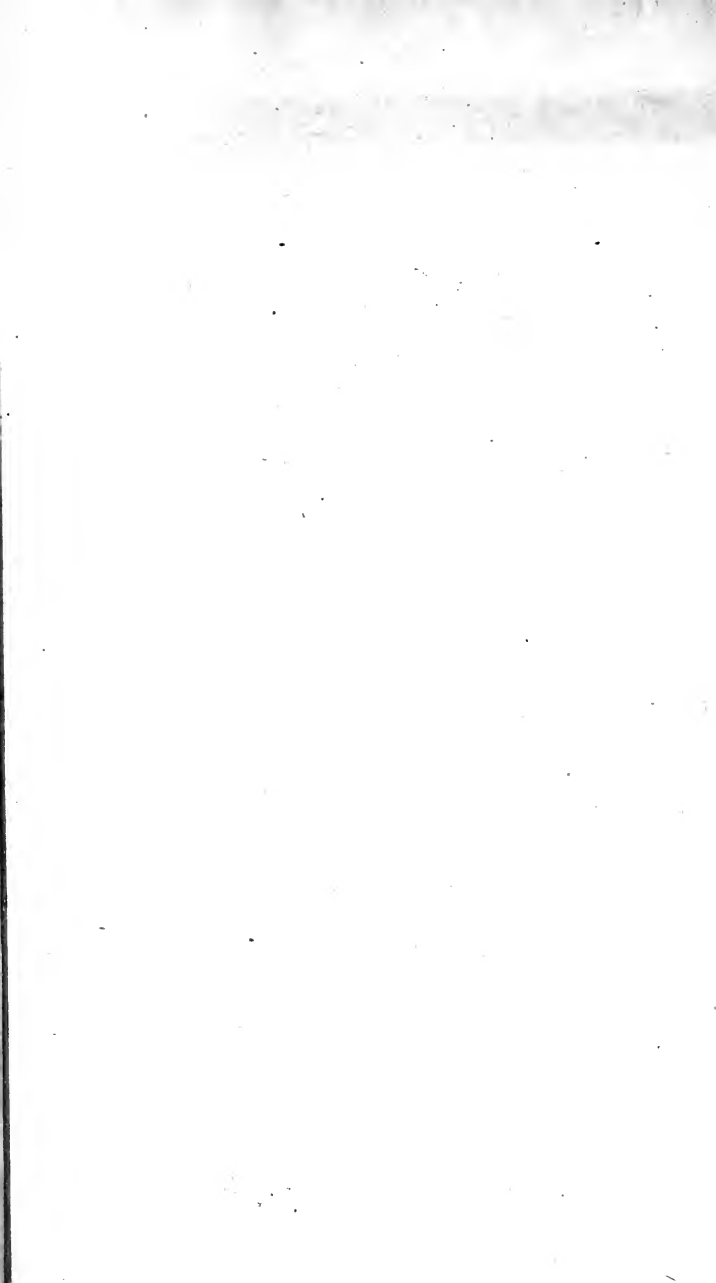
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