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LEXICON

OF

MEDICINE AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES.

(BASED ON MAYNE'S LEXICON.)

BY

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AND

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VOLUME III.

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AN
EXPOSITORY LEXICON
 OF
MEDICINE AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES.

VOL. III.

Foramen menta'lë anté'rius. (L. *mentum*, the chin; *anterior*, that is before.) An aperture, occasionally present in the body of the lower jaw, which appears to be the retention of an embryonic feature.

F. Monro'a'num. See *F. of Monro*.

F. Monro'ii. See *F. of Monro*.

F. Morga'gni. (*Morgagni*, an Italian anatomist.) The same as *F. cecum lingue*.

F., obturator. (L. *obturo*, to stop up. *F. trou obturateur*; G. *Hüftbeinloch, Hüftloch*.) A large opening, closed in the natural state by fibrous membrane, in the os innominatum, the borders of the upper half being formed by the os pubis, and of the lower half by the ischium. In the male it is more or less oval, in the female somewhat triangular. It is narrower below than above, and presents a sharp margin, except above and to the outer side beneath the iliopectineal tubercle, where it is grooved, the groove running downwards, forwards, and inwards. It is filled by the obturator membrane, which is attached to its margin, which gives origin to the external and internal obturator muscles, and which is perforated by the obturator canal for the transmission of the obturator vessels and nerve.

F. obturato'rium. Same as *F., obturator*.

F. obtura'tum. The same as *F., obturator*.

F., occip'ital. The *F. magnum* of the occipital bone.

F. occipita'lë mag'num. The *F. magnum*.

F. oculi. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) The pupil of the eye.

F. œsophage'um. (*Οισοφάγος*, the gullet.) The opening in the diaphragm for the transmission of the œsophagus. It lies in front of the hiatus aorticus and more to the left, being separated from it by the decussating fibres of the crura; it is surrounded by muscular fibres, except occasionally when its anterior border is tendinous.

F. of Botal'li. (*Botalli*.) The *F. ovale* of heart.

F. of Ga'len. (*Galen*.) The *F. ovale* of heart.

F. of Majen'die. (*Majendie*, a French physiologist.) A small opening in the roof or posterior wall of the fourth ventricle, just above the level of the point where the central canal of the cord opens out into the ventricle.

F. of Morga'gni. (*Morgagni*.) The *F. cecum of tongue*.

F. of Mun'ro. (*Monro*, a Scotch anatomist.) A communication between the lateral and third ventricles. It is double above and single below, like the letter Y. The upper parts of the Y lie between each pillar of the fornix in front and the optic thalamus behind.

F. of Paniz'za. An opening at the base of the two aortic arches in the heart of crocodiles.

F. of Rivi'ni. Same as *Rivini, notch of*.

F. of Söm'mering. The *Fovea centralis*.

F. of Wins'low. (*Winslow*, an English anatomist.) The communication between the peritoneal sac and the sac of the great omentum. This passage is bounded in front by the hepatic vessels; behind, by the vena cava; above, by the caudate lobe of the liver; and below, by the duodenum and a curve of the hepatic artery.

F. o'odes. (*ὠοειδής*, contraction of *ωοειδής*, egg-like.) The *Obturator foramen*.

F., optic. (*Ὀπτικός*, belonging to the sight. *F. trou optique*; G. *Sehloch, Sehnerrenloch*.) An aperture in the sphenoid bone above and to the inside of the sphenoidal fissure. It runs outwards and forwards from the side of the olivary eminence, pierces the small wing of the sphenoid, and transmits the optic nerve and the ophthalmic artery to the orbit. Its margins give origin to the rectus superior, and the conjoined tendon of the rectus inferior and the rectus internus muscles.

F. opt'icum. (*F. trou optique*; G. *Sehnerrenloch*.) The opening through which the optic nerve passes; the *F., optic*.

F. opt'icum choro'i'deæ. The aperture in the choroid tunic of the eye for the transmission of the optic nerve.

F. opt'icum sclerot'icæ. The opening in the sclerotic coat of the eye for the transmission of the optic nerve.

F. orbita'rium inter'num. (L. *orbita*, an orbit; *internus*, that is within.) The *F. ethmoidæum anteri'us*.

F. orbita'rium supé'rius. (L. *orbita*, an orbit; *superior*, upper.) The *F., supra-orbital*.

F. ova'lë. (L. *ovalis*, egg-shaped. *F. trou ovale*; G. *eiförmiges Loch*.) See *F. ovale* of heart, *F. ovale of hip-bone*, and *F. ovale of sphenoid*.

Also, the same as *Fenestra ovalis*.

Also, a term for the *F. of Munro*.

F. ovalé cor'dis. (*L. ovalis*; *cor*, the heart.) The *F. ovale* of heart.

F. ovalé coxæ. (*L. ovalis*; *coxa*, the hip.) The *F. ovale* of hip-bone.

F. ovalé of heart. (*L. ovalis*. *F. trou de Botat*; *G. eiförmiges Loch*.) An oval aperture in the lower and middle part of the septum between the two auricles of the fetal heart, the result of the incomplete growth backwards of the septum. In the course of the tenth or eleventh week of fetal life a fold of tissue grows from the posterior wall of the common auricular cavity, projects towards the advancing auricular septum, passes in front and to the left of the foramen ovale, and by the fifth or sixth month forms a complete valve, which closes the passage of blood from left to right, but not from right to left. At birth this passage of blood from one auricle to the other ceases by the equalisation of pressure, in consequence of the filling of the left auricle with blood from the lungs; and in a few weeks afterwards the fold and the margin of the foramen ovale become united and the aperture becomes closed. Occasionally a small remnant of the opening is left unclosed, which in some cases is so large as to cause the condition called *Cyanosis*.

F. ovalé of hip-bone. (*L. ovalis*.) The *F. obturator*.

F. ovalé of sphenoid. (*L. ovalis*. *Sphenoid* bone. *G. rundes Loch*.) An oval opening near the posterior margin of the great wing of the sphenoid bone. It lies a little outside and behind the foramen rotundum, and transmits the inferior maxillary nerve and a plexus of veins.

F. ovalé os'sis pelvis. (*L. ovalis*; *os*, a bone; *pelvis*.) The *F. obturator*.

F. ovalé os'sis sphenoidel. (*L. ovalis*; *os*; *sphenoid* bone.) See *F. ovale* of sphenoid.

F. ovalé, pa'tency of. (*L. ovalis*; *patco*, to lie open.) A congenital condition in which the natural fetal condition of an unclosed foramen ovale persists after birth. It is a frequent cause of cyanosis, but its presence during life is not, as a rule, indicated by a cardiac murmur.

F. palati'num ante'rius. (*L. palatum*, the palate; *anterior*, in front.) The incisive foramen.

F. palati'num poste'rius mag'num. (*L. palatum*; *posterior*, behind; *magnus*, great.) The opening of the posterior palatine canal.

F. pala'to-maxillary. (*L. palatum*; *maxilla*, the jaw.) The *F. palatinum posterius magnum*.

F. Paniz'zæ. See *F. of Panizza*.

F. pari'etal. (*L. paries*, a wall. *F. trou pariétal*; *G. Scheitelbeinloch*.) An opening for the transmission of a vein near the upper border of the parietal bone behind its middle, which establishes a communication between the longitudinal sinus and the veins outside the cranial cavity; the *Emissarium parietale*.

F., post glénoïd, cat. A foramen described by Mivart as occasionally present in the cat, which is situated just behind the post-glenoid process, transmits one of the two branches into which the median venous channel, which runs along the median junction of the parietals, divides.

F. pro sí'nu petro'so inferio'ri. (*L. pro*, for; *sinus*, a gulf; *petrosus*, stony; *inferus*, that is below.) An aperture, present in about 25 per cent. of cases, situated in front of the

foramen jugulare, which permits the passage of the inferior petrosal sinus.

F., pterygo-pal'atine. The opening of the pterygo-palatine canal.

F. quadra'tum. (*L. quadratus*, square. *F. ouverture de la veine cave inferieure*; *G. Hohlvieneinloch*.) The somewhat quadrangular opening in the tendinous centre of the diaphragm, at the hinder part of the junction of its right and middle lobes; it transmits the inferior vena cava. The posterior border is lower than the anterior, and is frequently muscular.

F. quadrila'terum. (*L. quatuor*, four; *latus*, a side.) The *F. quadratum*.

F. Rivini. The same as *Rivini*, notch of.

F. Rivinia'dum. Same as *Rivini*, notch of.

F. rotun'dum. (*L. rotundus*, round. *F. trou grand rond*; *G. rundes Loch*.) A round canal perforating the base of the great wing of the sphenoid bone below the sphenoidal fissure; it opens beneath the orbit and transmits the superior maxillary nerve. It is absent in many animals.

F., sa'cro sciatic, great. (*Sacrum*; *sciatic*. *F. grande échancre sciatique*; *G. grosses Sitzbeinloch*.) The space between the small sacro-sciatic ligament and the os innominatum; it transmits the pyriformis muscle, and the gluteal, sciatic, and pudic vessels and nerves.

F., sa'cro-sciatic, small. (*Sacrum*; *sciatic*. *F. petite échancre sciatique*; *G. kleines Sitzbeinloch*.) The space bounded by the great and small sacro-sciatic ligaments and the border of the bone lying between the spine and the tuberosity of the ischium; it transmits the obturator internus muscle and the internal pudic vessels and nerve.

F. saphé'næ. The *Saphenous opening*.

F. scapula'rë. (*L. scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) A foramen, occasionally present, formed by the ossification of the coracoid ligament of the scapula, which bridges over the scapular notch.

F. sclero'ticæ anti'cum. (*L. anticus*, in front.) The rim of sclerotic to which the cornea is attached.

F. sclero'ticæ posti'cum. (*L. posticus*, behind.) The *F. opticum sclerotice*.

F. sphenoida'le ante'rius. (*Sphenoid*; *anterior*, that is before.) A foramen, occasionally present, at the root of the external pterygoid process, which, as in the rabbit, permits the passage of the internal maxillary artery.

F. sphen'o-pala'tine. (*Sphenoid* bone; *palate* bone. *F. trou sphéno-palatin*; *G. Keilbeinangemloch*.) The aperture or canal formed by the closure of the sphenopalatine notch of the palate bone by the body of the sphenoid bone, and leading from the sphenomaxillary fossa to the nasal cavity; it transmits the nasal or sphenopalatine branch of the internal maxillary artery, its accompanying vein, and the sphenopalatine nerves from Meckel's ganglion, which lie just on the outer side of the foramen, being the posterior superior nasal and the naso-palatine nerves.

F. sphen'o-spino'sum. (*Sphenoid* bone.) The *F. spinosum*.

F. spina'le. (*G. Rückenmarksloch*.) Same as *F. vertebral*.

F. spina'lë. (*L. spina*, a thorn.) A synonym of *F. spinosum*.

Also, the same as *F., spinal*.

F. spino'sum. (L. *spina*, a spine. F. *trou petit rond, t. sphéro-épineux*; G. *Stachelloch.*) A small canal piercing the great wing of the sphenoid bone near its posterior angle, and transmitting the middle meningeal vessels and the meningeal plexus.

F. Steno'nis. See *Foramina of Stenson.*

F. Stenso'ni. See *Foramina of Stenson.*

F. sterna'lé. (L. *sternum*, the breast-bone.) An aperture occasionally found in the gladiolus of the sternum; it is caused by defective development of two contiguous centres of ossification so that they do not unite in the middle line.

F., sty'lo-mas'toid. (*Styloid* process; *mastoid* process. F. *trou stylo-mastoidien*; G. *Griffelwärenloch.*) The outer opening of the *Aquæductus Fallopii*, which transmits the stylo-mastoid vessels and the facial nerve.

F. subarcua'tum. (L. *sub*, under; *arcuatus*, bowed.) A canal in the facial petrous bone near the opening of the aquæductus vestibuli.

F. supe'rius et ma'jus. (L. *superior*, that is above; *et*, and; *major*, greater.) The *Helicotrema.*

F., supraor'ital. (L. *supra*, above; *orbita*, the orbit. G. *Oberaugenhöhlenloch.*) The name given to the supraorbital notch when, as sometimes happens, it is closed in so as to form a canal, and transmits the supraorbital artery and nerve.

F., supratroch'lear. (L. *supra*, above; *trochlea*.) A perforation which is sometimes present in the thin plate of bone lying between the coronoid fossa and the olecranon fossa at the lower end of the humerus.

F. Tari'ni. (*Tarini.*) The *Hiatus Fallopii.*

F. thyreoïdeum. (Θυρεός, a large oblong shield; εἶδος, likeness.) An aperture on one or on both ake of the thyroid cartilage, transmitting a vein and covered by the periosteum.

F., thyr'oid. (Θυρεός, a large oblong shield; εἶδος, likeness.) The *F., obturator.*

Also, the *F. thyreoideum.*

F. transversarium. (L. *transversus*, placed across.) The canal at the base of the transverse process of each cervical vertebra, excepting the first, for the transmission of the vertebral artery.

F. venæ ca'væ. The *F. quadratum*, because it transmits the vena cava.

F. venæ saphè'næ. The *Saphenous opening.*

F. veno'sum. The *F. quadratum*, from its office.

F., ver'tebral. (L. *vertebra*, a spine bone. G. *Wirbelloch.*) The central hole of a vertebra which contains the spinal cord.

Also, the same as *F. transversarium.*

F., vertebrarte'rial. (L. *vertebra*; *arteria*, an artery.) The foramen in the base of the transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae for the transmission of the vertebral artery.

F. Vesa'lii. (*Vesalini.*) An opening at the inner side of the foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone. It descends to the pterygoid fossa, and transmits a small vein, which is one of the emissary veins of Santorini.

F. Winslow'ii. See *F. of Winslow.*

F. zygomaticum ante'rius. (Ζύγωμα, the zygomatic arch; L. *anterior*, that

which is before.) The same as *F. zygomaticum faciale.*

F. zygomaticum exter'num. (Ζύγωμα; L. *externus*, that which is outside.) The same as *F. zygomaticum faciale.*

F. zygomaticum facia'lé. (Ζύγωμα; L. *facialis*, belonging to the face.) The opening on the facial or anterior surface of the malar bone, through which the superior maxillary nerve issues, being the external opening of the zygomatic canal.

F. zygomaticum inter'num. (Ζύγωμα; L. *internus*, that is within.) The same as *F. zygomaticum orbitale.*

F. zygomaticum orbita'lé. (Ζύγωμα; L. *orbis*, a circle.) The aperture on the orbital surface of the malar bone of the zygomatic canal. It transmits the superior maxillary nerve.

F. zygomaticum poste'rius. (Ζύγωμα; L. *posterior*, that is behind.) The same as *F. zygomaticum orbitale.*

F. zygomaticum supe'rius. (Ζύγωμα; L. *superior*, that is above.) The same as *F. zygomaticum orbitale.*

F. zygomaticum tempora'lé. (Ζύγωμα; *temporal* bone.) The termination on the temporal aspect of the malar bone of a branch of the canalis zygomaticus.

Foramina. Plural of *Foramen.*

F., carot'id. (*Carotid* artery.) The upper and lower apertures of the carotid canal in the temporal bone.

F. condyloïdea accesso'ria. (*Condyle*; *accessio*, an addition.) Fine openings above and on the outer side of the anterior condyloid foramen, which transmit small veins.

F. conjugation'is. See *Conjugationis foramina.*

F. cribro'sa. (L. *cribrosus*, sieve-like.) The foramina of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. They transmit branches of the olfactory nerve, and one gives passage to the anterior ethmoidal artery.

F. diploïca. (Διπλόη, a fold.) The openings of *Breschet's bone-canal.*

F. emissaria. (L. *emitto*, to send out.) The openings of the canals in the skull bones which transmit venous twigs.

E. ethmoïda'lia. Same as *F. ethmoïdea.*

E. ethmoï'dea. (*Ethmoid* bone.) The *Foramen ethmoideum anterius* and *Foramen ethmoideum posterius* of the orbital plate of the frontal bone.

F. inci'sor. (L. *incido*, to cut.) Same as *F. of Stenson.*

F. intervertebral. (L. *inter*, between; *vertebra*, a spine bone. F. *trous de conjugaison*; G. *Zwischenwirbellocher.*) The foramina formed by the apposition of the upper and lower notches on the pedicles of the arches of contiguous vertebrae; they transmit the spinal nerves and blood-vessels.

F., ma'lar. (L. *mala*, the cheek-bone.) The apertures on the external surface of the malar bone for the transmission of blood-vessels and nerves.

F. maxilla'ria superio'ra. (L. *maxilla*, a jaw; *superior*, that which is above.) Two or three small openings on the posterior surface of the tuber maxillare of the superior maxillary bone, giving passage to the superior alveolar vessels and to the dental branch of the anterior superior dental nerve.

F. nasa'lia. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) Small

openings for the transmission of vessels in the nasal bone.

F. nutrit'ia os'sium. (L. *nutritio*, to nourish; *os*, a bone. G. *Ernährungsstellen der Knochen*.) The openings in the different bones by which the nutrient arteries gain the medullary cavity and break up in the endosteum.

F. of diaphragm. The *Foramen aorticum*, the *Foramen aosophageum*, and the *Foramen quadratum*.

F. of Morgagni. The openings of the glands of Littre in the urethra.

F. of Scarpa. See *F. Scarpæ*.

F. of Stenson. (*Stenson*.) The two lateral of the four branches of the anterior palatine canal. See, also, *Foramen incisive*.

F., olfactory. (L. *olfactus*, the sense of smell.) The openings in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone for the transmission of the branches of the olfactory nerve.

F., orbital, external. (L. *orbita*, an orbit; *externus*, outer.) One or two small openings on the orbital surface of the great wing of the sphenoid bone, which transmit branches of the deep temporal arteries.

F. orbita'ria interio'ra. (L. *interior*, inner.) The *F. ethmoidea*.

F. orbita'ria inter'na. (L. *orbita*, an orbit; *internus*, within.) The *F. ethmoidea*.

F. palatina posterio'ra. (L. *palatum*, the palate; *posterior*, hinder.) Three openings situated on the free palatine surface of the palatine process of the palate bone. The anterior one, which is the widest, is often completed by the superior maxillary bone. They transmit the palatine nerves and branches of the pterygo-palatine artery.

F. palatina posterio'ra mino'ra. (L. *palatum*, the palate; *posterior*, hinder; *minor*, less.) Small openings leading into canals which lie behind the pterygo-palatine canal.

F. papilla'ria. (L. *papilla*, a teat. G. *Harnporen*.) Small depressions, 0.7 mm. deep, on the apices of the pyramids of the kidney, into which the collecting tubules open.

F. repugnatoria. (L. *repugnatorius*, defensive.) The openings on the dorsum of some Myriapoda, by which the brown, corrosive, stinking secretion of the pear-shaped glands exudes.

F., sacral, anterior. (*Sacrum*; L. *anterior*, in front. F. *trous sacrés antérieurs*; G. *vordere Kreuzbeinlöcher*.) Four rounded apertures on the anterior surface of the os sacrum, at each extremity of the transverse ridges, which indicate the place of junction of the sacral vertebrae, and transmitting the anterior sacral nerves, the dorsal branches of the lateral and middle sacral arteries, and the spinal branches of the anterior longitudinal spinal veins.

F. sacral, poste'rior. (*Sacrum*; L. *posterior*, hinder.) F. *trous sacrés postérieurs*; G. *hintere Kreuzbeinlöcher*.) Four rounded apertures on the posterior surface of the os sacrum, opposite to the anterior sacral foramina, and transmitting the posterior sacral nerves.

F. Scarpæ. (*Scarpa*.) Those two, of the four smaller canals into which the anterior palatine canal divides, which are nearest the middle line.

F. Thebesii. (*Thebesius*.) Small openings in the inner surface of the right auricle and, according to Langer, in all the cavities of the heart. Some are mere depressions between de-

ussating fasciculi of the musculi pectinati, while others are the mouths of small veins proceeding from the muscular structure of the heart.

F. transversaria accessoria. (L. *transversus*, turned across; *accessio*, an addition.) Foramina, occasionally present, in the cervical vertebrae, through which runs an accessory vertebral artery given off by the deep cervical artery.

Foraminated. (L. *foramen*. G. *durchlöchert*.) Having small perforations.

Foraminifera. (L. *foramina*, plural of *foramen*; a hole; *fero*, to bear.) An Order of the Class *Rhizopoda*, being homogeneous, nearly structureless animals, with no central capsule or contractile vacuole, having a shell or test usually calcareous and perforated by one large opening or many small pores for the passage of the long filamentous pseudopodia.

Foraminiferous. (L. *foramen*; *fero*, to bear.) Having, or possessing, small holes or foramina.

Foraminous. (L. *foramen*. G. *löcherig*, *durchlöchert*.) Containing, or pierced with, holes.

Foraminula. Plural of *Foraminulum*.

F. carotico-tympanica. (*Carotid* artery; *tympanum* of ear.) Two openings or short canals, one of which is sometimes absent, which extend between the posterior wall of the carotid canal and the anterior part of the tympanum. The upper canal, when there are two, is traversed by the nervus petrosus profundus minor, the lower by the nervus carotico-tympanicus inferior, and the carotico-tympanic branch of the internal carotid artery passes through one of them.

Foraminulate. Same as *Foraminulous*.

Foraminule. (L. *foraminulum*.) The minute opening or ostium of the perithecium of some Fungi and Lichens, through which the spores escape.

Foraminulentum os. (L. *foramen*, an opening; *os*, a bone.) Old name for the ethmoid bone.

Foraminulose. Same as *Foraminulous*.

Foraminulous. (L. *foraminulum*, dim. of *foramen*, an opening. G. *feinlöcherig*.) Pierced with fine holes or pores.

Foraminulum. (L. dim. of *foramen*, an opening. G. *Löchelchen*.) A minute opening, a small hole.

Foratio. (L. *foratus*, a boring.) The operation of trephining.

Forbach. Germany, in Lothringen. A mineral water, of temp. 17.5° C. (63.5° F.), containing sodium chloride and some hydrogen sulphide.

Forbidden fruit. The smaller fruit of the shaddock, *Citrus decumana*, or, according to some, a variety of the *Citrus paradisi*.

Force. (Old F. *force*; from *Low* L. *fortia*, strength; from *L. fortis*, strong. I. *forza*; S. *fuerza*; G. *Kraft*.) The cause or influence which acts on a body in rest or in motion in such manner that its state of rest or of motion is changed, and which only exists in the presence of a second body possessing energy of motion or of position, which it loses by its action on the disturbed body.

Also, applied to the manifestations of this action, as motion, heat, and light.

F., absolute, of muscles. According

FORCE.

to Professor Haughton, it is for each square inch of cross section 102·55 lbs. for the coefficient of flexors of arms and of leg, whilst Henke and Koster find it to be 123·04 lbs. per square inch.

F., accelerating. (L. *accelero*, to hasten.) A force which continues to act upon a body so as to continue the impulse to movement after the first impact.

F., animal. The muscular energy of an animal.

F., assimilative. See *F. of assimilation*.

F., atomic. (*Atom.*) The force which is exerted between the atoms of different substances; as chemical attraction.

F., attractive. (L. *attraho*, to draw together.) The force or influence by which the tissues draw to themselves the nutritive juices of the body from which to select their own pabulum.

Also, a term which includes all the forces which tend to bring bodies or molecules together, such as the force of gravitation and the force of cohesion.

F., catabiotic. (*Καταβίωσις*, living.) Gubler's term for the influence exerted by living structures on neighbouring cells, by which their development is determined in harmony or into the likeness of the primary structure.

F., catalytic. See *Catalysis*.

F., cell. See *Cell force*.

F., centrifugal. See *Centrifugal force*.

F., centripetal. See *Centripetal force*.

F., coercive. See *Coercive force*.

F., cohesive. See *Cohesion*.

F.s, composition of. (L. *compono*, to put together.) The combination of two or more forces acting in different directions into one resultant, which will act in some other direction, as in the parallelogram or polygon of forces.

F., conservation of. (L. *conservo*, to keep in existence, G. *Erhaltung der Kraft*.) The doctrine that the various forces or forms of energy can be reciprocally transformed into each other, so that kinetic energy may be changed into potential energy, and potential energy into kinetic energy; and this without loss of force or energy.

F.s, correlation of. (L. *cor*, for *con*, together; *relatus*, part. of *refero*, to bear back.) The doctrine that the different forces are intimately related to each other, and are different manifestations of motion.

F., depression of. (L. *deprimo*, to press down.) The muscular weakness which is induced by such general causes as enteric fever, or such local causes, as a lesion of nerve.

F., elastic, of gases. Same as *Gases*, *tension of*.

F., electric. The force of electricity.

Also, see *Electric force*.

F., electromotive. See *Electromotive force*.

F., endosmotic. See *Endosmosis*.

F., epipolic. The force of *Epipolasis*.

F.s, equilibrium of. See *Equilibrium of forces*.

F., expulsive. See *Vis expultrix*.

Also, in the plural, the same as *Expulsive pains*.

F., external. (L. *externus*, outward.) A force which acts on a body from without, as the force of gravitation.

F., field of. The district or space within which a force is influential.

F., formative. (L. *formo*, to shape. G. *Bildungstrieb*.) Same as *F., plastic*.

F., germ. See *Germ force*.

F., impulsive. (L. *impello*, to drive forward.) A force which acts on a body for a moment only, as the blow of a billiard ball.

F., internal. (L. *internus*, within.) A force which is exerted between the particles, or molecules, or atoms, of a body, as the force of cohesion.

F., kinetic. Same as *Energy, kinetic*.

F., line of. The direction in which a force is acting.

F., living. (*F. force vive*.) Same as *Energy, kinetic*.

F., magnetic. See *Magnetic force*.

F., measurement of. The absolute measurement of force is the velocity imparted to a body of unit mass, as a pound or a kilogramme, by a force acting on it for a unit of time, as a second.

Or, force is estimated by the measure of the force by which a unit mass, as a pound or a kilogramme, is attracted towards the earth, and is calculated on the basis of the distance which the unit mass will fall in a unit of time, as a second.

F., mechanical. (*Μεχανικός*, relating to machines.) The power which produces, or tends to produce, motion, or alteration of the direction of motion, or arrest of motion.

F., medicative. See *Vis medicatrix*.

F., metabolic. The influence which causes *Metabolism*.

F., molecular. (L. *moleculus*, a little mass.) A force exerted between molecules or particles of the same substance; as cohesion, affinity, and adhesion.

F.s, moment of. See *Moment of force*.

F., motive. Same as *Momentum*.

F., moving. Same as *Momentum*.

F., muscular. The force or energy exerted in the contraction of muscle.

F., nutritive. (L. *nutrio*, to feed.) The force otherwise called plastic.

F. of assimilation. (L. *ad*, to; *simulo*, to resemble.) A term for the collective action of the digestive and absorptive apparatus by which the materials of the outer world, whether organic or inorganic, are so modified as to become capable of forming part of a living body.

F. of cohesion. See *Cohesion*.

F. of gravity. Same as *Gravitation*.

F. of inertia. See *Inertia*.

F.s of medicines. See *Medicines, forces of*.

F. of restitution. (L. *restituo*, to replace in its former position.) The force, whatever it may be, which tends to bring back a disturbed body to its position of rest.

F., osmotic. See *Osmosis*.

F.s, parallelepipedon of. (*Παράλληλεπίδεδον*, a body with parallel surfaces.) This is analogous to the parallelepipedon of velocities, hence, if two component forces be at right angles to one another, the square of the resultant force will be equal to the sum of their squares.

F.s, parallelogram of. (*Παράλληλογράμμος*, bounded by parallel lines.) The proposition that when two forces act at the same time on a body in different directions, the magnitude and direction of the resultant single force will be represented by the diagonal of the pa-

rallelogram completed from the lines drawn from the body to represent the magnitude and direction of each of the component forces.

F., permanent. (L. *permaneo*, to remain.) A constant force, as that of a body which is suspended.

F., plastic. (Πλαστικός, fit for moulding. F. *force plastique*.) The force which is supposed to act in the nutrition and repair of the tissues.

A term used by Lobstein to denote the force exerted by the elementary tissues on the organic material or protoplasm around, by which similar tissues are caused to be built up.

F., polar. (L. *polus*, the end of an axis.) A force which is potent at each end only of the axis of a body, or of each of its constituent molecules or atoms.

F.s, polygon of. (Πολύγωνος, many sided.) A figure of many sides, constructed to represent the various forces acting on a particle, and thus to obtain the resultant force, under the action of which it moves.

F., portative. (L. *porto*, to carry.) The power of a magnet to carry a weight, as represented by the greatest weight which it can cause to adhere to it.

F., potential. Same as *Energy, potential*.

F. pump. See *Force-pump*.

F.s, representation of. (L. *repræsentatio*, to exhibit.) The diagrammatic or graphic exhibition of a force by representing it as a straight line of different length in proportion to the value or power of the force, and having a barbed arrow to indicate its direction. A unit of length is selected to represent the unit of force, be it pound or kilogramme.

F., repulsive. (L. *repello*, to drive back.) A term which includes those forces which tend to separate bodies or molecules of bodies, such as the force of heat.

F.s, resolution of. (L. *resolvo*, to loosen, untie.) The process of resolving or decomposing a single force into two or more; as when a parallelogram is constructed on the line of the single force taken as its diagonal, and the two forces acting at the angle to produce it are developed.

F., resultant. (L. *resulto*, to spring back.) The single force which results from the composition of two or more forces acting together in different or in similar directions.

F., selective. (L. *selectus*, part. of *seligo*, to choose.) The force or influence by which the several tissues take to themselves from the nutritive juices of the body the matters fitted for their own nourishment.

F., static. (Στατικός, causing to stand.) The totality of the conditions which maintain a body in equilibrium.

F., tensive. (L. *tendo*, to stretch.) The same as *Energy, potential*.

F.s, triangle of. (L. *tres*, three; *angulus*, an angle.) A figure constructed to show the relation between two component forces and their resultant.

F. tubes of. When through any portion of an equipotential surface lines of force pass, some of them graze the edge of the area and isolate it from an adjoining equipotential area. The space comprised between these equipotential areas and the marginal lines of force is termed a tube of force.

F., unit of. See *Unit of force*.

F., vegetative. (L. *vegeto*, to quicken.) Same as *F., plastic*.

F., vital. See *Vital force*.

Force-pump. In the construction of a force-pump fluid is raised in a tube by the elevation of a piston. As the piston falls it closes a valve, and the fluid is driven through a lateral aperture in the tube above the valve. Its return through this aperture when the piston rises is again prevented by another valve.

Forced. (*Forcee*. F. *forcé*; I. *forzato*.) Accomplished with strength or violence.

F. alimentation. (L. *alimentum*, nourishment.) Same as *Feeding, forced*.

F. enemata. See *Forceible enemata*.

F. movements. This term is applied to the apparently uncontrollable movements that occur in animals when suffering from lesions of certain parts of the central nervous system. One of the best known of them is the continuous rolling movement that occurs after section of one of the crura cerebri, or after unilateral section of the pons Varolii. Similar movements, known as circus movements, occur in injuries of the optic thalami and corpora striata. The animal moving sometimes towards, sometimes away from, the injured side; in other instances, when the corpora striata are injured, the animal tumbles head over heels.

Forceps. (L. *forceps*, a pair of tongs; from *formus*, hot; *capio*, to take; or from the same root as *furca*, a fork. F. *pince, forceps*; I. *foreipe*; S. *pinças, forceps*; G. *Zange*.) A two-bladed instrument of many forms used for holding or seizing things. For different varieties see subheadings.

Also, a term for the pincer-like anal appendages of earwigs and other insects.

F., angular. (L. *angulus*, an angle.) Forceps, for introduction into a canal, which are bent at a greater or less angle, so that the hand is not in the line of sight when they are used.

F., anterior corporis callosi. See *F. corporis callosi anterior*.

F., antiligature, Nunneley's. Strong, spring, cross-action forceps, like the bulldog forceps, with long narrow blades. Used for closing a bleeding artery after operation.

F., arterial. See *F., artery*.

F., artery. (L. *arteria*, an artery.) Forceps for seizing an artery in order to stop its bleeding, or to hold it whilst it is tied. The earliest form consisted of two blades of steel riveted together at one end, so that the other ends were kept open, these being pointed and serrated for a short distance on their inner surfaces; the blades were flat and slightly bowed towards their lower ends; each had a long slit, in which ran a pin, terminating on the outside of each blade in a head; by pushing the pin downwards the blades were closed and kept closed. For some of the varieties see the subheading with the name of the inventor.

F., artery, Assalini's. Forceps furnished with a hinge in the middle, and a spring above it to keep the ends of the blades closed. One blade has a short handle, the other blade is controlled by the thumb, and possesses a contrivance for holding the ligature which is about to be applied; the lower ends are toothed, the teeth are finely wedge-shaped, curving inwards at an angle of about 20°, the single tooth on one side fitting in between the two similar ones of the

other side. This is the earliest form of artery forceps fitted with teeth instead of serrations.

F., artery, Dieffenbach's. The same as *Bulldog forceps*.

F., artery, Lis'ton's. Forceps riveted together at one end so that the lower ends diverge; these are furnished with teeth like Assalini's artery forceps. When closed by the pressure of the fingers a spring attached to the inner surface of one blade passes through a perforation in the other, and holds the two together by a catch, which can be released by the thumb.

F., artery, Lu'er's. Forceps with toothed points, which, when closed, are retained in this position by a spring with a catch attached to the inner side of one limb and passing through a hole in the other branch.

F., artery pressure, Spencer Wells's. Very strong forceps with scissor-like handles and light shanks and blades, the latter furnished with a row of U-shaped teeth, the teeth of one blade fitting into the interspaces of the other; they are closed by two catches, the pressure exerted by the first catch being from 5 lbs. to 7 lbs., and that exerted by the second catch being from 15 lbs. to 17 lbs.

F., artery, sliding. (F. *pince à verrou*.) These forceps resemble ordinary dissecting forceps, but when closed a bar passing through a slit in each limb can be made to slide down and keep the blades closed.

F., artery, Wak'ley's. A variety of Lis'ton's artery forceps, in which the blades at their terminations are very wide and fenestrated for lightness, so that on tying the ligature the point of the forceps cannot be included. They are now almost universally used.

F., auricular. (L. *auricula*, the outer ear.) See *F., ear*.

F., bone. Strong forceps, shaped like ordinary pliers, for holding or extracting a sequestrum of bone in the operation for its removal, the teeth of which are directed backwards to prevent slipping. Some have an arrangement for securing the handles, and so keeping a tight hold on the bone.

F., bone-cutting, Lis'ton's. Strong bone-nippers with bevelled blades, having a closely-meeting cutting edge; used to cut away pieces of bone, or the bones of the phalanges, metacarpus, and metatarsus. The blades are very short in proportion to the handles.

F., bone-cutting, maxillary. Bone nippers, the jaws of which are widely fenestrated between the joint and the cutting edge, which latter are narrow; the jaws are bent at various angles with the handles. Used in the excision of the superior maxillary bone.

F., bone, Fer'gusson's lion. Strong forceps, the blades of which are bowed out beyond the hinge and meet at their extremities, which are furnished with two widely separated rows of three teeth each. Used to grasp such bones as the patella and os calcis during resection.

F., bone, Macken'zie's nasal. Long slender forceps, bent in the middle at the joint, with hollow, semitubular blades opening vertically, and carrying a sharp chisel-ended, movable steel rod. They are used to remove portions of the turbinated bones and nasal exostoses; the chisel is withdrawn on the introduction of the forceps, the part to be removed is firmly grasped by them, and then the cutting bar is firmly pressed home.

F., bow. Forceps with handles terminating in rings, like those of a pair of scissors.

F., bull'dog, Lis'ton's. See *Bulldog forceps*.

F., bul'let. See *Bullet forceps*.

F., cannula. (L. *cannula*, dim. of *eanna*, a reed.) Long, slender forceps enclosed in a tube, which open by the protrusion of the ends of the blades through the extremity of the tube or cannula.

F., cataract. (F. *pince à cataract*.) Very fine forceps made like the dissecting forceps.

F., cil'ia. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash.) Same as *F., epilating*.

F., clamp. Forceps of much strength, having handles furnished with a screw, by which anything held between the blades can be subjected to great pressure.

F., clitoridec'tomy. (Κλειτορίς, the clitoris; *ῥεκτερω*, to cut out.) Dressing forceps with tenaculum points, for seizing the clitoris in the operation for its removal.

F., condensing plug. A pair of forceps with a rotating crutch on one blade, whereby it is fixed to a tooth, and having a fine, rounded point to the other blade, which is somewhat curved; used to consolidate the gold in the stopping of a tooth.

F. cor'poris callo'si anterior. (L. *anterior*, that which is in front; *corpus*, body; *callosus*, hard. F. *pince du corps calleux antérieure*; G. *vordere Zange*.) The fibres forming the anterior extremity of the corpus callosum, which proceed from the genu. They for the most part radiate into the frontal lobe in front of the thalamus.

F. cor'poris callo'si poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, that is behind; *corpus*, body; *callosus*, hard. F. *pince du corps calleux postérieure*; G. *hintere Zange*.) A curved fasciculus of medullated fibres, ending in a point, which extends backwards from the corpus callosum into the occipital lobes, and runs upon the superior median side of the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle, uniting with the medullary substance of the lobulus cuneatus.

F., craniot'omy. (Κρανιον, the skull; *τομή*, an incision.) See *Craniotomy forceps*.

F., craniot'omy, Barnes'. The halves of these forceps are distinct and cross each other. The handles are united by a screw at their extremity. The blades are parallel when grasping, and duck-billed. The hinge is a pivot and a notch.

F., craniot'omy, Mat'thew's. The halves of these forceps cross; the hinge is a pivot and a notch. The blades are duck-billed, solid, one of them has an extremity moving on a swivel. A ring on the handles can be pushed away from the hinge, and persistent pressure maintained by its means.

F., craniot'omy, Mur'phy's. The handles are parallel, long; the halves cross like a pair of scissors. One blade is fenestrated, slightly curved; the other blade is solid, curved in the same direction, on the flat.

F. crena'ta. (L. *crena*, notch.) Dressing forceps, so called in reference to the roughened surface for holding.

F., cross-action. Forceps the halves of which cross each other at a joint, like a pair of scissors.

Also, spring forceps, the halves of which cross each other and are opened by pressure.

F. deceptoría. (L. *deceptorius*, deceitful. G. *verborgenes Messer*.) A *Bistouri caché*.

Also, an old term for a cutting instrument, the blade of which was hidden, so that the patient who refused to allow of an incision was deceived by the surgeon, who made the cut while pretending to introduce a blunt instrument.

F., dental. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) Forceps for holding and pulling out a tooth. They are constructed in such a manner that they are very strong, and the jaws can be accurately adjusted to the inequalities of the tooth, differently-shaped forceps being used for each kind of tooth.

F., dislocation. Cross-action forceps with U-shaped extremities, carrying a piece of webbing armed with cork or plush. Used to grasp the first phalanx of the fingers or toes, in order to effect extension for the reduction of a dislocation of one of the digits.

F., dissecting. (F. *pince à dissection*.) Forceps consisting of two flat narrow steel sides riveted together at one end in such manner that the other ends of the blades diverge, and can be approximated to catch hold of anything by pressure of the fingers on the middle of each blade, which is file-cut to prevent the fingers slipping.

F., dressing. (F. *pince à pansement*; G. *Kornzange*.) Forceps with handles as those of a pair of scissors and blades with ends round-pointed and furnished with coarse teeth. Used for removing strapping or lint in the dressing of wounds.

F., dynamometric. (*Δύναμις*, power; *μέτρον*, a measure.) A midwifery forceps to which a dynamometer is attached to measure the force of traction.

F., ear. Forceps with the long, thin blades terminating in a small ring and attached to the handles at an obtuse angle, so that the hand is not in the way of a view into the meatus. They are used for removing small polypi from the external auditory meatus, and for the extraction of foreign bodies.

F., ectropium. Right and left spring forceps with a screw and nut in the middle to keep the blades compressed. The under blade is thin, broad, and curved, so as to fit the inner surface of the eyelid; the upper blade is a slender wire adapted to the outer edge of the under blade. Used in the operation for ectropium.

F., endolaryngeal. (*Ἐνδόν*, within; *λάρυγξ*, the larynx.) Curved, long-shanked forceps used in the crushing or tearing away of small tumours or growths from the interior of the larynx. Some have a double joint close by their end, which can be opened or shut, so as to open and shut the gripping part, by means of a sliding rod or spring. See also, *F., laryngeal*.

F., English. Midwifery forceps on the pattern of those of Smellie.

F., enterotomy. See *Enterotomy*.

F., entropium. See *Entropium forceps*.

F., epilation. (L. *e*, out; *pila*, hair.) Short spring forceps, the ends of each of the blades consisting of a circular disc or ring, which accurately meets its fellow, and is roughened internally by means of emery or an acid. Used for removing eyelashes or other hairs.

F., file-holding. Forceps used by dentists for holding a fragment of a dividing file.

F., folding. Forceps made up of a number of similar pieces of light steel, jointed by the middle in pairs and attached by their extremities in a row, one in front of each other; the free

extremities of the first pair bear rings, for the thumb and a finger, the free extremities of the last pair have forceps blades. The principle is the same as that of the instrument popularly called *lazy tong*.

F., forcipressure. See *Forcippressure forceps*.

F., French. Midwifery forceps on the pattern of those of Levret.

F., gouge. Cutting forceps or pliers with gouge-shaped ends, which meet. Used in removing the projections or fragments of bone in operations for the removal of caries and necrosis of bone.

F., hæmorrhoid, clamp, Henry Smith's. Strong, bow, cross-action forceps with broad, flat blades, the parallel edges of which are on one side concave, and on the other convex and serrated; attached to one of the shanks, near to the bow, is a curved screw, which passes through a perforation in the other shank, and is made to clamp the hæmorrhoid by a winged nut; the pile is then cut off and treated with nitric acid, which is prevented from damaging the instrument by the gilding of the blades.

F., hæmorrhoid, Hillman's. Long, slender, cross-action, bow forceps with the joint about 3·5" from the extremity of the blade, which is an oval or a round ring, about ·75" in diameter, with a deep groove on its inner surface for firm holding.

F., hare-lip. Strong bow forceps with a linkage joint to give them a parallel opening and shutting; the blade which is passed behind the lip is flat, thin, and covered with tortoiseshell; it is about 2" long and ·5" wide; the other and outer blade is narrow, and closes on the middle of the inner one, so that an incision may be made along its edge.

F., hing'ed. Cross-action forceps with a hinged joint.

F., indicator. (L. *indico*, to point out.) The *F., midwifery, Audibert's*.

F., iridectomy. (*Ἴρις*; Gr. *ἰκτεμμω*, to cut out.) Delicate forceps, the blades of which are bent upon their long axis for about a third of an inch from their extremity. They are usually toothed, and are used to seize the iris in the operation of iridectomy.

F., Kronecker's. Small spring forceps which are fixed by a turn button in the middle of the blades, which at one end terminate in a small ring, and at the other are toothed after turning at a right angle. Used in physiological experiments.

F., laryngeal. (*Λάρυγξ*, the larynx.) Forceps used for the removal of foreign bodies or abnormal growths from the larynx. The blades may open either laterally or antero-posteriorly. See also, *F., endolaryngeal*.

F., laryngeal, Durham's. Forceps consisting of a flexible wire tube carrying a stem with two short blades, hinged on its further end, and moved by a hinged rod connected with the handles, so that the blades may be opened and shut by protruding them or drawing them back.

F., laryngeal, Mackenzie's tube. Forceps consisting of a steel tube bent at an angle and carrying the blades of the forceps on a long shank; when the blades are protruded they spring open, when the tube is pushed over them they close; the blades are of different shapes, with sharp cutting teeth round their edges; they may

be made to revolve in the tube by the turning of a ring, so that they open laterally or antero-posteriorly.

F., laryngeal, Schrötter's. Bent forceps, with one fixed and one sliding blade.

F. le'ver, mid'wifery. An instrument by W. H. Taylor for applying traction to the end of the midwifery forceps. It consists of a block of wood, to the centre of which is hinged, by a ball-and-socket joint, a metallic rod, to which is attached a leathern strap, fastened to the end of the forceps; the wooden block rests on the bed, and is fastened by a strap to the bed-foot.

F., lig'ature. (L. *ligo*, to bind.) Forceps of the same form as *F., dissecting*.

F., lip, Morris's. Slender bowed forceps like Spencer Wells's artery pressure forceps, but with longer blades, U-shaped teeth. Used for compression of the coronary artery during operations on the lip.

F., lithot'omy. (Λίθος, a stone; τρυφή, an incision.) Forceps with long blades, adapted to seize the stone after the bladder has been opened in the operation of lithotomy. They may be straight or curved; the handles have a ring on the end of one and an open loop on the end of the other; the blades may be entirely solid, concave internally and roughened, or they may be fenestrated and lined with linen.

F., Lyons. Thenance's midwifery forceps, so called because he was a member of the College of Surgery of Lyons.

F. major corporis callosi. (L. *magnus*, great; *corpus*, body; *callosus*, thick. G. *grosse Zange*.) The same as *F. corporis callosi posterior*.

F., microscope. Spring forceps with very delicate extremities, with or without serrated surfaces of contact. To prevent the ends crossing when in use, a small pin fixed on the inner surface of one of the blades passes through a hole in the other.

F., mid'wifery. (*F. forceps obstetrical*; G. *Geburtszange*.) An instrument for the purpose of aiding delivery by seizing the head of the child, and thus allowing traction to be made on it.

The midwifery forceps, as the term is understood now, dates from the time of the Chamberlens, some little while before 1647; the midwifery forceps, that is, which is intended to effect the extraction of a living child. At a much earlier date than this instruments were used for the extraction of the child by gripping its head, but they were such that by no possibility could the child survive after their application; the instruments described by Hippocrates for wrenching the fœtus from its mother were for cutting and crushing previous to extraction; Soranus of Ephesus used two hooks simultaneously, as also after him Aetius and Paulus of Egina, as well as a forceps for breaking down the bones of the head; similar instruments for pulling at the crushed head after attachment to it by insertion into the orbit, or the mouth, or other part, were described by Albucasis and Rhodion; a little later Ambrose Paré used three hooked instruments to fasten into the head of a dead child to pull it out; and in 1554 Ruff of Zürich figured a pair of forceps for extraction of the fœtus, which contained apparently the suggestion of possible safety for a living child; but, as has been said, to the Chamberlens belongs the credit of the invention of an instru-

ment which could be used with safety to both mother and child, and which has been the parent of all subsequent forms of midwifery forceps. It is impossible to describe all the varieties of the instrument, but the most important have been attempted under the names of the different inventors. A midwifery forceps consists of two branches, consisting of a fenestrated blade with a cephalic, and in some a pelvic, curve, having a longer or a shorter stem, terminating in a handle, which is often covered on the outside with wood, and joined to each other by a lock as in Smellie's forceps, or by a pivot as in Levret's forceps, or by a hinge as in many German instruments. The cephalic curve is one on the face of each blade, to enable them to embrace the head of the child; and the pelvic curve is one in the opposite direction, to adapt the instrument to the sacral hollow of the pelvis.

In English instruments with a pelvic curve the blades are called right and left, according as they are adapted for the right or left side of the pelvis; in those with a pivot and mortise the blade carrying the pivot is the male or left branch; the one carrying the mortise is the female or right branch.

F., mid'wifery, Assallin's. Slender, steel, straight, fenestrated forceps with the extremities of the handles incurved, where a mortise and tenon forms the locking apparatus.

F., mid'wifery, Audibert's. (*F. forceps aide-memoire*.) Forceps, invented in 1833, having large, oval handles, on the inner faces of which are engraved various obstetrical details, such as the length of pelvic diameters, the form of the outlets, and other like facts.

F., mid'wifery, Baudelocque's. The same as Levret's forceps, except that they are about two inches longer, and are destitute of the obtuse ridge or crest on the internal face of the blades.

F., mid'wifery, Beauver's. Forceps similar to those of Chamberlen, curved, however, not on the margins, but on the flat, in such a way that one of the blades is concave and the other convex. The convex blade has a pivot, the other a hole. The curvature of the convex blade begins at the articulation and is uniform to the end. This blade is intended to occupy the cavity of the sacrum. The branch with the hole is shorter than the other, and presents a double curvature on the flat, at first concave near the point of junction of the blades, so as to be adapted to the form of the pubes; it becomes convex near the extremity that it may glide over the head of the fœtus.

F., mid'wifery, Bernard's. (*F. f. assemblee*.) The blades are parallel, and are permanently united by a chain, which permits them to be introduced one over the other. Thus united they are simultaneously passed into one side only of the pelvis, and as they advance they are slipped round the head of the fœtus till they take up the usual position. Described in 1836.

F., mid'wifery, Brüninghau'sen's. This form resembles that of Busch, and is about 15 inches long. The pelvic curvature commences suddenly. The fenestra are about 2½ inches long. It hinges with a lateral mortise and a flat-headed tenon. Described in 1802.

F., mid'wifery, Burton's. Forceps, designed in 1751, consisting of a single channelled, broad, flattened handle, through which passes a stem, on the top of which are hinged two curved blades, which can be opened or closed by

the moving of the stem upwards or downwards, which is effected by a mechanism at the outer end.

F., mid'wifery, Buschs'. This form has a similar hinge to Smellie's forceps, with a blunt hook at the end of the handle of each blade. It was invented in 1798.

F., mid'wifery, Camp'bell's. These forceps have the peculiarity that the handles can be lengthened or shortened at will, the difference being about 7 centimetres.

F., mid'wifery, Cham'berlen's. See *Chamberlen's forceps*.

F., mid'wifery, Chassa'gny's persistent traction. These are intended to substitute mechanical for manual force. Their construction is similar to that of Thenance's. Two strong cords run along the internal face of the branches, and are fixed to a steel bar, which is applied to the knees of the patient when the instrument is applied. The cords are tightened by a rack and pinion. Described in 1861.

F., mid'wifery, curv'ed. The form in which the blades have a curve forwards from about their middle, so as to adapt themselves to the anterior curve of the sacrum; it is called the pelvic curve.

F., mid'wifery, Den'man's. The handles of these straight forceps are parallel, grooved near the base for a bandage, the joint on the same principle as Smellie's. There are two forms, the long and the short.

F., mid'wifery, Dubois'. In this form the hinge is so constructed that the blades can be made to rotate with the hand without having recourse to a key. Described in 1792.

F., mid'wifery, Du'sée's. Forceps, invented about 1733, which appear to contain the first suggestion of a movable joint, which could be fixed at will by means of a peg put through it. These forceps were not fenestrated, and had crinated extremities for firm holding.

F., mid'wifery, English. The same as *F., mid'wifery, Smellie's*.

F., mid'wifery, French. The *F., mid'wifery, Levret's*, especially the form modified by Pajot.

F., mid'wifery, Giorda'no's. Both halves are perforated at the base for the reception of the hinge, which is a separate and detached piece; when the blades are desired to be used together it is attached by means of a male screw, which works into a female screw.

F., mid'wifery, Hohls'. These are fifteen inches long, and weigh a pound and a half. The blades are not fenestrated.

F., mid'wifery, Inglis's. Forceps without handles, only a short curved projection for traction.

F., mid'wifery, Levret's. These forceps, or Pajot's modification, are in common use in France since their invention in 1747. They are made of steel and have a central mortice and a pivot, which serves as a hinge. The blades are of an elongated oval form, with a concave internal face having a ridge and a pelvic curve to adjust them more accurately to it and to the head, which he was the first to devise. The handles terminate in blunt hooks. The total length is 418 mm., with a curve of 61 mm.

F., mid'wifery, long. The form of forceps in which the instrument is 16" or 17" long, so that they may be used before the head has entered the brim of the pelvis; they generally possess a pelvic curve.

F., mid'wifery, Lu'ca Giovan'ni Bo'er's. These are twelve inches in length, and resemble those of Smellie. The handles have a groove for the application of a bandage when they are in use.

F., mid'wifery, Matte'i's. The articulation is made by means of a tube in which is a hole, the other blade can be inserted into this and fixed with a screw.

F., mid'wifery, Mo'reau's. Forceps resembling those of Levret, but with the blades more approximated to each other, so that when opened less tension is exerted upon the vulva.

F., mid'wifery, Nä'geli's. These forceps resemble those of Levret, but differ from them in the handles being short, covered with wood, and terminating by two rounded processes, which have a groove; near the articulation the handles present a lateral hook-like projection. The articulation is a lateral notch and a tenon fixed by a screw. Described in 1853. They are the most usually employed instruments in Germany.

F., mid'wifery, Osian'der's. Powerful forceps, with the blades not fenestrated, with a special mortice and tenon. Described in 1799.

F., mid'wifery, Pajot's. Forceps like those of Levret made of steel, with a lock like Siebold's, and 45 centimetres long.

F., mid'wifery, Pajot's quad'ruple. Each half is composed of two parts, which can be divided on the principle of the bistouré cachée of Charrière, and so rendered more portable.

F., mid'wifery, Palfyn's. These, constructed about 1723, were long considered to be the first form invented. They differed from Chamberlen's in the circumstance that the two halves did not cross each other, but were parallel. The halves were united by a bandage, a chain or a hook, and the blades were not fenestrated but spoon-shaped, and were curved in an antero-posterior direction.

F., mid'wifery, Pe'tit's. Forceps in which a mechanism exists between the branches by which the degree of pressure exerted can be to a certain extent measured.

F., mid'wifery, Rad'ford's. A long, straight forceps, with one blade longer than the other, the long blade being passed over the face, the short one over the occiput.

F., mid'wifery, Rath'law's. Forceps with fenestrated blades, like Chamberlen's, and iron handles jointed at the extremity; it was probably the invention of Roonhuysen of Amsterdam, suggested by an instrument which he had bought of Hugh Chamberlen, who had fled to Holland from England in consequence of political troubles.

F., mid'wifery, Richard's. Forceps with an articulation resembling those of Smellie, but so adapted that one blade can be advanced or retracted beyond the level of the opposite blade.

F., mid'wifery, Rizzo'lli's. The male branch of these forceps presents a double hinge like that of Tarsitani's forceps. The female branch has a longitudinal fissure 22 mm. long, 7 mm. wide. The fissure present at the superior third of its borders is a conical excavation, with the base forwards. The first excavation receives the hinge when the male branch is behind, the second when it is in front.

F., mid'wifery, Rouch's. Forceps similar to those of Levret, but with a mechanism for preventing undue pressure on the head of the

fœtus, in the form of a projecting stem. Described in 1864.

F., midwifery, short. The form of the instrument which measures about 11" in total length, the distance from the lock to the tip of the blades being about 7.2"; the blades are fenestrated, curved on themselves so as to present the concavity towards each other, at the tips being distant 1" and the centre 3" from each other. They may be straight or curved.

F., midwifery, Siebold's. These are furnished with a lateral groove forming three parts of a circle. It is not necessary to raise the female branch to effect articulation. This can be accomplished by merely bringing the two branches into contact and making a screw-like movement. Their peculiarity is in the hinge. It differs from the mortise and pivot of Levret's forceps in that the mortise is not pierced in the centre of the female blade, but is formed as a hollow on one side, so that it is not necessary to raise the female blade to insert the pivot or tenon, but simply to bring them together so that the pivot enters the mortise, where it is fixed by a screw movement.

F., midwifery, Simpson's. Long forceps having fenestrated blades, with a pelvic curve and a shank; the blades are 6.25" long, with a fenestra 1.25" wide at its broadest part; they are 1.25" apart at their extremities and 3" in their middle when the handles are closed; the shank is 2.374" long, the joint is that of Smellie's forceps, the wooden handles are serrated at the edge, and just below the lock each carries a projecting spur. They can be widely separated within the pelvis without distending the vulva. Invented by James Simpson, of Edinburgh.

F., midwifery, Simpson's axis traction. A modification of Tarnier's midwifery forceps, by Alexander Simpson. The handles are straight, but the traction rods retain the perineal curve and are fixed.

F., midwifery, Smellie's. Forceps, which, before being curved by the instrument maker, are 12 inches in length from the end of the handle to the end of the blade. When curved, they are 11 inches or a little more, of which the handle measures 5 inches. The widest part of the blade measures 1 inch and 5/8ths, and this gradually diminishes towards the handle, the blade preserving its flatness to its insertion. The blades have the pelvic curve; the lock is of his device, and is the one which is used in English made instruments up to the present day, and is known as the English lock; it is formed by a deep, square notch in the middle of each blade at the top of the handle, the stem of the blade forming one side of the notch, and a steel projection from the handle forming the other. When the branches are crossed and in apposition the base of the stem of one blade fits into the notch of the other blade and locks the instrument. They were invented in 1752.

F., midwifery, straight. The form in which the axis is a straight line; it may be a long or a short forceps.

F., midwifery, Tarnier's. Forceps with a cephalic and a pelvic curve of the blades, a hinge-joint, a screw for fixing the blades after introduction, and a backward perineal curve of the handles; traction is made by hooking a supplementary curved handle, with a cross-bar for holding, on to the lower part of the posterior rim of the fenestra, so that the force may be

exerted in the proper axis of the pelvis. Described in 1877.

F., midwifery, Tarsita'ni's. These forceps resemble those of Levret. The branches cross, but the articulation is so constructed that the female branch can be fitted with equal ease above or below. Described in 1843.

F., midwifery, Thenance's. The branches of these forceps are parallel and articulate by means of a hinge at the extremity of the handles. They are perforated at the middle by an opening, into which a noose passes, intended to complete the articulation and fix the instrument. They were invented in 1801, and have been called the *Lyons forceps*.

F., midwifery, Trélat's. Forceps of very small size and possessed of great elasticity and flexibility.

F., midwifery, Valette's. Forceps constructed on the same principle as Thenance's but smaller, and the two halves of the instrument can be separated, and are connected again by a bayonet joint. Described in 1857.

F., midwifery, Ziegler's. Very like Denman's short forceps, with the exception that the fenestra of the lower blade is continued to the handle. The lower blade is introduced by slipping its long fenestra over the handle of the other one already in position. They possess a short shank before the springing of the curved blade.

F. minor corporis callosi. (L. *minus*, little; *corpus*, body; *callosus*, hard. G. *kleine Zange*.) A synonym of *F. corporis callosi anterior*.

F., Mu'seux's. The same as *F., polyypus*.

F., needle holding. (*F. porte-aiguille*.) Forceps constructed like a pair of scissors, but with the hinge very near the extremity, and with flattened, or serrated, or channelled blades, so that the needle may be firmly held.

F., Nelaton's. Cutting forceps used in the removal of fibroid tumours.

F., obstetrical. (L. *obstetrix*, a midwife.) Same as *F., midwifery*.

F. obstetricia. Same as *F., obstetrical*.

F., œsophage'al. (*Οισοφάγος*, the gullet.) Long, slightly curved forceps, opening laterally or antero-posteriorly, used for the removal of foreign bodies from the œsophagus. In some forms there is a joint near the end as well as one in the middle, so that slight movement of the handles causes a wide separation of the blades. Some are made with a flexible stem.

F., ova'rian cyst, Nelaton's. Forceps, about 9" long, with slender limbs. The joint is 3" from the end of the blades; the handles have scissor-bows, and a ratchet catch to hold them when compressed; the blades terminate in circular discs of steel about one inch in diameter, and carry teeth cut at right angles to the axis of the forceps, as well as conical points, which project beyond the teeth, and are received into perforations in the opposite blade. Used for seizing the cyst in ovariotomy.

F., ovariotomy, clamp, Clay's. Strong heavy forceps with wood-covered handles and blades armed on their inner surface with thick plates of ivory. The joint is at one extremity, and near the other a curved screw and nut enables strong compression to be exerted on the enclosed pedicle; the actual cautery is then applied to it; slipping of the heated iron is pre-

FORCEPS.

vented by a vertical guard, which extends along one blade, and damage to the neighbouring tissues is avoided by the ivory plates.

F., ovum. (L. *ovum*, an egg.) Long slim forceps with pear-shaped, fenestrated blades, 1.5" long by .75" broad, incurved on their edges, for extraction of a dead ovum from the uterus.

F., parrot-bill, Hoffmann's. Forceps with short, strong jaws and rather long handles, between which is a spring to keep them apart, and sometimes a projecting lug for firm handling. The lower jaw wedge-shaped in one plane, flat with a rounded extremity in the plane of the joint, and near the point a few coarse teeth; the upper jaw is perforated so as accurately to fit around and slightly beyond the lower blade, and its outer margin is thinned so as to constitute a cutting edge. Used for cutting away bone in the removal of sequestra and other operations.

F., pedicle, Spencer Wells's. Forceps made like Spencer Wells's artery pressure forceps, but much larger and stronger. Used for seizing the pedicle in ovariectomy.

F., polypus. (Πολύπους; from πολύς, many; πούς, a foot.) Forceps which have blades roughened inside for firm holding, and scissor handles. They are slightly curved. In some the inner surface of the blades is centrally and longitudinally grooved, and some are provided with locking handles.

F., polypus, axial. Forceps with long shanks and bent handles, arranged so that the blades open widely while the shanks scarcely expand at all.

F., polypus, Gant's. Forceps with the blades arranged like those of grape scissors, one edge cutting like a pair of scissors, the other broad and rough, so as to hold the polypus after it has been cut off.

F., polypus, Stocker's. Long, slender forceps with one long-shanked blade and one short one, which closes with a spring; the long shank passes through a circular screwed hole in the handle, which is bent at almost a right angle, and ends in a milled head, so that it can be revolved.

F., polypus, vine-scissors. The *F., polypus, Gant's*.

F., post-nasal, Löwenberg's. (L. *post*, after; *nasalis*, belonging to the nose.) Forceps with long, slender, downward-curved handles and short, upward-curved, scooped-out blades, with gouge-shaped cutting extremities. Used for the removal of growths from the vault of the pharynx and the neighbouring parts.

F., post-nasal, Mackenzie's. Forceps constructed on the plan of a lithotomy instrument, with a male shank sliding in a female one, the blades being bent upwards, spoon-shaped, and sharp-edged; the male blade is moved by a lever. It is used for the removal of growths from the vault of the pharynx, especially at its sides.

F., posterior corporis callosi. The *F. corporis callosi posterior*.

F., punch. A name for *F., parrot-bill, Hoffmann's*; also see *F., punch, Mackenzie's*.

F., punch, Mackenzie's. Forceps having the handles bent at the hinge, and the blades slender and opening vertically; the lower blade has a small projecting bar or punch, which

fits into a fenestrated portion of the inner blade. It is used for the removal of nasal polyp.

F., saw. (*F. forceps-scie*; G. *Zängensäge*.) A pair of midwifery forceps furnished with a chain saw to cut up the head of the fœtus. It was invented by Van Hvevel.

F.-scie. (*F. scie*, a saw.) Same as *F., saw*.

F., scissor's. A double instrument used in the removal of the tonsils, consisting of a pair of toothed forceps lying upon and attached to a pair of long-handled scissors in such a manner that, when the handles of the scissors are pressed together, the forceps first close and hold the tonsil, and the blades of the scissors then close and cut it off.

F., septum, Adams's. (L. *septum*, a partition.) Strong, broad, flat-bladed forceps used for grasping the septum nasi so as to straighten it, or fracture it, when that is rendered necessary by congenital deformity or by a badly-united fracture.

F., slider. See *Slider-forceps*.

F., speculum. These forceps have a double hinge and are very long, so that they can be introduced to the extremity of a speculum vaginae; or the joint is in the middle, and the extremity of the handles bent out of the sight line.

F., spring. (*F. pince à ressort*.) Forceps in which the blades, when closed, are held together by a spring.

Also, forceps which consist of two flattened halves riveted together at one end in such fashion that their blades are always open unless compressed by the fingers.

F., stage. See *Stage-forceps*.

F., tenaculum. (L. *tenaculum*, a holder.) Same as *F., vulsellum*.

F., toe-nail. Cross-action forceps with bow handles and wide, thin-ended, slightly curved blades, with a few pointed teeth, the convexity of one blade fitting into the concavity of the other. Used for the avulsion of an ingrowing toe nail.

F., tongue. Slender forceps with bowed handles and a ratchet catch to keep them closed. The blades terminate in a round or oval fenestrated disc, about .75" in diameter, the ring of which in some is furrowed. Used for drawing the tongue out of the mouth in threatened asphyxia during anaesthetisation and in other conditions.

F., tooth. Same as *F., dental*.

F., tor'si-pres'sure. Same as *F., torsion*.

F., tor'sion. (L. *torsio*, a wringing; from *torqueo*, to turn about.) Strong forceps with accurately fitting serrations on the blades and a spring catch or sliding bolt to retain them together. Used to seize an artery in the restraint of hæmorrhage by torsion.

F., trache'al. (L. *trachea*, the wind-pipe.) Long, curved forceps for extracting foreign bodies from the trachea.

F., trache'al, Gross's. Long, slender forceps made of German silver, each blade terminating with a ring, and capable of being bent in any direction.

F., treph'ning. Spring forceps used for removing the disc of bone cut by the trephine. The extremities of the blades have a circular outline for adaptation to the disc.

F., Trou'sseau's. Forceps made like

scissors, but curved on the flat. They are employed for dilating the opening in tracheotomy, and thus facilitating the introduction of the tube.

F., tympanum. An instrument about 3·5" long, with sprung forceps at one end and a probe at the other. The middle is circular for the hold of the fingers, and the blades are slender and blunt-ended. Used for the introduction of the cotton wool into the tympanum, the probe end serving to adjust it.

F., urethral. (ὀυρήθρα, the urethra.) Slim, long-shanked, and long-bladed forceps used for the removal of small calculi, or fragments of crushed calculi, which have become fixed in the urethra. The hinge may be single, outside the urethra, or in the middle of the instrument, or double and near the further extremity of the blades, as in the form with the alligator-jaw action. According to Henry Thompson, urethral forceps should be 8·5" long, the stems should be slightly curved so as to cross each other, the ends of the blades should not be pointed, should not meet each other, and should be slightly scoop-shaped.

F., urethral, alligator-jaw. Urethral forceps which have a hinge immediately behind the toothed part of the blade and one near the end of the handles, so arranged that when the handles are pressed the blades close. They are so named because of the likeness of the short blades and hinge to an alligator's head.

F., uterus, Morris's. Bowed long forceps with the joint near the middle and each blade ending in a rather broad, incurved ring about 2" in diameter; near the handle is a ratchet and catch arrangement. Used in the removal of the uterus.

F., vesical. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) Forceps for the removal of a stone, or a growth, from the bladder. See *F., lithotomy*, and *F., vesical, Thompson's*.

F., vesical, Thompson's. Forceps of two sizes, designed by Henry Thompson, for removing growths within the bladder after median division of the urethra in front of the prostate through the perineum in men, and dilatation of the urethra in women. They are somewhat like lithotomy forceps, having the extremities of the blades where they meet roughened, so as to compress and disintegrate the tissues involved.

F., vulsellum. (L. *vulsella*, a kind of pincers.) Forceps the blades of which are each provided with four or more curved or tenaculum-like teeth.

Forceral. France, Département des Pyrénées-Orientales. A chalybeate mineral water.

Forcible. (Force.) Powerful; exercising force.

F. catheterism. See *Catheterism, forcible*.

F. enema. (Ένεμα, an injection.) The injection of a large quantity of fluid into the bowels for the purpose of reducing an intussusception of some part of the large intestine. It may be administered by means of an O'Beirne's tube and an enema syringe, or by means of the hydrostatic pressure of a body of fluid in a funnel connected with the intestinal tube by means of a length of india-rubber tubing, and held at such a height above the body as may be needful.

F. extension. The extension of a limb, as described under *Extension* and *E. apparatus*.

F. flexion of joints. See *Joint-adhesions, forcible rupture of*.

Forcing. (Force.) Pressing, thrusting, pushing with violence.

F. a stricture. Same as *Catheterism, forcible*.

F. pump. Same as *Force-pump*.

Forcipal. (L. *forceps*, a pair of tongs.) Of the nature of forceps.

Forcipate. (L. *forceps*, a pair of tongs. G. *zangenförmig*.) Forked like a pair of pincers, so as to be capable of opening and shutting.

Forcipated. Same as *Forcipate*.

Forcipsure. (L. *force*, strength; *pressor*, to squeeze.) A mode of stopping bleeding from an artery, suggested by Desault in 1790. It consists in the squeezing of the bleeding artery between the ends of the blades of a pair of forceps provided with a spring to keep them close; within from twenty-four to forty-eight hours the forceps may be removed, obliteration of the canal of the artery being by that time effected. The process is adopted in cases of secondary hæmorrhage and in operations in deep cavities when the application of a ligature would be difficult.

F. for'ceps, Wells's. Forceps having strong, short blades, roughened within, and long scissor handles, with a catch or means of locking, devised by Spence Wells.

Forcipula. (L. dim. of *forceps*, a pair of pincers. G. *Zängelehen*.) A small pair of forceps.

In Biology, the two pairs of cephalic appendages in the Arachnida.

For'del Square. Scotland, County Fife. A mineral water containing calcium and magnesium carbonate, magnesium sulphate, and a little iron.

Fordigna'no. Italy, in Sardinia. A hot saline spring.

Fore. (Sax. *fore*, before.) That which is in front.

F. wing. The front wing, arising from the meso-thorax, of Insecta.

Fore'arm. (E. *fore*; arm. F. *avant bras*; G. *Vorderarm*.) That portion of the upper extremity which extends from the elbow to the wrist.

F., amputa'tion of. The extremity of the upper limb may be removed by amputation through any part of it, by the circular, or by either of the flap methods.

F., aponeuro'sis of. Same as *Fascia antebrachial*.

F., arteries of. The chief arteries of the forearm are the radial and the ulnar, though some small terminal branches from the superior and inferior profunda and the anastomotica supply the upper part, and some from the recurrent branches from the arteries of the palm the lower part. The branches of the radial are the recurrent muscular, superficialis volæ, anterior and posterior carpal; the branches of the ulnar are the anterior and posterior recurrent, the interosseous, and muscular.

F., bones of. The radius and ulna.

F., fas'cia of. The *Fascia, antebrachial*.

F., lymphatics of. See *Upper limb, lymphatics of*.

F., motions of. The forearm is moved forwards by the biceps, brachialis anticus, pronator radii teres, aided by the flexor carpi radialis, flexor sublimis, flexor carpi ulnaris, and supinator

longus; backwards by the triceps and anconeus. It is rotated inwards by the pronator teres, flexor carpi radialis, palmaris longus, flexor sublimis, and pronator quadratus. It is rotated outward by the biceps, supinator brevis, and extensor secundi internodii.

F., muscles of. The muscles of the forearm vary in different animals, but they usually consist of supinators and pronators of the hand or fore-foot, and flexors and extensors of the hand or fore-foot and of the digits.

F., nerves of. The inner part of the skin of the forearm is supplied by the internal cutaneous and the nerve of Wrisberg; the outer by the cutaneous of the musculo-cutaneous and cutaneous branches of the musculo-spiral; the lower part is supplied by recurrent branches of the median cutaneous branches of the ulna. The muscles are supplied by the median, ulnar, and musculo-spiral nerves; the median supplying the pronator radii teres and all the muscles of the forearm, except the flexor ulnaris and the flexor profundus digitorum, the anterior interosseous, and cutaneous palmar; the ulnar supplies the flexor carpi ulnaris and flexor profundus, and a cutaneous branch; the musculo-spiral supplies the supinator longus and the extensor carpi radialis longior, and gives off the posterior interosseous branch, which supplies the extensor carpi radialis brevis, supinator brevis, muscular and articular branches, and the radial branch, which gives off some cutaneous filaments.

F., veins of. See *Upper limb, veins of.*

Forebitten more. (E. *more*, an old word signifying root.) The bitten off root, *Scabiosa succisa*. (Prior.)

Forebrain. (E. *fore*; brain. G. *Vorderhorn*.) The anterior of the three primary encephalic vesicles into which the medullary tube or primary nervous system of the vertebrate embryo divides at an early stage of its growth. From it the primitive optic vesicle is given off on each side, and itself develops into two divisions, one in front for the cerebral hemispheres, corpora striata, and olfactory lobes, and one behind for the optic thalami and the third ventricle. At this stage the term forebrain or prosencephalon is given to the anterior division of the primary forebrain, and the term interbrain or thalamencephalon is given to the posterior division. The constriction separating the divisions, at first shallow, gradually grows deeper, but always leaves the two cavities connected by a central canal. The cavity of the prosencephalon becomes the lateral ventricles, the cavity of the thalamencephalon the third ventricle, and the communicating canal the foramen of Munro.

Forefinger. (E. *fore*; finger.) Skeat suggests *forme finger*, meaning first finger, as the original expression. F. *index*; I. *indice*; S. *indice*; G. *Zeigfinger*.) The first or index finger; the digit continuous with the second metacarpal bone.

Forefoot. (*Fore*; *foot*.) The foot of an anterior or fore limb of a quadruped or multiped.

Forefront. (E. *fore*; F. *front*, the forehead.) The forehead.

Foregut. (E. *fore*; *gut*.) The anterior one of the three sections into which the primary digestive canal or mesenteron of the embryos of mammals and birds is divided; it occupies the cephalic fold of the embryo, and from it are developed the pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, and

duodenum, and also from it arise the rudiments of the lungs, liver, and pancreas. The other sections are named *Midgut* and *Hindgut*. See also, other divisions under *Mesenteron*.

Forehead. (E. *fore*; *head*; Mid. E. *forhead*. F. *front*; I. *fronte*; S. *fronte*; G. *Stirn*.) The part of the face which extends from the front line of the hair growth to the upper borders of the orbits, and is bounded on each side by the temples.

Forelimb. (*Fore*; *limb*.) The anterior limb of animals, fore-leg, wing, or arm.

Foremilk. (*Fore*; *milk*.) The first milk secreted after, or just before, the birth of the child.

Fore'skin. (E. *fore*; *skin*. F. *prépuce*; I. *prepuce*; S. *prepuceio*; G. *Vorhaut*.) The *Prepuce*.

Foretooth. (*Fore*; *tooth*.) A tooth in the front part of the jaw.

Foreign. (Mid. E. *foreine*, *foreyne*; Old F. *forain*, strange; from Low L. *foraneus*; from L. *foras*, out of doors.) Belonging to another nation; extraneous; not belonging to.

F. body. (F. *corps étranger*.) Term applied to any substance lodged in a wound, which either produced it, or having been broken off from the weapon by the violence wherewith it was inflicted, is left in it and keeps up irritation, to the prevention of its cure; as a bullet, a piece of broken glass, a splinter or a nail.

Also, applied to any substance, not belonging to the natural structure of the body, which has found lodgement in it.

Forensic. (L. *forensis*, belonging to the forum, a place where law-courts were held.) Of, or belonging to, a court of law.

F. anatomy. See *Anatomy, forensic*.

F. chemistry. (F. *chimie légale*; G. *gerichtliche Chemie*.) Chemistry applied to legal investigations.

F. medicine. (F. *médecin légale*; G. *die gerichtliche Arzneiwissenschaft*.) Term for such parts of the science of medicine as are connected with judicial inquiries; it is otherwise, but incorrectly, termed medical jurisprudence, for this more properly expresses a knowledge of the laws and regulations applied to medical education and practice.

F. surgery. (F. *chirurgie légale*; G. *gerichtliche Chirurgie*.) The parts of the science of surgery connected with judicial inquiries.

Forés. (L. *foris*, a gate.) The vulva.

Forest. (Old F. *forest*; Low L. *foresta*, a wood; from L. *foris*, out of doors.) A large wood.

F. la'dy's herb. The iva, *Achillea mosehata*.

Forfex. (L. *forfex*, scissors.) A pair of scissors; a forceps.

F. dentaria. (L. *dentarius*, pertaining to the teeth.) Forceps for the extraction of teeth.

Forficula. (L. *forficula*, a pair of small shears; dim. of *forfex*.) A Genus of the Sub-order *Euplexoptera*, Order *Orthoptera*.

F. auricularia. Linn. (L. *auricularis*, from *auricula*, the ear-lap. F. *perce-oreille*; I. *formica pinzajuola*; S. *ljereta*; G. *Ohrwurm*.) The earwig.

Forge. (Old F. *forge*; from L. *fabrica*, a workshop. G. *Schmiede*, *Schmiedewerkstatt*.) A smith's workshop.

F. wa'ter. See *Fabrorum aqua*.

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O_2Na . A salt crystallises with bevelled lateral prisms. It has been suggested as a febrifuge. It is antipyretic. In experiment it is said to reduce the dilatation of the vessels, and thereby to diminish the amplitude of the movements, and chiefly the changes which go on

Formation. Same as the *Membrana reticularis* in follicles.

(*L. reticulum*, network.) Part of the anterior and middle layers of the dura mater, behind the olivary bodies, which, in section under a moderate magnification, presents a network of fibres from the cord, one set of fibres, the other transverse fibres of the anterior column of the spinal cord, the lateral area from the cord; the transverse fibres are the transverse fibres. The part of this network is towards the centre of the cord; the part lying in the middle of the place of part of the cord, contains many

alba. (*L. reticulum*; part of the *F. reticularis* in cells.)

grisæa. (*L. griseus*, in *F. reticularis* which

(*L. formatio*, a shaping, or shape. *F. formatio*; *bildung*, *Gestaltung*.) A

L. formo, to form. *G. formo*, which can be moulded; *formo*, to form.

spherical bodies found in the blastoderm of the impregnated egg, probably arise by a process of segmentation from the white yolk, some containing a nucleus, and many small spherules

longus: backwards by t
It is rotated inwards by t
carpi radialis, palmaris l
and pronator quadratus.
the biceps, supinator brevis
internodii.

F., muscles of.
forearm vary in different
ally consist of supinator
hand or fore-foot, and flexor
hand or fore-foot and of t

F., nerves of. T
skin of the fore-arm is su
cutaneous and the nerve
by the cutaneous of the
cutaneous branches of t
lower part is supplied by
the median cutaneous bra
muscles are supplied by
musculo-spiral nerves;
the pronator radii teres
the forearm, except the
flexor profundus digitoru
osseous, and cutaneous pi
plies the flexor carpi uln
dus, and a cutaneous bran
supplies the supinator lo
carpi radialis longior, and
interosseous branch, whic
carpi radialis brevior, sup
and articular branches, t
which gives off some cuta

F., veins of. See

Forebit ten moi
word signifying root.)
Scabiosa succisa. (Prior.

Forebrain. (E. .
dorsum.) The anterior o
cephalic vesicles into whi
or primary nervous syst
embryo divides at an ear
From it the primitive op
on each side, and itself d
sions, one in front for the
corpora striata, and olfact
hind for the optic thalami
At this stage the term for
lon is given to the anterior
fore-brain, and the term
encephalon is given to t
The constriction separatin
shallow, gradually grow
leaves the two cavities c
canal. The cavity of the p
the lateral ventricles, th
encephalon the third ve
communicating canal the fora

Forefinger. (E.
suggests *forme finger*, mea
original expression. F.
indice; G. *Zweifinger*.) T
the digit continuous with
bone.

Forefoot. (*Fore*;
an anterior or fore limb of
tipped.

Forefront. (E. *fr*
head.) The forehead.

Foregut. (E. *fore*
one of the three sections i
digestive canal or mesente
mammals and birds is divid
cephalic fold of the embryo,
developed the pharynx, œsopha
gus, stomach, and

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workshop. G. Schmeier, Schmeierwerkstatt.)
A smith's workshop.

F.-water. See *Fabrorum aqua*.

Forges. A name for the waters of *Chapelle-sur-Erdre*.

Forges-les-bains. France, Département de la Seine et Oise. Saline waters, containing carbonates and sulphates in small quantities.

Forges-les-eaux. France, Département de la Seine Inférieure. The waters come from four springs, named respectively Royale, Reimette, Cardinale, and Nouvelle. Mean temp. 7° C. (44·6° F.) It is 80 metres above the level of the sea. The waters are weak chalybeate and slightly carbonated; the iron is in the form of crenate.

Forges-sur-Briis. Same as *Forges-les-bains*.

Forget-me-not. (F. *ne m'oubliez pas*; G. *Vergissmeinnicht*.) The *Myosotis palustris*; formerly applied to the *Ajuga reptans*, on account of its nauseous and persistent taste.

Fork. (Mid. E. *forke*; Sax. *fore*; from L. *furca*, a fork.) An instrument having prongs.

Fork'ed. (*Fork*.) Opening, or diverging, into two parts.

F. anther. An anther which is split into two parts, as in the *Vaccinium uliginosum*.

F. filament. The filament of a stamen which is split into two, as in Crambe.

F. venation. See *Venation, forked*.

Form. (Mid. E. *forme*; from Old F. *forme*; from L. *forma*, shape; from Aryan root *dhar*, to hold. F. *forme*; G. *Gestalt*, *Form*.) The external appearance, shape, or particular model of anything.

In Biology, the special characteristics of an individual as a type of others; also, the disposition or structure of the parts of an individual.

In Phrenology, a faculty, having its organ indicated by the width between the eyes, whose function is to take cognisance of form.

Also, the special characteristics of any substance, constituting it a liquid or a solid.

F. elements. A term applied in Biology to the cells and their derivatives of the structures.

F., external. (L. *externus*, on the outside.) The shape or aspect of a thing.

F., internal. (L. *internus*, within.) The structure of a living thing.

F.s, transitory. (L. *transire*, to pass over.) A term applied to the different successive appearances in the growing embryo of a higher animal like to, or somewhat resembling, the permanent form of some other and lower form of living being.

Formæ. Plural of *Forma*.

F. transeuntes. (L. *transire*, to pass over.) See *Forms, transitory*.

Formal. Same as *Formomethylal*.

Formaldehyde. Same as *Formic aldehyde*.

Formamide. N(COH)H₂. A colourless liquid obtained by heating ammonium formate with urea, and also by the dry distillation of ammonium formate and of ammonium oxalate. It is soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It boils at 192°—195° C. (377·6° F.—384° F.) with partial decomposition.

Formate. (F. *formiate*; G. *ameisensaure Salz*.) A salt of *Formic acid*. The formates are all susceptible of crystallisation; they are soluble in water. When distilled with strong

sulphuric acid they give off carbon monoxide and leave a residue of sulphate. Ferric chloride colours neutral solution of a formate a red brown, with production of ferric formate. Formates warmed with silver solution evolve carbon dioxide, and throw down a mirror-like precipitate of silver.

F., ammonium. See *Ammonium, formate*.

F., am'yl. C₆H₁₂O₂ = CII(C₃H₁₁)O₂. A colourless, mobile liquid, obtained by distilling a mixture of sodium formate, strong sulphuric acid, and amyl alcohol. It has a fruity smell, is slightly soluble in water, and boils at 116° C. (240·8° F.)

F., ethyl. Same as *Ether, formic*.

F., methyl. C₃H₄O₂ = (CIIO · CH₃)O. A transparent, colourless liquid, obtained by distilling together methyl sulphate and sodium formate. It is volatile, has a fruity, ethereal smell, boils from 36°—38° C. (96·8°—100·4° F.), and has a vapour density of 2·084.

F., propylamin. A compound said to be the cause of the herring-like smell of ergot of rye.

F., sodium. CHO₂Na. A salt crystallising in rhombic prisms with bevelled lateral faces, easily soluble in water. It has been suggested for use as an antipyretic. In experiments on animals it is said by Alosio to reduce temperature by causing great dilatation of the superficial capillaries, by diminishing the amplitude of the expiratory movements, and chiefly by lessening the chemical changes which go on in the lung.

Formatio. See *Formation*.

F. granulosa. Same as the *Membrana granulosa* of the Graafian follicles.

F. reticularis. (L. *reticulum*, network.) The term applied to a part of the anterior and lateral areas of the medulla oblongata, behind the pyramids and the olivary bodies, which, when seen in transverse section under a moderate magnifying power, presents a network of two sets of white fibres from the cord, one set running longitudinally, the other transversely. The longitudinal fibres of the anterior area come from the anterior column of the spinal cord, and those of the lateral area from the lateral columns of the cord; the transverse fibres are the internal arcuate fibres. The part of this formation lying in front and towards the centre contains no nerve cells; the part lying in the lateral area, where it takes the place of part of the anterior cornu of the cord, contains many nerve cells.

F. reticularis alba. (L. *reticulum*; *albus*, white.) The part of the *F. reticularis* which contains no nerve cells.

F. reticularis grisea. (L. *griseus*, grey.) The part of the *F. reticularis* which contains nerve cells.

Formation. (L. *formatio*, a shaping, a form; from *formo*, to shape. F. *formation*; I. *formazione*; G. *Bildung*, *Gestaltung*.) A growth.

Formative. (L. *formo*, to form. G. *gestaltend*.) That which can be moulded; plastic; that which gives form.

F. cells. Large spherical bodies found in the lower layer of the blastoderm of the impregnated fowl's egg; they probably arise by a process of segmentation from the white yolk, some containing a nucleus, and many small spherules

or granules. Their real nature is doubtful, some of them being perhaps masses of yolk for nutrition.

Ziegler has also given this term to the large epithelioid cells which are found in granulations, and which are very influential in the building up of the new tissues; they are supposed by him to arise from the coalescence of leucocytes, and by others to be derived from the connective-tissue or other cells of the affected part.

F. force. See *Force, formative*.

F. layer. The parts where growth is proceeding in plants.

F. materials. In Botany, applied to the substances stored up in plants which furnish the materials for the growth of tissues, such as starch, sugar, and fat, for the growth of the cell wall, and albuminoids for the protoplasm and chlorophyll grains.

F. tissue. (G. *Bildungsgewebe*.) The tissue from which new plant cells arise; also called *Meristem*.

F. yolk. See *Yolk, formative*.

Form'ed. (*Form.*) Shaped, made, constructed.

F. mate'rial. Term applied by Beale to that part of the matter of the body of a plant or an animal which has taken its ultimate form, and which is physiologically dead, in contradistinction to protoplasm or *Germinal matter*.

Formene. A synonym of *Methane*.

Formiate. (*Formic acid*. *F. formiate*; *G. Ameisensäure Salze*.) A salt of formic acid. Same as *Formate*.

F. of ammonia. See *Ammonium formate*.

Formic. (*L. formica*, the ant. *F. formicæ*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Formica*, or ant.

F. acid. (*F. acide formique*; *G. Ameisensäure*.) CH_2O_2 . An acid first obtained by John Ray from the distillation of red ants. It occurs also in the caterpillar of *Bombyx processionea*, in common stinging nettles, in the fruit of the soap-nut tree, *Sapindus saponarius*, in tamarinds, and in the shoots of various pines. It is found in the sweat, blood, milk, muscle juice, and urine. It can be made by distilling a mixture of starch, binoxide of manganese, and strong sulphuric acid. It is a colourless acid liquid, producing stinging pain when applied to the skin, and causing a blister. It boils at 99.9°C . (211.82°F .); sp. gr. 1.2211. It is a powerful antiseptic. When heated with strong sulphuric acid pure carbon monoxide is evolved, recognisable by the colour of its flame. Diluted with an equal quantity of water, it is used externally as a stimulant to paralysed limbs; it produces an erythematous redness, and a stinging sensation as of nettles. Used internally in the *Spiritus formicærum*, G. Ph.

F. aldehyde. COH_2 . This may be regarded as the aldehyde and ketone of formic acid, or as the oxide of the dyad radical methene. It can be obtained by passing the vapour of methyl alcohol, together with air, over ignited platinum. It has a powerfully irritating odour, and when warmed with an ammoniacal silver solution a mirror-like deposit of silver is formed. It has not been isolated from its solution.

F. ether. See *Ether, formic*.

F. oil. A synonym of *Furfural*.

Formica. (*L. formica*, an ant; from Gr. $\beta\omicron\upsilon\mu\iota\chi$, *Æol.* for $\mu\omicron\upsilon\mu\iota\chi$, an ant. *F. fourmi*;

G. Ameise.) A Genus of the Group *Heterogyna*, Order *Hymenoptera*, Class *Insecta*, the ant, emmet, or pismire.

Also, a term for a varicose tumour occurring on the anus and glans penis.

Also, the name of a black wart with a broad base and cleft surface, because pain is felt in it, especially on excision, like the bite of an ant.

Also, a synonym of *Herpes miliaris*.

F. ambulatoria. (*L. ambulatorius*, from *ambulo*, to walk.) A synonym of *Herpes circinatus*.

F. corrosiva. (*L. corrodo*, to gnaw.) A synonym of *Herpes exedens*.

F. rufa. (*F. fourmi rouge*; *I. formica*; *G. Waldameise*.) The systematic name of the ant, emmet, or pismire, which contains an acid juice and gross oil, which was supposed to possess aphrodisiac virtues. Ants have been used to make a stimulating cataplasm. The chrysalides of this animal are said to be diuretic and carminative, and by some were recommended in the cure of dropsy. The ant furnishes an acid called *Formic acid*.

A *Spiritus formicærum* is an official preparation of the present German Pharmacopœia.

Formicant. (*L. formicans*, part. of *formico*, to creep like an ant.) Term applied to an extremely small and feeble pulse, feeling like the creeping of an ant.

Formication. (*L. formico*, to creep like an ant, or to feel like the creeping of ants. *F. formication*; *G. Ameisenkriechen*, *Ameisenlaufen*.) A sense of pricking or tingling on the surface of the body, as if ants were creeping on it; it is an affection of the trunk of the nerve or of its central connections, not of its periphery. It occurs in organic diseases of the spinal cord, in hysteria, and as the effect of some poisons, as ergot. It is sometimes produced in the neighbourhood of wounds and fractures.

Formicic. (*L. formica*, an ant.) Of, or belonging to, the *Formica*, or ant.

Also, the same as *Formic*.

F. acid. Same as *Formic acid*.

Formicivorous. (*L. formica*; *voro*, to devour.) Living on, or eating, ants.

Formifaction. (*L. forma*, shape; *facio*, to make.) Owen's term for the deposition of cells and elementary structures from the fluids so as to form a tissue.

Formionit'ril. A synonym of *Hydrocyanic acid*, being formamide with the elements of water removed.

Formix. Old term, used by Waltherus, *Syle. Med.*, p. 654, for herpes esthiomemos, lupus, or noli me tangere.

Formobro'mide. Berzelius' term for *Bromoform*.

Formochlo'ride. Berzelius' term for *Chloroform*.

Formo-guan'amine. Same as *Guanamine*.

Formo'iodide. Berzelius' term for *Iodoform*.

Formomethyl'al. Dumas' term for the ethereal liquid which passes over when a mixture of wood spirit, sulphuric acid, and peroxide of manganese is distilled. It is not a definite compound, but is a variable mixture of methylic formate and methylal. It is an anæsthetic when inhaled.

Formo'sa. An island off the east coast of China.

F. cam'phor. See *Camphor, Formosa*.
Formula. (L. *formula*, dim. of *forma*, the form or manner of a thing. F. *formule*; I. *formola*; S. *formula*; G. *Formel*.) A fixed manner or method of doing a thing; a prescribed form.

In Pharmacy, a detailed description in due form of the name of each substance composing a medicine, of their several amounts, and of the mode of mixing or compounding them.

Also, a medical prescription.

Also, in Chemistry, an expression in symbols of the elementary constitution of a body.

Also, in Anatomy, an expression in symbols of some series of parts, as the teeth.

F., chemical. The mode of representing the proportionate composition of a chemical compound by symbols and figures; this is obtained by dividing the amount of each of its constituent elements in a hundred parts of the compound by the atomic weight of the element.

F., compound. A formula containing two or more official drugs or preparations.

F., constitutional. (L. *constitutio*, nature, arrangement.) A formula which, like a graphic formula, seeks to show the structure of a compound, of what parts it is built up, and its relations to other bodies.

F., dental. See *Dental formula*.

F., empirical. (Ἐμπειρικός, experienced.) A formula which simply expresses the composition of a body, without attempting to show the mode in which the atoms are linked together, in contradistinction to *F., rational*. Thus the empirical formula of urea is $\text{CH}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}$. This term was first employed by Berzelius.

F., empirical molecular. (Ἐμπειρικός; L. *moleculus*, dim. of *moles*, a mass.) A formula which not only expresses the composition of a body, but represents the molecular weight.

F., extemporaneous. (L. *ex tempore*, at the moment.) A formula made up on the spur of the moment, not necessarily in accordance with official instructions.

F., glyptic. (Γλυπτός, carved.) Representations of the constitutional formula of a chemical compound, effected not by writing, as in the graphic formula, but by representing the constituent atoms by solid balls, and their combinations by connecting rods.

F., graphic. (Γράφω, to write.) A formula in which the symbols of the elements of a compound are disposed in groups, so that the eye may readily recognise the relations of the substance to other compounds.

F., irrational. (L. *ir*, for *in*, neg.; *ratio*, a reason.) Same as *F., empirical*.

F., magist'ral. (L. *magistralis*, from *magister*, a master.) A formula composed on the instant; a prescription.

F. medica. (L. *medicus*, from *medeor*, to heal. G. *Arzneiformel*.) A synonym for a prescription.

F., molecular. (L. *moles*, a heap.) A short expression indicating the composition of each molecule of a substance. In cases where the body can be volatilised the molecular composition can be estimated from the vapour density.

F., offic'ial. (L. *officialis*, belonging to duty.) A formula decreed by official authority, such as appears in an authoritative pharmacopœia.

F. offic'inal. (L. *officina*, a workshop.)

A prescription made by authority. A term erroneously used for *F., offic'ial*.

F., rational. (L. *ratio*, a reason.) Term employed by Berzelius for a formula intended to indicate the chemical nature of the compound and its relations to other bodies. Thus, the rational formula for urea is $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$, showing that it is a carbamide.

F., simple. A formula containing one official drug or compound only.

F., structural. Same as *F., graphic*.

Formulary. (L. *formula*, a formula, an agreement.) One who is skilled in making up medicines.

Also (F. *formulaire*; I. *formolario*; S. *formulario*), a synonym of *Pharmacopœia*.

Formule. Same as *Formyl*.

Also, the same as *Formula*.

Formyl. (*Formic acid*; Gr. ὄλη, the material of which a thing is made; F. *formyle*; I. *formilo*.) CHO . The hypothetical radical of formic acid and its derivatives.

F. aldehyde. Same as *Formic aldehyde*.

F., perchloride of. A synonym of *Chloroform*.

F., perchloride. A synonym of *Chloroform*.

F., teriodide of. A synonym of *Iodoform*.

Formylene. C_2H . The hypothetical triatomic radical of chloroform, bromoform, and iodoform.

Formylia. Same as *Formyl*.

Formylic. Relating to *Formyl*.

F. acid. A synonym of *Formic acid*.

Formylum. Same as *Formyl*.

F. chloratum. A synonym of *Chloroform*.

F. iodatum. A synonym of *Iodoform*.

F. perchloratum. A synonym of *Chloroform*.

F. trichloratum. A synonym of *Chloroform*.

Formax. (L. *formax*, akin to *furnus*.) A furnace.

Formical. Relating to the *Fornix*.

Formicate. (L. *fornix*, an arch. G. *gewölbt*.) Vaulted; applied to petals which are arched, as the upper petals of the *Salvia*.

F. convolution. See *Gyrus fornicatus*.

Fornices. Plural of *Fornix*.

In Botany (G. *Deckklappe*), applied to the arched projections in the throat of the corolla of some boraginaceous plants.

Forniciform. (L. *fornix*, an arch.) Vaulted, having the form of an arch.

Fornix. (L. *fornix*, an arch. F. *voûte à trois piliers, trigone cerebral*; G. *Gewölbe, Bogen, Zwillingshünde*.) A longitudinal commissure of the brain lying beneath the corpus callosum, and consisting of a thin arched layer of white, fibrous nerve tissue with free borders, the body of the fornix, and split at each extremity into two segments, the pillars or crura of the fornix. The fornix is originally the middle of the posterior part of the primitive cerebral hemisphere, and assumes its transversal position by reason of the growth backward of the hemisphere.

The dimensions of the fornix of man are about 27 mm. long, 9–11 mm. wide, 4 mm. thick. See *F., body of*, and *F., pillars of*.

Also, the hollow on the under surface of the umbo of a shell.

Also, the upper convex shell of an oyster.
Also, in Botany, an arched projection in the throat of the corolla, as in the *Anchusa*.

F., body of. (*G. Körper des Gewölbes.*) The middle triangular part of the fornix, broad behind, where it is connected with the under surface of the corpus callosum, and narrow in front, where it dips downwards, forming the anterior part of the third ventricle, and is separated from the corpus callosum by the septum lucidum. Its outer borders are free and lie upon the choroid plexuses; its under surface is separated from the optic thalami and the third ventricle by the velum interpositum. The greater number of its fibres are longitudinal, but towards the posterior part on its under surface the markings of transverse and oblique fibres may be seen, producing an appearance to which the term *lyra* or *psalterium* has been given. According to Sappey, these transverse fibres belong to the corpus callosum, but Gall and others look on them as commissural fibres connecting the two halves of the fornix.

F., bulbs of. The *Corpora albicantia*, so called because they are formed by the folding back of the anterior pillars of the fornix.

F., centralis. (*L. centralis*, in the middle.) A synonym of *F. cerebri*.

F., cer'e'bri. (*L. cerebrum*, the brain. *G. Hirngewölbe.*) The structure described as *Fornix*.

F., col'umns of. (*G. Säulehen des Gewölbes.*) The *F., pillars of, anterior*.

F., conjunctiv'æ. (*L. conjungo*, to join together.) The line of reflection of the conjunctiva between the globe of the eye and the inner surface of the lid.

F., cra'nii. (*Κρανίον*, the skull.) The vault of the cranium, calvaria, or skull-cap.

F., cru'ra of. (*L. crus*, a leg. *G. Gewölbeschenkel.*) The pillars of the fornix, but by many German anatomists applied only to the posterior pillars, the anterior ones being called the columns of the fornix.

F., cru'ra of, ant'e'rior. (*L. crus*, a leg; *anterior*, in front.) The *F., pillars of, anterior*.

F., cru'ra of, poste'rior. (*L. crus*; *posterior*, behind.) The *F., pillars of, posterior*.

F., na'si. (*L. nasus*, the nose. *G. Gewölbe der Nase.*) The roof of the nose.

F. of Gottsché. A pair of longitudinal ridges projecting from the roof of the midbrain of Teleostei into its cavity, which is known in higher forms as the iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum.

F., peripher'icus. (*Περιφέρεια*, the line round a circular body.) A synonym of *Gyrus fornicatus*.

F., pharyn'gis. (*Φάρυγξ*, the gullet. *G. Schlinggewölbe.*) The upper end or roof of the pharynx.

F., pill'ars of, ant'e'rior. (*L. anterior*, in front. *F. piliars antérieurs de la route*; *G. vordere Säulen des Gewölbes.*) The two thin, roundish bands into which the fore part of the body of the fornix divides; each curves backwards and downwards, forming the margin of the foramen of Munro, along the wall of the third ventricle, then bends abruptly upwards and forwards, forming the white portion of one of the corpora albicantia, and, becoming the bundle of Vieq d'Azyr, enters the anterior tubercle of the optic

thalamus. The anterior pillars are connected near the foramen of Munro with the septum lucidum, the tænia semicircularis, and the peduncle of the pineal gland.

According to some recent observations, the fibres of the anterior pillars end in the corpora albicantia, the fibres running thence to the optic thalami being independent fibres.

F., pill'ars of, poste'rior. (*L. posterior*, hinder. *F. piliars postérieurs de la route*; *G. hintere Säulen des Gewölbes.*) The two broad, flattened, somewhat three sided bands into which the hind part of the body of the fornix divides; each curves outwards and downwards over the pulvina of the optic thalamus to the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle, where, after giving off some fibres to the surface of the hippocampus major, it becomes the tænia hippocampi.

F., roots of. See *Radix ascendens fornicis* and *R. descendens fornicis*.

F., transver'sus. (*L. transversus*, turned across.) A lamina of medullary substance, triangular in form, horizontal in position, and free posteriorly, which is sometimes found uniting the diverging crura of the fornix.

F., vagin'æ. (*L. vagina*, a sheath; *G. Scheidungewölben.*) That portion of the fundus of the vagina which arches over, and is attached to, the cervix uteri; it contains tubular glands.

Forn'peckles. A synonym of *Ephe'lides*.

For'pex. (*L. forpex*, fire-tongs.) Scissors.

Forsk'alea. Term used by Jussieu for *Forskohlea*.

Forskoh'lea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Urticacæ*.

F., angustifo'lia, Retz. (*L. angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Africa. Used as a diuretic and an adjuvant to sarsaparilla.

F., tenaci'ssima, Linn. (*L. tenacissimus*, very tenacious.) Same properties as *F. angustifolia*.

For'stegg. Switzerland, Canton Saint Gallen. A cold sulphur water.

Förster. A German ophthalmic surgeon.

F.'s photom'eter. See *Photometer*, *Förster's*.

Forstero'nia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynacæ*.

F., diffor'mis. (*L. difformis*, mis-shapen.) A species indigenous in America. Said to be capable of removing freckles when used infused in milk. The juice removes warts.

Fortify'ng. (*F. fortifier*; from *Low L. fortifico*; from *L. fortis*, strong; *facio*, to make.) Making strong. A term sometimes applied to tonics.

Fortin's barom'eter. A cistern barometer having the bottom of the cistern made of leather, so that it can be raised or lowered by a screw, and so kept at a constant level.

Fortuna. Spain, Province of Murcia, near Archena. An earthy chalybeate water, of a temperature of 40° C. (104° F.), having a reputation for the cure of sterility in women.

Fortykn'ot. Popular name for the *Achyranthes repens*.

Forty'gö. Hungary, in the District of Csik. An earthy sulphur spring.

Fos'sa. (*L. fossa*, a ditch; from *fodio*, to dig. *F. fosse*; *I. fossa*; *S. fosa*; *G. Grube.*) A large and more or less deep hollow, the opening of which is its widest part.

F. acetabuli. (L. *acetabulum*, a drinking cup. *F. arrière-fond de la cavité cotyloïde*; *G. Pfannegrube*.) A rough depression at the bottom of the acetabulum. It extends from the crista downwards and forwards towards the incisura, and gives origin to the ligamentum teres.

F., amygdaloid. (Ἀμυγδαλή, an almond; εἶδος, likeness.) The space between the anterior and posterior pillars of the fauces, in which the tonsil, or amygdala, is situated on each side.

F. Amyntæ. (*Amyntas*, of Rhodes, an ancient surgeon.) A bandage applied by Amyntas in cases of fracture of the nose. The several turns of the bandage passed round the head and crossed at the root of the nose.

According to Quincy, a term for a double-headed bandage.

F., anconeal. (ἄγκων, the elbow.) The *F. olecranon*.

F. anonyma. (Ἄωνυμος, without name.) The depression between the crura of the antehelix of the auricle. The *F. triquetra*.

F. anterior major humeri. (L. *anterior*, that which is in front; *major*, comp. of *magnus*, great; *humerus*, the bone of the upper arm.) A depression situated on the anterior surface of the humerus above the trochlea and opposite to the fossa olecrani. It receives the coronoid process of the ulna during flexion of the forearm. The *F., coronoid*.

F. anterior minor humeri. (L. *anterior*; *minor*, comp. of *parvus*, little; *humerus*, the bone of the upper arm.) A slight depression situated on the anterior surface of the humerus, immediately above the capitulum. It receives the anterior margin of the head of the radius in extreme flexion of the forearm.

F. anthelialis. (Ἀνθελίξ, the interior of the two curved prominences of the ear.) The same as *F. navicularis auriculæ*.

F. arcuata. Same as *F. subareolata*.

F. articularis. (L. *articula*, a joint.) The glenoid cavity of the temporal bone. The *F., glenoid*.

F. axillaris. (L. *axilla*, the armpit. *F. fosse d'aisselle*; *G. Achselhöhle*.) The armpit. A pyramidal depression situated below the shoulder and between the upper arm and the chest. The base is the inferior opening; the apex, above, communicates with the fossa supraclavicularis by means of a triangular opening between the subclavius muscle, the insertion of the scalenus medius to the first rib, and the coraco-clavicular ligament. It is bounded in front by the pectoralis major and minor, the clavicular portion of the deltoid muscle, and the coraco-clavicular ligament; behind, by the latissimus dorsi, teres major, and subscapularis muscles. The lateral or external narrowest side is formed by the coraco-brachialis and biceps muscle, the humerus, and shoulder-joint; the inner wall by the serratus magnus.

F. bulbi urethrae. (Βολβός, a bulb; *ὀυρήθρα*, urethra.) An enlargement in the diameter of the urethra in the pars cavernosa, just below the lower end of the pars membranacea.

F., canine. (L. *caninus*: from *canis*, a dog. *F. fosse canine*; *G. Oberkiefergrube*.) A depression on the external surface of the superior maxillary bone, beneath the infra-orbital foramen, by the prominence of the canine tooth. It gives origin to the levator anguli oris.

F. capitis femoris. (L. *caput*, the head; *femur*.) The same as *Fovea capitis femoris*.

F. cerebrialis anterior. (L. *cerebralis*, belonging to the brain; *anterior*, in front.) The *F. cranii anterior*.

F. cerebrialis media. (L. *cerebralis*; *medius*, in the middle.) The *F. cranii media*.

F. cerebrialis posterior. (L. *cerebralis*; *posterior*, hinder.) The *F. cranii posterior*.

F. cochleæ. (*Cochlea*.) A somewhat funnel-shaped depression the bottom of which constitutes the lamina cribrosa of the internal auditory meatus.

F. cochleariformis. (L. *cochlea*, a spoon; *forma*, shape.) The groove on the upper surface of the processus cochlearis in the tympanum for the tensor tympani muscle.

F., compound. A fossa which is made up of depressions in two or more contiguous bones.

F. conchæ. (Κόγχη, a bivalve shell-fish. *G. muschelförmige Grube*, *Muschelhöhle*.) A synonym of *Cochlea auris*.

F. condyloidea. (Κόνδυλος, a knob; εἶδος, likeness.) A depression situated behind each condyle of the occipital bone. It presents the opening of a short canal, the foramen condyloideum posterius.

F. coronalis. (L. *corona*, a crown.) The depression on the inner surface of the orbital plate of the frontal or coronal bone for the anterior lobe of the cerebrum.

F. coronoid. (Κορώνη, a crown; εἶδος, resemblance. *F. fosse coronoidienne*.) The depression on the fore part of the humerus, which receives the coronoid process of the ulna in flexion of the forearm.

F. costalis inferior. (L. *costa*, a rib; *inferior*, that is below.) The inferior facet on the body of a dorsal vertebra for articulation with the head of the rib.

F. costalis superior. (L. *costa*; *superior*, that is above.) The facet near the upper border of a dorsal vertebra for articulation with the head of a rib.

F. cotyloidea. (Κοτύλη, a cup; εἶδος, resemblance.) The acetabulum.

Also, the notch of the acetabulum.

F. cranii anterior. (L. *cranium*, the skull; *anterior*, in front.) This fossa is situated at the base of the skull, in front of the lesser wings of the sphenoid. It is formed by the horizontal plate of the frontal, the cribriform plate of the ethmoid, and by the ethmoidal process and lesser wing of the sphenoid. It presents the crista galli, the foramen cæcum, the olfactory groove and cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, and the roof of the orbit. It is traversed by the ethmoidal and sphenoidal sutures.

F. cranii media. (L. *cranium*; *medius*, in the middle.) A fossa situated on the inner surface of the base of the cranium, between the lesser wings of the sphenoid and the upper edge of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. It is formed by the sphenoid, temporal, and parietal bones. It presents the sella turcica, the square plate behind the sella turcica, the olivary tubercle, optic groove, cavernous groove, the foramen lacerum medium, the anterior clinoid process, the superior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, the foramen spinosum, ovale, and rotundum. It is

traversed by the squamous, sphenoparietal, sphenotemporal, and petrosphenoidal sutures.

F. cranii posterior. (L. *eranium*; *posterior*, hinder.) A fossa situated on the inner surface of the base of the cranium, behind the upper edges of the petrous processes. It is formed chiefly by the occipital and temporal bones. It presents the cerebellar fossæ of the occiput, the interior occipital crest, the sulci laterales, the foramen lacerum posterius, the mastoid and internal condyloid foramina, the foramen magnum and basilar process, and the meatus auditorius internus, aqueductus vestibuli, and superior petrosal groove, with the depression for the Gasserian ganglion. It is traversed by the mastoid and petro-occipital sutures.

F. cruris hel'icis. (L. *eris*, the leg; *helix*, a prominence of the ear. G. *Grube des Leistschenkl's*.) The pit or fissure in the cartilage of the ear which is bounded by the commencement of the helix in front, and is situated between the two portions of the concha.

F. cubiti. (L. *ebitus*, the elbow. G. *Ellenbogengrube*.) The depression situated on the inner and anterior side of the elbow-joint. It is of triangular form, the apex directed downwards. It is indistinctly bounded above by the lower ends of the biceps flexor cubiti and the brachialis anticus, which, along with the common origin of the flexors of the fingers, form its floor; on the radial side it is bounded by the supinator longus, and on the ulnar side by the pronator teres.

F. cystidis fellææ. (Κύστις, the bladder; L. *fellens*, from *fel*, bile.) The same as *F. vesicæ fellææ*.

F., digastric. (Δίς, twice; γαστήρ, the belly. F. *ramure digastrique*; G. *Warzenauschüttl*.) A deep groove on the inner side of the mastoid process of the temporal bone for the attachment of the posterior part of the digastric muscle.

F. digastrica mandibulæ. (L. *mandibula*, the lower jaw. F. *fossète digastrique*.) An oval depression on the inner surface of the inferior maxillary bone on each side of the symphysis, just below the mental spine, for the attachment of the anterior part of the digastric muscle.

F. digastrica os'is temporalis. (L. *os*, a bone; *temporalis*, belonging to the temples.) The *F. digastric*.

F., dig'ital. (L. *digitus*, a finger.) The same as *F. trochantericæ*.

F. Douglas'ii. (Douglas, a Scotch anatomist. G. *Douglas'scher Raum*.) A term sometimes applied to the recto-uterine fossa alone, and sometimes to the recto-uterine fossa together with the excavatio recto-uterina. See *Douglas's pouch*.

F. ductus venos'i. (L. *ductus*, a duct; *venosus*, belonging to a vein.) The depression on the under surface of the liver which is occupied by the remains of the ductus venosus. It constitutes the posterior part of the fossa longitudinalis sinistra hepatis. The *Fissure of liver for ductus venosus*.

F. elliptica. The *Fovea hemi-elliptica*.

F. ethmoida'lis. (ἠθμός, a sieve; εἶδος, resemblance.) The depression on the upper surface of the body of the ethmoid bone which lodges the olfactory tract and bulb.

F., floccular. (L. *flocculus*, a small lock of wool.) A depression on the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal

bone, extending in the young child into the arch of the superior semicircular canal; in some mammals it is a deep pit.

F. genu. (L. *genu*, the knee.) The popliteal space.

F. gland'is. (L. *glans*, an acorn.) The groove-like depression behind the glans penis.

F. glandulæ lacrima'lis. (L. *glandula*, dim. of *glans*, an acorn; *lacrima*, a tear. F. *fossète lacrymale*; G. *Thranendrusengrube*.) A concavity on the under surface of the orbital plate of the frontal bone, near the outer part and behind the zygomatic process. It lodges the lacrymal gland.

F. glandular'is. A synonym of *F. glandulæ lacrima'lis*.

F., glen'oid. (Γλήνη, a shallow joint-socket; εἶδος, resemblance. F. *cavité glenoïde*; G. *Gelenkgrube*, *Oberkiefergrube*.) The depression in the temporal bone for articulation with the head of the inferior maxillary bone.

F., gut'tural. (L. *guttur*, a throat. G. *Schlundgrube*.) The depression on the basal surface of the cranium, between the foramen magnum and the posterior nares; it is the middle division of the lower surface of the base of the skull.

F. hel'icis. (Ἑλῆξ, a spiral, the helix of the ear.) The narrow curved groove in the auricle, lying between the helix and the antihelix.

F. hemispher'ica. (L. *hemisphærium*, a half circle.) The *Fovea hemispherica*.

F. hyalo'idea. (Ἵαλος, glass; εἶδος, likeness.) A spheroidal depression in the vitreous humour which lodges the lens. The hyaloid membrane and the capsule of the lens here coalesce, forming the suspensory ligament of the lens.

F. hypophys'eos. (ὑπόφυσις, a process.) A synonym of the *Sella turcica*, because it lodges the pituitary body, or *Hypophysis cerebri*.

F. ileocæca'lis. (Ileum; cæcum.) A depression, 3 cm. deep and of variable length, situated between the mesentery, near the root of the vermiform process, the cæcum, and the end of the small intestine.

F. ileocæca'lis ante'rior. (L. *ante'rior*, that is in front.) A variety, occasionally occurring, of the *F. ileocæcalis*.

F. ileocæca'lis infe'rior. (L. *inferus*, that is below.) A synonym of the *F. ileocæcalis*.

F. ileocæca'lis poste'rior. (L. *posterus*, that is behind.) A synonym of the *F. ileocæcalis*.

F. iliac. (*Iliac*, the bone of that name. F. *fosse iliaque interne*; G. *Darmbengrube*.) The smooth concavity which is presented by the upper and anterior part of the internal surface of the ilium.

F. ilio-pectine'a. (*Ilium*; *pectineus*.) A surface-marking presenting a hollow between the muscles of the upper fore and inner part of the thigh immediately below Poupart's ligament. It is triangular in form, broad and deep above, narrower and pointed below, and dips as deep as the iliopectineal tubercle. It is bounded above by Poupart's ligament, externally by the psoas major and iliacus muscles, internally by the pectineus, and below by the sartorius. It is connected with the abdominal cavity by the femoral canal, and it is filled with the femoral artery and vein and their common sheath, and with

lymphatic glands, nerves, and fat. Also called *Scarpa's triangle*.

F. incisiva. (L. *incido*, to cut into.) A synonym of the *F. myrtiform*.

F., incisor, of lower jaw. (L. *incido*.) A shallow depression on the anterior surface of the inferior maxillary bone, just below the incisor teeth, on each side of the symphysis, from which the levator labii inferioris arises.

F., incisor, of upper jaw. The *F. myrtiform*.

F., infraclavicular. (L. *infra*, below; *clavicle*.) A triangular space between the pectoralis major and deltoid muscles. It is broad just below the clavicle, but becomes narrower as it extends towards the arm. It presents in its deeper part the coraco-clavicular fascia, with the objects perforating that fascia.

F. infraorbital. (L. *infra*, below; *orbita*, the orbit.) A synonym of *F. canine*.

F. infraspinal. (L. *infra*, below; *spine* of scapula. *F. fosse sous-épineuse*; G. *Untergrätengrube*.) The slightly concave surface of the scapula beneath the spine. It gives origin to the infraspinatus and teres minor muscles.

F. infraspinous. (L. *infra*, below; *spina*, a thorn.) The same as *F. infraspinal*.

F. infratemporalis. (L. *infra*, beneath; *tempora*, the temples. G. *Unterschläfengrube*.) A synonym of *F. zygomatic*.

F. inguinalis externa peritonei. (L. *inguen*, the groin; *externus*, that which is outside; *peritoneum*.) See *Fovea inguinalis externa peritonei*.

F. inguinalis interna peritonei. (L. *internus*, within.) See *Fovea inguinalis interna peritonei*.

F. inguinalis lateralis peritonei. (L. *lateralis*, lateral.) A synonym of *F. inguinalis externa peritonei*.

F. inguinalis media peritonei. (L. *medius*, middle.) A synonym of *F. inguinalis interna peritonei*.

F. inguinalis medialis peritonei. (L. *medialis*, belonging to the middle.) A synonym of *F. inguinalis interna peritonei*.

F. innominata. (L. *innominatus*, unnamed.) The depression in the auricle of the ear, the anterior part of which presents the opening of the external auditory meatus.

F., intercondylar. (L. *inter*, between; *condyle*.) The *F. intercondyloidea femoris posterior*.

F. intercondyloidea. (L. *inter*, between; *condyle*.) The same as *F. intercondyloidea posterior*.

F. intercondyloidea femoris anterior. (L. *femur*, the thigh-bone; *anterior*, that is in front.) The groove between the condyles of the femur in front, over which the patella plays.

F. intercondyloidea femoris posterior. (L. *femur*, the thigh-bone; *posterior*, that is behind.) The deep, rough depression which is seen between the condyles on the posterior aspect of the femur, and which gives attachment to the mucous ligament of the knee-joint.

F. intercondyloidea tibiae anterior. (L. *tibia*, the bone of that name; *anterior*, that is in front.) The slight depression in front of the spinous process of the tibia.

F. intercondyloidea tibiae poste-

rior. (L. *tibia*; *posterior*, that is behind.) The slight depression situated behind the spinous process of the tibia.

F. ischio-rectal. (*Ischium*, the bone of that name; *L. rectum*, the straight gut. *F. excavatio ischio-rectale*; G. *Mistdarmsitzbeingrube*.) An irregular pyramidal hollow, about two inches deep, between the side of the rectum and the tuberosity of the ischium, having its base downwards. The inner side is oblique, and is bounded by the levator ani, covered by the anal fascia, and below by the external sphincter ani; the outer side is perpendicular and formed by the obturator muscle covered with its fascia. In front it extends to the triangular ligament, and behind are the great sacro-sciatic ligament and the gluteus maximus muscle. To expose it completely the skin, superficial and deep fasciae, and the gluteus and sphincter ani muscles must be removed. The pudic vessels and nerve lie along the outer wall. The middle of the space is crossed by the inferior haemorrhoidal vessels and nerve. Anteriorly are two superficial perineal nerves, and posteriorly is a branch of the fourth sacral nerve, with cutaneous branches of the sciatic vessels and nerve. It is occupied by a mass of fat, and is crossed by the superficial transverse perineal muscle.

F., jugular. (*Jugular*. *F. fosse jugulaire*; G. *Drosseladergrube*.) A depression in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, situated behind the openings of the carotid canal and the aqueduct cochleæ. It is bounded externally by the vaginal and styloid processes, the stylo-mastoid foramen, and auricular fissure, and posterior to it is the jugular surface. It lodges the bulb of the jugular vein, and the auricular branch of the pneumo-gastric nerve.

F. jugularis colli. (L. *collis*, the neck.) The same as *F. suprasternal*.

F., lachrymal. (L. *lachryma*, a tear.) The *F. glandulae lachrymalis*.

Also, a depression, formed by the sulcus lachrymalis of the lachrymal bone and a similar furrow on the superior maxillary bone, which contains the lachrymal sac.

F. lacrimalis. (L. *lacrima*, a tear.) A synonym of *F. glandulae lacrymalis*.

F. laryngo-pharyngea. (Λάρυγγ; φάρυγγ.) A depression situated at the posterior extremity of the *Phœæ aryepiglotticæ*.

F. lenticularis. (L. *lenticula*, a lentil.) The *F. hyaloidea*.

F. ligamenti venosi. (L. *ligamentum*, from *ligo*, to bind; *venosus*, belonging to a vein.) The same as *F. ductus venosi*.

F. longitudinalis dextra hepatis. (L. *dexter*, on the right hand; *hepar*, the liver. G. *linke Längsfurche der Leber*.) A depression on the under surface of the liver. The anterior part is the fossa for the gall-bladder. The posterior part is short but deep, and notches the posterior thick border of the liver; it is the fossa venæ cavæ.

F. longitudinalis sinistra hepatis. (L. *sinister*, on the left hand; *hepar*. G. *rechte Längsfurche der Leber*.) A depression on the under surface of the liver, extending from the anterior border to the incisura interlobularis; its anterior longer portion between the sharp anterior border of the liver and the left extremity of the fossa transversa is the fossa venæ umbilicalis, which is often partially covered by a bridge of hepatic substance. The posterior

part, which is somewhat inclined to the right, is the fossa ductus venosi.

F. magna. (L. *magnus*, great.) The *F. navicularis auriculæ*.

Also, the *Vulva*.

F. magna muliebris. (L. *magnus*, great; *mulier*, a woman.) The *Vulva*.

F. magna Syl'vii. The *Fissure of Sylvius*.

F. mandibularis. (L. *mandibula*, a jaw. G. *Unterkiefergrube*.) A synonym of *F.*, *glenoid*.

F. maxillaris. (L. *maxilla*, a jaw. G. *Oberkiefergrube*.) A synonym of *F.*, *canine*.

F. maxima. (L. *maximus*, greatest.) A synonym of the *F. olecrani*.

F. medullæ oblongatæ. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *oblongus*, oblong.) Term applied to the clivus, or inclined part, of the basilar portion of the occipital bone on which the medulla oblongata rests.

F., mental. (L. *mentum*, the chin.) A shallow depression on the fore part of the body of the inferior maxillary bone on each side of the symphysis. It gives attachment to the levator labii inferioris muscle.

F., mesopterygoïd. (Μέσος, middle; *pterygoïd* bone.) The single median depression between the two pterygoïd plates in the cat.

F., Mohrenheim's. A synonym of the *F.*, *infraclavicular*.

F., Morgagni's. (Morgagni, an Italian anatomist.) A synonym of the *F. navicularis urethræ*.

F., myrtiform. (L. *myrtus*, a myrtle; *forma*, shape.) The depression in the front of upper jaw, just above the incisor teeth and between the median line and the canine eminence.

F., navicular. (L. *navicula*, a small boat.) A depression at the base of the internal pterygoïd plate of the sphenoid bone, which gives attachment to the tensor palati muscle.

F. navicularis. (L. *navicularis*, relating to a small ship.) A synonym of the *F. laryngopharyngea*.

F. navicularis auriculæ. (L. *navicularis*; *auricula*, the outer ear; dim. of *auris*, the ear. G. *kahnförmige Grube der Ohrmuschel*.) The depression between the crura of the antihelix. The *F. triquetra*.

F. navicularis urethræ. (L. *navicularis*; *urethra*. G. *kahnförmige Grube, schifförmige Grube der Harnröhre*.) A dilatation, 2 cm. long, 9 mm. wide, situated just within the external opening of the meatus urinarius; in it is situated the lacuna magna; it is lined with stratified pavement epithelium.

F. navicularis vestibuli vaginæ. (L. *navicularis*; *vestibulum*, an antechamber; *vagina*. G. *kahnförmige Grube der Scham*.) A depression situated at the posterior commissure of the labia majora, between it and the frænulum pudendi.

F. navicularis vulvæ. (L. *vulva*.) The same as *F. navicularis vestibuli vaginæ*.

F. of antihelix. (*Antihelix*.) The *F. navicularis auriculæ*.

F. of helix. See *F. helicis*.

F. of the gall-bladder. The depression on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver for the gall-bladder. Same as *Fissure of liver for gall-bladder*.

F. of ve'na ca'va. Same as *Fissure of liver for vena cava*.

F., olecranon. (ὀλίον, the elbow; *κοανίον*, the head. *F. fosse olecranienne*; G. *Ellenbogengrube*.) A deep, triangular depression situated at the posterior surface of the humerus, immediately above the trochlea. It receives the olecranon process of the ulna when the forearm is extended.

F. orbicularis. (L. *orbiculus*, a small disc.) The *Forca hemispherica*.

F. ovalis auris. (L. *ovalis*, egg-shaped; *auris*, the ear.) The *F. triquetra*.

F. ovalis cordis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The *F. ovalis of heart*.

F. ovalis of ear. The *F. triquetra*.

F. ovalis of heart. (L. *ovalis*, oval, egg-shaped. *F. fosse ovale*; G. *eiförmige Grube des Herzens*.) A shallow depression situated on the right aspect of the septum auricularum, which is the remanens of the foramen ovale. Its vertical diameter is about 20 mm., its horizontal about 14 mm. It is surrounded by the annulus ovalis, which is defective at the lower part; its floor is thin and translucent, and is sometimes obliquely perforated by a small hole, the remanens of the foramen ovale; the fibres forming it spring chiefly from the right and lower border of the fossa.

F. ovarii peritonei. (*Ovarium*; *peritonæum*.) A depression in the peritonæum situated between the ovary and the sacro-iliac synchondrosis.

F. palatina. (L. *palatus*, the palate.) The arch of the hard palate.

F., palatine, anterior. (L. *palatus*, the palate; *anterior*, in front.) The depression in the middle line of the palate, immediately behind the incisor teeth, into which the incisive canals open.

F. pararectalis. (Παρά, near to; L. *rectum*, the straight gut.) A narrow groove or depression in the peritonæum situated between the posterior surface of the broad ligament of the uterus and the internal surface of the posterior wall of the true pelvis.

F. paravesicalis. (Παρά, near to; L. *vesica*, the bladder.) A depression in the peritonæum situated in front of the broad ligament of the uterus and between it and the more or less distended urinary bladder. It is occupied by loops of intestine.

F., parietal. (L. *paries*, a wall.) The deepest part of the inner surface of the parietal bone opposite the parietal eminence.

F. paruterina. (Παρά, near to; L. *uterus*, the uterus.) The same as *F. pararectalis*.

F. patellæ. (L. *patella*, a small plate, the knee-cap.) The same as *F. intercondyloidea femoris anterior*.

F. patellaris. (L. *patella*, the knee-cap.) The same as *F. intercondyloidea femoris anterior*.

Also (L. *patella*, a small dish), the same as *F. hyaloidea*.

F. peduncularis. (L. *pedunculus*, a little foot.) The great horizontal fissure of the cerebellum.

F. perinaei. (Περίναϊον, the perineum. G. *Mittelfleischgrube*.) The *F. ischio-rectal*.

F. pituitaria. A synonym of the *Sella turcica*, because it lodges the *Pituitary body*.

F., popliteal. (L. *poples*, the knee. G.

Knickkehle, Knickkehlegrube.) The hollow at the back of the knee. It is of rhombic form, the acute angles directed upwards and downwards. It is bounded anteriorly by the planum popliteum of the femur and the posterior wall of the capsule of the knee-joint, externally by the biceps femoris, internally by the semitendinosus and semimembranosus muscles, below by the two heads of the gastrocnemius. It contains the main arteries and nerves for the lower leg and foot, lymphatic glands, and much fat.

Also, a term for the popliteal surface of the femur.

Also, a synonym of *F. intercondyloidea femoris posterior*.

F., portal. (L. *porta*, a gate.) Same as *Fissure, portal*.

F. posterior humeri. (L. *posterior*, that is behind; *humerus*, the bone of the upper arm.) The same as *F. olecranon*.

F., pterygoid. (Πτερόν, a wing; εἶδος, likeness. *F. fosse pterygoïde*; G. *Flügelgrube*.) The space enclosed by the two plates of the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone; it gives origin to the internal pterygoid muscle. Also, see *F. pterygoidea mandibule*.

F., pterygoid, of lower jaw. The *F. pterygoidea mandibule*.

F., pterygoid, of sphenoid bone. The *F. pterygoid*.

F. pterygoidea mandibulæ. (Πτεροφυγοειδής, like a wing.) A depression upon the fore part of the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw, to which the external pterygoid muscle is attached.

F. pterygo-maxilla'ris. (Πτερόν, a wing.) A synonym of the *F. sphenomaxillary*.

F. pterygo-palatina. (Πτερόν, a wing; *L. palatus*, the palate.) A synonym of *F. sphenomaxillary*.

F. pu'bo-vesicalis. (L. *os pubis*, the pubic bone; *vesica*, the bladder.) The pouch or depression in the peritoneum situated between the posterior surface of the os pubis and the anterior surface of the bladder.

F. rec'to-uterina. (L. *rectum*, the straight gut; *uterus*, the uterus.) The space between the uterus and the rectum above the recto-uterine excavation, and therefore above the upper borders of the plicæ recto-uterinæ.

F., rec'to-vesical. (L. *rectum*, the gut of that name; *vesica*, the bladder. *F. cul-de-sac recto-vesical*; G. *Mastdarmblasengrube*.) The pouch in the peritoneum lying between the rectum and the urinary bladder.

F. rhomboida'lis. Same as *F. rhomboidea*.

F. rhomboidea. (ῤόμβος, a rhomb; εἶδος, likeness. G. *Rautengrube*.) The floor of the fourth ventricle; also the ventricle itself.

F. Rolan'di. Same as *Fissure of Rolando* or *Sulcus centralis*.

F. Rosenmülleri. (*Rosenmüller*, a German anatomist.) A synonym of the *Recessus pharyngis*.

F. sagitta'lis dex'tra. (L. *sagitta*, an arrow; *dexter*, on the right hand.) The same as *F. longitudinalis dextra hepatis*.

F. sagitta'lis sinis'tra. (L. *sagitta*; *sinister*, on the left hand.) The same as *F. longitudinalis sinistra hepatis*.

F. scaphoi'dea. (Σκαφοειδής, like a ship.) The long, curved depression in the au-

riele of the ear between the helix and the antihelix. Also called *F. helix*.

F. sel'læ tur'cicae. The hollow of the *Sella turcica* for the reception of the pituitary body.

F. semiluna'ris major. (L. *semi*, half; *luna*, a moon; *major*, greater.) The same as *Sigmoid cavity, greater*.

F. semiluna'ris mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) The same as *Sigmoid cavity, lesser*.

F. semiova'lis. (L. *semi*, half; *ovalis*, from *ovum*, an egg.) A synonym of the *Fovea hemieliptica*.

F. sigmoïdea os'sis tempora'lis. (Σίγμα, the letter S; εἶδος, resemblance; L. *os*, a bone; *temporalis*, temporal.) The broad, deep furrow situated on the inner surface of the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It is occupied by the transverse sinus, and contains the openings of the mastoid foramina.

Also, a synonym of the greater sigmoid cavity of the ulna.

F. sigmoïdea ul'næ ma'jor. See *Sigmoid cavity, greater*.

F. sigmoïdea ul'næ mi'nor. See *Sigmoid cavity, lesser*.

F., sim'ple. A fossa whose whole extent is confined to one bone.

F., sphenomaxillary. (*F. fosse sphenomaxillaire*; G. *Flügelgaumengrube, Keilbein-gaumengrube*.) A small, triangular fossa situated at the apex of the orbit. The base or upper wall is formed by the body of the sphenoid, and it is bounded behind by the pterygoid process; in front by the superior maxillary bone; internally by the vertical plate of the palate bone; externally it is continuous with the pterygo-maxillary fissure. The apex is formed by the approximation of the pterygoid process to the tuberosity of the maxillary bone. The pterygo-maxillary, the sphenoidal, and sphenomaxillary fissures communicate with this fossa. The posterior wall presents the orifices of the foramen rotundum, and of the Vidian and pterygo-palatine canals; the internal wall, of the sphenopalatine foramen, and the apex of the posterior palatine and accessory palatine canals. The sphenomaxillary fossa gives passage to the internal maxillary, pterygo-palatine, and sphenopalatine arteries; to the deep branch of the anterior facial vein, to the inferior ophthalmic, pterygo-palatine, and sphenopalatine veins; to the orbital and superior maxillary nerves; and to the sphenopalatine ganglion and its pharyngeal branches.

This fossa is described by the Germans under the name of *F. pterygo-palatina*, and the term sphenomaxillary fossa is applied to the zygomatic fossa.

F., sphenopalatine. (*Sphenoid bone*; superior maxillary bone.) The *F. sphenomaxillary*.

F. subarcua'ta. (L. *sub*, under; *arcuatus*, arched.) A deep pit existing in the embryonic cartilago petrosa, and situated beneath the eminence formed by the superior semicircular canal. According to v. Tröltzsch, it extends through the whole of bony petrous bone, and opens behind the auricle, with a large jagged opening upon the external surface of the mass, which subsequently becomes the mastoid process. It is at first covered with a cartilaginous layer, but becomes patent in the new born child. It remains as a narrow slit or fissure. It contains an artery and a vein, and, according to Kölliker,

the cavities which form in it explain the anomalous position of the tensor tympani and stapedius muscles in the tympanum.

F. subcæca'lis. (L. *sub*, beneath; *cæcum*, the gut of that name.) A synonym of *F. ileo-cæcalis*.

F., subclavic'ular. (L. *sub*, under; *clavicula*.) The surface depression below the outer end of the clavicle on the inner side of the head of the humerus. It varies much in depth.

F. subinguina'lis. (L. *sub*, beneath; *inguen*, the groin.) A synonym of the *F. ilio-pectinea*.

F., subling'ual. (L. *sub*, beneath; *lingua*, the tongue.) A shallow, smooth, oval cavity situated on the inner surface of the inferior maxillary bone, just above the mylo-hyoid ridge. It lodges the sublingual gland.

F., submaxil'ary. (L. *sub*, under; *maxilla*, the jaw.) An oblong, shallow depression situated beneath the most prominent part of the mylo-hyoid ridge of the inferior maxillary bone. It lodges the submaxillary gland.

F., suborbitar. (L. *sub*, under; *orbis*, a circle.) A synonym of the *F. canine*.

F., subpyram'idal. (L. *sub*, under; *pyramis*, a pyramid.) A depression in the inner wall of the tympanum situated beneath the pyramid and behind the fenestra rotunda. The bottom of it is perforated by several foramina.

F. subrotun'da. (L. *sub*, under; *rotundus*, round.) A synonym of *Fovea hemispherica*.

F., subscap'ular. (L. *sub*, under; *scapula*, the shoulder-blade. *F. fosse sous-scapulaire*; G. *Unterschulterblattgrube*.) A wide concavity formed by the anterior surface of the scapula. The two posterior thirds give origin to the subscapularis muscle, and present several lines, which pass obliquely upward and forward. The anterior third is smooth and has no muscular attachment. The fossa is separated from the posterior border by the surface for the attachment of the serratus magnus.

F. sulciform'is. (L. *suleus*, a furrow; *forma*, shape.) A furrow in the vestibule of the inner ear at the entrance to the aqueductus vestibuli, described by Morgagni.

F., supraclavic'ular. (L. *supra*, above; *clavicula*.) The posterior triangle of the neck.

The term is sometimes restricted to the lowest and deepest part of the triangle where the omohyoid muscle and the brachial plexus lie.

F. suprasphenoida'lis. (L. *supra*, above; Gr. *σφηνοειδής*, wedge-shaped.) The fossa of the *Sella Turcica*.

F. supraspinat'a. (L. *supra*, above; *spina*, a spine. *F. fosse sus-épineuse*; G. *Obergratengrube*.) A smooth, concave surface situated beneath the spine of the scapula, to the internal two thirds of which the supraspinatus muscle is attached.

F., supraster'nal. (L. *supra*, above; *sternum*, the breast-bone.) A surface-marking at the lower median part of the front of the neck. It is bounded laterally by the sternomastoid; below by the ligamentum interclaviculare; and posteriorly by the sternohyoids and sternothyroids.

F. supratrochlea'ris ant'erior. (L. *supra*, above; *trochlea*, a pulley; *anterior*, in front.) The *F. coronoid*.

F. supratrochlea'ris post'erior. (L. *supra*, above; *trochlea*, a pulley; *posterior*, in front.) The *F. olecranon*.

F. Syl'vii. A synonym of *Fissura Sylvii*.

F., temp'oral. (L. *tempora*, the temples. *F. fosse temporale*; G. *Schläfengrube*.) A deep hollow at the side of the head. It is bounded in front, above, and behind, by the temporal ridge. Below it is continuous with the zygomatic fossa, the limit between the two being the horizontal crest on the outer surface of the great wing of the sphenoid bone internally, and externally the zygomatic arch. Below and anteriorly is the upper part of the malar bone. The temporal fossa is formed by the temporal, parietal, frontal, sphenoid, and malar bones. It is occupied by the temporal muscle.

F. tragica. (Τράγος, a goat.) The depression in front of the external auditory meatus concealed by the tragus.

F. transver'sa hepatis. (L. *trans-versus*, cross-wise; *hepar*, the liver.) The transverse depression on the under surface of the liver which contains the vena porta. The *Fissure of liver, transverse*.

F. triangula'ris auric'ulæ. (L. *triangularis*, three-angled; *auricula*, a little ear.) The depression between the crura of the antihelix of the auricle.

Also, called *F. triquetra*.

F. triangula'ris coll'i. (L. *triangularis*; *collum*, the neck.) The anterior triangle of the neck.

F. triangula'ris medull'æ oblongat'æ. The central furrow of the *Culamus scriptorius*.

F. trique'tra. (L. *triquetrus*, three-cornered.) The depression between the crura of the antihelix of the auricle.

F., trochanter'ic. (Τροχαντήρ, the ball on which the hip-bone turns. *F. cavité digitale*; G. *Rollhügelgrube*.) A deep depression situated at the back part of the trochanter major. It gives origin, from above downwards, to the gemellus superior, obturator internus, gemellus inferior, pyramiformis, and obturator externus muscles; and to it is attached the ischio-femoral ligament.

F., trochlear. (L. *trochlea*, a pulley; contr. from *τροχάλια*, the sheaf of a pulley. G. *Rollgrube*.) A small depression on the under surface of the orbital plate of the frontal bone, near the internal angular process for the pulley of the superior oblique muscle.

F. umbilica'lis. (L. *umbilicus*, the navel.) The *Fissure of liver for ductus venosus*.

F. ven'æ cav'æ. A deep notch in the under surface and posterior border of the liver, which lodges the inferior vena cava. It constitutes the posterior part of the fossa longitudinalis dextra. The *Fissure of liver for vena cava*.

F. ven'æ umbilical'is. (L. *vena*, a vein; *umbilicus*, the navel.) The anterior longer part of the fossa longitudinalis sinistra. It extends between the anterior sharp border of the liver to the left extremity of the fossa transversa. It lodges the umbilical vein. The *Fissure of liver, umbilical*.

F. vesic'æ fel'l'æ. (L. *vesica*, a bladder; *fel*, gall.) A depression constituting the anterior segment of the fossa longitudinalis dextra. It lodges the gall-bladder. The *Fissure of liver for gall-bladder*.

F., vesico-uterine. (L. *vesica*, the bladder; *uterus*, the womb.) The pouch of

peritoneum in the female which lies between the bladder and the uterus.

F., zygomatic. (*Zýγωμα*, a bolt. *G. Kiefer-Keilbeingrube*.) An irregular, spacious fossa, wider above than below, and continuous at its upper end with the temporal fossa. Its anterior wall is formed by the zygoma and the tuber maxillare, its inner wall by the external pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone, and its upper wall by the triangular plate of the great wing of the sphenoid bone and by a part of the squamous portion of the temporal bone, and its posterior part is open. The sphenomaxillary fissure opens into its upper part.

Fossæ. Plural of *Fossa*.

F., cerebellar. The *F., occipital, inferior*.

F. cerebelli. (L. dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain. *F. fosse cerebelleuse*.) A synonym of *F., occipital, inferior*.

F. cerebrales. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) A synonym of *F., occipital, superior*.

F. cerebri posteriores. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *posterior*, that which is behind.) A synonym of *F., occipital, superior*.

F. costales. (L. *costa*, a rib.) The facets on the bodies of the dorsal vertebrae for articulation with the heads of the ribs. The first nine dorsal vertebrae have two on each side, the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth only one.

F. costo-transversariae. (L. *costa*, a rib; *transversus*, transverse.) Three depressions situated on the dorsal surface of the first three sacral vertebrae, between the processus transversarii. The uppermost is the deepest.

F. digitales. (L. *digitalis*, belonging to a finger.) Those fossae of the skull which are shallow and as if made with the finger.

F. naarium. (L. *nares*, the nostrils.) The *F., nasal*.

F., nasal. (L. *nasalis*, belonging to the nose. *F. fossae nasales*; *G. Nasenhöhlen*.) Two oblong cavities situated between the base of the cranium and the roof of the mouth, and separated from each other by a thin vertical septum. They are open in front and behind; laterally they open into the antrum. The upper wall is formed from before backwards by the nasal bone, cribriform plate of the ethmoid, the body of the sphenoid, and wing of the vomer. The floor is formed by the palatine plate of the superior maxillary and palate bones. The inner wall or septum is formed by the nasal spine and crest, the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid, vomer, and the crest of the upper maxillary and palate bones. The outer wall is formed by the nasal process of the superior maxillary and lachrymal bones, the vertical plate of the palate bone, the inner surface of the superior maxillary bone, and lateral mass of the ethmoid. The turbinal bones divide the nasal fossae into three meatuses.

F., occipital, inferior. The two lower of the four hollows on the inner surface of the tabular portion of the occipital bone; they are separated from the superior occipital fossae by the groove for the lateral sinus, and from each other by the lower half of the internal occipital crest; they lodge the lobes of the cerebellum.

F., occipital, superior. The two upper of the four hollows on the inner surface of the tabular portion of the occipital bone; they are separated from the inferior occipital fossae by the groove for the lateral sinus, and from each other

by the upper half of the internal occipital crest; they lodge the posterior lobes of the cerebrum.

F. occipitales interiores. (L. *ocriput*, the back of the head; *inferior*, that which is below.) The same as *Fossæ cerebelli*.

F. occipitales superiores. (L. *ocriput*; *superior*, that which is above.) The same as *Fossæ cerebri*.

F. of skull. See *Skull, fossæ of*.

F., Pachionian. (*Pacchioni*.) The depressions on the inner surface of the skull for the reception of the Pachionian bodies.

Fosse. Same as *Fossa*.

Fossette. (*F. fossette*, a dimple; dim. of *fossa*, a pit.) A small but deep ulcer of the cornea.

Fossil. (*F. fossile*, that which may be dug; from *L. fossilis*, dug up; from *folio*, to dig. *I. fossile*; *S. fossil*; *G. Fossil*.) The petrified remains of living things dug out of the earth.

Also, dug out of the earth, petrified.

F. alkali. Sodium carbonate.

F. salt. Common salt dug up out of the earth.

F. wax. A synonym of *Paraffin*.

Fossoræ. (L. *fossor*, a digger.) A Group of the Order *Hymenoptera*, Class *Insecta*. Females armed with a sting on the posterior segment of the body, which is not retractile; basal joint of the posterior tarsi cylindrical; such as the wasps.

Also, a group of burrowing animals, including the moles.

Fossorial. (L. *fossor*, a digger.) Digging; applied to animals that burrow.

Fossorium. (L. *fossor*, a digger; from *folio*, to dig.) A beam.

Fossula. (L. *fossula*, a small ditch; dim. of *fossa*, a ditch.) A small depression or fossa.

F. petrosa. (L. *petrosus*, rocky.) A depression on the inferior surface of the petrosal portions of the temporal bone, between the opening of aqueductus cochleae, the jugular fossa, and the inferior opening of the carotid canal. It presents a small opening named the canaliculus tympanicus. It contains the petrosal ganglion tympanicus. It contains the petrosal ganglion tympanicus. It contains the petrosal ganglion tympanicus. It contains the petrosal ganglion tympanicus.

F. trochlearis. (*G. Rollgrübenchen*.) The *Fossa trochlearis*.

Fossulæ. Plural of *Fossula*.

F. olfactoriæ. (L. *olfacio*, to smell. *G. Riechgrübenchen*.) The *Olfactory fossæ of Jaquet*.

Fossulate. (L. *fossula*.) Having shallow, narrow pits.

Fothergill, Anthony. An English physician, born at Sedbergh in 1733, died in 1813.

Fothergill, John. An English physician, born near Richmond, in Yorkshire, in 1712, died in 1780.

F.'s disease. Same as *F.'s faceache*.

F.'s faceache. A term for the several forms of facial neuralgia.

F.'s sorethroat. The form of scarlet fever called *Scarlatina anginosa*.

Fotus. (L. *fotus*, a warming; from *foveo*, to keep warm.) A fomentation.

F. aromatics. *Fr. Codex*. (*F. fomentation aromatique*.) Thirty grammes of species aromaticæ are infused for an hour in sufficient hot water to produce a litre of infusion.

F. commu'nis. (*L. communis*, common.) The *Decoctum papaveris*.

F. emolliens, Fr. Codex. (*L. emollio*, to soften. *F. fomentation emolliente*.) Fifty grammes of species emollientes are boiled for ten minutes in a sufficient quantity of water to make a litre of decoction.

Foucault, Jean Bernard Léon. A French physicist, born in Paris in 1819, died in 1868.

F's principle. A mode of ascertaining the velocity of light. It consists of an arrangement by which a beam of light starting from a given source and striking upon a mirror is reflected to a distant mirror, from which it is reflected to the first mirror, and from thence to the original source. If, however, the first mirror has been rotated perceptibly before the beam returns from the second mirror it is not reflected to the original source, but to some other point. The extent of the deviation can be measured, the amount of rotation of the first mirror, with the time taken for the beam to travel from the first to the second mirror and back, can be inferred from this, and the amount of rotation of the first mirror can be read off on a speed indicator; and the distance traversed by light in one second can be ascertained by calculation from these data.

F's prism. A prism on the same principle as Nicol's prism, with the omission of the Canada balsam, so that only a thin layer of air is left between the two parts of the prism.

Fouilloux. France, Département du Cantal. A thermal weak chalybeate water.

Foul. (Mid. E. *foul*; Sax. *fūl*; G. *faul*;) from Aryan root, *pu*, to stink.) Unclean, filthy.

F. disease. A term for syphilis.

Fouli's autolaryngoscope. (*Autós*, self; *λάρυγξ*, the larynx; *σκοπέω*, to observe.) A glass globe filled with water below a mirror and in front of a lamp, so that light rays are concentrated on the laryngeal mirror in the observer's pharynx, and being reflected in the mirror, can be seen by himself.

Fouquieræ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Tamariscinæ*, having a fleshy albumen and adherent petals.

F. leav'd. (Mid. E. *feowur*, *fover*; Sax. *feówer*; G. *vier*; L. *quatuor*; Gr. *τέτταρες*; Sans. *chatvar*; from an original form *kwatwar*.) Twice two.

F-leav'ed allseed. The *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*.

F-leav'd grass. The *Paris quadrifolia*.

F-o'clock plant. The *Mirabilis jalapa*, Linn., or *M. dichotoma*.

F-row'd barley, Bere, *Hordeum vulgare*.

F-tail'ed band'age. See *Bandage, four-tailed*.

F-thieves vin'egar. The *Acetum prophylacticum*.

Fourche. (*F. fourche*, a fork.) A small instrument with two small prongs. Used to fix the eye in cataract operations.

Fourchette. (*F. fourchette*, a small fork; dim. of *fourche*, a fork; from L. *furca*, a fork.) A small transverse fold of the mucous membrane just within the posterior commissure of the vulva; it is generally ruptured during labour.

Also, the frog or V-shaped prominence on the plantar surface of a horse's foot.

Also, in Ornithology (*G. Gabelbein*), the same as *Furcula*.

Also, the name of a forked instrument formerly used to divide the frænum of the tongue when short.

F. of sternum. (*L. sternum*, the breast-bone.) The hollow at the upper extremity of the manubrium of the sternum.

Fourcroy. A French chemist, born in 1755, died in 1809.

F's balsam. Same as *Balsam of Laborde*.

Fourth. The ordinal of *Four*.

F. dig'it. (*L. digitus*, a finger.) The third or ring finger.

F. nerve. The pathetic or trochlear nerve.

F. ventricle. See *Ventricle of brain, fourth*.

Fou'sel oil. Same as *Fusel oil*.
Fovea. (*L. fovea*, a small pit; for *fodea*, from *fodio*, to dig. *F. fossette*; I. *fossetta*; G. *Grübchen*.) A small hollow or depression.

Also, the vulva.
Also, a term for a vapour bath for the lower extremities.

Also, in Botany, any hollow or pit; especially applied to the pit which separates the lamina from the sheath of the leaf of *Isœtes*, and which contains the sporangium.

F. anterior ma'jor hu'meri. (*L. anterior*, in front; *major*, greater; *humerus*, the arm bone.) The depression on the front surface of the humerus immediately above the trochlea; being the coronoid fossa.

F. anterior mi'nor hu'meri. (*L. minor*, less; *humerus*.) See *Fossa anterior minor humeri*.

F., ante'rior, of fourth ventricle. The *F. quarti ventriculi anterior*.

F. articula'ris lateralis. (*L. articulus*, a joint; *lateralis*, lateral.) A synonym of the *Superficies articularis lateralis*.

F. axilla'ris. (*L. axilla*, the armpit.) The armpit.

F. calca'nei. (*L. calcaneus*.) A synonym of *Sulcus calcanei*.

F. capitis fem'oris. (*L. caput*, head; *femur*, the thigh.) The depression on the upper and inner part of the head of the femur for the attachment of the ligamentum teres.

F. capituli radii. (*L. capitulum*, a small head; *radius*.) The smooth saucer-shaped depression on the upper surface of the head of the radius.

F. cardi'aca. (*Καρδία*, the heart. *G. vordere Darmforte*.) The pharyngo-umbilical orifice of the early embryo.

Also, a synonym of *Scrobiculus cordis*.

F. carotide'a. The anterior triangle of the neck, because it contains the carotid artery.

F. centra'lis laryngis. (*L. centralis*; Gr. *λάρυγξ*, the larynx.) The angle on the inner aspect of the thyroid cartilage in the median line.

F. centra'lis retinae. (*L. centralis*, central; *retina*.) The small hollow in the centre of the macula lutea of the retina, at one time erroneously supposed to be a hole. All the layers of the retina are very thin here, and of the layer of rods and cones the rods are absent, and the cones very much elongated and narrowed, their length at the centre being .076 mm.

F. coch'leæ. The depression at the bot-

tom of the meatus auditorius internus; its floor is perforated by the branches of the internal auditory nerve, and constitutes the tractus spinalis foraminulentus.

F. coronoidæa. The *Fossa coronoidæa*.

F. cruralis peritonei. (L. *crus*, the thigh; *peritoneum*.) A depression in the peritoneum lining the anterior wall of the abdomen immediately above Gimbernat's ligament and the femoral ring. It is the lower and outer part of the *F. inguinalis interna peritonei*.

F. digita'ta. (L. *digitus*, a finger.) The posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

F. elliptica. The *F. hemielliptica*.

F. elliptica vestib'uli. The *F. hemielliptica*.

F. glenoidæa os'sis tempora'lis. The *Fossa glenoidæa of temporal bone*.

F. glenoidæa scap'ulæ. The *Glenoid cavity of the scapula*.

F. hemielliptica. ("Ἡμισυς, half; ἔλλειψις, a leaving behind, an ellipse.) An oval depression in the roof of the vestibule of the inner ear.

F. hemisphæ'rica. ("Ἡμισυς; σφαῖρα, a ball.) A small rounded depression in the front of the inner wall of the vestibule of the inner ear; it is perforated by many foramina for the passage from the internal auditory meatus of branches of the middle division of the vestibular nerve.

F. hyaloidæa. The *Fossa hyaloidæa*.

F., inferior, of fourth ventricle. The same as *F. ventriculi quarti posterior*.

F. inguina'lis externa peritone'i. (L. *inguen*, the groin; *externus*, outward; *peritoneum*.) A shallow depression of the peritoneum lining the front wall of the abdomen immediately behind the posterior inguinal ring on the outer side of the plica epigastrica, and above that part of Poupart's ligament under which the femoral vessels run.

F. inguina'lis interna peritone'i. (L. *inguen*; *internus*, within; *peritoneum*.) A depression presented by the peritoneum lining the anterior wall of the abdomen situated to the inner side of the plica epigastrica, and between it and the plica pubo-umbilicalis. It lies behind the anterior inguinal ring, and separated from it by the fascia transversalis, and the aponeurosis of the transversalis and internal oblique muscles.

F. inguina'lis latera'lis peritone'i. (L. *lateralis*, on the side.) A synonym of *F. inguinalis externa peritonei*.

F. inguina'lis media'lis peritone'i. (L. *medius*, in the middle.) A synonym of *F. inguinalis interna peritonei*.

F. interclavicula'ris. (L. *inter*, between; *clavicle*.) The *Incisura semilunaris of sternum*.

F. lachryma'lis. The *Fossa lachrymalis*.

F. lenticula'ris. Same as *Fossa lenticularis*.

F. malle'oli latera'lis. (L. *malleolus*, dim. of *malleus*, a hammer; *lateralis*, on the side.) The depression on the outer side of the inferior extremity of the tibia, for the attachment of the ligamentum talo-fibulare posterius.

F. navicula'ris. The *Fossa navicularis urethræ*.

F. oculi. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) The orbit.

F. olecrani. The *Fossa olecranon*.

F. ova'lis cord'is. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The *Fossa ovalis of heart*.

F. ova'lis fascia' læ la'tæ. The depression in the fascia lata which constitutes the saphenous opening in the thigh.

Also, the same as *Fossa ovalis*.

F. ova'lis vestib'uli. The *F. hemielliptica*.

F. par'va maxillæ inferior'is. (L. *parvus*, little; *maxilla*, the jaw; *inferior*, that is below.) A synonym of the *Fossa mentalis*.

F. patella'ris oculi. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) The *Fossa patellaris*.

F., post'erior, of fourth ventricle. See *F. ventriculi quarti posterior*.

F. proces'sus condylo'idæi. (L. *processus*, a projection; *κόνυλος*, a knob; *ειδος*, likeness.) The depression behind the condyle of the occipital bone.

F., quart'i ventric'uli ante'rior. (L. *quartus*, fourth; *ventriculus*, a ventricle; *ante'rior*, in front. *F. fosselle antérieure du quatrième ventricule*.) A depression situated above and to the outer side of the eminentia teres in the broadest part of the fourth ventricle, close to the upper end of the corpus restiforme.

F. quart'i ventric'uli poste'rior. (L. *quartus*, fourth; *ventriculus*; *posterior*, hinder.) A depression in the lamina cinerea on each side of the fourth ventricle just external to the lower part of the ala cinerea.

F. quart'i ventric'uli supe'rior. The same as *F. quart'i ventriculi anterior*.

F. rhomboida'lis. (G. *Rautengrube*.) The floor of the fourth ventricle.

F. rotun'da vestib'uli. The *F. hemisphærica*.

F. sem'i-elliptica. Same as *F. hemielliptica*.

F. sulciform'is. (L. *sulcus*, a furrow; *forma*, shape.) The *Fossa sulciformis*.

F., supe'rior, of fourth ventricle. The same as *F. quart'i ventriculi anterior*.

F. supratrochlea'ris ante'rior. (L. *supra*, above; *trochlea*, a pulley.) The same as *F. anterior major luneri*.

F. tali. The same as *Sulcus tali*.

F. triangula'ris. (L. *tres*, three; *angulus*, an angle.) The *Calamus scriptorius*, from its shape.

F. trique'tra auric'ulæ. (L. *auricula*, the external ear.) The *Fossa triguetra*.

F. trochlea'ris. (L. *trochlea*, a pulley.) A depression on the under surface of the orbital plate of the frontal bone, behind the incisura supraorbitalis, which gives attachment to the pulley for the superior oblique muscle.

F. ventric'uli quart'i. (L. *ventriculus*, a ventricle; *quartus*, fourth.) The floor of the fourth ventricle.

F. ventric'uli quart'i infe'rior. (L. *ventriculus*, a little point; *quartus*, fourth; *inferior*, lower.) A synonym of *F. ventriculi quarti posterior*.

F. vestib'uli infe'rior. (L. *inferus*, that is below.) The depression at the bottom of the internal auditory meatus, which is perforated for the inferior division of the vestibular nerve.

F. vestib'uli supe'rior. (L. *superus*, that is above.) The depression at the bottom of the internal auditory meatus, which is perforated for the passage of the superior division of the vestibular nerve.

Foveæ. Plural of *Fovea*.

F. costales. (L. *costa*, a rib.) The depressions on the sides of the dorsal vertebrae for the articulation of the heads of the ribs.

F. glandulares. (L. *glandula*, a gland.) The depression on the inner table of the skull for the reception of the Paechionian bodies.

Foveate. (L. *fovea*, a small pit. F. *foveolæ*; G. *feingrabig*.) Minutely pitted.

Foveaux's constant battery. A modification of Smee's battery, consisting of fifty or more, or fewer, pairs of plates of platinum, silver, or zinc, attached to a board, with a dial regulating the number of pairs brought into action, and dipped into vulcanite or porcelain cells containing sulphuric acid diluted with twenty or thirty parts of water. The board carrying the plates is raised by a lever action when the lid is closed, so that the battery is kept out of action, and depressed when the lid is opened, so that the plates dip into the cells and bring the battery into action.

Foveola. (L. dim. of *fovea*, a small pit.) A small depression.

In Anatomy, the dark spot in the centre of the fovea centralis, caused by the showing through of the choroidal pigment, in consequence of the thinness of the structures of the retina at that part.

In Botany, a little pit or depression; especially a small depression above the fovea of the leaf of Isoetes.

Foveolæ. Plural of *Foveola*.

F. Howshipianæ. (*Howship*, an English anatomist.) The cavities in bone which are occupied by giant cells.

Foveolate. Same as *Foveolated*.

Foveolated. (L. *foveola*, a small pit.) Containing, or marked with, small depressions.

Foveole. Same as *Foveolæ*.

Fovillæ. (According to Littré and Robin, it should be spelled *farilla*, being derived from L. *farilla*, ashes.) The finely granular fluid protoplasm contained in a pollen cell; the granules vary from 1-30,000" to 1-4000" in diameter; they vary in shape, some spherical, some oblong, some spindle-shaped; they become opaque on the addition of water; the fovilla contains also starch granules, and occasionally crystals, oil globules, or fatty matter.

Fovillæ. Plural of *Fovilla*.

Employed by some botanists to denote the granules only in the protoplasm of a pollen grain. See *Fovilla*.

Also, any granules in a liquid.

Fowl. (Mid. E. *fowl*; Sax. *fugol*; Old High G. *fugal*; E. *Fogel*; from a Teutonic base *fugla*, of unknown origin.) A bird; a term especially applied to poultry.

F.'s cholera. See *Cholera, chicken*.

Fowler, Thomas. An English physician, born in York in 1736, died there in 1801.

F.'s solution of arsenic. The *Liquor arsenicalis*, B. Ph., which was introduced by Dr. Fowler as a substitute for the popular remedy known as tasteless ague drop.

Fowlwort. The *Tradescantia erecta*.

Fox. (Sax. *fox*; Old High G. *fohu*; G. *Fuchs*.) The *Canis vulpes*. The fat was formerly esteemed as a resolvent, an antispasmodic, and an anodyne.

F. evil. Same as *Alopecia*.

F. grapes. The fruit of *Fitis vulpina*.

Foxberry. The *Arbutus uva ursi*.

Foxglove. The *Digitalis purpurea*.

F. leaves. See *Digitalis folia*.

F., purple. The *Digitalis purpurea*.

F., yellow. The *Digitalis lutea*.

Fracid. (L. *fracidus*, soft.) Over-ripe. Applied to fruits having a pasty consistence.

Fractio. (F. *fractio*; from L. *fractio*, a breaking; from *frango*, to break. G. *Bruch*.) The act of breaking.

Also, a portion broken off, a fragment; an aliquot part of a unit.

Fractional. (*Fractio*.) Relating to, or constituting, a fraction.

F. distillation. See *Distillation, fractional*.

F. percolation. Diehl's term for *Repercolation*.

Fractura. A *Fracture*.

F. assularis. (L. *assula*, a chip.) Same as *Fracture, comminuted*.

F. comminutiva. (L. *comminuo*, to separate into small parts.) See *Fracture, comminuted*.

F. complicata. (L. *complicatus*, part. of *compleo*, to fold together.) Same as *Fracture, complicated*, and *F. compound*.

F. multiplex. See *Fracture, multiplex*.

F. simplex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) See *Fracture, simple*.

F. surcularia. (L. *surculus*, a twig.) Same as *Fracture, greenstick*.

Fracture. (F. *fracture*; from L. *fractura*, a breach; from *frango*, to break. L. *fractura*; S. *fractura*; G. *Bruch*.) A breakage; a solution of continuity in a body.

Also, to break a thing.

In Surgery, the breaking of a bone or a cartilage.

F., Barton's. See *Barton's fracture*.

F. bed. A double-inclined plane for fractures of the hip.

F., buttonhole. (F. *fracture à boutonnière*.) The same as *F., perforating*.

F. by avulsion. (L. *avulsio*, a tearing off.) Fracture in which a small fragment of bone is torn away by a strain exerted upon the ligamentous tissues attached to it.

F. by contrecoup. (F. *contre*, against; *coup*, a blow.) Fracture occurring in a different, and generally opposite, part of the bone to that which was the direct recipient of the blow, such as occasionally occurs in the skull.

F., camberated. (L. *camera*, an arch.) A fracture of the skull in which the fragments form an arch, their bases often resting on the dura mater.

F., capillary. (L. *capillus*, a hair.) A fracture of bone without displacement, consisting only of a fine crack or fissure.

F., causes of. These may either be predisposing or exciting. Amongst predisposing causes are some general diseases, as gout, rheumatism, and scurvy, which though they do not render the bones more fragile, yet by crippling the patient, render him more liable to accident. Scrofula, rickets, syphilis, and cancer are admitted by many. The subjects of locomotor ataxy and other central nervous diseases are very liable to fracture; and also aged persons.

The exciting causes are external injury from falls, blows, muscular action, gun-shot wounds and the like, and internal strain from indirect violence.

F., Colles'. See *Colles' fracture*.

F., comminuted. (L. *comminuo*, to separate into small parts. F. *fracture commi-*

FRACTURE.

native; G. *Stüchbruch*, *Splinterbruch*.) Fracture in which the bone is shattered into many small fragments.

F., complete. A fracture which involves the whole thickness of a bone.

F., complicated. (L. *complicato*, to fold together.) Fracture in which there is some serious lesion of adjoining parts; as where, in fracture of the ribs, the lungs are wounded; or when, in fracture of the femur, there is dislocation at the hip-joint. Injuries of vessels and nerves are of common occurrence.

Also, the same as *F., compound*.

F., compound. (F. *fracture composée*; G. *offener Knochenbruch*.) Fracture with a coexisting skin wound, with which it communicates, and which may be produced by the original force which caused the fracture, or by the pushing of the end of one of the fragments through the soft parts; or by subsequent ulceration or sloughing.

F., compound comminuted. (L. *comminuo*, to separate into small parts.) A compound fracture with comminution of the bone.

F., conchoidal. (Κόγχη, a mussel-shell; εἶδος, likeness.) Said of a mineral which breaks with curved surfaces, as does flint.

F., cuneated. (L. *cuneus*, a wedge.) Larrey's term for *F., V-shaped*.

F., dentated. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) A fracture in which the ends of the fragments are toothed, so that they interlock, and prevent displacement.

F., depressed. (L. *deprimo*, to press down.) Fracture in which the surface of the injured part of the bone is below the level of the surrounding bone, as is seen in many fractures of the bones of the skull.

F., direct. A fracture of a bone caused by external violence applied directly to the limb.

F., double. A fracture of a bone in two places.

F., Dupuytren's. (*Dupuytren*.) Fracture of the fibula, with displacement of the foot outwards and retraction; but without, or with very little, eversion. The tibio-fibular ligament is torn from the tibia, and sometimes carries a splinter of that bone with it; and occasionally the extremity of the inner malleolus is broken off, and remains attached to the malleolus.

F., embolism. (Εμβόλισμα, that which is put in.) A blood embolism occasionally follows upon fracture of a bone; but the special form attaching to this injury is *Embolism, fat*.

F., epiphys'al. (Ἐπιφύσις, an outgrowth.) Fracture separating the epiphysis of a bone from the diaphysis. The line of fracture is believed rarely to follow that of the epiphysal attachment through its whole extent.

F., fissured. (L. *fissura*, a crack.) An incomplete fracture in which the bone is cracked without displacement.

Also, a fracture with fissuring or cracking of one or both fragments.

F., Gos'selin's. See *Gosselin's fracture*.

F., green'stick. A form of fracture of a long bone in which whilst one side of the bone is broken the other is only bent. It occurs chiefly in the soft bones of children.

F., hackly. (E. *hackly*, rough, as if coarsely combed with a hackle.) Said of a mine-

ral which break and leaves fine, short, jagged, and sharp points on the surface.

F., hair. Same as *F., capillary*.

F., hel'icoid. (Ἑλικίς, a coil; εἶδος, likeness.) A fracture of a spiral form, the result of a *F., torsion*.

F., impacted. (L. *impactus*, part of *impingo*, to drive into.) Fracture in which the fragments into which the bone is divided are forcibly pressed into each other, so that the continuity of the bone is not interrupted, but it is rendered shorter.

F., in'complete. (F. *fracture incomplète*.) Fracture in which the whole thickness of the bone is not broken through. Examples of it are met with in fissures and cracks of bone, and in sprain fracture and greenstick fracture.

F., in'direct. A fracture produced by a cause which does not directly assail the point of injury, such as a fracture from muscular contraction.

F., in'tra-u'terine. (L. *intra*, within; *uterus*, the womb.) Fracture taking place during fetal life. It usually results from direct violence to the mother, though it has also appeared to occur as a consequence of muscular contraction, or when twins are present, from entanglement and twisting of the limbs. Complete repair may take place before birth.

F., longitu'dinal. (G. *Längsbruch*.) The form in which the direction of the fracture is nearly in the direction of the long axis of the bone.

F., mul'tiple. (L. *multiplex*, numerous. G. *mehrfacher Bruch*.) Fracture in which a bone is broken in two or more places, or in which more than one bone is broken.

F., obli'que. (L. *obliquus*, slanting. G. *Schrägbruch*.) The form in which the line of fracture forms more or less of an acute angle with the long axis of the bone.

F., obli'que spi'roid. (Σπειρα, a coil; εἶδος, likeness.) Gerdy's term for *F., V-shaped*.

F., partial. The same as *F., incomplete*.

F., per'forating. (L. *perforo*, to bore through.) A form of fracture in which a missile or foreign body punches a portion of bone completely out from its surroundings.

F., Pott's. See *Pott's fracture*.

F., punc'tured. (L. *punctura*, a pricking.) A perforation of a bone by a sharp instrument or a small bullet.

F., rad'ish. (F. *fracture en rave*.) A transverse fracture, so called because that is the way a radish would break across.

F., reduc'tion of. (L. *reductio*, a bringing back.) The apposition and restoration to due position of the fragments of a broken bone. In most instances extension and counter-extension are requisite.

F., repair of. In cases of fracture when the parts are kept at rest, repair is effected by an intermediate callus, which is developed between the broken ends of the bone; this becomes converted into a kind of fibrous tissue, and the deposit of calcareous salts gradually takes place. If the parts are unavoidably kept in motion, as in many animals, and as in the case of the ribs and clavicle in man, in addition to the intermediate callus an enshathing callus is also formed by the periosteum and adjoining tissues around the fragments, maintaining them in position, and after discharging their duty becoming in part or

altogether absorbed. The earliest condition after a fracture of a bone is the surrounding of the broken ends with a blood clot derived from the vessels of the medulla, of the bone itself, of the periosteum, and of the adjacent soft structures. It has been generally believed that none of this effused blood takes any part in the reparative processes, that all of it is absorbed, but the most recent investigations throw doubt on this view. In three or four days the extravasated blood is infiltrated with, or replaced by, inflammatory exudation, which, losing its serous part, becomes firm and dense and forms the callus, which either ossifies directly or after its transformation into cartilage.

F., resecting. (L. *reseco*, to cut loose.) A term applied to a fracture produced by a rifle ball, which has hit one of the two bones of the forearm or leg, or one or two of the metacarpal or metatarsal bones, and has taken a piece of it away without injury to its neighbour.

F., Saliswitch. A longitudinal fracture of the bone of the arm. (Dunglison.)

F., secondary. (L. *secundus*, second.) A fracture which follows upon some other lesion or disease, as a fracture in a cancerous bone.

F., simple. (G. *einfacher Bruch*.) Fracture in which the broken fragments do not penetrate the free surface of the skin or mucous membrane, and which, therefore, do not permit the access of air or of any germs it may contain. A simple fracture may become compound by sloughing, ulceration, or suppuration.

F., spiral. The result of a *F., torsion*.

F., splintered. Fracture in which a spiculum or long fragment of bone is separated, whilst the main body of the bone is intact; or there may be several spicula.

F., splintery. Said of a mineral which breaks with protruding points or splinters.

F., spontaneous. (L. *spontaneus*, of one's free-will.) Fracture occurring in a person without sufficient apparent immediate cause, such as the fracture of different bones in persons suffering from locomotor ataxia, senile atrophy, malignant disease of bone, and other affections.

F., sprain. Callender's term for *F. by avulsion*.

F., stellate. (L. *stella*, a star.) A fracture of a flat bone, in which several fissures radiate to the central and chief point of injury.

F., subcutaneous. (L. *sub*, under; *cutis*, the skin.) The same as *F., simple*.

F., torsion. (L. *torsio*; from *torqueo*, to twist.) A fracture of a long bone produced by violent twisting or rotation, so that the fractured ends assume a distinctly screw-shaped position.

F., transverse. (L. *transversus*, turned across. G. *Querbruch*.) The form in which the direction of the fracture is nearly at right angles to the long axis of the bone.

F., uneven. Said of a mineral which breaks with a rough surface, having many irregular elevations and depressions.

F., union of. See *F., repair of*.

F., ununited. A fracture which, through some disease or disorder of the general system, or from some defect in the structure of the bone itself, or from some imperfection in the apposition of the fragments and in their retention in good position, has not become united except by loose connective tissue; the extremities of the

fragments having become atrophied and conical, or blunt and rounded, with the medullary canal closed by a thin plate of bony tissue. Among the constitutional causes tending to this result are reckoned fevers, scurvy, syphilis, and other weakening disorders, as well as the conditions accompanying old age and pregnancy. Among the local causes are defective supply of blood, sometimes from injury to the nutrient artery of the bone, sometimes from too light bandaging; bad adjustment of the fragments, or want of steady apposition, or the interposition of a piece of muscle between them.

F., V-shaped. A fracture which occurs usually at the extremity of a long bone, and consists of two diagonal fissures starting in the centre of the bone and running upwards and outwards on each side of the axis of the bone, so as to leave the lower end of the upper fragment wedge-shaped; there is often comminution of the lower fragment.

F., wedge-shaped. (*F. fracture en coin*.) Gosselin's term for *F., V-shaped*.

F., willow. The same as *F., greenstick*.

Fræna. Plural of *Frænnum*.

F. Morgagnii. (*Morgagni*.) The *F. of ileo-cæcal valve*.

F. of ileo-cæcal valve. (*Ileum; cæcum*.) A ridge running some distance downwards on each side of the cæcum, commencing at the junction of each of the ends of the semilunar folds which form the ileo-cæcal valve.

F. of lips. (*F. freins des lèvres*; G. *Lippenbündchen*.) A fold of mucous membrane on the inner side of each lip in the middle line, extending to the gum; that of the upper lip is the larger.

F. of valve of Bauhin. The *F. of ileo-cæcal valve*.

F. of valve of Tulpius. The *F. of ileo-cæcal valve*.

F., synovial. (*F. freins des tendons*.) The folds of synovial membrane in the sheaths of tendons which stretch from the outer surface of the tendon to the inner surface of the sheath; they contain much elastic tissue.

Frænula. Plural of *Frænulum*.

F. ary-epiglottica. The aryteno-epiglottic folds.

F. glosso-epiglottica. The Glosso-epiglottic folds.

F. labii. (L. *labium*, a lip.) See *Fræna of lips*.

F. labiorum oris. (L. *labium*, a lip; *os*, a mouth.) The *Fræna of lips*.

F. valvulæ. The *Fræna of ileo-cæcal valve*.

F. valvulæ coli. (L. *colon*, the intestine of that name.) The *Fræna of ileo-cæcal valve*.

Frænulum. (L. dim. of *frænnum*, a band. *F. frein*; I. *frenulo*; S. *frenulo*; G. *Bändchen*.) A small bridle; a membranous fold restraining a part.

F. ary-epiglotticum. G. *Kehldeckel-Giessbückenband*.) The Aryteno-epiglottic fold.

F. bulbi. (L. *bulbus*, a bulb.) Brücke's term for the connective tissue which retains the aortic bulb of reptiles in its position.

F. cerebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The *F. veli medullaris anterioris*.

F. clitoridis. The *Frænnum of clitoris*.

F. epiglottidis. The *Frænnum epiglottidis*.

F. glan'dis. (L. *glans*, a gland.) The *Frænum of prepuce*.

F. glan'dis clitor'idis. (L. *glans*, a gland.) The *Frænum clitoridis*.

F. la'bil inferio'ris. (L. *labium*, a lip; inferior, lower.) See under *Fræna of lips*.

F. la'bil superio'ris. (L. *labium*; superior, upper.) See under *Fræna of lips*.

F. labio'rum pudend'i. (L. *labium*, a lip; *pudendum*, the external genital organs of the female.) The *Fourchette*.

F. lin'guæ. The *Frænum linguae*.

F. lin'guæ postero'ris. (L. *lingua*, the tongue; *posterior*, hinder.) The same as *Frænum epiglottidis*.

F. lingulæ. (L. dim. of *lingua*, the tongue.) A thin, triangular, medullary lamina on each side of the median line connecting the lingula cerebelli with the posterior part of the crus cerebelli ad pontem.

F. no'vum. (L. *novus*, new.) The *Tenia semicircularis*.

F. prepu'ti. The *Frænum of prepuce*.

F. pudend'i. (L. *pudendum*, the female external genital organs. F. *frein de la vulve*; G. *Schambändchen*.) The transverse fold of mucous membrane a little within the posterior commissure of the labia pudendi; also called the *Fourchette*.

F. veli. See *F. veli medullaris anterioris*.

F. veli medulla'ris anterior'is. (L. *velum*, a veil; *medulla*, marrow; *anterior*, in front. F. *frein de la valvule de Vieussens*.) A small band of longitudinal nerve-fibres connecting the anterior medullary velum with the median grooved surface of the lamina quadrigenina; it is occasionally bifid.

Frænum. (L. *frænum*, a band; akin to Sans. *dhri*, to hold. F. *frein*; I. *frenulo*; S. *frenulo*; G. *Zaum*, *Bändchen*.) A bridle; a fold of membrane which acts as a restraint.

F. clitor'idis. See *F. of clitoris*.

F. epiglott'idis. (*Epiglottis*.) The central and largest of the three glosso-epiglottic folds. It is a fold of mucous membrane extending, in the middle line, from the dorsum of the tongue to the anterior surface of the epiglottis.

F. glan'dis. (L. *glans*, a gland.) The *F. of prepuce*.

F. la'bil. (L. *labium*, a lip.) See *Fræna of lips*.

F. labio'rum. (L. *labium*.) The *Frænum pudendi*.

F. lin'guæ. (L. *lingua*, a tongue.) See *F. of tongue*.

F. of clitor'is. (*Κλειτορίς*, the clitoris. F. *frein du clitoris*; G. *Kützlerbändchen*.) The band of mucous membrane attached to the lower surface of the glans clitoridis, and formed from the junction of the lower fold of the nymphæ of each side.

F. of pre'puce. (L. *præputium*, the foreskin. F. *frein du prépuce*; G. *Vorhautband*, *Eichelbändchen*.) A median fold of the extremity of the integument of the lower side of the penis, which is attached to the adjacent surface of the glans penis, as far forwards as the meatus urinarius.

F. of tongue. (F. *frein de la langue*; G. *Zungenbändchen*.) A fold of mucous membrane on the under surface of the tongue; it is situated in front of the anterior border of the genio-glossi muscles, and is attached to the middle line of the tongue, a little in front of its centre.

F. pe'nis. (F. *frein de la verge*.) Same as *F. of prepuce*.

F. prepu'ti. See *F. of prepuce*.

Fragaria. (L. *fraga*, strawberries; akin to Sans. *ghrâ*, to smell sweetly. G. *Erdbeere*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rosacea*.

F. anseri'na. Crantz. The *Potentilla anserina*.

F. pentaphyl'lum. Crantz. (*Πέντε*, five; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) A synonym of *Potentilla reptans*.

F. ster'ilis. Linn. (L. *sterilis*, barren.) The *Potentilla fragaria*.

F. tormenti'lla officina'lis. (L. *officina*, a workshop.) A synonym of *Potentilla tormentilla*.

F. ves'ca. Linn. (L. *vescus*, small. F. *frasier*; G. *Walderdbeere*.) The Alpine or wood strawberry. Fruit pleasant, acidulous, said to be laxative and diuretic. Used in gout, gravel, and consumption. The roots are said to be aperient and diuretic. An infusion of the young leaves is used as a diuretic, and of the older ones as an astringent gargle. The flowers were formerly used as a sudorific, and in infusion as an application to erysipelatous parts. See also *Strawberry*.

F. virginia'na. Mill. (*Virginia*. G. *Scharlacherdbeere*.) A species of wild strawberry, indigenous in the United States, having astringent leaves. The progenitor of many cultivated varieties noted for their large size and their fine flavour.

Fragile. (F. *fragile*; from L. *fragilis*, easily broken; from *frango*, to break. I. *fragile*; S. *fragil*; G. *gebrechlich*.) Frail, brittle.

Fragilè vitreum. (L. *fragilis*, fragile; *vitreus*, glassy.) The same as *Fragilitas ossium*.

Fragilitas. See *Fragility*.

F. crin'um. (L. *crinis*, hair.) A disease which, according to Duhring, is not parasitic, but is an atrophy of the hairs.

F. ossium. (L. *os*, a bone.) Unnatural brittleness of the bones; supposed to be caused by deficiency of animal matter, as in senile and fatty atrophy of bone.

Fragility. (L. *fragilitas*, brittleness; from *fragilis*. F. *fragilité*; I. *fragilita*; S. *fragilitad*; G. *Gebrechlichkeit*.) Brittleness, weakness.

Fragmen. (L. *fragmen*; from *frango*, to break.) A piece broken off; a fragment. Formerly applied to a fracture.

Also, any particles broken off from a solid body, as the sand and granules from a urinary calculus, according to Scribonius Largus, *n. 152*, and Rhodius in *Lex*.

Fragment. (F. *fragment*; from L. *fragmentum*, a piece. I. *frammento*; S. *fragmento*; G. *Bruchstück*.) A piece broken off.

In Surgery, a term applied to each of the portions of a fractured bone, which are called upper and lower, or superior and inferior.

Fs. prec'ious. Term formerly applied to the garnet, hyacinth, sapphire, topaz, and emerald. Cordial properties were attributed to them, and they were considered to protect from poison.

Fragum. (L. *fragum*, the strawberry plant; in the plural strawberries.) A strawberry, the fruit of *Fragaria vesca*, and its cultivated varieties.

Fragus. (*L. fragum.*) The strawberry plant, *Fragaria vesca.*

Frailes. Spain, Province of Jaen. A cold, earthy sulphur water.

Frambœsia. (*F. framboise,* a raspberry. *G. Erdbeerpoeke.*) A term first applied by Sauvages to a specific disease characterised by the eruption on the surface of the skin and of the neighbouring mucous membranes of yellowish or reddish fleshy tubercles, having in some of their stages the appearance of a raspberry. The disease, or one very similar, is known in the whole of the tropics, but is called by different names: yaws in the West Indies and in the English speaking parts of the African coast, bouba in Spanish and Portuguese America and in Brazil, tonga in Australasia, and pian by the American Indians and French colonists; all of these names having their origin in some African dialect. It has occasionally been observed in the North of Scotland and in Ireland. The disease generally commences with some fever and pains in the joints, after which papules appear, which develop into the characteristic raspberry-like tubercles, chiefly on the face, neck, arms, genitals, and groins; in eight or ten days they become pustular, and when fully developed form foul, sloughy ulcers, which are long in healing and not infrequently lead to caries or necrosis of bone. The disease has been supposed to be syphilitic, but this is probably erroneous; it is propagable by direct contact, and the neighbourhood of the sexual organs being so common a seat of the disease sexual intercourse is a very frequent mode of its propagation. In the West Indies yaws is attributed to the bite of a fly.

F. americana. American yaws. A depauperate variety, destroying progressively both muscles and bones, according to Mason Good. It is the form which occurs in tropical America.

F. guineensis. (*Guinea.*) African yaws, attacking infants and young persons chiefly, and subsiding as soon as the eruption appears, according to Mason Good.

F. illyrica. (*Illyria,* an ancient country at the head of the Adriatic.) A synonym of *Scherliero.*

F. non-syphilitica. A synonym of *Sycoosis capilliti.*

F. scotica. (*L. scoticus,* Scottish.) A synonym of *Sibbens.*

F. scrophulo'sa. (*Scrofula.*) A synonym of *Lupus exuberans.*

F. tropica. The disease described under the chief heading.

Francisce'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ.*

F. uniflora. (*L. unus,* one; *flos,* a flower.) Hab. Brazil. Bark bitter. Plant used as a purgative, emetic, emmenagogue, and alexipharmic; it is employed in syphilis. Root called manaca.

Franco'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Francoaceæ.*

F. appendiculata, Cav. (*L. appendicula,* a small appendage.) Hab. Chili. Astringent. Used in the treatment of inflammations and contusions. Juice of the leaves used in piles.

F. sonchifolia, Cav. (*L. sonchus,* the sow-thistle.) Hab. Chili. Used as *F. appendiculata.*

Francoaceæ. A Nat. Order of the Alliance *Ericales,* having polypetalous flowers;

free, half-sterile, scale-like stamens; and seeds with a firm skin.

Fran'coads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Francoaceæ.*

Fran'colin. Same as *Attagas.*

Frangula, U.S. Ph. (*L. frango,* to break. *F. bourdaine, bourgène;* *G. Faulbaumrinde.*) The bark of *Rhamnus frangula,* collected at least one year before being used. It contains frangulin, avorin, and emodin. It is a powerful cathartic, very irritating to the intestines when fresh, much less so when old. Used as *Extractum frangule fluidum.*

Also, the shrub *Rhamnus frangula.* It obtains its name from the brittleness of its branches.

F. alnus, Mill. (*L. alnus,* an alder.) The *Rhamnus frangula.*

F. bark. See *Frangula.*

F. californica, Gray. The *Rhamnus californica,* Eschscholtz.

F. Purshiana, Cooper. The *Rhamnus Purshiana.*

F. vulgaris, Reichert. (*L. vulgaris,* common.) The *Rhamnus frangula.*

Frangulin acid. $C_{11}H_{10}O_5.$ An orange-yellow, crystalline substance obtained, along with glucose, when an alcoholic solution of frangulin is treated with dilute hydrochloric acid. It is said to be identical with emodin. It may also be obtained direct from *Rhamnus frangula.*

Frangulin. $C_{20}H_{30}O_{10}.$ A colouring glycoside obtained from the cortex of the roots and stems of *Rhamnus frangula,* and from the bark and seeds of *Rhamnus cathartica.* It is of lemon-yellow colour, and forms silk-like crystals without taste or smell. It melts at 226° C. (438.8° F.), and sublimes in part without decomposition. It is insoluble in water.

Also, called *Rhamnozanthin* by its first discoverer, Binswanger; this was probably impure.

Frangulinic acid. Same as *Frangulinic acid.*

Frankenhau'sen. Germany, in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, in a wooded hilly district, 500 feet above sea-level. Strong soil or salt waters, containing sodium chloride 215 grains, magnesium chloride 4, potassium chloride 3.7, magnesium bromide .003, and calcium sulphate 23 grains, in 16 ounces. Used chiefly as baths.

Frankenia. (*Frankenius,* a botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Frankeniaceæ.*

F. grandiflora, Cham. (*L. grandis,* great; *flos,* a flower.) An aromatic.

Frankeniaceæ. A Nat Order of hypogynous Exogens of the Alliance *Violales,* having polypetalous flowers, a tubular furrowed calyx, and unguiculate petals.

Frankeniads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Frankeniaceæ.*

Frank'fort. Germany; a city of Nassau. Also, the name of a village in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, United States. Here are mineral waters, containing carbonic acid, iron and magnesium carbonates, hydrosulphuric acid, sodium chloride, and a small proportion of bitumen. They are recommended in dyspepsia, rheumatism, and in cutaneous affections. (Dunglison.)

F. green. A term for arsenite of copper.

Frankincense. (*F. franc,* pure; *incens,* incense.) The frankincense of the ancients is now called *Olibanum,* but several resinous substances still go by the name frankincense,

especially the resin of the spruce fir, *Abies excelsa*.

F., African. Same as *F.*, *Arabian*.

Also, the same as *F.*, *Sierra Leone*.

F., Arabian. The Arabian olibanum, the product of *Boswellia Carteri*.

F., common. The *Thuus americanum*,

B. Ph., the *Terebinthina*, U.S. Ph.

F., Indian. The *Olibanum, Indian*.

F., pine. The *Pinus taeda*.

F., Sier'ra Leoné. A resin obtained from *Daniellia thurifera*.

F. tree. The *Daniellia thurifera*.

F., true. A name given to the *Juniperus lycia* when it was supposed, but erroneously, to be the source of true frankincense or olibanum.

Franklin, Benjamin. An American physicist, born at Boston in 1706, died at Philadelphia in 1790.

F.'s plate. A form of electrical condenser consisting of a plate of glass in a wooden frame and covered with tinfoil on each side, with the exception of a border next to the frame, which is uncovered; one side of the tinfoil is connected with the frame by means of a slip extending to the frame, and so by a chain with the ground; it is charged by connecting the insulated side of tinfoil with an acting electrical machine.

F.'s spectacles. See *Spectacles, Franklin's*.

Franklinic. Relating to *Franklin*.

F. electricity. See *Electricity, Franklinic*.

Franklinisation. (*Franklin*.) The application of static electricity in the treatment of disease.

F. by sparks. The patient is insulated on a glass-legged stool and brought into connection with the prime conductor of an active electrical machine, and is discharged with a spark and a slight shock by means of a discharger or other object, or without a shock by means of a metallic brush passed slowly along at a very short distance from the skin.

F. by the electro-negative bath. The connection of a person, placed on an insulated stool, with the cushions of an active electrical machine by means of a brass chain.

F. by the electro-positive bath. The connection of a person, placed on an insulated stool, with the prime conductor of an active electrical machine by means of a brass chain.

F. by the Leyden jar. The discharge of a charged Leyden jar by applying the ends of the excitors to a part of the body. Used in neuralgia, tremors, and hysterical hyperæsthesia.

Franklinism. (*Franklin*.) A term for static electricity.

Franz'bad. Same as *Franzensbad*.

Franzensbad. Germany, in Bohemia, near to Eger, by which name it is also known; situated in a marshy plain between the chains of Böhmerwald and Fichtelgebirge, 1350 feet above sea-level. The waters are cold. There are nine springs, and the proportion of the chief salts in a thousand parts are sodium sulphate 2.85, sodium chloride .95, sodium carbonate .8, calcium carbonate .18, iron carbonate .07, and much carbonic acid gas.

Mud baths are much employed. It is soft and soapy to the feel and contains ulmic acid and other vegetable matters, in addition to the salts contained in the waters. These, and the waters

for drinking, are used in anæmia, chlorosis, chronic gouty and rheumatic affections, uterine troubles, and some skin diseases.

Franz'ensbrunn. Same as *Franzensbad*.

Frase'ra. (After John *Frazer*, an American collector of plants.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gentianaceæ*.

F. carolinensis, Walter. The *F. Walteri*.

F. officinalis. (*L. officina*, a manufactory.) The *F. Walteri*.

F. verticillata. (*L. verticillus*, the whirl of a spindle.) The *F. Walteri*.

F. Walteri, Michaux. (*Walter*, an American botanist.) American calumba, American gentian. Hab. Southern and Western United States. Root formerly official in U.S. Ph. It was thought to resemble calumba, but it contains no berberin; gentisic acid and gentiopierin have been obtained from it. It is a mild tonic in infusion or powder. The fresh root is said to be emetic and cathartic.

Frater uterinus. (*L. frater*, a brother; *uterinus*, uterine.) A child born of the same mother as another, but by a different father.

Frater'nitas. (*L. fraternitas*, brotherhood.) The same as *Fratratio*.

Fratratio. (*L. frater*, a brother.) Conganguity of healthy or morbid parts or tissues. Same as *Adelphixia*.

Frat'ra. Italy, Legation of Forli. A mineral water, containing magnesium, sodium, and calcium sulphate. Used as a purgative.

Fraunhofer, Joseph von. A German optician and physicist, born at Straubing in 1787, died at Munich in 1826.

F.'s lines. Fine black lines occupying definite positions in the solar spectrum. They are coincident with the bright lines seen in the spectrum of many metals, and are supposed to be absorption bands caused by the white light which passes through the sun's atmosphere, being altered by the metallic vapours found there, which absorb from it the kind of light which themselves emit.

Fraxetin. $C_{15}H_{12}O_8$. A product, along with glucose, of the action of dilute acids on *Fraxin*.

Fraxin. $C_{16}H_{16}O_{10}$ according to Rochleder; $C_{21}H_{20}O_{13}$ according to Wurz. A glucoside found by Salm-Horstmar in the bark of *Fraxinus excelsior* and in those mannas which have a greenish colour. It crystallises in colourless, four-sided prisms, and has a bitter and slightly astringent taste; it is only soluble in hot water and in alcohol. It has also been found in other species of *Fraxinus*, and in the bark of the horse chestnut. It has been used as a febrifuge.

Fraxin'æ. (*L. fraxinus*, the ash.) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Oleaceæ*, having samaroid fruit.

Fraxinella. (Dim. of *L. fraxinus*, the ash tree. *F. fraxille*; *I. frassinella*; *S. fresnillo*.) The *Dictamnus albus*.

F. dictamnus. The *Dictamnus albus*.

F., white. The *Dictamnus albus*.

Fraxinell'æ. Nees's term for *Rutaceæ*.

Fraxineous. (*L. fraxinus*; *G. eschenartig*.) Like the ash tree.

Fraxinin. Buchner's term for a supposed crystalline principle found by him in the bark of the common ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*. It has been shown to be mannite.

A substance obtained from the same tree, and called by the same name, has been used as an antiperiodic; it consists of a bitter principle and tannin.

Fraxinite. (*L. fraxinus*.) Monchon's term for a dried extract of the leaves of the ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*. It is a compound substance.

Fraxinus. (*L. fraxinus*, the ash tree.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Uleaceæ*.

F. americana, Linn. The white ash. A native of the United States. Bark bitter and astringent. Used in dysmenorrhœa and as an antiperiodic.

F. apetalâ, Lamb. ('A, neg.; $\pi\tau\alpha\lambda\omicron\nu$, a flower leaf.) The *F. excelsior*.

F. aurea. (*L. aureus*, golden.) The *F. excelsior*.

F. chinensis, Roxb. The species which supplies China wax.

F. crispa. (*L. crispus*, curled.) The *F. excelsior*.

F. discolor, Mühlenberg. (*L. discolor*, of various colours.) The *F. americana*, Linn.

F. europæa, Pers. The *F. ornus*, Linn.

F. excel'sa. The *F. excelsior*.

F. excelsior, Linn. (*L. excelsus*, very high. *F. frêne commun*; *I. frassinu*; *G. Esche*.) The ash. Hab. Europe. The bark contains fraxin and malate of calcium; it is bitter and astringent, and has been used as a febrifuge and diuretic. The leaves contain tannin and fraxin, and have been used in gout and rheumatism, in scrofula, and as an antidote to snake-bites; they are said to be aperient and diuretic. In some parts of Sicily it yields a small quantity of manna.

F. florif'era, Scop. (*L. flos*, a flower; *fero*, to bear.) The *F. ornus*.

F. halepensis, Herm. (*Halepensis*, from Aleppo.) The *F. parvifolia*.

F. lentiscifolia, Desf. (*L. lentiscus*, the mastich tree.) The *F. parvifolia*.

F. macedonica. (*Macedon*.) The *F. excelsior*.

F. ornus, Linn. (*L. ornus*, the wild mountain ash.) The manna ash. One of the species which supplies *Manna*.

F. ornus, Scop. The *F. excelsior*.

F. paniculata, Mill. (*L. panicula*, a tuft.) The *F. ornus*.

F. parvifolia, Lamb. (*L. parvus*, small; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Asia Minor. Exudes manna.

F. quadrangulata. (*L. quadrangulus*, four-angled.) The American tree named blue ash. Used as *F. americana*.

F. rotundifolia, De Cand. (*L. rotundus*, round; *folium*, a leaf.) One of the species supplying *Manna*, B. Ph.

F. sylvestris. (*L. sylvestris*, belonging to the woods.) The *Pyrus aucuparia*.

F. tamariscifolia, Vahl. (*L. tamariscus*, the tamarisk; *folium*, a leaf.) The *F. parvifolia*.

Frazera Walteri. See *Ersuera Walteri*.

Freckle. (A Scand. word from a base *frék*, whence the diminutive *frækel*. *F. tache de vousseur*; *I. taccia rossa*; *G. Sommersprosse*.) A small spot or pigmentary discoloration of the skin, varying in shade from yellow to black. It is generally seen in numbers on the uncovered

parts of the body, and is supposed to be caused by the irritation of sun and wind. By some the term is applied to both *Ephelis* and *Lentigo*, by others it is restricted to the latter.

F., cold. A freckle on a covered part of the body; so called because it does not take its origin from the irritation of the sun's rays. A *Lentigo*.

F., sun. The pigmentary discoloration also called *Ephelis*.

Freckled. (*Freckle*. *G. sommersprossig*.) Term applied to any surface presenting scattered brownish spots, but particularly to the skin of those affected with *Ephelides*.

Free. (Mid. E. *fre*; Sax. *fréo*; *G. frei*. *F. libre*; *I. libero*; *S. libre*.) At liberty, not confined.

In Biology, the term signifies not adherent.

F. calyx. (Κάλυξ , a flower-cup.) A calyx which is not adherent to the ovary; an inferior calyx.

F. cell forma'tion. (*G. freie Zellbildung*.) The formation of a new cell free in the cavity of a parent plant cell, around a piece of the original nucleus which has separated from it and becomes surrounded by its own portion of protoplasm. In this way are formed the zoospores of many Alge, Fungi, and Lichens; and cells in the embryo sac of flowering plants, as well as in the anther and the pollen cells.

It was formerly thought that the secondary nuclei were not products of the division of the primary nucleus, but originated in the protoplasm; and some are now of opinion that the nucleus is not essential.

F. charge, elec'tric. Same as *Electricity, free*.

F. ovary. (*L. ovarium*, an egg-keeper.) An ovary which has no attachment to the calyx; a superior ovary.

F. sta'mens. See *Stamens, free*.

F. tor'sion. See *Torsion, free*.

Freemartin. A name given to the female calf of twins of opposite sexes, which is said to have generally no sexual instincts, to be barren, and sometimes to possess testicles instead of, or in addition to, ovaries.

Freeze. (Mid. E. *freezen*; Sax. *fréosan*; *G. friesen*; from Teut. base *frus*; from Aryan root *prus*, to burn. *F. geler, glacier*; *I. gelare*; *S. helarse*.) To stiffen with cold.

Freezing. (*Freeze*.) Stiffening with cold.

F. by ether. See *Ether-spray*.

F. machine'. An apparatus for producing cold. Methyl chloride is in general employed, its rapid evaporation causing a fall of temperature in adjoining bodies, from which it abstracts heat.

F. mi'crotome. See *Microtome, freezing*.

F. mixture. (*F. mélange frigorifique*.) A mixture of salts which, by their solution in water, produces a lowering of temperature by the conversion of sensible into latent heat, when the solid assumes the liquid form. Such are a mixture of pounded ice or snow and sodium chloride, which liquefies with a reduction of temperature to -20° C. (-4° F.); a mixture of snow and crystallised calcium chloride, which reduces the temperature to -45° C. (-49° F.); a mixture of equal parts of nitrate of ammonia and water, with a reduction of temperature to about -15° C. (5° F.); and a mixture of eight parts of sodium sulphate and five parts of hydrochloric acid, which reduces the temperature to -17° C. (1.4° F.).

F. point. (*G. Eispunkt, Gefrierpunkt*.)

The point at which water freezes, taken as one of the standard temperatures in the graduation of a thermometer; it is obtained by mixing ice and water and immersing the thermometer in it until the mercury or spirit sinks no further. In the Centigrade and Reaumur thermometers this point is marked 0°, in the Fahrenheit thermometer it is marked 32°.

F. process. The process of preserving animal structures from decomposition by keeping them in a perfectly dry atmosphere at or below the freezing point.

Freiberg. Germany, in Saxony. Chalybeate waters. Used as baths in paralysis, general weakness, and rheumatic and gouty affections.

Freienwaldë. Germany, a village in Brandenburg, near Berlin. Here are several springs, containing sodium chloride, calcium and magnesium sulphate, calcium and iron carbonate, all in small quantities. They are drunk alone or with whey, and used as baths, either alone or with the addition of iron, sulphur, or aromatic herbs, and as mud baths.

Freiersbach. Germany, in Baden, 1300 feet above sea-level. One spring contains bicarbonate of iron one part, calcium bicarbonate 5 parts, and sodium sulphate 2·8 parts, in 10,000, with much free carbonic acid and some hydrogen sulphide; three other springs contain smaller quantities of the salts and no hydrogen sulphide. They are used in chronic non-inflammatory affections of the several mucous membranes, in anæmic conditions, in nervous diseases consequent on poverty of blood and indolence of abdominal organs, and, especially the strong iron water, in uterine affections, such as leucorrhœa and sterility.

Fremitus. (L. *fremitus*, a murmuring; from *fremo*, to make a low roaring. F. *fremissement*; I. *fremito*; G. *Schüttern*.) A murmuring; the vibratile movement of a sounding body communicated to the air and to the neighbouring parts, and which may be felt; a shuddering.

F., aneurys'mal. See *Thrill, aneurysmal*.

F., bronch'ial. (Ἰβρόγχα, the bronchial tubes.) Guttman's term for the thrill which may be felt in the chest when the bronchial mucous membrane is much and extensively swollen, or when there is much fluid secretion in the bronchial tubes.

F., cav'ernous. (L. *caverna*, a hollow.) The thrill which may be felt in the chest over the surface of a large cavity in the lung, if it be situated in the upper lobe, be near the surface, and in a very thin person.

F., endocard'ial. Same as *Thrill, endocardial*.

F. fell'nus. (L. *felinus*, belonging to a cat. F. *fremissement cataire* of Laënnec, *bruisement* of Corvisart; G. *Katzenschwurren*.) The thrill felt over the heart in some cases of valvular disease. See *Thrill, valvular*.

F., fric'tion. (L. *frictio*, a rubbing.) A fremitus sometimes felt on the chest, produced by the rubbing of the roughened surfaces of an inflamed pleura or pericardium.

F., hepatic. (Ἡπαρ, the liver.) Bricançon's name for F., *hydatid*.

F., hydat'id. (Ἵδατις, a watery vesicle. F. *fremissement hydatique*; G. *Hydatidenschwurren*.) The vibration or thrill which may be felt by the finger, and sometimes heard by the

stethoscope, when an hydatid cyst is percussed; it is like to the recurring trembling of a mass of jelly when shaken. See *Thrill, percussion*.

F., pec'toral. (L. *pectus*, the chest.) The same as F., *vocal*.

F., pericar'dial. Same as *Thrill, pericardial*.

F., pleu'ral. Same as *Thrill, pleural*.

F., rhon'chal. (Ῥόγχος, a snoring.) A deep vibration, audible through the chest walls, caused by mucus in the bronchial tubes.

F., tus'sive. (L. *tussis*, a cough.) The thrill felt when the hand is placed on the chest during a cough.

F., vo'cal. (L. *voco*, to call.) The vibration felt when the hands are placed on the chest of one who is producing vocal sounds. See *Thrill, vocal*.

Fremont'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Chenopodiaceæ*.

F. califor'nica, Torr. The California slippery elm. Used as the slippery elm, *Ulmus fulva*.

Frena. (L. *frenum*, that which holds things together.) An old term for the alveoli or sockets of the teeth. (Quincy.)

Also, see *Frena*.

Frenator. (L. *frenator*, a curber.) A controller.

F. nerve. (F. *nerf frenateur*.) A term applied to a vaso-motor nerve, with reference to its office.

French. Relating, or belonging, to France.

F. bar'ley. A term for pearl barley.

F. bean. The *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

F. ber'ries. The fruit of *Rhamnus infectorius*.

F. bole. See *Dole, French*.

F. chalk. See *Chalk, French*.

F. cows'lip. The *Primula auricula*.

F. crust. A synonym of *Syphilis*.

F. distem'per. A synonym of *Syphilis*.

F. grass. The *Onobrychis sativa*.

F. hart-wort. The *Seseli tortuosum*.

F. lavender. The *Lavandula spica*, and also the *L. stœchas*.

F. mar'ygold. The *Tagetes patula*.

F. mea'sures. See *Measures, French*.

F. mer'cury. The *Mercurialis annua*.

F. nut. The walnut, *Juglans regia*.

F. ointment. (G. *Franzosenalbe*.) A name of *Unquentsum hydrargyri*.

F. phys'ic nut. The *Jatropha multifida*.

F. phys'ic nut, bast'ard. The *Jatropha gossypifolia*.

F. plums. See *Pruna gallica*.

F. pox. A synonym of *Syphilis*.

F. rhu'barb. See *Rhubarb, French*.

F. rose. The *Rosa gallica*.

F. sa'lep. See *Salep, French*.

F. saty'ri'on. The *Orchis militaris*.

F. scam'mony. The inspissated juice of *Cynanchum acutum*.

F. sor'rel. The *Rumex scutatus*; also the *Oxalis acetosella*.

F. spir'it. A term for brandy.

F. tam'arisk. The *Tamarix gallica*.

F. tur'nip. The variety of the cultivated turnip, *Brassica napus*, called the navew. The juice of the root is used in coughs, asthma, and consumption.

FRENCH LICK SPRINGS—FRICTION.

F. turpentine. The product of *Pinus maritima*. See *Turpentine*, *French*.

F. vinegar. The *Acetum gallicum*.

F. weights. See *Weights*, *French*.

F. wheat. The *Polygonum jagopyrum*.

F. willow. The *Epilobium angustifolium*.

F. wood. (G. *Franzosenholz*.) A name for guaiacum wood.

French lick springs. United States of America, Orange Co., Ind. Mineral waters, containing sodium chloride, sodium sulphate 4.5 grains, magnesium sulphate 3.6, and calcium sulphate 17.6 grains in a pint, as well as carbonic acid gas and hydrogen sulphide. There is a weaker water.

Frenela. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Coniferae*.

F. Fontane'sii. Mirb. The *Callitris quadrivalvis*, Vent.

Frenetic. The same as *Phrenetic*.

Frenga. A local name for a disease observed in Austria, similar to *Faældina*.

F. serbiens. Same as *Frenga*.

Frenula. See *Frænula*.

Frenulum. Same as *Frænulum*.

Frenum. See *Frænum*.

Frenzy. (Mid. E. *frenesye*; Old F. *frénaisie*; L. *phrenesis*; Gr. *φρένσις*, for *φρενίτις*, inflammation of the brain. F. *frénésie*; I. *frénzia*; S. *frénesi*; G. *Wahnsinn*, *Raserei*.) Madness; delirium; great agitation of the mind.

Frequency. (*Frequent*. F. *fréquence*; I. *frequenza*; S. *frecuència*; G. *Häufigkeit*.) Rapidity; the occurrence of a thing at short intervals.

F. of pulse. The number of beats of the pulse in a given time, generally taken as one minute.

F. of respiration. (L. *respiro*, to breathe.) The number of complete acts of respiration, including inspiration and expiration, occurring in a given time, generally taken as one minute.

Frequent. (F. *fréquent*; from L. *frequens*, crowded. I. *frequente*; S. *frecuente*; G. *häufig*.) Occurring rapidly; happening at short intervals.

Frequentative. (F. *frequentatif*; from *frequent*.) A term denoting repetition of an action.

Frere Come's arsenical powder. Arsenious acid one part, cinnabar five parts, burnt sponge two parts. Used to destroy cancerous sores.

Fresh. (Mid. E. *fresch*; Sax. *ferse*; G. *frisch*; F. *fraîs*.) Strong; vigorous; undecayed; vivid; newly made; not salted.

F. water. Water not salt; river and well water.

F. water soldier. The *Stratiotes aloides*, from its sword-shaped leaves.

Fresnel, Augustin Jean. A French physicist, born at Brogic in 1788, died at Ville d'Avray, near Paris, in 1827.

F.'s rhomb. A rhomb of glass having an acute angle of 54°, and an obtuse angle of 126°, from which circularly polarised light may be obtained by allowing a ray of plane polarised light to fall perpendicularly upon it. This ray is decomposed in its passage through the rhomb into two rays of light of equal intensity polarised in planes at right angles to each other.

Fret. (Mid. E. *freten*; Sax. *fretan*; G. *fressen*.) To eat away; to fray; to wear away by friction; to irritate.

Also, in Medicine, the act or condition of chafing of a part from rubbing.

Also, a synonym of *Herpes*, and of *Intertrigo*.

Fretting. (*Fret*.) Chafing.

Also, a synonym of *Termina*.

Frætum. (L. *frætum*, a strait.) A constricted part.

F. Halle'ri. (*Haller*, the physiologist.) The constricted region between the auricles and ventricles in the heart in the early stage of its development.

Also, the analogous constriction between the aortic bulb and the ventricle in reptiles.

Freycinetia. (*Freyinet*, a French naval officer.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Pandanaceæ*.

F. Banks'ii. (After Sir Joseph Banks.) The screw pine. Hab. New Zealand. Fleshly bracts eaten as food.

Freycinetiæ. Ad. Brogniart's term for *Pandanaceæ*.

Freziæra. (*Frezier*, a French traveller.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ternstramiaceæ*.

F. theodides. (*Thea*, tea; Gr. *εἶδος*, likeness.) Hab. Central America. Leaves used as tea.

Friability. (*Friable*. F. *friabilité*; I. *friabilita*; S. *friabilidad*; G. *Zerbrechlichkeit*, *Zerbrechlichkeit*.) The capacity of being easily crumbled; reducible into small pieces by slight means.

Friable. (F. *friable*; L. *friabilis*, easily crumbled: from *frio*, to rub. I. *friabile*; S. *friablé*; G. *zerreissbar*, *zerreiblich*.) Easily crumbled.

Friar. (Mid. E. *frere*; Old F. *frere*, *frère*; from L. *frater*, a brother. I. *frate*; S. *fraile*; G. *Frater*.) A member of a religious order.

F.'s balsam. The *Tinctura benzoini compositum*.

F.'s cap. The *Aconitum napellus*, from the resemblance of its upper sepals to a friar's cowl.

F.'s cowl. The *Arum tenuifolium*.

F.'s crown. The *Cirsium laniflorum*, and also the *C. eriophorum*.

F.'s elbow. A name in Mexico, *Ocodos de fraile*, of the fruit of the *Thevetia yecobi*.

Fricatio. (L. *fricatio*; from *frio*, to rub.) Rubbing; friction; shampooing.

Fricative. (L. *frio*, to rub.) A term applied to those letters the sound of which is produced by the friction of the breath passing through a narrow orifice; such are *f* and *s*.

Fricator. (L. *fricator*.) A rubber; one who shampoos.

Fricatorium. (L. *fricator*, a rubber.) A term for a *Liniment*.

Fricatrix. (L. *fricator*, a rubber.) A synonym of *Tribas*.

Fric'ta. A synonym of *Colophony*.

Fric'tio. (L. *frictio*, a rubbing; from *frio*, to rub.) See *Friction*.

F. humidâ. (L. *humidus*, moist.) See *Friction*, *moist*.

F. sicca. (L. *siccus*, dry.) See *Friction*, *dry*.

Friction. (F. *friction*; from L. *frietio*, a rubbing; from *frio*, to rub. I. *fregamento*; S. *frieccion*; G. *Reibung*, *Einreibung*.) The act

of rubbing; the rubbing into the skin of some medicament.

In Medicine, the term is applied to the methodical rubbing called *Shampooing*, as well as to less special forms, as the use of a flesh brush, and also to the rubbing in of liniments and embrocations.

In Mechanics, the term is more especially applied to the result of the rubbing of two bodies on each other when one or both of them is moving, being the resistance which the moving body has to overcome; it is directly proportional to the pressure of the two surfaces on each other.

F. s., apotherapeutic. See *Apothepaieia*.

F., coefficient of. (L. *co*, for *con*, with; *efficio*, to bring to pass.) The proportional amount of pressure which is required to be exerted to overcome friction. It varies with the roughness or the smoothness of the bodies concerned, as well as with their nature, and with the presence or absence of some intermediate lubricating substance.

F., dry. (F. *friction sèche*.) Friction applied with the hand, a brush, or flannel, with or without some kind of powder.

F., dynamical. (*Δυναμικόν*, power.) The friction which diminishes the velocity of a moving body.

F., fremitus. See *Fremitus friction*.

F., moist. (F. *friction humide*.) The application of liniments and other fluid remedies by means of rubbing.

F., murmur. A term erroneously applied to a pericardial friction sound.

F., rolling. The friction which occurs when one body moves over another with a rolling action, as is the case with a wheel.

F., sliding. The friction which occurs when one body moves over another with a gliding and not a rolling motion.

F. sound. See *Friction-sound*.

F., statical. (*Στατικός*, causing to stand.) The friction which tends to prevent the motion of a body at rest.

Friction-sound. (F. *frottement*; G. *Reibungsgeräusch*.) A sound, heard on auscultation, caused by the rubbing of rough surfaces against each other, such as the inflamed parietal and visceral surfaces of the pleura.

F., creaking. See under *F., pleural*.

F., pericardial. (*Περικαρδιός*, around the heart.) A sound accompanying the heart-beat when the surfaces of the pericardium are roughened, as in the early and the later stages of pericarditis when there is little serous effusion, or where there are adhesions, or white patches; it varies in character, sometimes being directly rubbing and alternate, sometimes crackling or creaking; it is sometimes irregular in rhythm, and is generally heard only over a small and sometimes a variable area. Its most common seat is, perhaps, over the base of the right ventricle.

F., peritoneal. (*Περιτόναιος*, stretched over.) A sound sometimes heard during respiration over the lower part of the right chest-walls, and produced by the friction of the adjacent peritoneal surfaces of the liver and the diaphragm.

A similar sound has been heard to accompany the heart-beats when the upper peritoneal surface of the liver has been roughened.

Peritoneal friction-sounds may also be heard

in the abdomen during respiratory movements when there is thickening or roughness of the peritoneum; and they have also been heard in the epigastric region, produced by the impulse of the cardiac systole.

F., pleural. (*Pleura*.) A sound which accompanies the movements of respiration when the opposed surfaces of the pleura are roughened from inflammatory or other deposit, and in interlobular emphysema. The character varies from a soft to-and-fro sound as of rubbing of paper, to the harsh creaking of leather; or it may consist of irregular jerks, and it is most commonly heard at the base of the chest, towards the angle of the scapula. Sometimes it is pulsatile, and produced by the action of the heart.

F., pulsatile. (L. *pulsio*, to beat.) A pleural friction sound having origin in the cardiac pulsations.

F., shoulder-blade. A sound sometimes heard in the chest, due to the rubbing of the ribs against the scapula.

F., shoulder-joint. A sound sometimes heard in the supraspinous fossa during respiration and produced in the shoulder-joint.

Frictional. Relating to, or causing, or produced by, *Friction*.

F. electricity. See *Electricity, frictional*.

Fric'trix. (L. *frietrix*, a female rubber; from *frico*, to rub.) A synonym of *Tribas*.

Frictum. (L. *frictus*, part. of *frico*, to rub.) Something to be rubbed in, such as a liniment.

Friedreich, Nicolaus. A German physician, born in Wurzburg in 1825, died in Heidelberg in 1882.

F.'s disease. A disease of the spinal cord, which has also been called hereditary ataxy. It frequently commences in childhood after the first dentition with some disturbance of the motor conditions of one or both of the lower limbs, ending in inability to stand. The defect of motor power spreads to the upper limbs, and causes tremblings, then the head waggles, the speech becomes hesitating from tremors of the tongue, and the vision is affected from oscillations of the eyeball; with all this difficulty in co-ordination there is actual loss of muscular power, which becomes more or less complete paralysis. Sometimes there are muscular contractions and sometimes pains, but seldom anything like the lightning pains of locomotor ataxia; neither is there, as in locomotor ataxia, loss of reflex power. There is found after death a sclerosis of the different columns of the cord, especially in the cervical and lumbar regions, affecting chiefly the posterior columns, but extending also to the other columns, and reaching the floor of the fourth ventricle through the posterior pyramids; in some cases the chief morbid changes are found around the central canal of the cord, and, according to Hammond, the cerebellum is also affected. There is generally atrophy and induration of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves, as well as of the hypoglossal nerve.

Friedrichshall. Germany. In Saxe Meiningen, situated in the pretty Valley of Greck. The water is cold, contains sodium and magnesium chloride and sulphate, and bromides. The sp. gr. is 1.022—1.0170. Temperature 10° C. (50° F.) It has been known as a saline water from the twelfth century; and from the last half of

the last century a salt named sal aperitif, or aperient salt, has been prepared from it, which is nearly pure sodium sulphate. It is a purgative. The proportions of the chief salts in one thousand parts are sodium chloride 8.38, magnesium chloride 4, magnesium bromide 0.00279, sodium sulphate 5.43, magnesium sulphate 5.14, calcium sulphate 1.46, and a little free carbonic acid gas. The water is chiefly exported.

Fries, Elias Magnus. A Swedish botanist, born at Femsjö in 1794, died at Upsala in 1878.

F.'s classification. Class I. Dicotyledons: divided into Corollifloræ, Thalamifloræ, and Calycifloræ, having each an epigynous, an amphigenous, and a hypogynous series, and Incomplete, divided according to the characters and presence of the perianth. Class II. Monocotyledons: having an epigynous, an amphigenous, and a hypogynous series. Class III. Cryptogams, or Newæ: consisting of Heteromenææ, or those with germinating threads, and Homomenææ, or those with gonidia.

Friesland green. Same as *Brunsvick green*.

Frige'facient. (L. *frigus*, cold; *facio*, to make.) Same as *Refrigerant*.

Frigid. (L. *frigidus*, cold. F. *froid*; G. *kalt*.) Cold; chilly; wanting in sexual desire.

F. zone. (L. *zona*, a belt.) The zone of the earth lying between each pole and the corresponding polar circle, which is at a distance of about 23° 28'.

Frigidarium. (L. *frigidarium*, the cooling room in a bath.) The cool room in an old Roman bath.

Also, the same as *Bath, cold*.

Frigidity. (L. *frigiditas*; from *frigeo*, to be cold. F. *frigidité*; I. *frigidita*; S. *frigidad*.) Coldness; absence of desire for sexual intercourse; impotence; sterility.

F. of stom'ach. A state of gastric debility, formerly considered to arise from sexual excesses.

Frigoric. (L. *frigus*, cold.) Relating to cold.

F. fluid. An old term applied to an imponderable fluid which was supposed to be the cause of cold.

Frigorifa'cient. (L. *frigus*, cold; *facio*, to make.) That which abstracts heat; a *Refrigerant*.

Frigorific. (L. *frigorificus*; from *frigus*, cold; *facio*, to make. F. *frigorifique*; I. *frigorifico*; G. *kaltend*, *abkühlend*.) Cooling, having power to make cold.

F. mixture. See *Freezing mixture*.

F. nerve. A term applied to a vaso-constrictor nerve.

Frigus. (L. *frigus*; Gr. *ψυχος*, cold.) Cold.

F. tenuë. (L. *tenuis*, thin.) Rigor or chill.

Fringe. (Old F. *frange*, *fringe*; from L. *frabrie*, threads. F. *frange*; I. *frangia*; S. *franja*; G. *Franse*.) A border of loose thread-like pieces.

F. myrt'les. The plants of the Nat. Order *Chamelauciacææ*.

F.s of diffraction. See under *Diffraction*.

F. of interfe'rence. See under *Interference*.

F.s, syno'vial. See *Synovial fringes*.

F. tree. The *Chionanthus virginica*.

Fring'ed. (F. *frangé*; I. *frangiato*; G. *gefranset*.) Bordered as with a fringe.

In Botany, the same as *Fimbriated*.

F. body. (F. *corps frangé*.) The *Corpus fimbriatum*.

F. bog-bean. The *Villarsia nymphæoides*.

F. pink. The *Dianthus superbus*.

Fringilla. (L. *fringilla*, the redbreast or the chaffinch.) A Genus of the Order *Passeres*.

F. domestica. Naum. The common sparrow. *Passer domesticus*.

Fritillaria. (L. *fritillus*, a dice-box.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliacææ*, so called on account of its chequered petals.

F. imperialis. Linn. (L. *imperialis*, of the empire. F. *fritillaire imperiale*; G. *Kaiserkrone*.) The crown imperial lily. Formerly an official drug; bulb, acrid and said to be poisonous, used as a resolvent; it contains a considerable quantity, 23 per cent., of a very fine starch, which has been used as food.

F. meleag'ris. Linn. (F. *fritillaire meleagre*, *f. damier*; G. *Schachblume*.) Hab. Europe. Bulbs resolvent, infusion of flowers used as a calmative, and the juice in cancerous ulcers.

F. Thunbergii. Miq. The Bai-mo of Japan, where the bulbs are used as an anti-rheumatic.

Frog. (Mid. E. *frogge*; Sax. *froga*; G. *Frosche*. F. *grenouille*; I. *rana*; S. *rana*.) The animals of the Genus *Rana*. The liver of the common frog was formerly official in the London Pharmacopœia of 1618; when dried it was considered useful in quartan agues. Several of the species have been, and continue to be, used as a delicate food.

Also, a term applied to the triangular softer part on the sole of a horse's hoof.

Also, a term given to the thrush, or aphthous stomatitis, of infants.

F-bit. The *Hydrocharis morsus ranae*, because it was supposed that frogs ate it.

F., eat'able. The *Rana esculenta*. It is used as a food.

F. foot. The plants of the Genus *Limna*.

F., gib'bous. (L. *gibbus*, humped.) The *Rana esculenta*.

F. grass. The *Salicornia herbacææ*.

F-leaf. The *Hydropeltis purpurea*.

F. rheoscopic. See *Rheoscopic frog*.

F.s spawn. The ova of the common frog, *Rana temporaria*. Once used in medicine.

F-tongue. Same as *Ranula*.

Fron'd. (L. *frons*, foliage. F. *fronde*; I. *fronda*; G. *Wedel*.) The foliage or leaf of a fern; also, that of a palm.

Fron'd'es. Plural of *Frons*, foliage.

F. capilli Ven'eris. The fronds of the *Adiantum capillus-Veneris*.

F. sabina'æ. The tops of the savin, *Juniperus sabina*.

F. taxi. The tops of the yew, *Taxus baccata*.

Fron'd'es'cence. (L. *frons*, foliage. F. *frondescence*; G. *Belaubung*.) The growing of foliage; the development of other organs into leaves.

Also, used in the same sense as *Vernation*.

Fron'dif'erous. (L. *frons*, foliage; *fero*, to bear. G. *belaubt*.) Leaf-bearing; applied to flowers which produce leaves.

Also (*G. Wedeltragend*), applied to plants, like ferns, which bear fronds.

Froniform. (*L. frons; forma*, shape. *G. wedelförmig*.) Having the shape of a frond.

Frongerous. (*L. frons; gero*, to carry. *G. wedeltragend*.) Bearing fronds.

Froniparous. (*L. frons, foliagē; pario*, to bring forth.) Leaf producing; applied to flowers which produce leaves.

Fronidium. An old name for a bandage for wounds of the forehead or of the nose.

Fronilet. A small *Fronid*.

Fronose. (*L. frons, foliagē. G. be-laubt, laubartig*.) Leafy; having leafy extensions.

Fronous. (*L. frons*.) Having branches bearing both leaves and flowers.

Also, a term applied to flowers parts of which develop into leafy structures.

Fronule. (*L. frons, foliagē*.) A small frond.

Frons. (*L. frons*, the forehead.) The forehead.

Also (*L. frons, foliagē*), a leaf, or a leaf-like stem.

F. quadrata. (*L. quadratus*, squared.) A term applied to the common form of forehead in ricketty children, when it becomes, by excessive development of the frontal eminences, high, broad, and square.

Front. (*Mid. E. front; Old F. front; from L. frons*, the forehead.) The forehead.

Front-tap contraction. Gowers's term for the modification of the ankle reflex or ankle clonus which is obtained by tapping the front muscles of the leg whilst the ankle is passively flexed, by which the foot is moved rhythmically.

Frontal. (*L. frons. F. frontal; I. frontale; S. frontal; G. frontal*.) Belonging to, or connected with, the forehead.

Also, an application or a bandage for the forehead.

F. artery. (*F. artère frontale; G. Stirn-schlagader*.) One of the two terminal branches of the ophthalmic artery which turns over the inner border of the orbit and divides into branches for the supply of the muscles, integuments, and pericranium. It anastomoses with the supra-orbital artery and with its fellow in the middle line.

Also, a term sometimes applied to the anterior temporal branch of the superficial temporal artery.

F. artery, external. The supra-orbital artery.

F. artery, internal. The *F. artery*.

F. bone. (*F. os frontal; G. Stirnbein*.)

An unpaired symmetrical bone constituting the front part of the cranium and the upper part of the face; it consists of two portions, the upper and vertical and vaulted part forming the forehead, and two lower and horizontal parts, the orbital plates, forming the roof of the orbits. The frontal part of the bone is convex anteriorly, and at the outer parts of its lower border joins at an angle the orbital plates and forms the upper arch of the orbit, on the inner third of which is the supraorbital notch; above the orbital arches are the supraorbital ridges, and higher still the most prominent parts of the bone, the frontal eminences; between the inner ends of the orbital arches is the glabella, and below it the nasal notch with the nasal

spine; the roughened extremities of the orbital arches are the external and internal angular processes, from the former of which springs the temporal crest. The inner surface of the frontal part is concave, studded with the digital impressions for the convolutions of the brain, and intervening eminences; in the middle line in front is a ridge, the frontal crest, starting from the foramen cæcum at its anterior extremity and losing itself as it passes backwards, and divides to form the frontal sulcus, and sometimes retaining its fetal condition as a frontal suture. The orbital plates are marked on their upper or cerebral surface by furrows for the cerebral convolutions, and on their under or orbital surface by the lachrymal fossa just within the external angular process and by the trochlear fossa near to the internal angular process; they are separated from each other in the middle line by the ethmoidal notch. The frontal bone articulates with the two parietal, the sphenoid, the ethmoid, the two lachrymal, the two nasal, the two malar, and the two superior maxillary bones. This bone grows from two centres of ossification, at what, in the adult bone, is called the frontal eminence, commencing about the seventh week of fetal life; at birth the two sides are separate, and occasionally they remain more or less so in the adult, being united by the frontal suture, but this is generally obliterated by the end of the first year. This primitive separation into two parts is persistent in many animals. In the python the two halves are joined at each extremity only, forming a ring-shaped bone; and in some monkeys the extremities of the orbital plates are united behind the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. The point of junction of the two parts is in some apes developed into a strong external ridge, which joins the sagittal ridge. The superciliary ridges are very large in some apes.

F. convolutions. See under *Gyrus frontalis*.

F. crest. See *Crista frontalis*.

F. eminence. See *Eminence frontal*.

F. fontanelle. See *Fontanelle, anterior*.

F. furrow. (*G. Stirnfurche*.) A depression on the inner surface of the frontal bone, which commences at the frontal spine and extends to the parietal bone. It lodges part of the superior longitudinal sinus and gives attachment to the falx cerebri.

F. lobe. See *Lobe of cerebrum, frontal*.

F. mirror. A circular mirror worn on the forehead, by means of an elastic band, for the purpose of throwing rays of light on the oral laryngoscopic mirror or on other parts.

F. muscle. (*G. Stirnmuskel*.) The anterior part of the occipito-frontalis muscle. It is flat, thin, narrower inferiorly, springs from the root of the nose, the glabella, and the arcus superciliaris, expands over the frontal tuberosity, and ends in the galea aponeurotica.

F. nerve. (*F. nerv frontal; G. Stirn-nerv*.) The largest of the divisions of the ophthalmic nerve; it enters the orbit on the outer side of the fourth nerve, and lies between the levator palpebræ superioris and the periosteum; a little behind the middle of the orbit it divides into two branches, the supratrochlear and the supraorbital nerve. It is the palpebro-frontal nerve of Chaussier.

Henle applies the term to the inner or median branch of the supraorbital nerve.

F. nerve, external. (G. *äußerer Stirn-
nerv.*) The supraorbital nerve.

F. nerve, internal. (G. *innerer Stirn-
nerv.*) The supratrochlear nerve.

F. notch. Henle's term for a shallow notch sometimes seen on the inner side of the supraorbital notch, and transmitting the smaller and innermost branch of the supraorbital nerve when it divides within the orbit; the branch which Henle calls the frontal nerve.

F. process of malar bone. A thick, well-serrated process forming the upper and outer part of the malar bone, which articulates with the external angular process of the frontal bone.

F. protuberance. (L. *protuberō, to bulge out.*) The *Eminence, frontal.*

F. region. The forehead; the part of the skull corresponding to the frontal bone.

F. sinus. See *Sinus, frontal.*

F. spine. See *Crista frontalis.*

F. sulcus. (L. *sulcus, a furrow.*) The *F. furrow.*

See also, under *Sulcus frontalis.*

F. suture. See *Suture, frontal.*

F. vein. (F. *veine frontale*; G. *Stirnblutader.*) A vein which is formed by twigs from the vertex and the forehead, lying vertically on the outer side of the lower part of the median line, and terminating beneath the inner end of the eyebrow in the angular vein. It communicates with the anterior branches of the temporal vein and with its fellow of the opposite side.

F. vein of diploë. See *Diploë, vein of, frontal.*

Frontalë. (L. *frons, the forehead.*) An application to the forehead, be it drug or bandage.

Also, the *Frontal bone.*

Frontalis. See *Frontal.*

F. et occipitalis. The occipito-frontalis muscle.

F. muscle. See *Frontal muscle.*

F. verus. (L. *verus, true.*) The corrugator supercilii muscle.

Frontate. (L. *frons.*) In Botany, applied to a leaf which gradually broadens from the petiole.

Frontated. Same as *Frontate.*

Frontlet. A diminutive of *Front.*

The part of the base of the bill of birds where bristles generally grow.

Fronto-anterior. (L. *frons; anterior,* in front.) Having the forehead in front.

F. presentation. The presentation of the foetal head in labour with the forehead towards the abdominal surface of the mother.

Fronto-auricular. (L. *frons, the forehead; auricula, the outer ear.*) Relating to the forehead and the ear.

F. muscle. A muscle found in many mammals arising from the anterior and upper edge of the orbit and attached to the base of the auricle.

Fronto-cotyloid. (L. *frons; Gr. κοτύλη, a small cup; είδος, likeness.*) Relating to the forehead and the cotyloid cavity, or acetabulum.

F. presentation. The presentation of the foetal head in labour with the forehead towards the acetabulum of the mother.

Frontodymia. (L. *frons.*) Same as *Cephalodymia.*

Fronto-ethmoid. Relating to the frontal and to the ethmoid bones.

F. foramen. (F. *trou fronto-ethmoïdal* of Chaussier.) The *Foramen cecum of frontal bone.*

Fronto-malar. Relating to the frontal and malar bones.

F. suture. See *Suture, fronto-malar.*

Fronto-nasal. (L. *frons, the forehead; nasalis, belonging to the nose.*) Relating to the forehead and nose.

F. muscle. Chaussier's term for the *Pyramidalis nasi.*

F. nerve. The supratrochlear nerve.

F. plate. A broad median plate growing downwards and forwards from the front part of the base of the cranium of the human embryo during the fifth or sixth week. It passes between the ocular vesicles to the transverse buccal cleft. It is attached behind to the trabecular axis; its lower end is cleft for the nasal pits, so as to form a median part, from which the columella of the nose and the lunula of the upper lip are developed, and two lateral parts, from which the ala nasi take origin.

Also, called *Naso-frontal process.*

F. process. An escutcheon-shaped fold of ligament which, in some fishes, as the skate, extends from the nostrils backwards towards the mouth on each side; it terminates in a rounded fimbriated lobe.

Also, the same as *F. plate.*

Fronto-parietal. (L. *frons; parietalis, belonging to a wall.*) Relating to the frontal and to the parietal bones.

F. bone. The bone of the head of the frog and other Amphibia, which consists of a conjoined frontal and parietal bone.

F. suture. See *Suture, fronto-parietal.*

Fronto-posterior. (L. *frons; posterior, hinder.*) Having the forehead behind.

F. presentation. The presentation of the foetal head in labour with the forehead towards the sacral region of the mother.

Fronto-sphenoidal. Relating to the frontal and the sphenoidal bones.

F. suture. See *Suture, fronto-sphenoidal.*

Fronto-temporal. Relating to the frontal and the temporal bones.

F. suture. See *Suture, fronto-temporal.*

Frost. (Mid. E. *frost, forst*; Sax. *forst*; G. *Frost. F. gelée*; I. *gelo*; S. *helada.*) The act of freezing; severe cold, so that water freezes.

F. bear'er. The *Cryophorus.*

F.-bite. See *Frostbite.*

F. bite. The *Chenopodium album.*

Frostbite. The inflamed or gangrenous condition of the skin and adjacent parts produced by exposure to severe cold. The milder forms constitute chilblain; the severe form, or gangrene, may be either dry or moist, usually the latter.

Frostplant. The *Helianthemum canadense.*

Frostweed. The *Erigeron philadelphicum.*

F., Canadian. The *Helianthemum canadense.*

Frostwort. The *Helianthemum canadense.*

Froth. (Mid. E. *frothe*; a Scandinavian word; Icel. *froða. F. écume*; I. *chiuma,*

spuma ; S. *espuma* ; G. *Schaum*.) The foam of a liquid caused by heating it, or by fermentation, or by agitation.

Also, to foam, to cause to foam.

F., bronchial. (Βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes. F. *écume bronchique*.) The tenacious, frothy secretion expectorated in some cases of asthma, asphyxia, and other affections of the respiratory organs, in which the bronchial mucus is agitated with air by means of the frequent efforts to cough.

Frothy. (Froth. F. *écumeux* ; I. *spumoso* ; S. *espumoso* ; G. *schäumig*.) Full of, or resembling, froth.

F. expectora'tion. (L. *expectoro*, to spit out.) A term applied to expectoration which is tenacious and full of air bubbles, as in some cases of asthma, acute bronchitis, and œdema of the lung.

F. fœces. (L. *fœx*, sediment.) Fœces which, from decomposition, contain much gas intimately intermixed.

Fructescence. (L. *fructescere*, to produce fruit.) The condition of ripeness or maturity of fruit; the time or season when fruit ripens.

Fructiculose. (L. *fructus*, fruit.) Producing much fruit.

Fructiferous. (L. *fructus*, fruit; *fero*, to bear. F. *fructifère* ; G. *fruchttragend*.) Carrying or bearing fruit, or the fruit.

Fructificatio. Same as *Fructification*. Also, the same as *Fecundation*.

Fructification. (L. *fructus* ; *facio*, to make. F. *fructificatio* ; I. *fruttificazione* ; S. *fructificacão* ; G. *Fruchtbildung, Befruchtung, Fruchtstund*.) The phenomena which accompany the formation and growth of the fruit of a plant.

Also, the disposition of the parts which form the fruit.

Also (G. *Befruchtungstheile*), the whole amount of the fruit structures of any plant; it is especially applied to the reproductive parts of ferns and mosses.

Fructiflorous. (L. *fructus* ; *flos*, a flower. F. *fructiflore*.) Lamarek's term for a flower with an inferior ovary, in which the calyx assists in forming the pericarp.

Fructiform. (L. *fructus* ; *forma*, shape. F. *fructiform* ; I. *fruttiforme* ; G. *fruchtähnlich*.) Having the form of a fruit.

Fructiparous. (L. *fructus* ; *pario*, to bring forth.) Producing fruit in excess of the normal quantity.

Fructose. (L. *fructus*.) Fruit sugar, or *Lævulose*.

Also, applied to the sugar found in fruit, which consists of variable proportions of lævulose and dextrose.

Fructua'tion. (L. *fructus*, fruit.) The development or production of fruit.

Fructule. (Dim. of L. *fructus*. F. *fructule* ; G. *Früchtchen*.) One of the parts or simple fruits of which a compound fruit is made up.

Fructus. (L. *fructus*, fruit; from *fruor*, to enjoy.) Fruit.

F. aca'ciæ. (G. *Schlehen*.) The fruit of *Prunus spinosa*, used as food.

F. acido-dulces. (L. *acidus*, sour; *dulcis*, sweet.) Subacid fruits; those which contain some amount of sugar as well as acid.

F. adansoniae digitatæ. The fruit

of *Adansonia digitata*. Pleasant, sourish-tasting berries, which are eaten as a dessert fruit, and are said to be useful in dysentery.

F. adjo'waen. Same as *Ajowan* fruit and *F. ajowan*.

F. ag'ni cas'ti. (G. *Keuschlammamen, Münchsamen*.) The fruit of *Vitex agnus castus*. Mericarp with a pepper-like taste. Used as an emmenagogue.

F. ajowan. True bishop's weed. The product of *Ammi copticum*, or of *Ptychotis adjowan*, D.C. Small spicy fruits long known in India. They resemble those of parsley, being greyish brown, plump, rough, and about one tenth of an inch long. Each mericarp has five prominent ridges. Each vallicula has a single vitta. The commissural surface presents two vittæ. The odour resembles that of thyme, and is due to an aromatic volatile oil, of which they contain 5 per cent. They also contain thymol. Used as a condiment, a carminative, and a vehicle for nauseous medicines.

F. algarobi'to. The fruit of *Balsamocarpon brevifolium*, Phil. Hab. Chili. The fruit contains much tannin.

F. algarovilla. The compressed fruit of *Juga Marthe*, Spr., or *Pithecolobium parvifolium*, Benth. Hab. West Indies. Bitter, contains much tannic acid.

F. alkekengi. (F. *coquelets* ; G. *Judenkirschen, Schlutten*.) The fruit of *Physalis alkekengi*. Red, shining, globular berries, the size of a cherry, and of a sweetish, bitter taste. They contain physalin. Not now used.

F. am'neos cre'tici. (L. *creticus*, belonging to Crete.) The fruit of *Ptychotis cop-tica*.

F. am'neos veri. (L. *verus*, true.) The fruit of *Ptychotis coptica*.

F. am'neos vulg'aris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The fruit of *Ammi majus* or *Ptychotis fœniculifolia*. Used as a carminative.

F. am'ni. (Αμνιον, a spice plant. pimenta. G. *Nelkenpfeffer*.) The fruit of *Eugenia pimenta*. See *Pimenta*, B. Ph.

F. anacardii occidenta'lis. (F. *noix d'acajou*.) The fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*. It is a reniform nut, seated on the end of a pyriform fleshy peduncle. Taste acid, seeds oily, edible when roasted. The Cashew nut. See *Anacardium occidentale*.

F. anacardii orienta'lis. Malacca bean. See *Anacardium orientale*.

F. an'dæ. The fruit of *Anda Gomesii*, Juss., or *Johannesia princeps*, Velloz. Hab. Brazil. The shell is astringent. The seeds resemble sweet almonds. Purgative.

F. anethi. See *Anethi fructus*.

F. ani'si. G. Ph. See *Anisi fructus*, U.S. Ph.

F. ani'si stella'ti. (L. *stellatus*, star-shaped. F. *anise étoilé* ; G. *Sternanis*.) The fruit of the *Illicium anisatum*, Loureiro. Each fruit is formed of eight one-seeded carpels, originally vertical but subsequently radiating. The carpels are irregularly wrinkled, beaked at the apex, brown, internally of a brighter colour, smooth. They have a cavity with a separate wall in their lower half for the seed. The seed is not aromatic, and amounts to one fifth of the entire weight of the fruit. It has an agreeable aromatic taste and smell. The fruit contains 4 or 5 per cent. of volatile oil, and is often sold for aniseed oil. It is rich in sugar. It is employed

to flavour spirits, and is used as an addition to diaphoretic, diuretic, and expectorant remedies.

F. anisi vulgaris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) See *Anisi fructus*.

F. apeibae hispidæ. (L. *hispidus*, rough.) The fruit of *Apeiba hispida*, Gärtn. Hab. Guiana. A berry; edible.

F. apii. (G. *Selleriesamen*.) The fruit of *Apium graveolens*. It is roundish, contracted at the side; ridges 5, narrow, equal, the lateral on the edge; vittæ one to each furrow. Used as a carminative.

F. arachis hypogææ. (G. *Erdnuss*.) The fruit of *Arachis hypogæa*, L. A leguminous fruit. Seeds sweet, oily, poisonous. The oil and starch they contain used to make a kind of chocolate.

F. artocarpi. (G. *Brodf Frucht*.) The fruit of *Artocarpus incisa*, L.

F. attalæe funiferæ. The fruit of *Attalea funifera*, Mart. A palm indigenous in the Brazils. See *Attalea*.

F. aurantii. (F. *orange amer*; G. *Pomeranzen*.) The fruit of *Citrus bigaradia*, the bitter orange. Fruit roundish, smooth, or wrinkled; deep yellow, with concave oil cysts; pulp acid and bitter; rind very bitter, aromatic, tonic.

F. aurantii immatu'ri. G. Ph. (F. *orangerettes*; G. *unreife Pomeranzen*.) The dried unripe fruit of *Citrus vulgaris*. They are globose, roundish or oval, 5 em. to 1 cm. in diameter; greyish-brown to blackish, and marked with many oil glands. Taste aromatic and bitter. Employed to keep issues open; and used in decoction as an aromatic stomachic.

F. avenæ. (G. *Hafer*.) Oats, the fruit of *Avena sativa*.

F. avenæ excortica'tus. (L. *ex*, out; *cortex*, bark. F. *gruau d'avoine*; G. *Hafergrütze*.) Groats. The decorticated grains of the oat, *Avena sativa*. Used for food, especially in Scotland.

F. bablah. The fruit of *Acacia bambolah*, Roxb. Hab. East Indies. Contains much tannic acid. Used as a colouring agent.

F. badia'ni. Same as *F. anisi stellati*.

F. barringtoniæ acutangulæ. (L. *acutus*, sharp; *angulus*, a corner.) The fruit of *Barringtonia acutangula*, Gärt., or *Stravaliolum album*, De Cand. Hab. East Indies. Taste, warm and stimulating.

F. bechicæ. (Bḡḡ, a cough.) Same as *F. pectorales*.

F. belæe indicæ. (F. *coing du Bengale*; G. *Bael Frucht*, *Modjabere*.) The fruit of *Egle marmelos*, Correa. Bael fruit, Bengal quince. A large berry like an orange, with a smooth hard shell. The interior divided into ten to fifteen cells, each containing several woolly seeds imbedded in a mucilaginous aromatic pulp. Much esteemed in India as a remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, and in constipation as a laxative.

F. belladonnæ. (G. *Tollkirsche*.) The fruit of *Atropa belladonna*. They contain atropin, and are poisonous.

F. berberidis. (G. *Berberitzenbeeren*, *Sauerdornbeeren*.) The fruit of *Berberis vulgaris*. Berries very acid, astringent, red, 1 cm. long, 4 mm. broad, one or two seeded. They contain malic acid. Used as an addition to other fruit juices.

F. bigno'niæ catalpæ. The fruit of

Bignonia catalpa. Used as a stimulating expectorant.

F. bu'ro. The fruit of an unknown Indian plant. Used in infusion as a stomachic and antifebrile agent.

F. cajepu'ti. Trew's term for the seeds of *Anomum macrospermum*, Smith, which he believed to be the true source of cajeput oil.

F. canariensis. (F. *semence de canarie*; G. *Kanariensamen*.) Canary seed, the fruit of *Phalaris canariensis*. Used for food when mixed with wheat or rye; also employed for poultices.

F. cannabis. (F. *chenevis*; G. *Hanfsamen*.) Hempseed, the fruit of *Cannabis sativa*. Pericarp thin, hard, smooth, greenish, veined. Yields a large quantity of oil. Used as a demulcent in emulsion and decoction.

F. cap'sici. G. Ph. See *Capsici fructus*, B. Ph.

F. cardamomi. G. Ph. (F. *cardamomes*; G. *Malabarische Cardamomen*, *kleine Cardamomen*.) The fruit of *Elettaria cardamomum*, Maton, *Alpinia cardamomum*, Roxb. Cardamoms. The fruit of the Malabar cardamom is an ovoid, oblong, 3-sided, 3-valved capsule, containing numerous seeds. The pericarp is greyish yellow, papery, longitudinally striated, inodorous, tasteless, splitting lengthwise into three valves. Each of the three compartments contains from five to seven dark brown aromatic seeds, each about two lines long, irregularly angular, transversely rugose, enclosed in an aril. The seeds contain about 10 per cent. of a fatty oil, and between 4 and 5 per cent. of an essential oil. Used as an aromatic, and as a condiment.

F. cardamomi ceylan'ici. The product of *Elettaria major*, Smith; differing chiefly in its elongated form and its large size from the fruit of *Elettaria minor*, or small cardamoms. Long cardamoms.

F. cardamomi javan'ici. The fruit of *Anomum maximum*, Roxb. A native of Java. The fruits are from thirty to forty in number, arranged on a short thick scape forming a globose group four inches in diameter. Round cardamoms.

F. cardamomi minoris. (L. *minor*, less. G. *kleine Cardamomen*.) The *F. cardamomi*, G. Ph.

F. cardui mar'icæ. (G. *Frauentistel-samen*, *Stichhörnner*.) The fruit of *Carduus marianus*. Used as a febrifuge, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

F. caricæ. (F. *figue*; I. *fico*; S. *higo*; G. *Feige*.) The fruit of *Ficus carica*, the fig. It consists of a thick, fleshy, hollow, pyriform receptacle, with numerous minute fruits growing on its inner surface. It contains from 60 to 70 per cent. of sugar. Figs, both fresh and dry, are consumed as dessert, and are regarded as laxative.

F. carminati'væ. Equal parts of the fruits of anise, fennel, coriander, and caraway.

F. carotæ. See *Carrot fruit*.

F. carthami. (G. *Färbersafflorsamen*.) The fruit of *Carthamus tinctorius*. Used as a purgative in jaundice and dropsy.

F. carui. See *Carui fructus*.

F. carvi. G. Ph. Same as *Carui fructus*.

F. carvi Roma'ni. Same as *F. cumini*.

F. caryæ. (G. *Pekani Nüsse*.) The fruit of *Carya oliviformis*, C. *alba*, and *C. sulcata*, Nutt. Hab. North America. Hickory nuts. A stone fruit with almond-like kernel. The oil is used in medicine and for domestic purposes.

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F. caryocari. (G. *Souari*, *Suwarrownüsse*.) The fruit of *Caryocar glabrum*, Pers. A plant wild and cultivated in Guiana; the seeds resemble almonds.

F. cas'siæ fistulæ. The fruit of *Cassia fistula*. Cylindrical pods 12" to 20" long, 1" in diameter, with a blackish-brown woody shell, having two shining longitudinal bands, one of which is double, marking the junction of the valve; indehiscent, externally divided by transverse septa, each containing a glossy seed embedded in a blackish-brown sweet pulp, which is the *Cassia pulpa*, B. Ph.

F. cer'asi ac'idæ sicca'ti. (L. *cerasus*, a cherry; *acidus*, sour; *siccatus*, dried. G. *getrocknete saure Kirschen*.) The dried fruit of the sour variety of *Prunus cerasus*. Used in decoction as a drink.

F. cer'asi dul'cis. (L. *dulcis*, sweet. G. *Süsskirchen*.) The fruit of *Prunus avium*, L. A sweet fruit. Esculent.

F. cerato'niæ. (F. *carroube*, *carrouge*; G. *Johannisbrod*.) The fruit of *Ceratonia siliqua*. Fleshy, jointed pods, dark brown, shining, and finely wrinkled, containing a soft reddish-brown marbled pulp with a sweet taste. They contain grape sugar, pectin, gum, butyric acid, and tannin. Used in decoction as a pectoral drink.

F. chenopod'ii anthelmin'tici. See *Chenopodium*, U. S. Ph.

F. cicu'tæ terres'tris. (L. *cicuta*, hemlock; *terrestris*, belonging to the land.) The same as *Conii fructus*.

F. cit'ri. Lemons, the fruit of *Citrus limonum*.

F. coccognid'ii. (G. *Kellerhalskörner*.) Mezereum berries, the fruit of *Daphne mezereum*. A drastic purgative and emetic.

F. coc'culi. (F. *coques de Levant*; G. *Kockelskörner*, *Taumelkörner*.) The berries of *Anamirta cocculus*. See *Cocculus indicus*.

F. colocyn'thidis. G. Ph. The fruit of *Citrullus colocynthis*. See *Colocynth*.

F. con'i. (F. *Schierlingsamen*.) The fruit of *Conium maculatum*. See *Conii fructus*.

F. con'i macula'ti. See *Conii fructus*.

F. corian'dri. See *Coriandri fructus*.

F. cube'bæ. See *Cubeba*.

F. cu'mini. See *Cumin seed*.

F. cu'mini nig'ri. (L. *niger*, black.) The fruit of *Nigella sativa*. See *F. nigella sativæ*.

F. cupres'si. See *Cupressi fructus*.

F. cydo'niæ. See *Cydonia fructus*.

F. cynor'rhodi. (Κυνόροδος, the dog-rose.) The fruit of the dog-rose. See *Rosa canina fructus*.

F. cynos'bati. (Κυνόσβατος, the wild rose.) The *Rosa canina fructus*.

F. dact'yli. (L. *dactylus*, a date. G. *Datteln*.) Dates, the fruit of *Phoenix dactylifera*. An esculent fruit; slightly laxative.

F. dau'ci. The fruit of the carrot, *Daucus carota*. See *Carrot fruit*.

F. dau'ci cre'tici. (G. *Möhrenkümmel-samen*.) The seeds of the candy carrot, *Athamaria cretensis*.

F. dios'pyri virginia'ni. See *Diospyros*, U. S. Ph.

F. dividi'vi. Same as *F. libi-dibi*.

F. eb'uli. (G. *Attichbeeren*.) The fruit of the dwarf elder, *Sambucus ebulus*. About half the size of elder berries, crowned at the

summit with five thickened, conical, adherent calyx teeth.

F. ecbal'lii. See *Ecbalii fructus*, B. Ph.

F. elate'rii. The fruit of *Ecballium officinarium*. See *Ecbalii fructus*.

F. eleu'sinis. The fruit of *Eleusine coracane*, Gärt. A cereal cultivated in East India and Japan.

F. embe'liæ. The fruit of *Embelia robusta*. Used as a purgative in India.

F. euonym'i. (G. *Paffenhütchen*.) The fruit of *Euonymus europæus*. Used in dropsy, and as an application for scabies.

F. eupho'riæ. The same as *F. nepheli*.

F. euter'pes. The fruit of *Euterpes oleracea*, Mart. Hab. Brazil. It yields an oil and a refreshing drink.

F. foenic'uli. G. Ph. (G. *Fenchelsamen*.) The fruit of *Foeniculum capillaceum*. Used as a carminative.

F. foenic'uli dul'cis. The fruit of *Fœniculum dulce*. See *Fœniculi fructus*.

F. foenic'uli roma'ni. (G. *Römischer Fenchelsamen*.) Same as *F. fœniculi dulcis*.

F. fraga'riæ. (F. *fraises*; G. *Erdbeeren*.) Strawberries. The fruit of *Fragaria vesca*.

F. guazu'mæ. The fruit of *Guazuma ulmifolia*. Hab. West Indies and South America. It possesses astringent properties, and is used in skin affections.

F. guevini'æ. Chilian hazelnut. The fruit of *Guevinia avellana*. Kernel edible, sweet and oily.

F. helio'teris. The same as *F. isoræ*.

F. hibis'ci. The fruit of *Hibiscus*, or *Abelmoschus esculentus*.

F. hippoca'stani. (F. *marrons d'Inde*; G. *Roskastanien*.) Horse-chestnuts, the fruit of *Aesculus Hippocastanum*.

F. hippoca'stani to'sti. (L. *tostus*, toasted. G. *geröstete Roskastanien*.) Roasted chestnuts. Used as a drink in infusion, and in powder as a basis for snuff.

F. hol'ci. (G. *schwarze Hirse*.) The fruit of *Holcus spicatus*, L., *Panicillaria spicata*, W. Black millet. Hab. East Indies, Egypt, Spain. Used as food.

F. horæ'i. (Ἠραῖος, produced at the right season.) An old term for summer fruits produced in due course; or, according to some, a term applied to apples, pears, plums, and such like, because they are composed of stone and flesh in due form.

F. hor'del. (F. *orge*; G. *Gerste*.) Barley, the fruit of various species of *Hordeum*. See *Barley*.

F. hor'del exco'rtica'ti. (L. *ex*, out; *cortex*, bark. F. *orge perlée*; G. *Gerstengraupen*.) A term for pearl barley.

F. hyænan'ches. (G. *Hyänenwürger*.) The fruit of *Hyænanches globosa*, Lamb. Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Very poisonous.

F. immatu'rus. (L. *immaturus*, unripe.) An aborted foetus.

F. ingæ Marthæ. Algarovilla. The compressed fruit of *Inga Marthæ*, Spr., *Pithecolobium parviflorum*, Benth. Contains much tannic acid and is bitter.

F. iso'ræ. The fruit of *Isora corylifolia*, Wight, or *Helicteres isora*, L. An East Indian plant.

F. juglan'dis immatu'rus. (L. *immaturus*, unripe.) Unripe walnuts, the green

FRUCTUS.

fruit of *Juglans regia*. A laxative when preserved with sugar as a kind of jam.

F. jujubæ. See *Jujube*.

F. juniperi, G. Ph. (*F. baies de genévre*; *G. Wachholderbeeren*.) The fruit of *Juniperus communis*. See *Juniperus*, U.S. Ph.

F. lauri, G. Ph. (*F. baies de laurier*; *G. Lorbeeren*.) The fruit of *Laurus nobilis*. Olive brown or black, shining, succulent berries, wrinkled, with a large seed. They contain a fatty oil, a solid fat, an ethereal oil, laurin, resin, and starch. Used as an addition to baths and unguents, and internally as a stomachic and carminative.

F. libi-di'bi. The fruit of *Cæsalpinia coriaria*, W. Hab. South America. Highly astringent. Used as a colouring agent.

F. ligustri. The fruit of *Ligustrum vulgare*, L. Privet berries. Taste sweet-bitter. Acts as a purge and dyes purple and black.

F. lodoicæ. (*G. Schellenuss, Maldivischenuss, Meercoos*.) The fruit of *Lodoicea sechellarum*, Labill. A stone fruit deprived of its external fibrous layers. Albumen used to make a mucilaginous drink.

F. lucumæ. The fruit of *Lucuma mammosa*, Juss. Used for food in the West Indies.

F. luffæ. (*G. Netzgurke*.) The fruit of *Luffa ægyptiaca*, Mill. Edible. The fibrous investment used as a sponge.

F. mæ'sæ pietæ. (*L. pictus*, painted. *G. Saoria*.) The fruit of *Mæsa pieta*. It is of the size, form, and colour of the coriander. It contains boracic acid, and is used as a remedy for tapeworm.

F. ma'idis. (*G. Mais, Türkische Weizen, Welschkorn*.) The fruit of *Zea mays*. An important cereal cultivated in Southern Europe. Contains starch 62 per cent., gluten 11, fat oil 8 per cent.

F. mali. (*L. malus*, the apple. *G. Saueräpfel*.) The fruit of *Pyrus malus*, L. Crab apples and the cultivated varieties. Taste aromatic, sweet, and sour. Contains malic acid.

F. mammeæ. (*G. Manney Apfel*.) The fruit of *Mammea americana*, L., Hab. West Indies; of *Mammea africana*, Sabin., Hab. West Africa; and of *Mammea emarginata*, Moç. Sess., Hab. Mexico. Edible.

F. melan'thi. Same as *F. nigelle sativæ*.

F. melon'genæ. (*G. Eienäpfel*.) The fruit of *Solanum origerum*, Dun. Eaten in Arabia and the East Indies.

F. mezerii. Same as *F. cocognidii*.

F. mil'ii solis. (*G. Steinsame*.) The fruit of *Lithospermum officinale*, L. Used as a lithontriptic.

F. mori. (*L. morum*, a mulberry. *F. mûres*; *G. Maulbeeren*.) Mulberries. Used as a colouring agent as well as a dessert fruit.

F. mucunæ. The fruit of *Mucuna pruriens*, D.C., and of *Mucuna urens*, D.C. Hab. the tropics. A diuretic and anthelmintic.

F. muricula'tus. (*L. muriculatus*, finely prickled; dim. of *muricatus*, pointed.) Term applied to fruit which is rough on the surface.

F. myrobalani. See *Myrobalans*.

F. myrtilli. (*F. baies de myrtilles*; *G. Heidelbeeren*.) The fruit of *Vaccinium myrtillus*. Used as an esculent fruit. A popular remedy against diarrhoea.

F. myxæ. Sebsten plums, the fruit of *Cordia myxa*. Mucilaginous and laxative.

F. nephe'lii. The fruit of *Nephetium longanum*, Hook, and other species. Hab. China. Edible.

F. nigellæ arven'sis. (*G. Feldschwarz-kümmelsamen*.) The fruit of *Nigella arvensis*. A carminative.

F. nigellæ sati'væ. (*G. Schwarz-kümmelsamen*.) The fruit of *Nigella sativa*. Used as a carminative.

F. œnocar'pi. The fruit of *Ænocarpus batava*, Mart. Hab. Brazil. It yields a sweet fat oil, and the pleasant beverage named yucissé.

F. oleæ. (*G. Oliven*.) Olives, the unripe fruit of *Olea europæa*.

F. ophiocar'yi. The fruit of *Ophiocaryon paradoxon*, Endl. Hab. Brazil. An edible stone-fruit.

F. ory'zæ. (*F. ris*; *G. Reis*.) The fruit of *Oryza sativa*. See *Rice*.

F. pan'ici. (*G. Hirse*.) Millet. The fruit of *Panicum miliaceum*, Hirse. A cereal used in the East Indies; and also to make a drink like barley-water.

F. papaver'is. Same as *Papaveris capsulæ*, B. Ph.

F. papaver'is immatu'ri, G. Ph. The unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*. Same as *Papaveris capsulæ*, B. Ph.

F. pector'al'es, Fr. Codex. (*L. pectoralis*, relating to the chest. *F. espèces pectorales, fruits pectoraux*.) Equal parts of figs, raisins, dates without their stones, and jujubes. Used as a ptisane in decoction of 50 parts to 1000 of water.

F. perfolia'tæ. The fruit of *Bupleurum rotundifolium*. A carminative.

F. petroseli'ni. (*F. fruits de persil*; *G. Petersiliensamen*.) Parsley seed, the fruits of *Petroselinum sativum*. They contain an ethereal and fatty oil. Used internally as a carminative; outwardly as an addition to an ointment used to kill lice.

F. phellan'drii, G. Ph. (*F. fruits de fenouil d'eau*; *G. Wasserfenchel*.) The fruit of *Ananthe phellandrium*. Reddish brown, elongated, 4 mm. in length. It contains 1.5 per cent. ethereal oil, 5 per cent. of fat oil, and 4 per cent. of resin.

F. phytolac'cæ. (*G. Kermesbeeren*.) The fruit of *Phytolacca decandra*. Used as a red colouring agent.

F. pimen'tæ. See *Pimenta*.

F. pru'ni sicca'ti. (*L. sicco*, to dry.) Dried prunes.

F. rham'ni cathart'icæ, G. Ph. (*G. Kreuzdornbeeren*.) The fruit of *Rhamnus cathartica*. Used as a cathartic.

F. rho'is glab'ri, L. (*L. glaber*, smooth.) The fruit of *Rhus glabra*, indigenous in North America. Berries of sour and astringent taste. They are used in the preparation of vinegar, cooling drinks, and gargles.

F. ribis nig'ri. (*F. groseilles du cassis*; *G. Ahibbeeren*.) Black currants, the fruit of *Ribes nigrum*. Used as an esculent fruit and as a ptisane in coughs.

F. ribis ru'bri. (*F. groseilles*; *G. Johannisbeeren*.) Red currants, the fruit of *Ribes rubrum*. Esculent.

F. rosæ caninæ. See *Rosæ caninæ fructus*.

F. ru'bi idæ'i. (*F. framboises*; *G. Himbeeren*.) Raspberries, the fruit of *Rubus idæa*. Used as an esculent fruit and as a flavouring agent.

FRUGIFEROUS—FRUIT.

F. sabadilla. (S. *cebadilla*, a small corn.) The fruit of *Asagrea officinalis*. See *Sabadilla*, B. Ph.

F. sambuci. (F. *fruits du sureau*; G. *Hollunderbeeren*.) Elderberries, the fruit of *Sambucus nigra*.

F. scytal. The same as *F. nephelii*.

F. sebaste. (S. *sebaste* plums, the fruit of *Cordia myxa*. A demulcent and laxative.

F. secalis. (F. *seigle*; G. *Roggen*.) The fruit of *Secale cereale*. See *Rye*.

F. seseleos. (G. *Roskimmelsamen*, *Bergkimmelsamen*.) The fruit of *Seseli tortuosum*. Used as a carminative.

F. silybi. (G. *Stechkörn*.) The fruit of *Silybum marianum*, Gärt. Southern Europe. Oily and bitter.

F. sorbi sativae. The fruit of *Sorbus domestica*, L. Hab. East Indies. Cultivated in Southern Europe. Edible.

F. sorghi. (G. *Kaffernhirse*.) Millet, the fruit of *Sorghum vulgare*, Pers. Indigenous in the East Indies. Cultivated in Arabia, Southern Africa and Italy. In Italy used to make polenta and maccaroni.

F. stravedii albi. Same as *F. baringtoniae acutangula*.

F. tamarin. (F. *fruits de tamarinier*; G. *Tamarinden*.) The fruit of *Tamarindus indica*. It is a broad, compressed, reddish, ash-coloured, curved pod, 2" to 6" long, having many brown, flat, quadrangular seeds enclosed in membranous cells, outside which is an acid pulp, traversed by several longitudinal, branched, woody strings.

F. terminal. Same as *F. myrobalani*.

F. tritici. See *Tritici farina* and *Wheat*.

F. umbilicatus. (L. *umbilicus*, the navel.) A fruit which retains on its apex remnants of the flower, as the fruit of the rose.

F. vanillae, G. Ph. The fruit of *Vanilla planifolia*. See *Vanilla*, U.S. Ph.

F. zizyphi. The same as *Jujubae*.

Frugiferous. (L. *frux*, fruit; *fero*, to bear.) Bearing or producing fruit.

Frugivora. (L. *frux*, fruit; *voro*, to devour. F. *frugivores*.) A Division of the Order *Chiroptera*, Class *Mammalia*, consisting of the bats that live on fruit.

Frugivorous. (L. *frux*, fruit; *voro*, to devour. F. *frugivore*; I. *fruttivoro*; S. *frugivoro*; G. *fruchtfressend*.) Fruit-eating.

Fruit. (Mid. E. *fruit*, *frut*; F. *fruit*; from L. *fructus*, fruit; from L. base *fru*, to enjoy. I. *frutto*; S. *fruto*; G. *Frucht*, *Obst*.) The ovary of a plant when developed after fecundation, being the seed or seeds with the pericarp; especially applied to those with a more or less succulent flesh. In some fruits, in addition to the ovary, other parts of the flower, such as the calyx, persist and, developing, form part of the fruit; and other fruits consist of an aggregation of many ovaries proceeding from many flowers, and seated on a common receptacle, such as a fig or a fir-cone.

Also, the offspring of an animal.

F.s. accessory. (L. *accessio*, an addition.) Fruits which consist chiefly of the non-carpellary accidental part, such as the pine-apple.

F.s. acid. Fruits which contain a con-

siderable amount of acid and but little sugar, as the lemon.

F.s. aggregated. (L. *aggrego*, to heap together. F. *fruits agrégés*.) Fruits produced from a single flower consisting of many carpels.

F.s. anthocar. (A. *dos*, a flower; *καρπος*, fruit.) Same as *F.s. accessory*.

F.s. apiculate. (L. *apiculum*, dim. of *apex*, a projecting point.) Fruits which have a small point or prickle at their apex, which is the remnant of the shrivelled style.

F.s. apocar. (A. *po*, from; *καρπος*, fruit. F. *fruits apocarpés*.) Fruits which consist of one or more one-celled carpels, or ovaries, such as the *Follicle*, the *Achenium*, and the *Eterio*.

The fruits formed of one carpel only are by some excluded from this division, and called simple fruits.

F. ba'el. See *Bela fructus*, B. Ph.

F.s. be'chic. See *Fructus bechice*.

F., bread. The fruit of *Artocarpus incisa*.

F., cap'sicum. See *Capsici fructus*, B. Ph.

F., car'away. See *Carui fructus*, B. Ph.

F.s. carmin'ative. See *Fructus carminative*.

F. car'rier. (G. *Fruchttrager*.) The same as *Carpophore*.

F. cau'date. (L. *cauda*, a tail.) A fruit which, when ripe, retains at its apex a long appendage, consisting of the developed style, such as the achenium of the traveller's joy, *Clematis vitalba*.

F.s. collec'tive. Same as *F.s. multiple*.

F.s. comp'ound. (F. *fruits composés*.) Fruits resulting from the coalescence or aggregation of the products not of a simple flower, but of an inflorescence.

F., corian'der. See *Coriandi fructus*, B. Ph.

F.s. dehis'cent. (L. *dehisco*, to split open. F. *fruits dehiscents*; G. *Springfrüchte*.) Fruits which, when ripe, split up into two or three pieces for the purpose of discharging the seeds, such as the capsule of a poppy, and the schizocarp of a geranium.

F., dill. See *Anethi fructus*.

F., dog-rose. See *Rosa canina fructus*, B. Ph.

F. dot. A term for *Sorus*.

F.s. dry. (F. *fruits secs*; G. *trockene Früchte*.) Fruits with a dry, hard pericarp.

F. es'sences. Alcoholic solutions of compound ethers which have a flavour like that of certain fruits. Thus, pine-apple essence contains chloroform, aldehyd, butyric ether, and amyl-butyric ether; and strawberry essence contains nitrous ether, acetic ether, formic ether, butyric ether, methyl-salicylic ether, amyl-acetic ether, and amyl-butyric ether.

F., fen'nel. See *Feniculi fructus*, B. Ph.

F.s. flesh'y. (F. *fruits charnus*; G. *fleischige Früchte*, *saftige Früchte*.) Fruits which have a succulent flesh, consisting of one or more of the layers of the pericarp.

F., hem'lock. See *Comii fructus*, B. Ph.

F.s. indehis'cent. (L. *in*, not; *dehisco*, to split open. F. *fruits indehiscentes*; G. *Schliessfrüchte*.) Fruits which do not split up when ripe, as the drupe of the peach, the berry of the vine, and the achena of the oak.

F., inf'erior. A fruit formed from an

inferior ovary, and retaining the calyx as a part of its structure, such as the quince.

F. leaf. (*G. Fruchtblatt.*) A carpel.

F.s, lomentaceous. (*F. fruits lomentacés.*) Fruits which divide into transverse indehiscent sections, each containing a seed or seeds. See *Lomentum*.

F., meat. The fruit of *Artocarpus incisa*.

F.s, multiple. (*L. multiplex*, many-fold. *F. fruits multiples*; *G. Stannelfrüchte.*) Fruits which result from the combination of the carpels and other parts of several flowers.

Also, a term applied to apocarpous fruits developed from more than one carpel in a single flower.

F. node. (*L. nodus*, a knot. *G. Fruchtknoten.*) A term for the ovary of a plant.

F.s, oily. Fruits which contain much fixed oil, as the almond.

F.s, pectoral. See *Fructus pectorales*.

F., perfect. A fruit which consists both of pericarp and seed.

F.s, pseudocarpous. (*Ψευδής*, false; *κάρπος*, fruit.) Same as *F.s, spurious*.

F.s, pseudosyncarpous. (*Ψευδής*; *σύν*, together; *κάρπος*.) Pseudocarps or spurious fruits resulting from the coalescence of bracts with the receptacle of a multiple fruit, such as the mulberry.

F.s, scales. (*G. Fruchtschuppen.*) The scales which form part of a fruit, as those of a fir-cone.

F.s, sem'inoid. (*L. semen*, seed; *Gr. εἶδος*, likeness.) Dorsvult's term for the fruits of the Umbellifere, which, from their smallness and their shape, are often called seeds.

F.s, simple. (*F. fruits uniques.*) Fruits which are formed from a single flower consisting of a single carpel.

Also, according to some, fruits proceeding from a single flower whether possessing one carpel or several.

F.s, spurious. (*G. Scheinfrüchte.*) Fruits which contain some other parts of the flower than the ovary, such as the strawberry, the juicy flesh of which is a development of the receptacle.

F., squirting cucumber. See *Elaeterii fructus*, B. Ph.

F. stalk. Same as *Carpophore*.

F.s, starchy. Fruits which are mealy, and contain much starch, as the chestnut.

F.s, succulent. (*L. succulentus*, juicy. *G. saftige Früchte.*) Fruits of which the pericarp, or some of its layers, retains its sap when it is ripe.

F. sug'ar. A synonym of *Lævulose*.

The term has also been applied to the glucose of fruits which consists of a variable mixture of dextrose and lævulose.

F., superior. A fruit which is formed from a superior ovary, and of which the calyx does not form a part, as the capsule of a poppy.

F.s, sweet. Fruits which contain much sugar and but little acid, as the grape.

F.s, synanthocarpous. (*Σύν*, together; *άνθος*, a flower; *κάρπος*, fruit. *F. fruits synanthocarpés.*) Fruits which result from the junction of several flowers.

F.s, syncarpous. (*Σύν*, together; *κάρπος*, fruit. *F. fruits syncarpés.*) Fruits which

consist of a single many-celled ovary; such are the *Caryopsis*, the *Samara*, the *Curcraula*, the *Capsule*, the *Siliqua*, the *Trinya*, and others.

F., tailed. Same as *F., caudate*.

F. tree, bread. The *Artocarpus incisa*.

Fruit-port well. United States of America, Ottawa Co., Mich. A salt spring, containing ferrous carbonate .63 in a pint.

Fru men. (*L. frumen*), the gullet, or, according to some, the larynx.) An old term for the *Fauces*.

Frumenta'ceous. (*L. frumentum*, wheat.) Resembling wheat or grain.

Fru mentum. (*L. frumentum*, corn.) Grain from which bread is made; especially applied to wheat.

F. barbatus. (*L. barbatus*, bearded.) The *Triticum monococcum*, Linn.

F. corniculatum. (*L. corniculatus*, horned.) Ergot of rye, from its shape.

F. cornutum. (*L. cornutus*, horned.) Ergot of rye, from its shape.

F. indicum. (*L. indicus*, Indian.) A term for maize.

F. luxurians. (*L. luxurio*, to grow rank.) Ergot of rye.

F. saracenicum. (*L. saraceni*, the Saracens.) A term for buckwheat.

F. temulentum. (*L. temulentus*, intoxicated.) Ergot of rye.

F. turcicum. (*L. turcicus*, Turkish.) A term for maize.

F. turgidum. (*L. turgidus*, swollen.) Ergot of rye.

Frustra'neous. (*L. frustra*, in vain. *G. veygeblich.*) A term applied by Linnaeus to those composite plants in which the central florets are hermaphrodite and fertile, while those of the circumference are neutral, or female and sterile, and so appear to exist in vain.

Frustule. (*L. frustum*, a small piece; dim. of *frustum*, a bit. *G. Stückchen.*) A small piece.

In Botany, applied to the segments of a Diatom.

Frustulose. (*L. frustum*, a piece; *G. zerstückt, zerbröckelt.*) Composed of, or consisting of, small fragments or frustules.

Frustum. Same as *Frustule*.

Frustum. (*L. frustum*, a piece.) The part of a solid which is left when the top portion has been cut off at a plane parallel to the base, as the frustum of a cone; or the part of a solid comprised between any two planes, as the frustum of a sphere.

Frutes'cence. (*L. frutex*, a shrub.) The state of being like a shrub.

Frutes'cent. (*L. frutex*, a shrub. *F. frutescent*; *G. strauchartig.*) Having the characters of a shrub.

Fru'tex. (*L. frutex*, a shrub; akin to *Gr. βρῶν*, to sprout forth. *F. arbrisseau*; *G. Strauch.*) A shrub.

F. bac'cier braziliensis. (*L. bacca*, a berry; *fero*, to bear.) Same as *Caa-ghu-ju-yo*.

F. in'dicus bac'cier. (*L. indicus*, Indian; *bacca*, a berry; *fero*, to bear.) The *Mussaenda frondosa*.

F. in'dicus spinosus. (*L. spinosus*, thorny.) Same as *Cara schulli*.

F. odora'tus septentrionalium. (*L. odoratus*, sweet-smelling; *septentrionalis*, belonging to the north.) The Dutch myrtle, *Myrica gale*.

F. pavoni'us. (*L. pavoninus*, belonging to a peacock.) The *Poinciana bijuga*.

F. tartar'us. (*Tartary.*) The stem of the *Cibotium barometz*, the hairs of which were formerly used as a hæmostatic.

F. terrib'ilis. (*L. terribilis*, frightful.) The *Globularia atypum*, so called because its leaves were supposed to be poisonous.

Fruticant. (*L. frutico*, to put forth shoots.) Having many shoots or twigs.

Fruticose. (*L. fruticosus*, shrubby, from *frutex*. *F. fruticueux*; *S. fruticoso*; *G. strauchartig.*) Shrubby; like a shrub.

F. lichens. See *Lichens, fruticose*.

Fruticulus. Same as *Fruticose*.

Fruticulose. (*L. dim. from fruticosus*, shrubby. *F. fruticuleux*; *G. strauchleinartig.*) Like a small shrub.

Fruticulus. (*L. dim. of frutex*, a shrub. *G. Sträuchlein.*) A little shrub; a low growing or dwarf shrub.

Fry. (*Mid. E. fri*; *Icel. fra, frjó*; *Sw. frö*; *F. frai*. *G. Fischbrut.*) The spawn of fish.

Ft. A contraction of *L. fiat*, or *fiant*, let it, or let them, be made.

Fuca'cæ. (*Φύκος*, seaweed.) An Order of Lindley's Alliance *Algae*, having cellular or tubular unsymmetrical bodies, multiplied by simple spores formed externally.

Or a Suborder of the Order *Fucoideæ*, Class *Oosporeæ*, in which reproduction takes place by fertilisation, and there are no zoogonidia. It contains the seaweeds *Fucus* and *Sargassum*.

Fucasin. (*L. fucus*.) A synonym of *Gelose*.

Fuchsia. (After Leonard *Fuchs*, a German botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Onagraceæ*.

F. coccin'ea. *Aitk.* (*L. coccineus*, scarlet.) *Hab. St. Domingo.* A reputed febrifuge.

F. denticula'ta. *Ruiz and Pavon.* (*L. denticulatus*, having small teeth.) *Hab. Peru.* Berries esculent.

F. excortica'ta. *Linn.* (*L. ex*, from, out; *cortex*, bark.) *Hab. New Zealand.* Berries esculent.

F. macrostem'ma. *Ruiz and Pavon.* (*Μακρός*, long; *στέρμα*, a wreath.) *Hab. Chili.* *Chilco*, thilco. Leaves used in decoction as a mild stimulant.

F. racemo'sa. *Lam.* (*L. racemosus*, full of clusters.) *Hab. St. Domingo.* A febrifuge and an astringent in diseases of the lymphatic system.

Fuchsiamine. Same as *Fuchsin*.

Fuchsin. (*Fuchsia*, from its resemblance to the colour of the flower.) A salt of anilined or rosanilin; generally applied to the hydrochlorate. It forms iridescent, green-coloured crystals with a golden lustre, giving an intense red colour to water; the commercial salt often contains arsenic. It is used as a staining agent in the preparation of microscopical specimens; dissolved in water and placed between glasses it has been employed to rectify some forms of colour blindness; and it has been given in albuminuria. Dose, ʒ5 grain to 4 grains.

Fucin. The gelatinous substance obtained from the *Fucus vesiculosus*, and other species.

Fucivorous. (*L. fucus*, rock-lichen; *voro*, to devour.) Living on seaweeds.

Fucodium. A Genus of the Suborder *Fucaceæ*, Order *Fucoideæ*.

F. nodo'sum. *Ag.* (*L. nodosus*, knotty.) *Hab. European and American Atlantic coasts.* Used as *Fucus vesiculosus*.

Fu'coid. (*Φύκος*, seaweed; *είδος*, likeness. *F. fucoidæ*; *G. tangartig.*) Like to a seaweed, or to a *Fucus*.

Fucoid'al. Same as *Fucoid*.

Fucoid'ææ. (*Φύκος*, seaweed; *είδος*, likeness.) An Order of the Class *Oosporeæ*, Group *Thallophyta*. Multicellular *Algae* growing in salt water, with an olive-brown or olive-green foliaceous or filamentous thallus.

Fucoxanthin. (*L. fucus*, rock-lichen; *Gr. ξαυθός*, yellow.) The colouring matter of the olive-coloured *Algae*.

Fucus. (*L. fucus*, rock lichen; from *Gr. φύκος*, seaweed. *F. fucus*; *G. Seetang.*) A Genus of the Suborder *Fucaceæ*, Order *Fucoideæ*.

F. amyla'ceus. *O'Sh.* (*L. amyllum*, starch.) The *Gracillaria lichenoides*.

F. baccif'erus. *Turn.* The laver, *Sargassum bacciferum*.

F., blad'der. The *F. vesiculosus*.

F. ceylan'icus. See *Ceylon moss*.

F. cris'pus. *Linn.* The *Chondrus crispus*.

F. digita'tus. *Linn.* The *Laminaria digitata*.

F. edu'lis. *Stackh.* The *Schizymenia edulis*.

F. esculen'tus. (*L. esculentus*, fit for eating.) The *Chondrus membranifolius*.

F. fimbria'tus. (*L. fimbriatus*, fringed.) The *Chondrus membranifolius*.

F. helminthocor'ton. *La Tour.* The *Alsidium helminthochorton*.

F. hiber'nicus. (*L. Hibernia*, Ireland.) The *Chondrus crispus*.

F. infla'tus. (*L. inflatus*, swollen up.) The *F. vesiculosus*.

F. irlan'dicus. (*L. irlandicus*, belonging to Ireland.) The *Chondrus crispus*.

F., knot'ted. The *Fucodium nodosum*.

F. lichenoid'es. The *Gracillaria lichenoides*.

F. na'tans. *Turn.* (*L. natans*, swimming.) The *Sargassum vulgare*.

F. nodo'sus. *Linn.* The *Fucodium nodosum*, *Ag.*

F. palma'tus. The *Rhodymenia palmata*.

F. pinnatif'idus. *Huds.* The *Laurencia pinnatifida*.

F. sacchari'us. *Linn.* The *Laminaria saccharina*.

F. serra'tus. *Linn.* (*L. serratus*, saw-shaped.) *Hab. Atlantic coasts of Europe.* Used as *F. vesiculosus*.

F. siliquo'sus. *Linn.* The *Halidrys siliquosus*.

F. spino'sus. *Linn.* (*L. spinosus*, thorny.) The *Eucheuma spinosa*.

F., sweet. The *Laminaria saccharata*.

F., te'nax. *Turn.* The *Gracillaria tenax*, *Grev.*

F. te'res. (*L. teres*, round.) The *Chondrus membranifolius*.

F. vesicul'o'sus. *Linn.* (*L. vesiculosus*, full of blisters. *F. var. vesiculæ*, of *Fr. Codex*; *G. Blasentang.*) Bladder wrack. *Hab. sea shores of Europe and America.* It contains soda salts and potassium iodide. Used as food for horses and cattle. When in fruit, it was exposed

to a red heat in a crucible with a perforated lid, and formed the *Aethiops vegetabilis*.

In decoction or liquid extract it is used for the reduction of corpulence. When bruised it is used as a local application to serofulous swellings and sores, and to rheumatically stiffened joints.

Fucusamide. (C₄H₃O . ClI)₃N₃. A crystalline substance obtained by the action of ammonia on fucosol.

Fucosin. C₁₃H₁₂O₃N₂. An isomer of furfuralin obtained by boiling fucusamide with a solution of caustic potash or soda. It forms small, flat, star-shaped crystals.

Fucosol. C₆H₄O₂. A substance isomeric with Furfural, than which it is more soluble in water and in liquid ammonia. It is obtained by distilling bladder wrack and other fuel, or sphagnum, or lichens, with dilute sulphuric acid. It is an oily substance, boiling at 171° C. —172° C. (339·8° F.—341·6° F.)

Fuencaliénté. Spain, in the Province of Ciudad-Real. A town with 1500 inhabitants, on the western slope of the Sierra Morena, not far from the quicksilver mines of Almaden. Its situation is eminently picturesque. The single spring is thermal, the water containing lime sulphate, sodium chloride, iron, and some free carbonic acid gas. The quantity discharged in twenty-four hours is 1394 hectolitres. The temp. is 40° C. (104° F.) The season is from the 1st May to the 18th June, and from the 1st September to the 8th October. It is a tonic and alterative.

Fuga dæmonum. (L. *fuga*, a fleeing; *dæmon*, a spirit.) The *Hypericum perforatum*, because it was thought to drive away evil spirits.

Fugacious. (L. *fugax*, fleeing; from *fugio*, to flee. F. *fugacæ*; I. *fugacæ*; G. *flüchtig*.) Fleeting; lasting a short time.

In Medicine, applied to such things as a redness which comes rapidly and goes quickly.

In Biology, applied to organs and structures which are short lived, in comparison with the length of life of the organism which possesses them.

In Botany, applied to structures which fall off rapidly.

F. tumours. Same as *Tumours*, *phantom*.

Fugax. (L. *fugax*.) Same as *Fugacious*.

Fugité. An old term which was very loosely applied; according to Castellus, it signified the cerumen of the ear, or an abscess in the neighbourhood of the ear; Forestus used it in the sense of a glandular apostheme; and Paracelsus employed it to signify an appearance in the urine like wax.

Fugilla. Same as *Fugile*.

Fugosa. The name in the Antilles of the *Capriaria biflora*.

Fulcra. (G. *Stützen*.) Plural of *Fulcrum*, as used in Botany.

The small osseous scales arranged in a row and situated on the anterior ray of the fins, especially of the caudal fin, of many ganoid fishes.

Fulcrate. (L. *fulcrum*, a support.) Propped up.

In Botany, applied to branches which descend to the ground and support the stem.

Fulcrum. (L. *fulcrum*, a support; from L. *fulcio*, to prop up. F. *appui*, *point d'appui*; I. *puntello*, *punto d'appoggio*; S. *apoyo*; G.

Stütze, *Stützpunkt*.) A prop; a point of support.

In Mechanics, the point on which a lever turns, or from or by which it is supported.

In Botany, applied to the stem and roots; also, to suckers and tendrils by which the plant is held fast; also, to the appendages of the conceptacles of the Erysiphei.

Also, see *Fulera*.

Fulgur. (L. *fulgur*, lightning; from *fulgeo*, to flash.) Lightning.

Fulgurant. (L. *fulguro*, to flash.) Shooting or darting like lightning.

F. pains. Same as *Lightning pains*.

Fulguration. (L. *fulguratio*, lightning; from *fulguro*, to flash. F. *fulguratio*; I. *fulgorazione*; S. *fulguracion*; G. *Wetterleuchten*.) Sheet or summer lightning.

Also, a term for the effects produced by lightning on the animal body.

Also, the production of *Lightning pains*.

Fulica. (L. *fulica*, a coot.) A Genus of the Order *Grallatores*, Class *Aves*.

F. atra. Linn. (L. *ater*, black. F. *foulque noir*; I. *smorvo*; S. *negreta*; G. *Blasshuhn*.) The *Coot*.

F. chloropus. Linn. The *Gallinula chloropus*.

Fuligine. (L. *fuligo*.) An alcoholic extract of soot, prepared for internal use.

Fuliginosity. (L. *fuligo*, soot. F. *fuliginosità*; I. *fuliggine*; S. *fuliginosidad*; G. *russischer Zungenbeleg*.) The blackish or brownish matter which covers the teeth, gums, and lips, in typhoid and other adynamic conditions. It is composed of altered mucus, epithelial cells, granular matter, and fungoid growths, among which *Leptothrix* is common.

Fuliginous. (L. *fuliginosus*, full of soot; from *fuligo*, soot. F. *fuligineux*; I. *fuliginoso*; S. *fuliginoso*; G. *russig*, *beruszt*, *rusfarbig*.) Of the colour of soot; smoke-coloured; containing soot.

A term applied to the teeth and lips when they are covered with a blackish or a brown coating.

Fuligo. (L. *fuligo*, soot; perhaps akin to *funus*, smoke. F. *suie*; I. *fuliggine*; S. *holin*; G. *Rass*.) Soot. A tincture was used in hysteria, and an ointment in many skin diseases.

Also, the same as *Sordes*.

F. alba philosophorum. (L. *albus*, white.) An old term for sal ammoniac, ammonium chloride.

F. dentium. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) The sordes of the teeth.

F. ligni. (L. *lignum*, wood.) Soot from burning wood.

F. splendens. (L. *splendens*, brilliant. F. *crystal de suie*; G. *Glanzruss*.) Shining lamp-black from burning wood. It contains carbon, salts of ammonia, empyreumatic oils, and other products of combustion. Used internally and externally in chronic skin diseases and inveterate rheumatism.

Fuligokali. (L. *fuligo*; *kali*.) A black powdery or scaly substance, similar to *Anthrakokali*, prepared by boiling 100 parts of soot and 20 parts of potash in water, filtering, and evaporating to dryness. It is used in chronic skin diseases, both internally and externally. It was proposed by Deschamps. Dose, 10 to 20 centigrammes; externally 1 or 2 parts to 30 of lard.

F., sulphurous. Fuligokali 60 parts are added to potash 14 parts and sulphur 4 to 10 parts, boiled in water, and evaporated to dryness. Used in chronic skin diseases. Dose, 10 to 20 centigrammes; externally 1 or 2 parts to 30 of lard.

Full. (Mid. E. *ful*; Sax. *ful*; G. *voll*; L. *plenus*; Gr. *πλήρης*; Sans. *pūrna*; from Aryan root *par*, to fill.) Containing as much as it is able; abundant; perfect.

Also, to scour and thicken cloth.

Fuller. (Sax. *fullere*; from *fullian*, to whiten; from Low L. *fullo*, to clean clothes; from L. *fullo*, a cloth cleaner. F. *foulon*; I. *fullone*; S. *batanero*; G. *Walker*.) One who fuls.

F.'s earth. (F. *terre à foulon*; S. *tierra de batan*; G. *Wäkererde*.) A soft, saponaceous clay of the oolitic and cretaceous systems, used in the fulling of woollen cloths. It varies much in composition, but contains generally some 53 per cent. of silica, 10 of alumina, 9 of oxide of iron, with a little magnesia and lime, and a trace of potash. It is used as an application to exoriations.

F.'s herb. The *Saponaria officinalis*.

F.'s tea'zle. The *Dipsacus fullonum*.

F.'s thistle. The *Dipsacus fullonum*.

Fullness. (*Full*.) The state of being full; abundance.

F. of blood. Excess of blood, a plethoric condition of body.

F. of stomach. A feeling of weight or distension in the epigastric region.

Fulminant. Same as *Fulminating*.

Fulminate. A salt of *Fulminic acid*.

Fulminating. (L. *fulmino*, to lighten.) Exploding; detonating.

F. gold. $Au_2O_3(NH_3)_4$. Ammoniacal auric oxide. See *Aurum fulminans*.

F. pane. Same as *Franklin's plate*.

F. silver. See *Silver, fulminating*.

Fulmination. (L. *fulminatio*, a darting of lightning. I. *fulminazione*; S. *fulminecion*; G. *Aufknallen*.) An explosion with noise, resulting from the sudden decomposition of a chemical substance.

Fulminic acid. $C_2N_2H_2O_3 = CH_2(NO_2)CN$. Nitro-acetonitril. An acid which has not yet been isolated; it is polymeric with cyanic and cyanuric acid. It forms explosive salts with some metals, especially silver.

Fulminuric acid. $C_3H_3N_3O_3$. A compound obtained by boiling a soluble metallic chloride with water and mercuric fulminate. It has an acid taste and crystallises in small colourless prisms.

Fulvous. (L. *fulvus*, deep yellow.) Tawny; orange yellow with grey.

Fulwa butter. The concrete oil of the seeds of *Bassia butyrosa*.

Fumagine. Laboulbène's name for the disease of leaves caused by *Fumago*.

Fumago. (L. *fumus*, smoke.) A Genus of the Family *Pleosporaceæ*, Suborder *Pyrenomyces*, Order *Ascomycetes*, Class *Carpesporaceæ*. The species grow chiefly in the honey-like substance accompanying the presence of Aphides, Cocci, and such-like insects.

F. salicina. Tal. A soot-coloured fungoid growth on the leaves of many plants and trees. It forms the black mildew of the hop.

Fumana. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cistaceæ*.

F. vulgaris. Spach. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Helianthemum fumaria*.

Fumaria. (L. *fumus*, smoke.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Papaveraceæ*; so called because it was supposed to rise without seed from the vapours of the earth; or, according to Pliny, because when applied to the eyes it caused them to water, as does smoke.

F. bulbosa. Linn. The *Corydalis bulbosa*.

F. capreolata. Linn. (L. *capreoli*, tendrils. F. *fumiterre grimpante*.) Used as *F. officinalis*.

F. ca'va. Hoffm. The *Corydalis bulbosa*.

Also, the *Corydalis tuberosa*.

F. faba'cea. Linn. The *Corydalis fabacea*.

F. lu'tea. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) The *Corydalis capnoides*.

F. major. (L. *major*, greater.) The *Corydalis bulbosa*.

F. me'dia. Lois. (L. *medius*, in the middle.) Probably the same as the *F. officinalis*.

F. officina'lis. Linn. (L. *officina*, a manufactory. F. *fumiterre commune*, *fiel de terre*; I. *funosterno*; G. *gemeiner Erdranch*.) The common fumitory. Hab. Europe. Herb bitter, diaphoretic, and aperient; formerly used in hepatic congestions, scorbutic affections, and in scaly diseases of the skin. Both an infusion of the dried leaves and the expressed juice of the fresh plant were used. Latterly it has been used to diminish plethora.

F. parviflo'ra. Lamk. (L. *parvus*, small; *flos*, a flower.) Used as *F. officinalis*.

F. parvifolia. De Cand. (L. *parvus*, small; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. India. Used as a diuretic, diaphoretic, and aperient, to purify the blood in skin diseases, as an anthelmintic, and an antiperiodic.

F. spica'ta. Linn. (L. *spicatus*, pointed.) Used as *F. officinalis*.

F. Vaillant'ii. De Cand. Used as *F. officinalis*.

Fumaria'ceæ. A Nat. Order of thalamifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Berberales*, or a Family of the Order *Rhæadineæ* or *Crucifloræ*, Subclass *Choripetaleæ*, Class *Dicotyledoneæ*, having irregular and unsymmetrical flowers, parietal placenta, and stamens opposite the petals.

Fumaric. Relating to the *Fumaria*.

F. acid. $C_4H_4O_4$. (F. *acide fumarique*; G. *Fumarsäure*.) Obtained by Lassaigüe, after the production of maleic acid, from the dry distillation of malic acid. It exists in the free state in *Fumitoria officinalis*, *Corydalis bulbosa*, *Glaucium luteum*, many species of *Agaricus*, and in *Lichen islandicus*. It occurs in small, white, flattened prisms, or plates, soluble in hot water and in alcohol. It unites with many bases, forming fumarates.

Fumarin. An alkaloid discovered by Peschier in the fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis*. It is white, bitter, soluble in ether and alcohol, but only slightly soluble in water. It has been used in medicine for the same purposes as the plant. Hannon considers it to be at first irritant, and then sedative.

Fumarina. Same as *Fumaria*.

Fumaryl. $C_4H_3O_2$. A diatomic radical only known in combination with chlorine.

Fume. (Old F. *fum*, a smoke; from L. *fumus*, smoke; Sans. *dhūm*, smoke; from Aryan root *dhū*, to blow.) A smoke.

Also, to smoke, to emit a visible vapour.

Fumerolles. (I. *fumare*, to smoke.) Jets of steam and gas which escape from small holes in the earth in volcanic regions. They usually contain small quantities of boracic acid.

Fumeworts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Fumariaceæ*.

Fumigate. (L. *fumigatus*, part. of *fumigo*, to fumigate; from *fumus*, smoke.) To expose to fumes or to *Fumigation*.

Fumigatio. See *Fumigation*.

F. antiloinica **Gaubii.** (Αντι, against; λοιμός, the plague.) Same as *Fumigation*, *Guytonian*.

F. Guytonien'sis. See *Fumigation*, *Guytonian*.

F. Smythia'na. Same as *Fumigation*, *nitrous*.

Fumigation. (L. *fumigo*. F. *fumigation*; I. *fumigazione*; S. *fumigacion*; G. *Beräucherung*, *Räucherung*.) Exposure to fumes, especially the exposure of the body, or a part of it, such as the skin or the respiratory mucous membrane, to fumes, in order to produce a therapeutic effect. Fumigation may be dry or moist.

Also, the exposure of the body, or of clothing, or of a room, to the fumes of some disinfectant, for the purpose of destroying a contagium.

F., chlorinic. Same as F., *Guytonian*.

F.s, disinfectant. (L. *dis*, neg.; *inficere*, to infect.) Fumigations intended to destroy morbid contagia or offensive smells.

F., dry. The vapour of burning balsams or gum-resins, or of sulphur, or calomel. Used in the treatment of skin affections and of syphilis.

F.s, emollient. (L. *emollire*, to soften.) A term applied to the vapour of simple hot water, or to that of decoctions of malveaceous plants.

F.s, excitant. The vapour of decoctions of aromatic plants, or of water to which has been added alcoholic or ethereal tinctures. Applied to the skin surface so as to produce stimulation and diaphoretic action in gouty conditions.

F., Guytonian. Fumigation of free chlorine, as first proposed by Guyton de Morveau. It was obtained by mixing common salt three parts, manganese oxide one part, sulphuric acid one part, and water two parts.

F.s, hygienic. (Υγιεινός, good for the health.) Same as F.s, *disinfectant*.

F., iod'uretted. A vapour bath containing the spray, produced at a high temperature, of a solution of iodide of potassium.

F., mercurial. The administration of mercury in vapour, so that it may be applied to the skin and be absorbed. The preparations used are generally calomel, black oxide, or cinabar. The patient is seated on a chair and covered with a blanket or waterproof clothing closely applied to the neck, so that the head is outside; the mercury is placed under the chair on a metal plate above a spirit lamp, which is kept burning for ten or fifteen minutes, when the patient is wrapped in a blanket and put to bed.

F.s, moist. The use of the steam of a solution of some medicament in water.

F., nitrous. A fumigation with nitrous acid gas, obtained by mixing potassium nitrate four parts and sulphuric acid two parts, and placing them in a vessel over a sand bath.

F., oxymercuriatic. Same as F., *Guytonian*.

F., sulphurous. The use of vapour of sulphurous acid obtained by burning sulphur.

Also, the application of the vapour of a solution of hydrogen sulphide to the skin. It is said to be calming and sedative.

F., terebinthinated. (Τερεβινθινός, the turpentine tree.) A vapour bath of steam charged with turpentine. Employed in chronic rheumatic affections.

Fumigatory. (L. *fumigo*. F. *fumigatorio*.) A room or an apparatus used for fumigation.

Fuminella. A Brazilian plant, the flowers of which are used to adulterate saffron.

Fuming. (Fume. F. *fumant*.) Smoking; emitting a thick vapour.

F. liquor of arsenic. An old term for *Arsenic trichloride*.

F. liquor of Be'guin. See *Bequin's fuming liquor*.

F. liquor of Boyle. See *Boyle's fuming liquor*.

F. liquor of Ca'det. See *Cadet's fuming liquid*.

F. liquor of Liba'vius. See *Libavius's fuming liquor*.

Fumiter'ra. The *Fumitory*.

Fumitory. (Mid. E. *fumitere*; from Old F. *fumeterre*; from L. *fumus*, smoke; *terra*, the earth.) The plants of the Genus *Fumaria*, which see for explanation.

F., bulbous root'ed. The *Corydalis bulbosa*.

F., common. The *Fumaria officinalis*.

F., yellow. The *Corydalis capnoides*.

Fumus. (L. *fumus*, smoke; akin to Sans. *dhūma*, smoke; from Aryan root *dhū*, to blow.) Smoke; that portion of a substance which goes off in a more or less thick vapour during combustion.

F. albus. (L. *albus*, white.) An alchemical term for mercury.

F. citrinus. (L. *citrus*, a citron tree.) An alchemical name of sulphur.

F. duplex. (L. *duplex*, twofold.) An alchemical name for the material of the philosopher's stone, that is, sulphur and mercury.

F. rubens. (L. *rubens*, reddish.) An alchemical term for orpiment.

F. terræ. (L. *terra*, the earth.) The fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis*.

Function. (Old F. *function*; from L. *functio*, performance; from *fungor*, to perform; akin to Sans. *bhūg*, to enjoy; from Aryan root *bhug*, to enjoy. F. *fonction*; I. *funzione*; S. *funcion*; G. *Ferriichtung*.) The doing or performing of anything; the special action of a living organ or set of organs.

F.s, animal. The functions of organs special and peculiar to an animal, being those of the nervous system.

F.s, natural. The functions of the organs of assimilation.

F., reflex. See *Reflex function*.

F.s, vegetative. (L. *vegeto*, to quicken.) The functions of the organs which serve for growth and reproduction.

F.s, vital. (L. *vita*, life.) The functions of the organs necessary to life, such as the organs of respiration and circulation.

Functional. Relating to a *Function*.

F. disease. See *Disease, functional*.

F. phenom'ena. (Φαινόμενα, an appearance.) Signs of disease or phenomena which

result from some disturbance or change in the functions of an organ, in contradistinction to physical phenomena which indicate by material signs some change in its structure.

Funda. (*L. funda*, a sling, *Gr. σφενδόνη*.) An old name for a four-headed bandage used in injuries of the face, especially fracture of the lower jaw, according to Galen, *de Fasciis*, Hippocrates, *de Art.*, i, 74, and Fœsius, p. 604.

F. Gale'ni. (*Galen.*) Same as *Funda*.

F. maxill'æ. (*L. maxilla*, the jaw. *G. Schleuderbinde*.) A bandage for the chin, consisting of a broad band split longitudinally at each end nearly to the middle, which is placed over the chin, the two lower ends being tied over the vertex and the two upper ones behind the neck.

F. maxilla'ris. (*L. maxilla*, the jaw.) Same as *F. maxillæ*.

F. super'nci'alis vesic'æ. (*L. superficia's*, the upper side; *vesica*, the bladder.) These muscular fibres of the bladder which surround the attachment of the urachus in the fashion of a sling.

Fundal. (*L. fundus*, the bottom.) Relating to the bottom or *Fundus*.

F. zone. See *Zone, uterine, fundal*.

Funda'lia. (*L. fundus*, the bottom.) An old term for the fœcula or sediment of any turbid fluid.

Fundament. (*Mid. E. fondement*, *fundement*; from Old *F. fondement*; from *L. fundamentum*, a foundation; from *fundo*, to lay the bottom of a thing.) A base; a foundation. A term for the anus.

Fundamental. (*L. fundamentum*.) Relating to a base or foundation.

F. colours. See *Colours, fundamental*.

F. organs. Term applied by von Baer to the primary structures which directly issue from the blastoderm in the form of tubes, and from which the permanent organs or structures are developed; thus the cutaneous layer of the blastoderm furnishes the tubes from which the skin and central nervous system arise; the fleshy layer gives origin to the double tube from which the osseous and muscular systems and the bony axis arise; the vascular and the mucous layers form together the tube from which the intestinal canal arises, while from the former alone springs the mesentery.

F. tis'sue. See *Tissue, fundamental*.

Fundi. The native name of the fruit of *Paspalum exile*. Used as food on the west coast of Africa.

Fundun'gi. Same as *Fundi*.

Fundus. (*L. fundus*, the bottom. *G. Grund*.) The base or bottom of an organ that has an external aperture.

Also, a term for the vulva.

F. oculi. (*L. oculus*, the eye.) The back part of the globe of the eye behind the crystalline lens. The parts seen by means of the ophthalmoscope are the optic disc, or entrance of the optic nerve, with the retinal vessels and their ramifications over the choroid, the macula lutea, and the fovea centralis on the red reflex of the choroid.

F. of blad'der. The *F. vesicæ*.

F. of eye. The *F. oculi*.

F. of womb. The *F. uteri*.

F. sac'ci lachryma'lis. The rounded upper end of the lachrymal sac.

F. u'teri. (*L. uterus*, the womb. *F. fond de l'uterus*; *G. Gebärmuttergrund*.) The upper broad end of the womb.

F. vagin'æ. (*Vagina*.) The arched upper end of the vagina which expands to receive the cervix uteri.

F. ventric'uli. (*L. ventriculus*, the stomach.) See *Stomach, fundus of*.

F. vesic'æ fell'æ. (*L. fel*, gall.) The large end of the gall-bladder. It projects beyond the anterior edge of the liver.

F. vesic'æ urina'riæ. (*L. vesica*, a bladder; *urinarius*, belonging to urine. *F. fond de la vessie*; *G. Blasengrund*.) The lower part, or larger end, or base of the urinary bladder directed toward the rectum.

Funes. Plural of *Funis*.

F. cord'is. (*L. cor*, the heart.) The *Columna carnea*.

F. semicircula'res. Same as *Canals, semicircular*.

F. ventric'uli. (*L. ventriculus*, the stomach.) The esophagus.

Fungal. (*L. fungus*, a mushroom.) Relating to a *Fungus*.

F. all'iance. Same as *Fungales*.

Fungales. An Alliance of Thalloogens, according to Lindley, being cellular, flowerless plants, nourished through their thallus, living in air, propagated by spores, colourless or brown, and sometimes enclosed in asci; destitute of green gonidia.

Fung'ating. (*L. fungus*, a mushroom.) Sprouting up rapidly, applied to granulations.

F. sore. A soft chancre with abundant granulations.

Fungi. (*L. fungus*.) A Nat. Order of the Subclass *Thallophyta*, Class *Acotyledones*. Plants consisting of cells arranged in rows, or hyphæ, possessing no chlorophyll, nourished through the thallus or mycelium, which usually bears the organs of reproduction; some grow on dead organisms or decaying organic matter, saprophytes; others grow on living organisms, parasites.

F., aëro'bi'ous. (*ἄηρ*, air; *βίος*, life.) Pasteur's term for the Fungi which require the presence of free oxygen as a condition of life.

F., anaëro'bi'ous. (*ἄν*, neg.; *ἄηρ*; *βίος*.) Pasteur's term for the Fungi which do not require the presence of free oxygen as a condition of life, but usually die when subjected to its influence.

F., cleft. The *Schizomycetes*.

F., dust. The *Coniomycetes*.

F., filament'ous. The *Hyphomycetes*.

F., germ. The *Gymnomycetes*.

F., parasit'ic. (*Παράσιτος*, one who lives at another's expense.) The fungous growths which inhabit the animal body; especially those which live on its outer surface, such as the *Achorion Schönleinii*.

Fung'ic. (*L. fungus*, *F. fungique*.) Relating, or belonging, to a fungus.

F. acid. Braconnot's term for an acid contained in the juice of some fungi. According to Dessaignes, it is a mixture of citric, malic, and phosphoric acids.

Fungic'olous. (*L. fungus*; *colo*, to inhabit. *F. fungicole*.) Inhabiting or living on fungi.

Fung'iform. (*L. fungus*; *forma*, shape. *F. fungiform*.) Having the form of a fungus or mushroom.

F. papil'læ. See *Papillæ fungiformes*.

Fungilliform. (*L. dim. of fungus*, a

mushroom; *forma*, shape.) Like a small mushroom.

Fungin. (L. *fungus*. F. *fungine*, *fungine*; I. *fungina*; G. *Schwammstoff*.) Braconnot's term for a substance contained in most fungi; it is isomeric with cellulose, but does not turn blue with tincture of iron after the action of sulphuric acid.

Fungoid. (L. *fungus*; Gr. εἶδος, likeness. F. *fungoïde*; G. *schwammartig*.) Like to a fungus.

F. disease. A term for encephaloid cancer, in reference to its mode of growth.

Fungosity. (L. *fungus*. F. *fungosité*; I. *fungosita*; L. *fungositas*; G. *Schwammigkeit*, *Schwammgewächs*.) The quality of being fungous; a fungous excrescence.

Fungous. (L. *fungus*. F. *fungosus*; I. *fungoso*; S. *fungoso*; G. *schwammig*, *pilzartig*.) Having the form or appearance of a fungus; spongy in texture.

F. cancer. See *Cancer*, *fungous*.

F. chancre. Same as *Chancre*, *fungating*.

F. excrecence. (L. *exeresco*, to grow out.) An exuberant granulation; a rounded mass of soft quick-growing structure, as in encephaloid cancer.

F. flesh. The exuberant granulations called, also, proud flesh.

F. foot of India. Same as *Mycetoma*.

F. tumour. See *Tumour*, *fungous*.

F. ulcer. See *Ulcer*, *fungous*.

Fungus. (L. *fungus*, a mushroom; a weakened form of Gr. σπόγγος, a sponge. F. *fungus*; I. *fungo*; S. *fungo*, *hongo*; G. *Fungus*, *Pilz*, *Schwamm*.) A plant of the Order *Fungi*. Also, applied to most of the lower cryptogamous plants.

Also, an exuberant granulation in a wound.

Also, a morbid growth which is rounded and soft.

F. albus acris. (L. *albus*, white; *acris*, sharp.) The *Agaricus piperatus*.

F. albus piperatus. (L. *albus*.) The *Agaricus piperatus*.

F. albus salignus. (L. *albus*, white; *salignus*, belonging to the willow.) The *Dedalea suarcolens*, or *Trametes suarcolens*.

F. articuli. (L. *articulus*, a joint. G. *Gelenkschwamm*.) A term formerly used to denote those cases of knee-joint disease, which were called *White swelling*; and also the cases called *Spina ventosa*.

F., bleed'ing. Same as *F. hæmatodes*.

F. cancerosus hæmatodes. (L. *cancerosus*, cancerous.) Same as *F. hæmatodes*.

F. cancerosus medullaris. (L. *cancerosus*; *medullaris*, belonging to marrow.) A term for encephaloid cancer.

F. cellulose. Same as *Fungin*.

F. cerebralis. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) Encephaloid cancer, from its appearance.

F. cerebri. (L. *cerebrum*.) Hernia of the brain, which presents a fungating appearance.

F. cervinus. (L. *cervus*, a stag. G. *Hirschbrunst*.) The *Elaphomyces granulatus*.

F. chirurgorum. G. Ph. (L. *chirurgus*, a surgeon. F. *amadou*; G. *Wundschwamm*, *Feuerschwamm*.) The *Polyporus fomentarius* dried without the addition of saltpetre, as in ordinary amadou. It is used to stop bleeding.

Also (G. *Bovist*), the *Lycoperdon bovista*.

F. coralloïdes. The *Clavaria coraloides*.

F. cynosbati. (Κυνόβατος, the wild rose.) Same as *Bedeguar*.

F. disease' of granulations. See *Granulations*, *fungous disease of*.

F. disease' of India. Same as *Mycetoma*.

F. faginosus. (L. *fagus*, the beech tree.) The *Morchella esculenta*, from its place of growth.

F. hæmatodes. (Αἱμάτωδης, looking like blood. G. *Blutschwamm*.) A term formerly employed, by the older Hey, to designate the hæmatoid varieties of encephaloid cancer. At one time it was supposed to be a parasitic animal living on the animal fluids. It was probably first described by Burns as an inflammatory fungus.

F. igniarius. (G. *Feuerschwamm*.) The *Polyporus igniarius*.

F. igniarius præparatus. (L. *ignis*, fire; *præparatus*, prepared.) The *F. chirurgorum*, G. Ph.

F. laricis. (L. *larix*, a larch tree. G. *Lärchenschwamm*.) The *Polyporus officinalis*.

F. maximus rotundus pulverulentus. (L. *maximus*, very great; *rotundus*, round; *pulverulentus*, powdery.) The *Lycoperdon bovista*.

F. medullaris. (L. *medulla*, marrow. G. *Markschwamm*.) A term for encephaloid cancer; probably first applied to medullary cancer of the eyeball.

F. melanoïdes. (Μέλας, black; εἶδος, likeness.) Same as *Cancer*, *melanotic*.

F. melitenis. (L. *melitensis*, belonging to the Island of Melita, or Malta.) The *Cynomorium coccineum*.

F. membranaceus. (L. *membranaceus*, skinny.) The *Hirneola auricula-judæ*.

F., mor'el. The *Morchella esculenta*.

F. muscarius. The *Agaricus muscarius*.

F. of dura mater. (G. *Gehirnschwamm*.) Cancer of the dura mater.

F. of Malta. The *Cynomorium coccineum*.

F. of pia mater. (G. *Hirnschwamm*.) Cancer of the brain substance, on the supposition that it originates in the pia mater.

F. of testicle. See *Fungus testis*.

F. orbicula'tus. (L. *orbiculatus*, rounded.) The *Lycoperdon bovista*.

F. petræus marinus. (L. *petræus*, that grows among rocks; *marinus*, belonging to the sea.) The *Umbilicium marinus*.

F. phalloïdes. (Φαλλός, the male organ; εἶδος, likeness.) The *Phallus impudicus*.

F. piperatus. The *Agaricus piperatus*.

F. porrig'inis. (L. *porrigo*, scurf.) The *Achorion Schönleinii*.

F. quercinus. (L. *quercinus*, belonging to the oak.) The *Polyporus igniarius*.

F. rosarum. (L. *rosa*, a rose.) The same as *Bedeguar*.

F. rotundus. (L. *rotundus*, round.) The puff ball, *Lycoperdon bovista*.

F. salicis. (L. *salix*, a willow.) The *Dedalea suarcolens*, or *Trametes suarcolens*.

F. sambu'ci. (L. *sambucus*, an elder tree. G. *Hollunderschwamm*.) The *Hirneola auricula-judæ*.

FUNIC—FUNICULUS.

F. sambucinus. (L. *sambucus*, the elder tree.) The *Hirneola auriculæ judæ*.

F. suaveolens. (G. *Weidenschwamm*.) The *Trametes suaveolens*.

F., sug'ar. The *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*.
F. test for sug'ar. The yeast test for sugar in the urine.

F. tes'tis. See *Testis, fungus of*.
F. umbilicalis. (L. *umbilicus*, the navel. G. *Nabelschwamm*.) A term applied to the remains of the umbilical cord, after its separation in the new born, when it ulcerates and forms extensive fungous granulations.

F. vasculo'sus. (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel. G. *Gefässschwamm*.) A fungoid growth with large development of capillary blood-vessels.

F., vin'egar. The *Mycoderma aceti*.
Funic. Same as *Funicular*.

Funicle. (L. *funiculus*, a small cord.) Same as *Funiculus*.

Funicular. (L. *funiculus*, a small cord. F. *funiculaire*.) Relating to the spermatic cord.

Also, relating to the umbilical cord.
F. artery. The cremasteric artery.

F. bellows sound. Same as *Marmor, funic*.

F. curve. The curve in which a perfectly flexible cord hangs when suspended by its ends.

F. hernia. See *Hernia, funicular*.
Funiculate. (L. *funiculus*, a small cord.) Like a small cord; possessing a *Funiculus*.

In Zoology, having a ridge like a fine cord.
Funicule. The same as *Funiculus*, as used in Botany.

Funiculi. Plural of *Funiculus*.
F. cinere'i anterio'res. (L. *cinereus*, ashy grey; *anterior*, in front.) The anterior cornua of the spinal cord.

F. medullæ spina'lis. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *spinalis*, belonging to the spine.) The columns of the spinal cord.

F. siliquæ. The fibres of the *Siliqua olivæ*.

Funiculitis. (L. *funiculus*.) Inflammation of the spermatic cord.

Funiculose. (L. *funiculus*, a small cord. F. *cordé*.) Like to a small cord; surrounded by a cord-like substance.

Funiculus. (L. *funiculus*, a slender cord; dim. of *funis*, a rope. F. *funicule*; G. *Strang*.) A small cord or cord-like substance.

In Anatomy, applied to the primitive cord or bundle of nerve fibres, bound together in a sheath of connective tissue, called the perineurium or neurilemma. Sometimes a nerve consists only of one such cord; sometimes it consists of several such cords bound together by connective tissue, which is called the epineurium or cellular sheath. The funiculi of a nerve composed of several of these cords join each other at intervals in a plexiform fashion, one or more of the nerve fibres of a fasciculus leaving it and joining its neighbour, but not uniting with any of its constituent nerve fibres.

Also, a term for the spermatic cord.
Also, a term for the umbilical cord.

Also, a term for the cylindrical cord which stretches from the testis to the fundus of the stomach of many Polyzoa, and from which the statoblasts arise as buds.

Also, a term for the part of the antenna which

lies between the scape and the elub in certain insects.

In Botany (F. *funicule*; G. *Nabelstrang*), the stalk or thread by which an ovule or nucellus is attached to the placenta; it is penetrated by a central fibro-vascular bundle or collateral libero-ligneous fascicle, which does not enter the ovule; the place of junction is the hilum. Occasionally the funiculus is wanting, the ovule being sessile.

F., ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, in front.) The anterior column of the spinal cord.

F. cuneat'us. (L. *cuneatus*, wedge-shaped. G. *Keilstrang*.) The upper wedge-shaped prolongation of the posterior lateral column of the spinal cord in the medulla oblongata. It lies on the outer side of the funiculus gracilis, and after becoming enlarged at the level of the clava into the cuneate tubercle it assists in forming the lateral boundary of the fourth ventricle. It consists of white nerve fibres on the outside, enclosing portions of grey nerve tissue from the posterior cornu of the spinal cord. Also called *restiform nucleus*.

F. dorsalis. (L. *dorsalis*, belonging to the back. G. *Rückenstrang*.) The spinal cord.

F. exter'nus. (L. *externus*, outward.) The fibres of the *siliqua olivæ* which lie on the outer side of the olivary body.

F. grac'ilis. (L. *gracilis*, weak. G. *zarter Strang*.) The prolongation of the posterior median column of the spinal cord in the medulla oblongata. It is broad at its anterior end, the clava, and forms the hinder part of the lateral border of the fourth ventricle. It is composed of white fibrous tissue enclosing some grey matter from the posterior cornu of the spinal cord. It is also called the posterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata.

F. innomina'tus. (L. *innominatus*, unnamed.) The *F. teres*.

F. inter'nus. (L. *internus*, within.) The fibres of the *siliqua olivæ* which lie on the inner side of the olivary body.

F., late'ral cu'neate. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side. G. *Seitenkeilstrang*.) Henle's term for the *F. of Rolando*.

F. later'al'is. (L. *lateralis*.) The *F. of Rolando*.

F. longitu'dinalis. The *F. teres*.
F. of Rolan'do. (*Rolando*. G. *Roland'schen Strang*.) A small cord of white fibres running upwards in the medulla oblongata from the tubercle of Rolando, formed by enlargement and extension outwards of the caput cornu, covered by the white fibres of the ascending root of the fifth nerve, and by arched fibres going to the restiform body from the posterior column of the spinal cord.

F. olivari's. Same as *Fasciculus, olivary*.

F., poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The posterior column of the spinal cord.

F. pyram'idis. The *Tract, pyramidal, anterior*.

F. scler'æ. (*Σκλήρως*, hard.) Hannover's term for a strand of fibrous tissue which crosses from front to back of the sclerotic coat of the eye opposite the fovea centralis of the retina, and which joins together the several laminae of the sclerotic.

F. spermat'icus. (G. *Samenstrang*.) The *Spermatic cord*.

F. spina'lis. The *Spinal cord*.

F. ter'es. (L. *teres*, rounded off. G. *runder Strang*.) A flattish, rounded eminence

on each side of the middle line of the hinder part of the fourth ventricle, formed by a projection of part of the base of the anterior cornu of the grey matter of the medulla oblongata.

F. tympani. The *Chorda tympani*.

F. umbilicalis. (G. *Nabelstrang*.) The *Umbilical cord*.

F. uteri. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) The round ligament of the uterus.

F. varicosus. (L. *varicosus*, full of dilated veins.) A *Cirsoeae*.

Funiferous. (L. *funis*, a cord; *fero*, to bear. F. *funifère*; G. *stricktragend*.) Bearing cord-like roots.

Funiform. (L. *funis*; *forma*, shape. F. *funiforme*; G. *strickförmig*.) Cord-like.

In Botany, applied to roots which have the appearance of many tough, flexible cords.

Funiliform. Same as *Funiform*.

Funis. (L. *funis*, a cord.) A cord, especially the umbilical cord.

Also, the same as *Laqueus*.

F. arborum. (L. *arbor*, a tree.) A term applied to some of the species of *Smilax* which climb.

F. argenteus. (L. *argenteus*, of silver.) The spinal cord, from its colour.

F. braehii. (L. *brachium*, the arm.) An old name for the median vein.

F. crispus. (L. *crispus*, curled.) The *Menispermum tuberculatum*.

F. felteus. (L. *felleus*, like gall.) A name given by Rumphius to a Menispermaceous plant of the East Indies, which is given instead of quinine in intermittent fever and jaundice.

F. Hippocratis. (*Hippocrates*.) The *Tendo achillis*.

F. umbilicalis. The *Umbilical cord*.

Funnel. (Mid. E. *fonel*, *funell*; perhaps from L. *infundibulum*, a funnel, through an Old F. *fonel*, or *fontil*.) A wide-mouthed tube for pouring liquids into vessels.

In Biology, the term is applied to the short wide cavity into which the stomach of some *Otenophora* opens; and also, to the muscular tube formed by the union of the lateral margins of the foot, or the epipodial lamellæ, of cuttlefishes, and which is directed downwards and backwards, with its upper end towards the mantle cavity.

Also, see *Infundibulum*.

F.-formed. Same as *F.-shaped*.

F.-shaped. Of the shape of a funnel, being a tube with a widely dilated orifice and a narrow exit.

F. top. A common name for the Genus *Peziza*.

Fur. (Mid. E. *forre*; from Old F. *forre*, *fuerre*, a sheath; from an old Low G. *souree*.) The close, soft, short hair of animals.

A term applied in Medicine to the coating of the tongue in certain diseased conditions of the alimentary canal, and of the body generally. It consists of desquamated epithelial cells and much granular matter, with frequently various bacteria and spores and hyphæ of some filamentous fungi.

Furca. (L. *furca*, a fork. F. *fourche*; G. *Gabel*.) A fork; a fork-like structure.

Furcalis os. (L. *furca*; *os*, a bone. G. *Schlüsselbein*.) The clavicle.

Furcate. (L. *furca*. F. *fourchu*; G. *gabelig*, *gabelüstig*.) Forked; dividing into two diverging parts.

Furcella. (L. *furcella*; dim. of *furca*, a fork.) The notch on the upper border of the sternum.

Also, the clavicle.

Also, the same as *Fourchette*.

F., inferior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The ensiform cartilage of the sternum when bifurcated.

Furcellaria. (L. *furcella*, dim. of *furca*, a fork.) A Genus of seaweeds of the Family *Cryptonemeæ*, Order *Florideæ*, Class *Carposporeæ*.

F. fastigia'ta, Lamour. (L. *fastigo*, to make pointed) A species said by Planchon to be found mixed with the Carrageen moss of commerce.

Furcellate. See *Furoillate*.

Furcifer. (L. *furca*, a fork; *fero*, to bear.) The penis.

Furcilla. (L. *furcella*, dim. of *furca*, a fork.) The fourchette.

Also, used by Lindenus, *Ex.*, xiii, § 58, to express hunger.

Furcillate. (L. *furcella*. G. *gabelför-mig*.) Having small forks; forked in a diminutive manner.

Furcæa. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Bromeliacæ*.

F. odora'ta, Poir. (L. *odoratus*, sweet-smelling.) Roots used as a false sarsaparilla.

Furcroya. Same as *Furcæa*.

Furcula. (L. *furcula*, a forked prop; dim. of *furca*.) An old name, used by Avicenna, iv, 5, tr. i, c. 8, for the clavicle.

Also, the upper border of the sternum.

Also, the ensiform cartilage when bifurcated.

Also, the same as *Fourchette*.

Also, the bone called the merrythought in birds. It is composed of two clavicles and an interclavicle, which are separated in the young bird, but united into one bone in the adult; its extremities articulate with the coracoid bone, and the point of junction is attached to the carina of the sternum.

F. inferior. Same as *Furcella inferior*.

F. super'ior. (L. *superior*, upper.) The upper part of the sternum.

Also, a name for the clavicle.

Furcular. (L. *furcula*, shaped like a fork.) Relating to the *Furcula*.

F. bone. The *Furculum*.

Furculum. A misspelling of *Furcula*.

Fured. Hungary, County Zala, on the Plattensee. An earthy, alkaline, weak chalybeate water, containing sodium sulphide 6 grains, calcium carbonate 6 grains, iron and manganese carbonate .0845 grain, in 16 ounces, with much carbonic acid. Used in dyspepsia and some skin diseases.

Furfur. (L. *furfur*, bran. F. *son*; G. *Kleie*.) The outer cuticle of wheat, called *Bran*.

Also, a term applied, especially in France, to the layers of cuticle, like to bran, which are detached from the skin in such diseases as pityriasis.

Also, C₄H₃O, Bayer's term for *Furfuryl*.

F. amygdala'rum. (L. *amygdala*, an almond. F. *tourteau d'amandes en poudre*; G. *Mandelkleie*.) The powdered remnant of the almond after the oil has been expressed. Used as an application to chapped hands and excoriations.

F. tritici. (L. *tritium*, wheat. F. *son de froment*; G. *Weizenkleie*.) The bran of wheat. See *Bran*.

Furfura. Same as *Furfur*.

Furfuraceous. (L. *furfuraceus*, like bran. F. *furfuracé*; I. *furfuraceo*; S. *furfuraceo*; G. *kleinartig*.) Resembling bran; branny; scurfy.

F. desquamation. See *Desquamation*, *furfuraceous*.

F. exanthem. (Ἐξάνθημα, an eruption.) A skin eruption in which the epidermis is detached in small branny particles.

F. urine. A term applied to a urine in which there is a bran-like sediment.

Furfuracrolein. $C_4H_3O \cdot C_2H_2 \cdot COH$. Prepared by heating a mixture of furfural and aldehyde with a weak solution of caustic soda. It crystallises from hot water in needles, which have a cinnamon-like smell.

Furfuracrylic acid. $C_4H_3O \cdot C_2H_2 \cdot CO_2H$. A cinnamon-smelling substance obtained by heating to the boiling point a mixture of furfural, acetic anhydride, and anhydrous sodium acetate. It crystallises from hot water in long, brittle needles.

Furfural. Same as *Furfural*.

Furfuraldehyde. Same as *Furfural*.

Furfuramide. $(C_4H_3O \cdot CH_2)_2N_2$. A white crystalline substance formed when furfural is treated with aqueous ammonia. It is insoluble in cold water, and crystallises in thin needles.

Furfuran. Same as *Tetrol*.

Furfuratio. (L. *furfur*, bran.) A term applied to the diseases of the skin; also commonly called *Dandriff*, *Scurf*, or *Pityriasis*.

Furfuration. (L. *furfur*, bran.) The shedding of the skin in small branny particles.

Furfures. Plural of *Furfur*.

F. capitis. (L. *caput*, the head.) A term for *Dandriff*.

Furfurin. An isomer of furfuramide, obtained by heating it to 120° C. (248° F.) It forms bitter crystalline salts.

Furfurica. (L. *furfur*, bran. G. *Kleinflechte*.) A synonym of *Pityriasis*.

Furfural. (L. *furfur*; *oleum*, oil.) $C_4H_3O \cdot COH$. An oily liquid obtained by distilling bran with dilute sulphuric acid. It has an odour and taste of oil of cinnamon. It boils at 161° C. (321.8° F.), is soluble in 12 parts of water and freely in alcohol.

Furfural was first obtained by Döbereiner, along with formic acid, by distilling sugar with dilute sulphuric acid and manganese dioxide, and was called by him artificial oil of ants. Subsequently Fowues having obtained it freely from bran, gave it its present name.

Furfuralamide. Same as *Furfuramide*.

Furfurous. Same as *Furfuraceous*.

Furfuryl. C_4H_3O . The hypothetical radical of furfural and its derivatives.

F. alcohol. $C_4H_3O \cdot CH_2 \cdot OH$. Formed by the action of sodium amalgam and water on furfural, but it has not yet been obtained in the pure state.

Furia. (L. *furia*, a Fury.) Modeer's term for the *Dracunculus medinensis*.

F. infernalis. (*Infernalis*, belonging to the lower regions. Swed. *skall*.) An affection observed in Sweden, characterised by an eruption of very painful boils. It has been attributed to a worm of the character of the *Dracunculus medinensis*, but doubtfully.

Furibundus. (L. *furibundus*, mad; from *furo*, to rage.) Maniacal; mad.

Furio'sus. (L. *furius*, raging; from *furo*.) Mad; maniacal.

Furnace. (Mid. E. *forneis*; Old F. *fornaise*; from L. *fornax*, an oven; allied to *formus*, warm. F. *fournaise*; I. *fornace*; S. *horno*; G. *Ofen*.) An oven or place where a great heat may be made.

F., air. A furnace in which the combustion is kept up by the natural draught of air only.

F., blast. A furnace where combustion is quickened by the blowing of a current of air, either cold or hot, into the burning material.

F., evaporating. (L. *evaporo*, to disperse in vapour.) A furnace employed to reduce substances into vapour, so as to separate the volatilisable parts.

F., reverberatory. (L. *reverbero*, to beat back.) A furnace in which the flames are thrown down by an arched roof on to the substances to be heated.

Furnas. A mineral spring in St. Michael's, one of the Azores. It is of high temperature, and contains iron carbonate and free carbonic acid.

Furnus. (L. *furnus*, an oven.) A *Furnace*.

F. anemius. (Ἄνεμιος, wind.) A blast furnace.

Furor. (L. *furo*, a raving; from *furo*, to rave.) Madness; mania.

F. brevis. (L. *brevis*, short.) Same as *Rage*.

F. ma'nia. Same as *Mania*.

F. uterinus. (L. *uterus*, the womb. G. *Mutterwuth*.) A term for *Nymphomania*.

Furred. (*Fur*.) Covered with *Fur*.

F. tongue. A tongue which is covered with a more or less thick substance consisting of epithelial scales, granular matter, food particles, and often fungoid growths.

Furrow. (Mid. E. *forwe*, *forgh*; from Sax. *furh*; G. *Furche*; from an uncertain root. F. *sillon*, *rainure*; L. *sulcus*; I. *sulco*; S. *surco*.) A narrow trench, a groove, a wrinkle in the face. See also subheadings of *Sulcus*.

In Botany, the term is especially applied to the depression between the primary ridges of the fruit of an umbelliferous plant.

F., abdominal. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) The superficial depression in the middle line of the abdomen between the two recti muscles, extending from the infrasternal fossa to a little below the umbilicus.

F., abdominal, superficial. The same as *F., abdominal*.

F., auriculo-ventricular. (*Auricle*; *ventricle*.) See *Heart*, *furrow of*, *auriculo-ventricular*.

F., bicipital, inner. (*Biceps*.) The superficial depression of the upper arm along the inner side of the biceps muscle; below it lie the brachial vessels and the median nerve, and in its lower half the basilic vein.

F., bicipital, outer. The superficial depression of the upper arm on the outer side of the biceps muscle; below it lies the cephalic vein.

F., gen'ital. See *Genital furrow*.

F., il'iac. A superficial depression over the crest of the ilium, caused by the prominence of the external oblique muscle above, and the

gluteus medius below; deeper depressions at its anterior and posterior extremities mark the anterior superior and the posterior superior spines of the ilium.

F., inguinal. (*L. inguen*, the groin.) The curved depression at the fold of the groin over the situation of Poupard's ligament.

F., interventricular. See *Heart, furrow of, interventricular.*

F., longitudinal, of heart. See *Heart, furrow of, longitudinal.*

F., mento-labial. (*L. mentum*, the chin; *labium*, a lip.) The transverse depression in the skin between the chin and the lower lip.

F. of Rolando. The fissure of Rolando, or *Sulcus centralis.*

F., spinal. The groove down the centre of the back over the spines of the vertebrae. It is obliterated at the junction of the cervical and dorsal regions by the prominence of the spinal processes of the seventh cervical and the first dorsal vertebrae, with the occasional addition of those of the sixth cervical and the second dorsal vertebrae.

F., sternal. (*L. sternum*, the breast-bone.) The groove in the chest over the sternum between the two pectoralis major muscles.

Furrowed. (*Furrow*.) Wrinkled; presenting one or more long and shallow depressions.

F. band of cerebellum. The connecting ridge of grey nerve substance in the cerebellum which stretches between the uvula and the amygdalae of each side.

Furuncle. Same as *Furunculus.*

Furuncular. Relating to a boil, or *Furunculus.*

F. diathesis. See *Diathesis, furuncular.*

Furunculi. Plural of *Furunculus.*

F. atonici. (*Ατονος*, relaxed.) A synonym of *Ecthyma.*

F. nucleus. (*L. nucleus*, a kernel.) The core of a boil.

F. ventriculus. (*L. ventriculus*, the belly.) An old term used by Celsus, for the core of a boil.

Furunculoid. (*L. furunculus*, a boil; *Gr. ῥίζος*, likeness.) Resembling a boil or *Furunculus.*

Furunculo'sis. (*L. furunculus.*) The condition in which boils appear in successive crops.

Furunculous. Same as *Furuncular.*

Furunculus. (*L. furunculus*, a petty thief, also a boil; dim. of *fur*, a thief. *F. furoncle*; *I. furoncolo*; *S. divieso*; *G. Furunkel*, *Blutschwär*, *Blutgeschwür.*) A Boil.

F. anthracoides. (*Ἀνθραξ*, a burning coal, a carbuncle; *είδος*, likeness.) A boil with a central slough resembling a small carbuncle.

F. delhinus. See *Delhi boil.*

F. gangraenosus. (*Γάγγραινα*, a gangrene.) A term for carbuncle or anthrax.

F. malignus. (*L. malignus*, of an evil nature.) A term for anthrax or carbuncle.

Furze. (*Mid. E. firse, früse*; *Sax. fyrs.*) The *Ulex europæus.*

Fusanus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Santalaceæ.*

F. acuminatus. (*L. acuminatus*, pointed.) Hab. New Holland. Furnishes an oily esculent nut.

Fusaria. (*L. fusus*, a spindle.) The

former name of a genus of intestinal worms, so called from their fusiform extremities.

F. lumbricoïdes, Zeder. The *Ascaris lumbricoïdes.*

F. vermicularis, Zeder. The *Oxyuris vermicularis.*

F. visceralis et renalis, Zeder. (*L. viscus*, the inward parts; *et*, and; *ren*, the kidney.) The *Strongylus gigas.*

Fuscedo. (*L. fuscus*, dark.) Swarthyness; duskiness.

F. cutis. (*L. cutis*, the skin.) Duskiness of skin from deposit of dark coloured pigment; a minor degree of *McLanoderma.*

Fuscescent. (*L. fuscus*, swarthy.) Brownish; approaching to darkish brown in colour.

Fuscin. (*L. fuscus*, brown.) A brown substance obtained by Unverdorben from the animal oil of Dippel after exposure to the air; it is soluble in most acids, insoluble in water and alkalis.

Fuscosclerotinic acid. An amorphous constituent, according to Dragendorff, of ergot of rye.

Fuscous. (*L. fuscus*, swarthy.) Of a dark dull-brown colour.

Fuse. (*L. fusus*, part. of *fundo*, to melt. *F. fondre*; *I. fondare*; *S. fundir*; *G. schmelzen.*) To melt by the aid of heat.

Fusel oil. (*Fusel*, tippel. *G. Fuselöl.*) A term for a mixture of several homologous alcohols, chiefly amylie alcohol, and especially applied to this when in its crude form; the name is given in reference to its intoxicating powers.

Fusian prickwood. The *Euonymus europæus.*

Fusibility. (*Fuse*. *F. fusibilité*; *I. fusibilità*; *S. fusibilitad*; *G. Schmelzbarkeit.*) The capability of being fused or melted by heat.

Fusible. (*L. fusus*. *F. fusibile*; *G. schmelzbar.*) Capable of being melted by heat.

F. calculus. See *Calculus, fusible.*

F. metal. A metallic alloy used in taking casts and in stereotyping, comprised of variable proportions of bismuth, lead, tin, and cadmium.

Fusiform. (*L. fusus*, a spindle; *forma*, shape. *F. fusiforme*; *G. spindelförmig.*) Spindle-shaped; evenly tapering to each end from a larger centre.

F. aneurysm. See *Aneurysm, fusiform.*

F. bougie. A bougie with a swelling in some part of its course, which tapers both ways. Used by Ducamp in stricture.

F. cell. A cell with a thickened centre and tapering ends, as is seen in both animal and vegetable structures.

F. convolution. The *Gyrus occipito-temporalis lateralis.*

F. lobule. The *Gyrus occipito-temporalis lateralis.*

F. root. A root which gradually expands from its base for a short distance, and then tapers to a point, as that of the radish.

Fusion. (*L. fusio*, a smelting; from *fundo*, to pour out. *F. fusio*; *I. fusione*; *S. fusio*; *G. Schmelzung.*) The act of making a solid substance liquid by the aid of heat.

The process of liquefaction of a solid body by heat; it is generally accompanied by its expansion.

In Biology, the union or joining together of contiguous parts or tissues.

F., aqueous. (L. *aqua*, water.) The melting of salts in their water of crystallisation by means of heat.

F., dry. Same as *F., igneous*.

F., igneous. (L. *ignis*, fire.) The liquefaction of a salt by heat after the water of crystallisation has been driven from it.

F., latent heat of. See *Heat, latent, of fusion*.

F., laws of. The point of fusion is constant for each substance if the pressure be constant. The temperature of the fused body remains the same from the beginning to the end of fusion, whatever the heat employed. The point of fusion rises with the pressure.

F., vitreous. (L. *vitrum*, glass.) The slowly progressing change from solid to liquid, with gradual increase of temperature, exhibited by such substances as glass and iron.

F., watery. Same as *F., aqueous*.

Fuso-cellular. (L. *fusus*, a spindle; *cellula*, a cell.) Having spindle-shaped cells.

Fusses. An old term for mother cloves, the ripe fruit of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*.

Fusti. (L. *fustis*, a knotted stick.) The same as *Festuce caryophylli*.

Fustic. A yellow dye wood of two kinds, old and young.

F., old. The produce of *Cladrastis tinctoria*.

F. tree. The *Cladrastis tinctoria*.

F., young. The produce of *Rhus cotinus*.

F., zante. The same as *F., young*.

Fustigation. (Low L. *fustigo*, to beat with a stick; from L. *fustis*, a knobbed stick. *F. fustigation*; I. *fustigazione*; G. *Prügeln*.) A beating; a cudgelling. Same as *Flagellation*.

F., electric. Duchenne's term for a mode of application of faradisation in hyperæsthetic neuroses, by tapping the affected part with the rheophore frequently.

F. with nettles. Same as *Flagellation with nettles*.

Fustin. The yellow colouring principle of *Fustic*.

Fututio. (L. *fututio*, a cohabiting; from *futuo*, to have intercourse with a female.) Coition; sexual intercourse.

Fututrix. (L. *fututrix*, she that cohabits; from *futuo*.) Same as *Tribas*.

Fuzzballs. The *Lycoperdon bovista*.

Fy'ada. An old Arabic name for mercury. (Ruland, and Johnson.)

G.

G., or the Greek Γ, denoted among the Greek physicians an ounce, *Uncia*.

Also, a contraction of L. *gummi*, gum; and of *gramma*, a gramme.

Gabal. Same as *Kabbala*.

Gaballa. Same as *Kabbala*.

Gaballia. Same as *Kabbala*.

Gabana'la. The ancient name of the kabalistic art. See *Kabbala*.

Gabbara. (Heb. *cabbar*, a sepulchre; or *gabbar*, a man.) A mummy, or embalmed body.

Gaberneg. Styria. An alkaline saline chalybeate water.

Gabian. France, Département de l'Hérault. Here are an acidulate chalybeate water and an earthy water, as well as the spring supplying the *Gabianum oleum*.

Gabianum oleum. (*Gabian*, a village in Languedoc. *F. huile de Gabian*; *G. Gabianöl*.) A reddish kind of petroleum found in the water of a spring in the neighbourhood of *Gabian*, near Beziers, in France; like other forms of petroleum, it has been used in many abdominal diseases.

Gabir'ea. (Γαβίρεα.) A fatty kind of myrrh, according to Dioscorides, i, 77.

Gaboon poison. A poison used by the natives of the Gaboon country, and called also M'boundou and Icaja. It is said by some to contain two or more alkaloids, and to have a somewhat similar action to brucin; by others, to contain only strychnin.

Gabricus. An alchemical term for *Maritum philosophicum*, or *Sulphur philosophorum*, the wife or female of which was called *Beya*.

Gad-fly. (E. *gad*, a goad; from Icel. *gaddr*, a goad, a sting.) The flies of the Genus *Tabanus*. The flies of the Genus *Æstrus* are often thus called, but they are more fitly called Bot-flies.

Gadi oleum. (*Gadus*.) Same as *Oleum morrhue*.

Gadic acid. (*Gadus*.) A deposit obtained by Luck from a light brown cod-liver oil, which fuses between 63° C. (145·4° F.) and 64° C. (147·2° F.) A doubtful substance.

Gadinic. Relating to the *Gadus*, or cod.

G.ac'id. C₂₅H₃₅O₄. A crystalline fatty acid found by Luck in cod-liver oil. Slightly soluble in cold alcohol, freely in hot alcohol and in ether.

Gad'inin. A synonym of *Gaduin*.

Gad'oid. (Γάδος, the hake; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling the *Gadide*, or cod-fishes.

Gadolinite. (*Gadolin*, a Russian chemist.) A greenish black mineral consisting of yttrium, silica, cerium protoxide, iron protoxide, and traces of lime, magnesia, and glucina.

Gaduin. (*Gadus*, the cod fish.) C₃₃H₄₆O₉. A fatty substance found in cod-liver oil. It is of dark-brown colour, inodorous and tasteless. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether.

Gadus. (Γάδος, a kind of fish, perhaps the hake.) A Genus of the Suborder *Anacanthini*, Order *Telosteii*, Class *Pisces*.

G. æglefinus. Linn. (*G. Schellfisch*.)

The haddock, inhabiting the northern seas of Europe. Used as food when fresh or dried, and supplies some cod-liver oil.

G. brosmé. Gm. The torsk, or tusk, which swarms in the seas about the Shetland Isles. Also called *Brosminius brosmæ*, Müller.

G. callarias. Linn. (Καλλαρίας, a kind of cod-fish. *G. Dorseh*.) The young of the *G. morrhua*, erroneously supposed to be a distinct species.

G. carbonarius. (L. *carbonarius*, relating to coal. *G. Köhler*.) The coal fish,

abounding on the rocky coast of the northern parts of Britain, about the Orkneys, and on the coast of Yorkshire, where they grow to two and three feet long. It is eaten as food; and supplies some cod-liver oil.

G. ciliaris. (*L. cilium*, an eyelash.) The Baltic torsk. Salted and dried by the Icelanders, it forms an article of commerce called *Tetting*.

G. lota. Linn. (*F. la lotte*; *G. Quappe*.) The burbot, of agreeable flavour, and easy of digestion; it supplies an oil like cod-liver oil. Also called *Lota vulgaris*, Cuv.

G. merlangus. Linn. (*F. merlan*; *G. Wåling*, *Weissling*.) The whiting, in great abundance in the Irish seas and German Ocean. A delicate food. Also called *Merlangus vulgaris*.

G. merluccius. Linn. (*F. merluce*; *G. Rothauge*.) The hake, found in the North and Mediterranean Seas, and off the south-west coast of England. Eaten fresh or dried, and sometimes called Poor John, or stockfish; it supplies some cod-liver oil. Also called *Merluccius vulgaris*, Flem.

G. minutus. Linn. (*L. minutus*, small.) A very small species, never exceeding six or seven inches in length, found in abundance in the Mediterranean, where it is called *Capelan*, or *Officier*.

G. molva. Linn. (*G. Klippfisch*.) The ling, which grows to five or six feet in length. Dried and salted, it is esteemed as an article of food; it is also eaten fresh, and supplies some cod-liver oil. Also called *Molva vulgaris*.

G. morhua. Linn. (*F. morue*; *G. Kabeljau*.) The cod fish, well known, and abounding in the northern seas, from the liver of which cod-liver oil is obtained. When dried it is called stock fish.

G. pollachius. Linn. The whiting pout, or pollack, found on the rocky coast of Britain and other parts of Europe. Used as food, and as a source of cod-liver oil.

Gæphtagia. See *Geophagism*.

Gæphtagus. Same as *Geophagist*.

Geophagist. (*Γαῖα*, earth; *φαγεῖν*, to eat.) See *Geophagist*.

Gærtner. See *Gärtner*.

Gafeté. Portugal, Province of Estremadura. A cold spring, containing much hydrogène sulphide.

Gag. (Mid. E. *gaggen*, to suffocate; perhaps related to *W. gegio*, to choke; or to *Ir. gaggach*, stammering; or to *Sax. cæggian*, to lock.) To stop up the mouth so as to prevent speaking.

A term used in Surgery for an instrument which is placed in the mouth between the upper and lower teeth to prevent the closing, or to procure the opening, of the jaws. Various forms are employed, a simple wedge, a narrow prop of wood or ivory with a hollow at top and bottom for the reception of a tooth, a screw dilating apparatus, or a combination of these forms. The gag is used to keep the mouth open, or to increase the amount of its opening, during an operation, during the use of the stomach-pump or of an esophageal tube, or during the administration of an anæsthetic.

G., conical screw. A form which consists of a cone of boxwood or ivory, about 3" long, with a diameter of 1.5" at its base, and approaching to a point at its apex. Upon the surface of this cone is cut a round-threaded screw of about eight threads to the inch; at the base of

the cone is a short, transverse, flattened handle. In using the instrument the point is introduced between the molar teeth at any part where a chink or vacant space is seen, and on turning the cone from left to right it gradually introduces itself by means of the screw on its surface, and separates the jaws. It is employed to open the mouth when it is forcibly closed, as in some insane persons, in tetanus, or in strychnine or other poisoning.

G., dental. (*L. dens*, a tooth.) A prop made in metal or vulcanite, about 1" to 1.5" long, consisting of a cylindrical stem, with a saddle-shaped piece at each end to fit the upper and lower rows of teeth, and sometimes jointed to accommodate different jaws. A long piece of silk is attached to these gags to prevent the possibility of their being swallowed.

G., Ferguson's. A name occasionally, but erroneously, given to the *G., Francis Mason's*.

G., Francis Mason's. This instrument consists of two bars of steel bent at an angle like the letter X, and opening or closing upon each other by means of a circular joint placed at the angles at about two thirds of their length. Their action is similar to that of a glove stretcher. The parts held in the hand are covered with wood, rather bulbous at their extremities to give a better grip, and between the handles and joint is a curved screw, which is attached to the middle of one stem or bar, and passes through a hole in the other; upon this screw is a loosely fitting nut with milled edges; the parts beyond the joint are round and slender, and at two inches from the joint turn again towards the handles, forming two hooks of about 1" long each; the extremities of these hooks are bent at right angles and flattened outward from the hook, but inwards when placed in the mouth, so that when the gag is closed they lie together and parallel; the flattened portions are roughened, and have their inner and outer edges slightly raised; these are frequently covered with canvas or a piece of india-rubber tubing, to avoid injuring the teeth. In using this gag the flattened and covered portions are introduced between the teeth, the handles passing beneath the ear are then compressed, and the screw nut is spun down as far as it will go; this fixes the gag, whilst the handles serve to keep it in its place between the teeth, and also to steady the head.

G., Henry Smith's. A steel instrument consisting of two levers fitted to each side of the jaw. These are united in pairs at the angles of the jaws by means of rack-and-pinion joints, which move the levers in a vertical direction. The lower ends of each pair of levers recurve suddenly at the angle of the mouth, and extend backwards inside the mouth and over the teeth of the lower jaw to a distance of about two inches; here they terminate in a roughened cross or saddle-shaped piece, which fits upon the teeth. At this point is attached to each lever a thin oval plate of steel, extending a little beyond the middle of the tongue; the pair of plates thus overlap each other, and being united by a rivet in one plate, which works in a slot in the other, a slight lateral adjustment is formed sufficiently ample to accommodate jaws of varying width, and to form an efficient depressor of the tongue. The upper pair of levers recurve and terminate in a similar manner to the lower ones, with the exception that there are no plates. When about

to be used the two levers on each side are parallel, the instrument is introduced into the mouth, and the four saddles adjusted over the rows of teeth in the upper and lower jaws respectively; a key is then applied to the rack of the joints and turned; this action separates the ends of the levers inside the mouth as much as may be desired. A large ring is attached at each joint, into which a finger or strap is placed to keep the gag in the mouth. Used in operations for cleft palate and the like.

G., simple. A wedge of wood thickly covered with gutta percha, about 1" thick at the base, 4" long, and 1" wide. The apex of the wedge is thin, to enable it to be forced between the teeth, and the gutta-percha covering obviates injury to the teeth from the violence of the patient.

Gage. See *Gauge*.

Gagel. A name for the *Myrica gale*.

Gagliana. Italy, in the Valley of the Upper Arno. An earthy chalybeate water.

Galeiras. Portugal, in the Province of Estremadura. A sulphur spring, having a temp. of 34° C. (93.2° F.)

Gaiffe's element. A galvanic cell consisting of a plate of zinc and a plate of fused silver chloride enclosed in an ebonite cup containing a solution of sodium chloride, and connected outside by means of binding screws; the plates are kept from touching by india-rubber pads, and the silver plate is enclosed in a muslin bag for the retention of the silver as it is reduced and deposited.

Gais. Switzerland, Canton Appenzel. A whey-cure place, about 3000 feet above sea-level, where there are cold, weak, chalybeate waters, containing a little calcium bicarbonate and some free carbonic acid.

Gait. (Icel. *gata*, a way.) The manner of walking.

The gait of a person suffering from certain diseases is often very distinctive. Thus, in simple paralysis the gait is shuffling, the toes are pointed to the ground, and the heels are raised; in ataxia the gait is reeling, the feet are thrown abruptly outwards and forwards and the heels come to the ground first.

Gala. (Γάλα.) Milk.

Galacia. Same as *Galaxa*.

Galacineæ. Don's term for the *Francoasææ*.

Galactacra'sia. (Γάλα; ἀκρασία, bad mixture.) An unhealthy constitution of milk.

Galactacratia. (Γάλα; ἀκράτεια, debility.) Deficiency or absence of milk.

Galactæmia. See *Galacthæmia*.

Galactagēntia. (Γάλα; L. *ago*, to drive.) Same as *Galactagoga*.

Galactagoga. (Γάλα; ἄγω, to lead.) Things which promote the secretion of milk.

Galactagogue. (Γάλα; ἄγω. F. *galatogogue*; I. *galatogogo*; G. *milchleitend, milchmachend*.) Capable of increasing or promoting the flow of milk.

Galactagogues are of various kinds: those which act through the nervous system, as pleasant maternal emotions and the act of sucking; those which act through improving the general health, such as good diet and malt liquors; and those, if such there be, which directly stimulate the mammary secretion; such are said to be jaborandi, fennel seeds, nettle tea, a poultice of castor-oil leaves, suction, and electricity.

Galactal'cohol. Same as *Galactokohol*.

Galactapostema. (Γάλα; ἀπόστημα, an abscess.) A milk abscess, an abscess of the female breast during suckling.

Galactediæta. See *Galactodiæta*.

Galacthæmia. (Γάλα; αἷμα, blood.) Bloody milk, the secretion of milk containing blood.

Galactia. (Γάλα, milk.) A genus of diseases in Good's Nosology, embracing defective, excessive, vitiated, erratic, and other morbid secretions of milk; termed mislactation.

Also, the same as *Galactorrhæa*.

Galactic. (Γαλακτικός, milky. F. *galactique*; G. *milchicht, milchähnlich*.) The same as *Lactic*.

Galactidrosis. (Γάλα; ἕρπαισι, a perspiring. G. *Milchschwitzen*.) The sweating of milk; formerly believed to occur in puerperal women from metastasis.

Galactiferous. (Γάλα; L. *fero*, to bear.) Same as *Galactophorous*.

Galactin. (Γαλακτινός, milky. F. *galactine*; G. *Galaktin, Käsestoff*.) A term proposed by Hünefeld as a synonym of *Cusein*.

Also, a nitrogenous substance obtained by Morin from milk, after the removal of the casein by acetic acid, the albumen by boiling, the fat by ether, and the earthy phosphates and sugar by concentrating, filtering and crystallisation. It contains a little gelatin, is soluble in water, insoluble in ether and alcohol, and gives a precipitate with tannin, which is not redissolved by heat. It emulsifies fats; it is found in blood, gastric juice, milk, eggs, many morbid fluids, and the juices of edible plants and of cotyledons.

Also, the same as *Lactin*.

Also, the substance contained in the milky juice of the *Galactodendron utile*.

Galactina. (Γάλα, milk.) Term formerly used for aliments prepared with milk.

Galactinidrosis. Same as *Galactidrosis*.

Galactinous. (Γάλα, milk.) Of, or belonging to, milk; applied to food prepared with milk.

Galactirrhœa. (Γάλα, milk; ροία, a flow. F. *galactirrhœe*; G. *Aussfließen der Milch*.) See *Galactorrhœa*.

Galactis. (Γάλα.) Same as *Galactites*.

Galactis'chesis. (Γάλα; σχίσις, a checking.) An arrest or non-secretion of milk.

Galactites. (Γαλακτίτης.) A name of a stone which, when moistened, was said to exude a milky juice.

Galactocataracta. (Γάλα, milk.) Same as *Cataract, fluid*, from its milky appearance.

Galactocele. (Γάλα, milk; κήλη, a tumour. F. *galactocèle*; G. *Milchbruch*.) A tumour or swelling, consisting of a milky fluid, distending an obstructed milk duct, or effused into the surrounding connective-tissue after rupture of a milk duct. It generally commences suddenly during suckling, but its progress may be either rapid or very slow. It is usually painless, and at first fluctuating, but when it has lasted some time, and the watery parts of the milk have been absorbed, it may be hard and firm from thickening and calcification of its walls, and its contents may be thick and creamy, or even solid from absorption of the liquid parts of the milk.

Also, applied by Vidal de Cassis to a collection of fluid in the serotum, having a milky character, from admixture with fatty matter.

Galactochrous. (Γαλακτόχρως, milk-coloured.) Having the colour and appearance of milk.

Galactodendron. (Γάλα, milk; δένδρον, a tree.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Urticaceæ*.

G. utilis. H. B. K. (*L. utilis*, useful. F. *arbre à la vache*; G. *Kuhbaum*.) The cow tree of South America, the *Brosimum galactodendron*.

Galactodensimeter. (Γάλα, milk; L. *densus*, thick.) A synonym of *Galactometer*.

Galactodes. (Γαλακτώδης, from γάλα; εἶδος, likeness. F. *galactode*; G. *milchähnlich*.) Like milk.

Galactodiæ'ta. (Γάλα; διαίτα, diet.) A milk diet.

Galactodiarrhœa. (Γάλα; διάρροια, looseness of bowels.) Diarrhœa in which the stools have the appearance of milk.

Galactœdema. (Γάλα; οἴδημα, a swelling.) An œdematous *Galactœcèle*.

Galactiferous. Same as *Galactiferous*.

Galactoganglion. (Γάλα; γάγγλιον, a tumour under the skin.) A knotty swelling caused by distension of a milk duct in the breast.

Galactogenous. (Γάλα; γεννώ, to produce.) Milk producing.

Galactohœmia. (Γάλα; αἷμα, blood.) The secretion of bloody milk.

Galactoid. (Γαλακτοειδής; from γάλα; εἶδος, likeness.) Milk-like, resembling milk.

Galactokohol. (Γάλα; alcohol.) A synonym of *Koumiss*; because it has undergone fermentation with the production of spirit.

Galactoma. (Γάλα.) A tumour or cyst of the breast gland produced by the retention of milk in a duct.

Galactomastopostema. Same as *Galactomastopostema*.

Galactomastoparectama. (Γάλα; μαστός, the breast; περιεκτείνω, to stretch.) A milk abscess.

Galactomastopostema. (Γάλα; μαστός, the breast; ἀπόστημα, an abscess.) A milk abscess.

Galactometastasis. (Γάλα; μεταστάσις, a removal. G. *Milchversetzung*.) A metastasis of milk.

Galactometer. (Γάλα; μέτρον, a measure. F. *galactomètre*; G. *Milchmesser*, *Milchprüfer*.) A synonym of *Lactometer*.

Galactometry. (Γάλα; μέτρον.) The use of the *Galactometer*.

Galactomyces. (Γάλα; μύκης, a fungus.) A synonym of encyphaloid cancer from its milky appearance.

Galactoncus. (Γάλα; ὄγκος, a mass.) Same as *Galactœcèle*.

Galactophagia. (Γάλα; φαγεῖν, to eat. G. *Milchnahrung*.) Milk diet.

Galactophagous. (Γάλα; φαγεῖν. G. *milchfressend*.) Milk eating.

Galactophora. (Γάλα; φορέω, to bear.) The substances having the property called *Galactagogue*.

Galactophore. Same as *Galactophorus*.

Galactophoritis. (Γάλα; φορέω.) Bouehut's name for inflammation of the galac-

tophorous ducts. It may arise from a cracked nipple, the inflammation spreading down the duct, producing ulceration of its structure, and obliteration of its canal during the healing.

Also, applied to the ulceration of the apex of the nipple over the opening of the milk ducts, which constitutes a cracked nipple.

Galactophorus. (Γάλα, milk; φορέω, to bear. F. *galactophore*; G. *milchhaltig*.) Milk-bearing.

G. canals. Same as *G. ducts*.

The term was also formerly applied to the lacteals in consequence of their milky colour.

G. ducts. (F. *canaux galactophores*; G. *Milchgänge*.) The excretory ducts of the mammary gland. They arise by fine branches in the lobules of the gland, which unite at the level of the areola into fifteen or twenty sacculated, wavy ducts, that converge to the base of the nipple, where each dilates into an ampulla '17"—'25" wide, and opens on its summit by an orifice smaller than the canal itself. The small ducts in the lobules consist of a membranous wall of branched connective-tissue cells lined by short columnar or polyhedral epithelium; the larger ones are surrounded by a thick fibrous investment, containing bundles of unstripped muscular fibre, and near the orifice the epithelium is of the tessellated form. The ducts possess no valves, and do not communicate with each other.

G. medicaments. The substances which possess the action called *Galactagogue*.

G. receptacle. The ampulla of a galactophorous duct.

G. sac. The ampulla of a galactophorous duct.

G. sinuses. The ampullæ of the *G. ducts*.

Galactophorus. (Γάλα; φορέω. F. *galactophore*; I. *galattoforo*; *Galactophor*.) An artificial nipple applied to the breast over the natural nipple to facilitate sucking when the latter is too short for the child to take hold of, or when sucking is painful from a crack or other cause.

Galactophthisis. (Γάλα; φθίσις, consumption.) Emaciation in consequence of excessive secretion of milk or too long-continued nursing.

Galactophyga. (Γάλα; φεύγω, to flee.) Remedies which procure the dispersion or prevent the secretion of milk.

Galactophygous. (Γάλα; φεύγω. G. *Milchvertreibend*.) Having power to disperse, or arrest the secretion of, milk.

Galactopiometer. (Γάλα; πῖον, fat; μέτρον, a measure. G. *Milchfettmesser*.) An instrument for determining the amount of fatty matter in milk.

Galactopla'nia. (Γάλα; πλάνη, a wandering. F. *galactoplasie*; G. *Milchversetzung*.) Vicarious secretion of milk from an unnatural part; metastasis of the milk.

Galactoplerosis. (Γάλα; πλήρωσις, a filling. G. *Milchüberfluss*.) An excessive secretion of milk.

Galactopo'cia. (Γάλα; ποιέω, to make.) Agents able to increase the secretion of milk.

Galactopoë'sis. (Γάλα; ποιέω.) The secretion of milk.

Galactopoë'tica. Same as *Galactopoi'cia*.

Galactopoi'esis. (Γάλα; ποιήσις, a

making. *F. galactopoiëse*; *G. Milchabsonderung, Milchbereitung.*) The secretion of milk.

Galactopoiëtic. (Γάλα, milk; ποιῶ, to make. *F. galactopoiétique*; *G. milchmachend, milchbefördernd.*) Milk-making. Applied to certain aliments and plants which tend to increase the secretion of milk.

G. faculty. The fitness for suckling a child.

Galactoposia. (Γαλακτοποσία, a drinking of milk; from γάλα; πίνω, to drink. *F. galactoposie*; *G. Milchtrinken.*) The treatment of diseases by a milk diet.

Galactopotes. (Γαλακτοποτής, a milk drinker.) One who undergoes the milk cure.

Galactopycnometer. (Γάλα; πυκνός, compact; μέτρον, a measure.) A synonym of *Lactometer*.

Galactopyra. (Γάλα; πῦρ, fire, fever heat. *F. galactopyre*; *G. Milchfieber.*) Milk fever.

Galactopyretic. (Γάλα; πυρετός, feverish heat.) Relating to milk fever.

Galactopyretos. (Γάλα; πυρετός.) Milk fever.

Galactorrhœa. (Γάλα; ροία, a flow. *F. galactorrhée*; *I. galattorca*; *G. Milchfluss.*) An excessive secretion of milk and its flowing away in a nursing woman, or in one who has just ceased to suckle; this running away of milk may proceed from relaxation of the orifices of the milk ducts, from excessive suckling, or from ovarian excitement. It is said to be most common in those who are accustomed to menstruate profusely.

Also, a flowing of milk from the breast-gland of a woman who has not lately borne a child or been pregnant, or from the breast-gland of a man.

G. erro'nea. (*L. erroneus*, wandering about.) Same as *Galactoplania*.

G. sacchar'ata. (Σάκχαρον, sugar.) A copious secretion of too sweet milk.

Galactorrhœic. (Γάλα; ροία.) Relating to *Galactorrhœa*.

Galactosac charic. (Γάλα; σάκχαρον, sugar.) Relating to the sugar of milk.

Galactosac charum. (Γάλα; σάκχαρον.) The sugar of milk.

Galactoschesis. See *Galactischesis*.

Galactoscope. (Γάλα, milk; σκοπῶ, to observe. *G. Milchbeschauer.*) A synonym of *Lactometer*.

Galactose. $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A glucose formed, along with dextrose, when milk sugar is boiled with a dilute acid. It is soluble in water, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, has a dextro-rotatory power of 83·8°, and is very easily fermentable. When acted on by nitric acid it yields mucic acid. It crystallises in large rhombic prisms.

Galactosis. (Γαλάκτωσις.) The ecretion or production of milk.

Formerly, a changing into milk or into the likeness of milk.

Galactospon'gus. (Γάλα; σπόγγος, a sponge.) A term for encephaloid cancer, from its appearance.

Galactostasis. (Γάλα; στάσις, a standing.) A collection of milk, such as was supposed to exist in the condition *Galactoplania*.

Galactosyrinx. (Γάλα; σύριγξ, a pipe.) A lacteal fistula.

Galactotes. (Γάλα, milk; from its milk-like appearance when triturated with water,

or from its use.) The milk stone; a calcareous mineral anciently used as astringent, but more frequently for promoting the flow of milk.

Galactotherapy. (Γάλα; θεραπεία, medical treatment.) The treatment of disease in children at the breast by the administration of medicines to the persons suckling them. In this manner mercury has been given for the cure of congenital syphilis.

Galactotrophy. (Γάλα; τροφή, nourishment. *G. Milchnahrung.*) Nourishment by means of milk alone.

Galactozemia. (Γάλα; ζήμια, loss.) A copious secretion of milk, with a running away from the nipple.

Also, a loss of milk.

Galactozyme. (Γάλα; ζύμη, leaven.) A synonym of *Koumiss*, or fermenting milk.

Galactu'chia. (Γαλακτουχία; from γάλα; ξίω, to have.) The sucking of milk.

Galactu'chos. (Γαλακτούχος.) The act of sucking; a giving of milk.

Galactu'ria. (Γάλα, milk; οὔρον, urine. *G. Milchharnen.*) A synonym of *Chyluria*, from its milky appearance.

Galæmia. Same as *Galacthæmia*.

Galæna. See *Galena*.

G. inan'is. (*L. inanis*, empty.) An old name of bismuth.

Gal'am butter. (*Galam*, a district on the west coast of Africa.) A fatty substance obtained from the fruit of *Bassia obovata* and other species. It melts at 29° C. (84·2° F.) Mungo Park's name for *Shea butter*.

G. gum. A gum from species of *Acacia* obtained from this district.

Galang'a. (Malab. *kalenga*. *F. galanga*; *G. Galgant.*) The commercial name of two kinds of roots obtained from species of *Alpinia*, the greater and the smaller galanga. They contain a volatile oil, an acrid resin, extractive, gum, bassorin, lignin, starch, fixed oil, and a crystalline substance called kâmpferid. A stimulant and aromatic. Dose, 15 grains.

G., Chi'nese. (*F. galanga de la Chine.*) The *G.*, smaller.

G., great'er. The root of *Alpinia galanga*, Willd. It is 3" to 4" long, cylindrical, about the thickness of the thumb, often forked, reddish brown and marked with whitish rings on the outside, brighter on the inside, of agreeable aromatic odour, and pungent, aromatic taste.

G., In'dian. Same as *G.*, greater.

G., Ja'va. The *G.*, greater.

G., ma'jor. (*L. major*, greater.) The root of *Alpinia galanga*, Willd.

G., marsh. (*F. galanga des marais.*)

The *Acorus calamus*.

G., mi'nor. (*L. minor*, less.) The root of *Alpinia officinarum*, Hance.

G., offic'inal. The *G.*, smaller.

G., small'er. (*F. petite galanga.*) The root of *Alpinia officinarum*, Hance. It is less than the *G.*, greater, darker in colour, and stronger in taste and smell.

G., true. The *G.*, smaller.

Galang'al. Same as *Galanga*.

Gal'angale. Same as *Galanga*.

G., Eng'lish. (*F. souchet long*; *G. rundes Cyperngras.*) The *Cyperus longus*.

Galangin. $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$. A substance, crystallising in yellowish-white needles, or in small six-sided tables, obtained from galanga root, *Alpinia galanga*.

Galanthus. (Γάλα, milk; ἄθος, a flower.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amaryllidaceæ*.

G. nivalis, Linn. (*L. nivalis*, belonging to snow. *F. perce-neige, galanthine-nivôle, violier d'hiver*; *L. galantó, foranere, bucanve*; *S. campanilla blanca*; *G. Milchblume, Schneeglöckchen*) The snowdrop. Juice of the bulb, emetic. Used as a febrifuge. Externally employed in cataplasm as an emollient and resolvent.

Galarips. The *Allamanda cathartica*.

Galarrhœas. (Γάλα, milk; ρόια, a flow.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

G. lathyris. The *Euphorbia lathyris*.

G. palustris. The *Euphorbia palustris*.

Galax. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Eriocaceæ*.

G. aphylla. (Α, neg.; φύλλον, a leaf.)

Hab. United States. Carpenter's leaf. Root astringent; bruised leaves used as an application to wounds.

Galaxa. (Γάλα, milk.) Old term for the porosities of the cranium; also for the passage and distribution of the chyle.

Galaxias. An old name for the *Morochthus lapis*, or *Agaricus mineralis*.

Galaxidion. Greece, in the Morea. A mineral spring containing sodium sulphate 2.8 grains, and sodium chloride 13.5 grains, in 16 ounces, along with free carbonic acid.

Galazyme. Same as *Galactozyme*.

Galba. A synonym of *Calaba*.

Galbanetum. Old name for a balsam made of galbanum diluted with turpentine.

Galbanum, B. Ph. (Χαλβάνον; Heb. *helbenab. F. galbanum*; *I. galbano*; *G. Mutterharz*.) A gum-resin imported from India and the Levant, the produce of *Ferula galbaniflua*, and perhaps of *F. rubricaulis* and *F. erubescens*. It consists of whitish, reddish, or yellowish tears attached to each other by a yellowish or greenish translucent matter mixed with fragments of vegetables. It has a peculiar disagreeable smell, and a bitterish, warm, somewhat acrid taste; it forms a milky solution with water, wine, and vinegar, and is in great part dissolved by alcohol and ether. It consists of a volatile oil, gum, some resins, umbelliferon, and mucilage. It is stimulant, anti-spasmodic, and expectorant, and is used in chronic bronchitis, chronic rheumatism, and amenorrhœa, and externally to disperse indolent swellings. Dose, 10—20 grs. (.65—1.3 grm.).

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferae*.

G., long-leav'ed. The *Bubon galbanum*.

G., lovage-leav'ed. The *Bubon galbanum*.

G. officina Tè, Don. (*L. officina*, a workshop.) The systematic name of the plant which affords the substance *Galbanum*. It probably included the plants now known as *Ferula galbaniflua* and *F. rubricaulis*.

G., oil of. A yellowish oily liquid constituting 7 per cent. of galbanum, and consisting of several hydrocarbons. It is dextrogyrate. When galbanum is distilled it yields a colourless, a greenish, and a blue oil, the latter probably identical with the blue oil of *Matricaria chamomilla*.

G., Per'sian. Said to be the produce of a plant called by Lindley *Opoidea galbanifera*.

G. plaster. See *Emplastrum galbani*.

G., resin of. A soft resin, constituting 60

per cent. of crude galbanum, soluble in ether and alkaline liquids. Heated with hydrochloric acid it yields *Umbelliferon*, and with potash *Resorein*.

G., Scotch. The *Myrica gale*.

G., sweet. The *Myrica gale*.

Galbeum. Old term, used by Suetonius, in *Vit. Galbæ*, c. iii, for a kind of ornamental bracelet formed of wool, in which medicines were wrapped up, worn by the weak or sick. Keuchenius, in *Not. ad Seren*, p. 272.

Galbula. (*L. galbula*, a small bird, perhaps the yellow thrush.) A bird formerly used in medicine, as described by Aldrovand., *Ornithol.*, xii, 39.

Galbulus. (*L. galbus*, yellow.) Old term for a yellowness of the skin.

In Botany (*L. galbulus*, the nut of the cypress tree. *F. gabule*; *I. gabulo*; *G. Zapfenbeere*), a globular or cone-shaped spurious berry, with three or more seeds formed by the coalescing of a few scales of a fertile catkin become succulent, as happens in the juniper, *Juniperus communis*.

Galda. Old name of a gum-resin, not now obtainable, brown externally, but white within, of a hard lamellated structure, smelling and tasting like elemi; formerly used as a stimulant medicine, and in plasters as strengthening.

Gale. (*Sax. gage*, wild myrtle. *F. galé odorante*; *G. Myrthenheide*.) The *Myrica gale*.

G., sweet. The *Myrica gale*.

Galé. Same as *Gale*.

G. frutex. (*L. frutex*, a shrub.) The *Myrica gale*.

Galea. (Γαλή, an animal of the weasel kind, from the skin of which the helmet was made. *F. galea*; *G. Helm*.) A helmet.

In Botany (*F. gale*; *G. Helm*), applied to the superior arched lip or helmet of ringent and persenate corollæ, as in *Lamium*, or a similarly shaped petal, as in *Aeonitum*.

In Chemistry, an earthen vessel into which a retort is placed, so as to preserve it from direct contact with the flame.

In Medicine, applied to a headache extending all over the head, as if it were a helmet.

In Surgery, a term for a bandage for the head, somewhat like the form of a helmet; called also the helmet of Galen.

In Zoology (*F. galète, galette*; *G. Kimladen-helm*), applied to a large vaulted membrane, movable, covering the jaws of the Orthoptera, and many of the Coleoptera and Neuroptera.

Also, a term for the *Amnion*.

Also, a synonym of *Caul*.

G. aponeurotica capititis. (Απνεύρωσις, the tendinous end of a muscle; *L. caput*, the head. *G. Sehnenhaube, Schadelhaube*) The tendinous middle of the occipito-frontalis muscle.

G. tendinea Santorini. (*L. tendo*, a tendon; *Santorini*.) The tendinous middle of the occipito-frontalis muscle.

Galeamaurosis. (Γαλή, a cat; *L. amaurosis. G. amaurotisches Katzenauge*.) The same as *Amaurosis, cat's-eye*.

Galeancon. (Γαλαγκών, weasel-armed; from γαλή, a weasel; ἄγκών, the bend of the arm. *G. Katzenarm, Wiesclarm*.) A person with short arms like a weasel's.

Galeanthropy. (Γαλή, a cat; ἄθρωπος, a man. *F. galeanthropie*; *G. Katzensucht*.) A species of insanity in which the patient imagines himself to be a cat.

Galeate. (L. *galea*, a helmet. F. *galliforme*; G. *gehémt*, *helmförmig*.) Resembling, or belonging to, a helmet; helmet-shaped, as the upper petal of the monkshood.

Galeated. Same as *Galeate*.

Galega. (Γάλα, milk; because it increases the milk of animals that eat it. F. *rue*; G. *Raute*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*. Goat's rue.

G. apollin'ea. The *Tephrosia apollinea*.

G. officina'lis. Linn. (L. *officina*, a shop. F. *rue capraire*; I. *capraria*; G. *Geissraute*.) The goat's rue. It has little smell or taste, but the leaves are eaten in salads in Italy. It is said to increase the secretion of milk, and has been used as a sudorific and alexipharmic in malignant fevers, in epilepsy, and in convulsions.

G. persica. (L. *persicus*, Persian.) The *G. officinalis*.

G. purpur'ea. Linn. The *Tephrosia purpurea*.

G. seric'ea. Thunb. (L. *sericeus*, of silk.) Used as *G. officinalis*.

G. spino'sa. Linn. (L. *spinus*, thorny.) Used as *G. officinalis*.

G. tinctor'ia. (L. *tinctor*, a dyer.) Said to supply some indigo.

G. toxica'ria. The *Tephrosia toxicaria*.

G. virginia'na. Linn. Turkey pea. Hab. United States. A decoction of the root is used as an anthelmintic, and as a diaphoretic. The *Tephrosia virginiana*, Pers.

G. vulgaris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *G. officinalis*.

Galeiform. (L. *galea*, a helmet; *forma*, shape.) Having the shape of a helmet, as the upper petal of the monkshood.

Galen, Claudius. A celebrated physician born at Pergamos, in Mysia, in 131. The time and place of his death are uncertain; it took place in Rome, at Pergamos, or in Sicily, according to various authors, at some time between the years 201 and 210.

G.'s band'age. See *Bandage, Galen's*.

G.'s ce'rate. See *Ceratum Galeni*.

G.'s mad'wort. The *Marrubium alyssum*.

G., veins of. See *Venæ Galeni*.

Gale'na. (Γαλήνη, stillness of the sea.) A term applied to *Theriaca*, from its soothing effects.

Also (F. *galène*; G. *Bleiglanz*), the native sulphide of lead, from its smooth silvery appearance.

G. mineraliza'ta. (*Mineral*.) Lead-glance variously mixed with earthy matter; also applied to similarly mineralised bismuth, antimony, or iron.

Galen'è. Same as *Galena*.

Galene'a. Same as *Galena*.

Galen'i alys'sum. The *Marrubium alyssum*.

G. can'cer. (L. *cancer*, a crab.) Old name for an eight-tailed bandage for the head, so called by Galen because it was like a crab's claws. (Hooper.) See also *Bandage, Galen's*.

G. oxyacan'tha. See *Oxyacantha*.

G. ve'næ. See *Venæ Galeni*.

Galenic. (*Galen*. F. *Galenique*; I. *galenico*; G. *Galenisch*.) After the manner of Galen, whose practice of medicine lay much in multiplying herbs and roots in the same composition.

G. rem'edies. Remedies obtained from

vegetables, in contradistinction to those obtained from inorganic substances.

Galenical. Same as *Galenic*.

G. medicine. The medical principles taught by Galen, which consisted in an almost entire reliance on simples. See *Galenism*.

Galenism. (*Galen*.) The doctrine of Galen. The theory of the four humours, which is the base of Galenism, their crisis or just temperament, and their coction, existed long before Galen, who lived in the second century of the Christian era (see *Cos*, *school of*). But, possessing a very considerable knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and pathology, endowed with a systematising spirit, he established a body of doctrine by which he subordinated the phenomena of health and disease to the action of the four humours. This was a great work, and satisfied the times for long; for the Arabian physicians accepted it, and when they assumed the sceptre of medicine in the West they handed down only Galenism, which is at bottom but an application of very rudimentary physics, having reference to the mixture and coction of certain humours. About the sixteenth century the chemical doctrines, the fruit of the long devotion to alchemy, began to displace those of Galenism. (Littre and Robin.)

Galenists. (*Galen*.) Term for the followers of Galen, or those who professed the medical principles promulgated by him.

Gale'nium. (Γαλήνη, tranquillity.) Old name for an anodyne cataplasm, described by Paulus Ægineta, viii, 18; Adams's Transl. vol. iii, p. 578.

Galeob'dolon. (Γαλή, a weasel; βδόλος, stench.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiata*.

Also, a name for the *Lanium album*, or dead nettle.

G. lu'teum. Hudson. (L. *luteus*, yellow. G. *Nesselkraut*.) The yellow archangel. Indigenous, and formerly considered as vulnerary, astringent, and diuretic.

Galeoc'oré. (Γαλή; κόρη, the pupil. G. *Katzenauge*.) A term for an eye in which the pupil appears like a long slit, as in the cat.

Galeo'des. (L. *galea*, a helmet; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) A Genus of the Order *Solijugæ*, or *Solpugidea*, Class *Arachnida*.

G. araneoi'des. Pall. (L. *aranea*, a spider; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) Hab. Central Asia and North Africa. A large arachnid, 2' long, whose bite is very severe and produces serious symptoms. No poison gland has been detected, and it is doubtful if the bite is really venomous.

Galeop'dalon. Same as *Galeobdolon*.

Galeop'sis. (Γαλή, a weasel; όψις, aspect; or L. *galea*, a helmet.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiata*, from the likeness of its flowers to a weasel's head, or to a helmet.

G. angustifo'lia. Ehr. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) A subspecies of *G. ladanum*.

G. du'bia. Leers. (L. *dubius*, doubtful. F. *chanvre bâtard*; G. *Hohlzahn*.) Properties as *G. ladanum*.

G. galeob'dolon. Linn. The *Galeobdolon luteum*.

G. grandifo'ra. Roth. (L. *grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) The *G. ladanum*.

G. lad'anum. Willd. (Λάκανον, gum

mastich. F. *galeopside*, chanvre bâtard; G. *Hanfussel*, *Hohlzahn*.) Hemp-nettle. Used in Germany in chest complaints.

G. ochroleuca, Lamk. (Ὠχρός, sallow; λευκός, white.) The *G. dubia*.

G. prostrata, (L. *prostratus*, spread out.) The *G. ladanum*.

G. seg'etum, (L. *seges*, a cornfield.) The *G. ladanum*.

G. tetrahit, Linn. (Τέτρα, for τέσσαρες, four; ἴτρος, the outer edge.) Oil of seeds used as vermifuge and antispasmodic.

G. versicolor, Curt. (L. *versicolor*, of various colours.) Properties as *G. ladanum*.

G. villosa, (L. *villosus*, downy.) The *G. ladanum*.

Galeorhæzus, (Γαλήνη, a eat; ῥόζος, a whirring. G. *Katzensehnenen*.) A term for the murmur called *Cat's purr*.

Galericulate, (L. *galericulum*, a little hat. G. *hutförmig*, *kappenförmig*.) Covered as with a hat, a botanical term.

Galericulum aponeuroticum, (L. *galericulum*, a little hat or cap; *aponeurosis*.)

A name for the tendinous expansion of the *Oecipito-frontalis* over the pericranium, from its resemblance to a little cap.

Galeropsia, (Γαλερός, cheerful; ὄψις, sight. G. *Heitersehen*.) Quickness and acuteness of sight, especially when abnormal.

Galeworts, The plants of the Nat. Order *Myricaceæ*.

Galia, (L. *galla*, a gall-nut.) Old name applied to two medicines, the pure and the aromatic, both in the form of the lozenge; so called because they contain galls.

G. moschata, (Μόσχος, musk.) A form which contained aloes, amber, musk, and sometimes nutmeg.

G. zebettina, A form which contained civet.

Galiaeææ, An Order, according to Lindley, of the Alliance *Cinchonales*, having the stamens epipetalous, curving longitudinally; anthers straight; fruit didymous; leaves verticillate, without stipules. The Order is now included in the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*.

Galian'con, (Γαλιάνκων, from γαλή, a weasel; ἄγκων, the elbow.) Ancient term for a person who has preternaturally short arms or one shorter than the other.

Galian'conism, (Γαλιάνγκων.) The condition of short-armedness; generally caused by defective development of some part of the humerus.

Galingale, (Old F. *galingal*, *garingal*; S. *galanga*; Arab. *Khalanjân*.) The root of a species of *Alpinia*. See *Galanga*.

G., English, The *Cyperus longus*.

Galinsoga, A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

G. parviflora, Cav. (L. *parvus*, small; *flor*, a flower.) Hab. South America. Used as a vulnerary and antiscorbutic.

G. quinqueradiata, Ruiz and Pavon. (L. *quinque*, five; *radiatus*, furnished with rays.) The *G. parviflora*.

Galiopsis, Same as *Galeopsis*.

Galipea, (From the native name.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rutaceæ*.

G. cusparia, St. Hil. Hab. South America, on the banks of the Orinoco river. Furnishes *Cusparia cortex*.

G. febrifuga, H. Brogn. (L. *febris*,

fever; *fugio*, to put to flight.) The *G. cusparia*.

G. officinalis, Hancock. (L. *officina*, a shop.) The *G. cusparia*.

Galipot, See *Gallipot*.

Also (F. *galipot*; S. *galipodio*), a name of the concrete resin obtained from the *Pinus maritima*, probably so called because of the gallipots in which it was placed.

Galitan'nic acid, (G. *Galitannsäure*.) C₁₂H₈O₆. A variety of tannic acid obtained by Schwartz from goose-grass, *Galium aparine*, and *G. verum*. Iron chloride colours it bright green, and copper acetate gives a dirty brown precipitate.

Galium, (Γάλα, milk; because certain species coagulate milk. F. *eaille-lait*, *gaillet*; I. *gaglio*; S. *galio*; G. *Labkraut*, *Waldstroch*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*. Cheese rennet, or ladies' bedstraw.

Also, a name for madder, the *Rubia tinctorum*.

G. album, (L. *albus*, white.) The *Galium mollugo*.

G. aparano'ides, (Ἀπαρίνη, cleavers; εἶδος, likeness.) The *G. aparine*.

G. aparinè, Linn. (Ἀπαρίνη, cleavers. F. *eaille-lait acrochant*, *grateron*, *rièble*; G. *Klebkraut*.) The goose-grass; also called cleavers, cleavers' bees, goose-share, hayruff. The expressed juice has been used as aperient and diuretic in dropsy, and is said, with the external application of the plant in cataplasm, to have cured cancer. It has also been used in psoriasis and epilepsy.

G. asprel'um, (L. dim. of *asper*, rough.) Hab. United States. Rough bedstraw. Properties as *G. aparine*.

G. brachycar'pos, (Βραχύς, short; καρπός, fruit.) The *G. aparine*.

G. caucasicum, The *G. verum*.

G. circæ'zans, Hab. United States. Wild liquorice. Demulcent and diuretic.

G. crucia'ta, Scop. (L. *cruciatas*, crossed.) Crosswort. Root used as a dye.

G. crucia'tum, Smith. The *G. cruciata*.

G. infes'tò, (L. *infestus*, troublesome.) The *G. aparine*.

G. lu'teum, Linn. (L. *luteus*, yellow. F. *eaille-lait jaune*.) A variety of *G. verum*. Official in Fr. Codex.

G. mollu'go, Linn. (L. *mollugo*, something soft. F. *eaille-lait blanc*.) Great hedge-bedstraw. Hab. Europe. Has been used in epilepsy. Official in Fr. Codex.

G. odora'tum, The *Asperula odorata*.

G. palus'trè, Linn. (L. *palustris*, belonging to a marsh. F. *eaille-lait de marais*.) Used in epilepsy.

G. rig'idum, Will. (L. *rigidus*, stiff. F. *eaille-lait raide*.) Used as *G. mollugo*.

G. scaber'imum, (L. superl. of *scaber*, rough.) The *G. aparine*.

G. sca'brum, With. (L. *scaber*, rough.) A subspecies of *G. mollugo*.

G. sylvat'icum, Linn. (L. *sylva*, a wood.) Used as *G. mollugo*.

G. tinctor'eum, (L. *tinctorius*, belonging to a dyer.) Hab. United States. Properties as *G. verum*. Used also in skin affections.

G. triflor'um, Mich. (L. *ter*, thrice; *flor*, a flower.) Hab. United States of America. Contains coumarin. Used as *G. tinctorium*.

G. tubercula'tum. (L. *tuberculum*, a small swelling.) The *G. verum*.

G. tyrolen'se. The *G. mollugo*.

G. Vaillantii, De Cand. A subspecies of *G. aparine*.

G. ve'rum. Linn. (L. *verus*, true. F. *caille-lait*, or *gaillet jeune*; *G. Labkraut*.) The ladies' bedstraw, or cheese-rennet, so called from the leaves and flowers possessing the property of curdling milk. The tops of the plant were long supposed to be efficacious in curing epilepsy. It has also been used as an astringent, sudorific, and anti-spasmodic.

Gall. (Mid. E. *galle*; Sax. *gealla*; *G. galle*; L. *fel*; Gr. *χολή*; from the same root as *χλωρός*, greenish.) A common name for the bile or secretion of the liver.

Also (Old F. *galle*, a fretting of the skin; from L. *callus*, hard skin), a chafe, a sore place on the skin from rubbing.

Also (Old F. *galle*; from L. *galla*, an oak apple), a tumour of a leaf or twig produced by the deposit of the egg of an insect of the Family *Cynipide*. See *Galla*, and *Galls*.

G. blad'der. See *Gall-bladder*.

G. duct. The *Bile duct*, common.

G., earth. The *Ophiorrhiza mungos*, from its bitterness.

G.-flies. The insects of the Family *Cynipide*.

G., glass. The scum which floats on the surface in the manufacture of glass. It has been used as a tooth powder.

G. in'sects. The insects of the Family *Cynipide*.

G.-nut. See *Galla*.

G. oak. The *Quercus infectoria*.

G. of skin. A term for chafing of the skin.

G. of the earth. A name for the plants of the Genus *Prenanthes*, specially the *P. alba*.

G., ox. See *Fel bovinum*.

G.-sick'ness. An old term for the remittent fever produced by marsh miasmata in the Netherlands. Same as *Fever*, *Walcheren*.

G. stone. See *Gall-stone*.

Galla, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (L. *galla*, the oak-gall. F. *noix de galle*, *galle de chêne*; *G. Galluss*, *Gallapfel*.) Galls, gall-nuts, nutgall. Excrescences on *Quercus infectoria*, Ollivier, caused by the punctures and deposited ova of *Diptolepis galle tinctorie*, Latr. Galls are hard, heavy, nearly globular bodies, 1" or less in diameter, with a smoothly tuberculated surface, blackish-olive green in colour on the outside, which pales to a light yellowish brown if the gall remains on the tree; yellowish white within, with a small central cavity containing either the more or less fully-developed insect, or, if the insect has escaped through a canal which it has bored, powdered fragments of the tissue of the gall. The central cavity is surrounded by a thin shell of thickened cells. The tissue of the gall is almost inodorous, and very astringent to the taste. It contains an average of 60 per cent. of tannin, 3 per cent. of gallic acid with some sugar, starch, albumin and resin. Used as an astringent, and as an antidote to tartarised antimony and the vegetable alkaloids.

G. maxima orbicula'ta. (L. *maximus*, greatest; *orbiculatus*, circle-shaped.) The gall of *Quercus infectoria*. See *Galla*.

Gallactuon. A substance contained in

the French lactuearium obtained from *Lactuca altissima*.

Gallæ. Plural of *Galla*.

G. halepen'ses. (L. *Halepensis*, from Aleppo.) Galls from Aleppo.

G. levan'ticæ. Galls from the Levant. A synonym of *Galla*, from the place whence they are sent.

G. quercin'æ. (L. *quercinus*, belonging to the oak.) A synonym of *Galla*, from their origin.

G. querc'us. (L. *quercus*, the oak.) Oak galls.

G. tinctori'æ. (L. *tinctorius*, belonging to a dyer.) Ordinary galls, from their use in dyeing.

G. tur'cicæ. Galls from Turkey.

Galla'o. A term for *Yates*.

Gall'ate. (F. *gallate*; *G. gallussäure Salz*.) A salt of *Gallic acid*. The gallates of the alkali-metals turn brown in solutions of the alkalies.

Gallatu'ra. (L. *gallus*, a cock.) An old term for the *Cicatricula*.

Gall-blad'der. (Sax. *gealla*, bile; *blædr*, a blister. F. *cholécyste*, *vesicule biliaire*; I. *vesicica del fiele*; *G. Gallenblase*.) A pear-shaped bag lying in the fossa vesicæ felleæ of the right lobe of the liver, and projecting beyond its anterior border. It is 3"—4" long, 1½" broad, and has a capacity of 8—12 fluid drachms. Its upper surface is attached to the liver by areolar tissue, and its fundus and a large part of its under surface are covered by a reflection of the hepatic peritoneum. Its larger end, the fundus, is in front, lying behind the extremity of the ninth or tenth costal cartilage; its middle part, the body, touches the commencement of the colon; and its sigmoid smaller end, the neck, narrows and bends downwards to end in the cystic duct. It derives its blood supply from the cystic artery, and its nerves from the celiac plexus. Its walls consist of interlacing bands of dense, white, shining fibres of connective tissue, which support the blood-vessels and nerves, and enclose many unstriped muscular fibres, chiefly running longitudinally, having a peritoneal investment over a considerable surface, and a rugose mucous lining bearing columnar epithelium and many mucous crypts. It is developed as an offshoot or diverticulum from the wall of the original duct of the liver.

In some fishes, as the lamprey; in some birds, as parrots and pigeons; and in some mammals, as the whales, sloths, elephant, camel, and horse, the gall-bladder is absent. When this occurs the bile-duct may be dilated in some part of its course. In man, the gall-bladder is sometimes absent, sometimes irregular in form, and sometimes partially divided longitudinally. In some animals, and at times in man, small canals, hepato-cystic ducts, pass directly from the liver to the gall-bladder.

G., artery of. The *Cystic artery*.

G., dropsy of. Distension of the gall-bladder with a mucous fluid secreted by the glands of its lining membrane.

G., extirpation of. (L. *excirpo*, to pluck up by the root.) The gall-bladder has been removed by incision through the abdominal parietes for the relief and removal of gall-stones. In the first case reported there were only two small stones found. The patient recovered.

G., fissure for. See *Fissure of liver for gall-bladder*.

G., fistula of. See *Fistula of gall-bladder*.

G., inflammation of. See *Cholecystitis*.

G., nerves of. See *Cystic plexus*.

G., rupture of. The gall-bladder may be ruptured from direct injury. Death occurs speedily after great pain and profound collapse.

G., valve of. A fold of the mucous lining of the gall-bladder at its neck.

Gallein. $C_{20}H_{14}O_6$. A brown-red powder, or small green crystals, obtained by heating two parts of pyrogallol with one of phthalic anhydride for some hours to a temperature of 190° — 200° C. (374° — 392° F.)

Gallerajö. Italy, in Tuscany. A mineral water, of a temp. of 45° C. (113° F.), containing sodium chloride 4 grains, magnesium sulphate 6 grains, calcium carbonate 9 grains, magnesium carbonate 2 grains, and iron carbonate one grain, in 25 ounces, with free carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide. There are also two cold chalybeate springs, containing free carbonic acid, but no hydrogen sulphide.

Gallhumic acid. (G. *Gallumin-säure*.) An amorphous, tasteless, inodorous, blackish substance, obtained by heating gallic or tannic acids. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether, soluble in an alkaline water. A synonym of *Metagallie acid*.

Galli gallina'cei ca'put. Same as *Caput gallinaginis*.

Gallic. (L. *galla*, an oak gall. F. *gallique*; G. *gallisch*.) Relating to the oak gall or *Galla*.

Also (L. *Gallia*, France. F. *français*; G. *Französisch*), relating to France.

G. acid. (F. *acid gallique*; G. *Galläp-felsäure*, *Gallnussäure*.) $C_7H_6O_5 = C_6H_4(OH)_2 \cdot CO_2H$. Molecular weight 188. A crystalline acid prepared from galls by prolonged maceration in water, boiling, straining, crystallising and re-crystallising. It consists of white or pale fawn-coloured acicular prisms or silky needles; soluble in spirit, in 100 parts of cold and in 3 of boiling water; it is entirely dissipated by heat. It is used internally as an astringent in menorrhagia, epistaxis, hæmoptysis, hæmatemesis, hæmaturia, melæna, and purpura; and also, in pyrosis, polyuria, and excessive perspiration. Dose, 3 to 20 grains.

G. acid fermenta'tion. See *Fermentation, gallic*.

G. acid, glycerine of. See *Glycerinum acidi galliei*.

G. disease. An old name for syphilis, in reference to its supposed place of origin or source in France.

Gallicolous. (L. *galla*; *colo*, to inhabit. F. *gallivote*.) Living in galls.

Galliformes. (L. *gallus*, a cock; *forma*, shape.) An Order of Garrod's Subclass *Hemalogonati* of the Class *Aves*. It includes ostriches, gallinaeous birds, rails, cuckoos, and parrots.

Gallin. $C_{20}H_{18}O_7$. Colourless crystals obtained by acting on gallein by nascent hydrogen.

Gallina'ceæ. (L. *gallinaecus*, belonging to poultry; from *gallina*, a hen; from *gallus*, a cock.) An Order of the Class *Aves*. They are terrestrial birds, with a thick-set body, strong, rather short, curved bill, legs feathered to the knees, anterior toes united by

a short membrane, posterior toe above the level of the others.

Gallina'ceous. (L. *gallinaecus*. F. *gallinacé*; G. *Hühnartig*.) Relating to, belonging to, or resembling the *Gallina'ceæ*.

Gallinæ. (L. *gallus*, the cock.) Plural of *Gallina*, a hen.

Also, the same as *Gallina'ceæ*.

G. ventriculi tunicæ interiorës. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach; *tunica*, a coat; *interior*, inner.) The inner lining of a fowl's gizzard, which, when dried, was given as a stomachic and lithontriptic. See also *Ingluvin*.

Gallinag'inis ca'put. See *Caput gallinaginis*.

Gallinago. (Dim. of L. *gallus*, a cock. F. *bécasse ordinaire*; G. *Waldschneepfe.*) The woodcock.

Gallinaria. (L. *gallus*, a cock.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

G. rotundifolia. Rumph. (L. *rotundus*, round; *folium*, a leaf.) Used as a purgative for fowls. The *Cassia cora*.

Gallinsecta. (L. *galla*, the gall-nut; *insecta*, insects. F. *gallinsecte*.) The gall insects, or *Cynipidae*.

Gallipavo. (L. *gallus*, a cock; *pavo*, a peacock. F. *poule d'Inde*; G. *Truthahn*.) The common turkey. See *Meleagris gallopavo*.

Gallipot. (Du. *gleypot*; from *gley*, shining.) A glazed earthenware pot used to hold ointments, extracts, conserves, and other soft pharmaceutical substances.

Gallitrichis. Same as *Callitriche*.

Gallium. Syn. Ga; atomic weight 69.865; sp. gr. 5.9; specific heat .08. A metal discovered by De Boisbaudran in a zinc-blende from the Pyrenees by means of spectrum analysis. It is of bluish-white colour, so soft that it may be cut with a knife, tough, and melts at 30.1° C. (86.18° F.), remaining liquid for several weeks at the ordinary temperature. It is soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid and caustic potash, with evolution of hydrogen.

Also, the same as *Galium*.

Gallon. (Mid. E. *galon*, *galun*, *galoun*; Old F. *gallon*; Low L. *galona*, of unknown origin.) A measure of liquids.

The gallon of Imperial measure adopted in the B. Ph. contains 4 quarts, or 8 pints, or 160 fluid ounces, or 1280 fluid drachms, or 76,800 minims, and is equal to 1 gallon, 1 pint, 9 fluid ounces, 5 fluid drachms, and 8 minims of Apothecaries' measure. An Imperial gallon of distilled water weighs 70000 troy grains, contains 277.27384 cubic inches, and is equal to 4.543487 litres, or 4543.487 grammes.

The gallon of Apothecaries' or wine measure adopted in the U.S. Ph. contains 4 quarts, or 8 pints, or 128 fluid ounces, or 1024 fluid drachms, or 61,440 minims, and is equal to 6 pints, 13 fluid ounces, 2 fluid drachms, and 23 minims of Imperial measure. An Apothecaries' or wine gallon of distilled water weighs 58328.886 troy grains, contains 231 cubic inches, and is equal to 3.7859 litres, or 3785.95 grammes.

Gallotannic acid. (G. *Gallusgerbsäure*.) A synonym of *Tannic acid* when prepared from galls.

Gallow-grass. The hemp plant. *Cannabis sativa*, in reference to the rope of hemp for the gallows.

Gallis. See *Galla* and *Gall*.

GALL-STONE.

G., Aleppo. Galls of *Quercus infectoria*, from Syria, so called from the port, Aleppo, whence they come; they are the most highly esteemed.

Aleppo galls are about the size of a filbert, of a blackish or yellowish-green colour, glaucous, compact, heavy, and very astringent if they have been gathered before the escape of the insect; those from which the Cynips has passed are whitish, and much less astringent.

G., Aleppo, crowned. A variety produced by the puncture by a Cynips of slightly developed leaf-buds. They are about the size of a pea, with a short pedicle at the base and a crown-like circle of blunt points at the summit. The interior is formed of four concentric, radiated layers, the innermost of which is amylaceous. They contain only one cavity, and are often pierced by a hole for the escape of the insect.

G., Aleppo, green. The galls of this colour described under *Galla*.

G., American. The produce of *Quercus alba*; they are light and spongy, and contain little tannin.

G., black. The galls described under *Galla* which have not lost by age their dark colour; they are more astringent than when they become older and paler.

G., Bokhara. A small, very astringent gall found in the bazaars of India; they are probably the produce of a pistachio-nut tree.

G., Bussorah. Same as *G. Mecca*.

G., Californian. The produce of *Quercus lobata*, large, orange-brown, and containing abundance of tannin.

G., Chinese. Reddish-brown galls found on the *Rhus semialata* and *R. japonica*, and caused by the *Aphis chinensis*. They are irregularly pyriform in shape, having lobes, but few tubercles; the outer shell is thin, fragile, and covered with a grey down; they contain 70 per cent. or more of tannin, and many insects.

G., corniculated. (*L. corniculatus*, a small horn.) Oak galls usually situated on a twig and having a number of horn-like excrescences with somewhat curved extremities; they are yellowish, woody, and containing many cells, each having an aperture for the escape of the Cynips.

G., French. The *G., illex*.

G., eg'lantine. (*F. galle d'eglantier*.) Same as *Bedeguar*.

G., Hungarian. Very irregularly shaped galls, attached to and caused by the ovipuncture of a Cynips in the capsule of the glans of the common oak, *Quercus robur*, after the fecundation of the ovary. They have one cavity only, often enclosing a perfect insect.

G., Is'trian. A small and little valued species of gall, reddish in colour, generally perforated by the escape of the Cynips.

G., illex. (*F. galle ronde de l'yeuse*.) The galls known in commerce as French galls. They are perfectly spherical, 19 to 22 mm. in diameter, sometimes smooth, sometimes papillated, of a greenish grey or reddish colour. They are generally perforated; when broken are of a brownish colour and a spongy texture, with the exception of the innermost layer, which is whitish and dense. They are produced by the oviposition of a Cynips on the *Quercus illex*, or holm oak.

G., Japanese. The produce of *Rhus*

japonica; very like Chinese galls, but more slender and lobulated, with a greater number of tubercles.

G., Levant'. The galls described under *Galla*; so called from the district whence they are obtained.

Also, a term sometimes applied to the capsules of the *Quercus agilops*, growing in Sicily and the isles of Greece.

G., Mec'ca. Very large galls from *Quercus infectoria*.

G., myrob'alan. A very astringent gall formed on the leaves of *Myrobalanus citrinus* by the oviposition of some insect. They are simple or double, ovoid, flattened, and wrinkled, of a greenish-yellow colour, and strongly astringent.

G., ointment of. See *Unguentum galle*.

G., Pied'mont. Same as *G., Hungarian*.

G., rose. Same as *Bedeguar*.

G., Smyrna. Galls of *Quercus infectoria* from Smyrna. They are a greyish-olive green in colour, and somewhat spongy.

G., So'rian. A variety of galls from the Eastern Mediterranean, about the size of a pea and blackish.

G., sweet-bri'ar. Same as *Bedeguar*.

G., tam'arix. Galls produced on the *Tamarix orientalis*. Used in India as a substitute for oak galls.

G., Texas. The produce of *Quercus virens*; somewhat like Aleppo galls but less tuberculated; they contain about 40 per cent. of tannin.

G., tincture of. See *Tinctura galle*.

G., Tur'key. The gall of the *Quercus infectoria*. See *Galla*.

G., way-thi's'tle. (*F. galle du chardon hémmorrhoidal*.) A gall found on the stem of the *Scarratula arcensis*, which was formerly carried in the pocket for the cure of, and as a protective from, piles.

G., white. The galls described under *Galla*, from which the insect has escaped, and which, from their age, have become pale. They are not so astringent as at the earlier stage, when they are dark coloured.

Gall-stone. (*F. calcul biliaire*; *I. calculo biliario*; *G. Gallenstein*.) A concretion in some part of the biliary passages. Gall-stones vary in size from mere granules to large masses 4' or 5' long, filling and distending the gall-bladder; they vary in number from one to several hundreds, and they vary in shape from minute spherical bodies to flattened plates or polyhedral or irregular or branched masses; they may be smooth or tuberculated, white, yellow, brown or reddish or greenish black. When fresh they are heavier than water, when dry lighter; they are softish, often friable, generally greasy. They consist of one dark nucleus, sometimes more than one, with a radially striated middle coat, and a concentric-lined periphery. The nucleus consists of bile pigment, and lime, with some mucus; according to Thudichum, of casts of the hepatic ducts; the surroundings consist of more or less pure cholesterolin with more or less bile-pigment and lime salts of carbonic, phosphoric, and bile acids, the outer layer containing more salts; they generally contain also silicium, iron, manganese, copper, and zinc.

G.-colic. The pain produced by the passage of a gall-stone, or by its impaction in some part of the biliary passages. If the arrest take place in a bile duct of any considerable size

jaundice results, or the bile ducts behind it may become dilated, and inflammation or degeneration of the hepatic structures may follow. If a gall-stone be not arrested it may pass through the common duct into the intestine, or it may slip back into the gall-bladder; occasionally a gall-stone in the gall-bladder sets up inflammation of its walls and adhesion to the neighbouring intestine and ulceration. When perforation takes place the gall-stone may escape into the bowel; by a similar process it may escape through an opening in the abdominal walls.

Gallulmic acid. $C_6H_4O_2$. A black, shining, tasteless substance obtained by heating gallic acid to a temperature of 240° — 250° C. (464° — 482° F.) It is insoluble in water, soluble in alkalis.

Gallus. (For *garlus*, from the root of Gr. γάρβω, to sing, to cry; also said to be from L. *galea*, a helmet, from its crest; or akin to the root γαλ in ἀγγέλλω, to proclaim. F. *coq*; G. *Kahn*.) The domestic cock.

Also, a eunuch; so called from the *Galli*, or priests of Cybele, who in their frenzy were wont to castrate themselves.

G. banki'va, Temminck. The jungle fowl. Hab. India. From which the domestic fowl is supposed to be descended.

G. banki'va, var. **domes'tica**, Temminck. The domestic fowl.

G. domes'tica. The *G. bankiva*, var. *domestica*.

Galmier, Saint. See *Saint Galmier*.

Gale'ra. (Possibly from *G. Gallerte*.) A barbarous Latin word for a kind of gelatine or jelly, according to Schröderus, 1, 3, *lit. G.*

Galt hofer Bitterquellé. (G. *bitter*, bitter; *Quell*, a spring.) Austria, near Brünn. A mineral water, containing sodium sulphate 38.7 grains, magnesium sulphate 57.6 grains, in 16 ounces. Used as other purgative waters.

Galva'ni, Aloys'io. An Italian physician, professor of practical anatomy at Bologna, born at Bologna in 1737, died there in 1798.

Galva'nia. (*Galva*, a Portuguese naturalist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cinchonaceae*.

G. Velloz'ii, Röm. and Schultz. The *Palicourea Maregravi*.

Galvanic. (*Galvanism*. F. *galvanique*; G. *galvanisch*.) Of, or belonging to, *Galvanism*.

G. acupunc'ture. (L. *acus*, a point; *punctura*, a pricking.) Same as *Galvano-punc'ture*.

G. bat'tery. The same as *Voltaic battery*. A term applied in honour of Galvani, who was erroneously supposed to be the originator of the apparatus.

G. belt. A galvanic arrangement enclosed in a belt, to be worn round the waist. Zinc and copper plates, pulverised zinc and copper made into a paste with sawdust and calcium chloride, a series of small lead sulphate batteries, and other plans have been adopted, as well as the use of many substances having no electric properties beyond the name employed.

G. cau'tery. See *Galvano-cau'tery*.

G. cell. Same as *G. element*.

G. chain, Pul'vermacher's. A series of zinc and brass pairs forming a voltaic pile when moistened with vinegar. This arrangement furnishes a current of high tension.

G. circle. A combination of two plates

of different metals, such as platinum and zinc, immersed in water and touching each other, or connected with each other by a metallic wire.

G. cir'cuit. Same as *G. circle*.

G. coup'le. Same as *G. element*.

G. cur'rent. The electrical current resulting from the action of a galvanic battery.

G. ecr'a'seur. See *Ecraseur, galvanic*.

G. electric'ity. Same as *Galvanism*.

G. e'lement. A simple galvanic element consists of a pair of different metals in metallic contact and immersed in some appropriate fluid.

G. excita'bility. (L. *excito*, to rouse.)

The totality of the results produced in muscles under the influence of the galvanic current, either during its continuous passage or at the time of the opening or of the closing of the circuit.

G. gid'diness. See *Giddiness, galvanic*.

G. key. A *Commutator*.

G. knife. An instrument, invented by De Sére, consisting of a platinum blade having a central fissure, so that it is practically a flattened loop, each side of which is connected with a metallic handle, separated from its fellow by a plate of ivory and attached to one pole of a galvanic battery. By a sliding arrangement the amount of heat may be graduated; at 600° C. it acts as a hæmostatic; at 1500° C. it cuts like a knife.

G. mox'a. (*Moxa*.) The use of a galvanic pair for the production of an eschar, suggested by Golding Bird. Two surfaces of skin near to each other are blistered and the cuticle removed; on to one is fastened by plaster a zinc plate, on to the other a silver plate, both connected by a copper wire; by electrolytic action chlorine is set free under the zinc plate, combines with the zinc to form zinc chloride, which slowly acting as a caustic produces a sufficient eschar in two days.

G. pair. Same as *G. element*.

G. pess'ary. See *Pessary, galvanic*.

G. pile. Same as *Voltaic pile*.

G. polarisa'tion. See *Polarisation, galvanic*.

G. poult'ice. A cotton bag, with its outer surface covered with waterproof material, is filled with cotton wool containing many small pieces of zinc and copper separated from each other by a piece of flannel, and after being moistened with vinegar is bound tightly to the skin. It produces reddening of the skin and pricking, and has been used in chronic rheumatism and many other diseases.

G. se'ton. A mode of producing inflammation in a canal or a tissue, being the carrying through, by means of a needle or probe, of a platinum wire, which, when connected with the two poles of a galvanic battery, becomes so hot as to produce the desired result.

G. transfu'sion. (G. *galvanische Durchleitung*.) The penetration of the skin by various drugs, as strychnia and quinine, when the electrodes of a galvanic battery are moistened with the solution and applied to the uninjured surface, the direction of the current being frequently reversed.

G. trou'gh. A Voltaic battery in which the elements are arranged side by side in a trough.

Galvanisa'tion. The act of applying or communicating *Galvanism*.

The term is specially used to denote the transmission of a galvanic current through some part of the body for the purpose of diagnosing or

curing disease. The current used is one of low tension and considerable quantity.

G. by interrupted currents. The mode of using the constant current by frequently lifting off a rheophore from the surface of the skin and suddenly applying it again, so that muscular contraction may be induced at each moment of breaking and making contact.

G. by voltaic alternatives. Remak's term for a mode of galvanisation by suddenly and frequently interrupting the current by removal of a rheophore and changing its direction by means of a commutator.

G., central. Beard's term for a mode of galvanisation in which the cathode rheophore is placed on the epigastrium and the anode is passed over the forehead and the vertex to stimulate the brain; along the inner border of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to the clavicle to stimulate the sympathetic; and down the entire length of the spine to stimulate the spinal cord; so that the whole of the central nervous system is supposed to be brought under the influence of the current.

G., cutaneous. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) The application of a constant current to the skin, both the electrodes and the skin being dry so as to limit the action as far as possible. This proceeding has been recommended in cases of asphyxia and debility in the newly born. The electrodes should be applied to the neck. The stimulus of the current would probably affect, not only the sensory nerves of the skin, but the phrenic, vagus, and sympathetic nerves.

G., direction method of. The form in which one rheophore is placed over a nerve plexus, and the other over some part of the trunk of a nerve arising from it.

G., general. Galvanisation of the whole body, as in the electric bath, so that the whole muscular system is brought under the influence of the current.

G., labile. (L. *labilis*, gliding.) The form in which the anode rheophore is kept stationary and the cathode rheophore is moved along the skin in the direction of the muscles or the nerves which are to be influenced.

G., localised. A term for the application of the electricity of a galvanic battery to a limited section or tissue of the body.

G., neuro-muscular. The ordinary use of galvanism whereby both muscles and nerves are influenced.

G. of bladder. Practised in paralysis of the bladder by placing one rheophore above the pubic region and the other on the perineum, or by introducing one rheophore into the bladder itself.

G. of brain. This may be accomplished by placing a rheophore on each mastoid process, on each temple, or on the frontal and occipital protuberances.

G. of ear. The cathode is placed on an indifferent part, and the anode is dipped into salt water which is made to fill the external auditory meatus, or has an expanded end, which is placed on the lobe of auricle or the edge of the meatus, or it is attached to an electric sound, which is introduced into the Eustachian tube.

G. of spinal cord. A proceeding adopted to dilate the vessels of the cord and to improve the nutrition. Hammond particularly recommends the ascending constant current.

G. of sympathetic. The possibility of galvanising the great sympathetic nerve of the

neck has been much disputed, and is still unsettled. Althaus believes that by the use of the continuous current the sympathetic may be affected, but he also adds that the symptoms produced, such as drowsiness, and disturbance of the iris, and of the heart, are caused by the concurrent influence of the current on the pneumogastric, the depressor nerve, the spinal cord, and the base of the brain.

G., polar method of. The form in which one rheophore is placed on the nerve which is to be stimulated and the other on some part of the body unconnected with it.

G., stabile. (L. *stabilis*, firm.) The form of the process in which both the rheophores are kept at the same place during the whole of the application; or in which the part is immersed in salt water, with which the conducting wires of the battery are in contact.

Galvanise. (*Galvanism*.) To affect with *Galvanism*.

In Medicine, to apply the constant galvanic current.

Galvanism. (*Galvani*, F. *galvanisme*; I. *galvanismo*; G. *Galvanismus*.) A term applied, in honour of Galvani, who discovered the phenomena in 1780, to current or dynamical electricity; being the electricity developed by chemical action.

Galvano-caustics. The science of the *Galvano-cautery*.

Galvano-cauterisation. (*Galvanism*; Gr. *καυτηρίαζω*, to sear.) The destruction of the tissues by means of galvanism. The application of the *Galvano-cautery*.

G., chemical. (*Χημεία*, chemistry.) The destruction of tissue by means of electrolysis, as in galvano-puncture.

G., thermic. (*Θερμῶς*, heat.) The destruction of the tissues by means of the galvano-cautery.

Galvano-cautery. (*Galvanism*; Gr. *καυτήριον*, a branding iron.) An apparatus designed for the destruction of a tissue or of a structure by the heat developed in an imperfect conductor of electricity, such as a platinum wire, in consequence of the resistance offered to the transmission of a powerful galvanic current through it. The battery used for this purpose should be composed of few cells exposing a large surface, so as to diminish its resistance, such as a Grove battery, or a bichromate of potash battery. The cauterising apparatus consists of platinum wire of different length and thickness, according to the purpose to be served, and arranged in the form of a loop, which, when heated, may be used as a knife or as an écraseur for the removal of a part, or wound round a porcelain core when a broad cauterising surface is required.

Galvano-emesis. (*Galvanism*; Gr. *ἔμεσις*, vomiting.) C. Fox's term for the production of vomiting by the application of a suitable conductor, attached to one pole of a battery, to the pharynx, and of another to the epigastrium by means of a wet sponge attached to the other pole.

Galvano-faradisation. (*Galvanism*; *faradisation*.) De Watteville's term for a form of electro-therapeutics, which consists in the uniting of the secondary induction coil and the galvanic battery in one circuit by connecting with a wire the negative pole of the one with the positive pole of the other, attaching the

electrodes to the two extreme or free poles, and sending both currents together through the body.

Galvano-hypnotism. (*Galvanism*; Gr. ὕπνος, sleep.) The hypnotic condition in which consciousness is quite extinct, produced by the passage of a galvanic current through the brain; this has been induced in an hysterical person.

Galvano-magnetism. Same as *Electro-magnetism*.

Galvano-therapeutics. (*Galvanism*; Gr. θεραπεύω, to take care of.) The use of galvanism for the cure or relief of disease.

Galvanolysis. Same as *Electrolysis*.

Galvanometer. (*Galvani*; Gr. μέτρον, a measure. F. *galvanomètre*; I. *galvanometro*.) An apparatus designed to determine the existence, the direction, and the intensity of a galvanic or voltaic current. It was invented by Schweigger, and is based on Ørsted's discovery of the deflection of a magnetic needle by a voltaic current passing at some distance from it; the needle tends to set itself at right angles to the current, the north pole turning in one direction when the current is above it, and in the other direction when the current is below it. The actual direction may be ascertained by the rule of Ampère, that when a man is supposed to be swimming in the current with his face to the needle, the north pole of the magnet will turn to his left hand. The instrument is rendered more sensitive by bending the wire back over the needle, for then, as the current in the upper part of the wire is in an opposite direction to that in the lower wire, the force exerted by both is in the same direction. In some instruments the wire travels round the needle many times. The construction of a galvanometer varies according to the strength of the current it is intended to measure. See also *Multiplier*.

G., astatic. (ἄστατος, never standing still.) The form in which the influence of the earth's magnetism is neutralised by the presence of a compensating magnet, or by using an astatic pair of magnetic needles. By this means a much smaller electric current may be recognised.

G., differential. An instrument in which the wire coil is composed of two separate wires running side by side. It is employed to measure the comparative value of two electric currents which are sent in opposite directions through the wires.

Galvanopuncture. (*Galvanism*; L. *punctura*, a pricking.) The introduction into the tissues of fine needles, connected with the poles of a voltaic battery, so that a current may pass through the structures from the end of the needle connected with one pole to the end of that connected with the other pole of the battery. It is chiefly employed in the treatment of thoracic aneurysm, to induce coagulation of the contained blood; it has also been employed for the relief of severe neuralgic pains.

Galvanoscope. (*Galvanism*; Gr. σκοπέω, to observe.) An instrument which serves to indicate the presence of current electricity.

Galvanoscopic. (*Galvanism*; Gr. σκοπέω, to observe.) Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a *Galvanoscope*, or of *Galvanoscopy*.

G. contraction. Muscular contraction produced by the action of galvanism.

G. frog. A recently killed frog is rapidly skinned and so dissected that the hind legs are left attached by the sciatic nerve trunks only to the part of the spinal cord, surrounded by its vertebrae, from which they spring.

Galvanoscopy. (*Galvanism*; Gr. σκοπέω.) The employment of galvanism in physiological experiment or for diagnostic purposes. Also, the use of the *Galvanoscope*.

Galvanotonic. Relating to *Galvanotonus*.

G. contraction. The muscular contraction which occurs in *Electrotonus*.

Galvanotonus. Same as *Electrotonus*.

Gaman'dra. Old name, used by Mich. Reudenius, for *Gamboge*. (Castellus.)

Gamarde. France, Département des Landes. A cold mineral spring, containing a little calcium sulphate, and some hydrogen sulphide. Used in skin complaints and in herpetic diathesis.

Gamasidæ. (G. *Käfermilben*.) A Family of the Order *Acarina*. Parasites of insects, birds, and mammals, with pincer-like chelicerae and free projecting maxillary palpi. They have no eyes.

Gamasus. A Genus of the Family *Gamasidæ*, Order *Acarina*, Class *Arachnoideæ*.

G. au'ris. (L. *auris*, the ear.) A species which has been found in the external auditory meatus of the ox.

G. coleopteratorum, Latr. (*Coleoptera*.) The acarus found on dung-beetles. It is an asexual nymph, the male being *G. testudinarius*, and the female *G. crassipes*.

G. dermannysoides, Megnin. (*Dermannysus*; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) Lives on the canary and other small birds, and on the small rodents.

G. marginatus, Herm. (L. *margino*, to furnish with a border.) Said to have been found in the human brain.

G. muscarum. (L. *musca*, a fly.) Found on the house fly.

G. pteroptoides, Megnin. (*Pteroptus*; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) Found at the base of the hairs of field mice, rabbits, and bats, where it lives on the perspiration and on the blood of the animal.

Gamba. (L. *gamba*, a hoof; perhaps from Gr. κάμπη, a bending.) An old name for the patella.

Gambarus. Same as *Gammarus*.

Gamber. Same as *Gambir*.

Gambier. Same as *Gambir*.

Gambir. The Malay name of *Catechu pallidum*, B. Ph.

Also, the *Uncaria gambir*.

Gamboidic acid. Same as *Gambogic acid*.

Gamboge. The substance described as *Cambogia*, B. Ph.

G., cake. The form occurring in irregular masses mixed with sticks and other impurities. See *Cambogia*.

G., lump. Same as *G., cake*.

G., pipe. The ordinary form in cylindrical rolls. See *Cambogia*.

G. thistle. The *Argemone mexicana*.

Gambogia. See *Cambogia*.

Gambogic acid. C₂₀H₂₄O₄. The same as *Cambogic acid*.

Gamboidia. A synonym of *Cambogia*.

Gamenománia. Same as *Gamomania*.

Gamic. (Γάμος, union, marriage.) Pertaining to, or resulting from, sexual connection; produced by the conjunction of the male and female elements.

Gamma. (The Greek letter Γ, which it resembled.) Old name of an iron instrument for cauterising a hernia.

Gammacismus. (Γάμμα, the Greek letter *g*.) Guttural stammering. Inability to pronounce the letters *g* and *k*, *d* or *t* being substituted.

Gammarus. (L. *gammarus*, for *cammarus*, from Gr. κάμματος, a kind of crab or lobster.) The lobster, *Homarus gammarus*.

Gamma tum ferramentum. (L. *gammatus*, shaped like a Γ, gamma; *ferramentum*, an iron implement.) A gamma-shaped instrument for cauterising hernia.

Gammeleira. The Brazilian name of *Ficus doliaris*, the milky juice of which is used in the treatment of patients suffering from the presence of *Ancylostomum duodenale*.

Gammismus. Probably a misspelling of *Psanismus*.

Gamocystis. (Γάμος, union; κύστις, a bladder.) A Genus of the Class *Monocystidea*, Class *Gregarinina*. Ovoid bodies, living single, or united end to end.

G. tenax, Schn. (L. *tenax*, holding fast.) Found in the digestive tube of *Blatta lapponica*.

Gamogastrous. (Γάμος; γαστήρ, the belly.) A term applied to a pistil in which the ovaries are more or less completely united and the respective styles and stigmata remain free.

Gamogenesis. (Γάμος, marriage; γένεσις, generation.) Generation by the conjunction of structures from different individuals, being sexual reproduction.

Gamomania. (Γάμος, marriage; μανία, madness.) A form of insanity characterised by strange and extravagant proposals for marriage. It is accompanied by little or no erotic excitement.

Gamomorphism. (Γάμος; μορφή, form.) The stage of growth in a living being in which the conditions necessary for the propagation of the species are developed and matured.

Gamopetalæ. (Γάμος, union; πέταλον, a flower leaf. G. *Verwachsenblättrig*.) A Division of dicotyledonous plants, in which the perianth is composed of two whorls, calyx and corolla, the petals of the latter being united.

Gamopetalous. (Γάμος, union; πέταλον, a flower leaf. F. *gamopétale*; G. *verwachsenblumenblättrig*.) Having the petals of the corolla united. Same as *Monopetalous*.

De Candolle distinguished between gamopetalous and monopetalous, the former being applied to a tubular corolla which resulted from the union of several petals, the latter being applied to a corolla which resulted from the development of a single lateral petal.

Gamophyllous. (Γάμος; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *gamophylle*; G. *verwachsenblättrig*.) Having the leaves united. Applied to a perianth the parts of which are united to each other.

Gamosepalous. (Γάμος; sepal. F. *gamosepale*; G. *verwachsenkelchblättrig*.) Having the sepals united to each other. Same as *Monosepalous*.

Gamphæ. (Γαμφαί, the jaws.) Same as *Gamphelæ*.

Gamphelæ. (Γαμφελαί, the jaws of

animals.) Old term for the cheeks or jaws. (Gorrens.)

Gan'gamé. (Γαγγάμη.) Same as *Gan-gamon*.

Gan'gamon. (Γάγγαμον, a small round net for oyster catching.) Old name for the omentum, from its resemblance. (Gorrens.)

Gan'gamum. Same as *Gan'gamon*.

Gang-flower. The *Polygala vulgaris*, because the time of its flowering was gang-week, when processions were made to mark the boundaries of parishes.

Ganglia. The plural of *Ganglion*.

G., abdom'inal. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) The sympathetic ganglia in the abdomen.

Also, the ganglia in the abdomen of the *Arthropoda*.

G. aberrant'ia. (L. *aberro*, to wander from.) The same as *G. intercalaria*, and *G. accessoria*.

Also, Hyrtl's term for the small variable collections of ganglionic nerve tissue found on many of the nerve trunks.

G. accessoria. (L. *accessio*, an addition.) Two or three small ganglia which sometimes take the place of the middle cervical ganglion, or are found in addition to it on the cervical ganglionic cord of the sympathetic.

Also, applied to some small ganglia on the trunk of the spinal accessory nerve, either in the vertebral canal, or in the cranial cavity, or in the jugular foramen, or in connection with the communicating branch to the posterior root of the first cervical nerve.

G., Au'erbach's. The ganglia of Auerbach's plexus.

G., axillary. (L. *axilla*, the armpit.) The axillary lymphatic glands.

G., branch'ial. See *Branchial ganglia*.

G., buc'cal. (L. *bucca*, the cheeks.) Small ganglia near the anterior part of the œsophagus of Mollusca, which supply it and the intestine. They are probably analogous to the sympathetic system of higher animals.

G. carotica accessoria inferior'a. (L. *inferior*, that is below.) Ganglia found occasionally in the lower part of the plexus caroticus internus.

G. carotica accessoria superior'a. (L. *carotid*; *accessio*, an addition; *superior*, that is above.) Ganglia found occasionally in the upper part of the plexus caroticus internus.

G., cephal'ic, of sympathet'ic. (Κεφαλή, the head.) The ophthalmic, the sphenopalatine, the otic, and the submaxillary ganglia, which constitute the whole of the intracranial ganglionic portion of the great sympathetic system, and are all connected with the fifth pair of nerves.

G., cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain. G. *Hirnganglienspaar*.) The largest, most anterior and most important of the supraœsophageal ganglia in the Opisthobranchia and other Molluscs, as well as of the Arthropoda. They lie upon the œsophagus, and are connected by nerves with the infraœsophageal ganglia so as to form a ring around the anterior part of the digestive canal.

G. cer'ebr'i anterior'a. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *anterior*, in front. G. *die vorderen Hirnganglien*.) A term for the *Corpora striata*.

G. cer'ebr'i post'ica. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *posticus*, hinder. G. *hintere Gehirnganglien*.) A term for the optic thalami.

GANGLIA.

G., cervi'cal. See *Ganglion, cervical, lower*, *G., cervical, middle*, and *G., cervical, upper*. Also, the *G., sub-oesophageal*, of insects.

G. cervica'lia. (L. *cervix*, the neck.) Term applied by Martin St. Ange to the gangliiform enlargements found in Cirripedes between the splanchnic or visceral nerves.

G., dor'sal. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) The *G., thoracic*.

G., epipharynge'al. (Ἐπί, upon; φάρυγξ, the gullet.) Same as *G., supra-oesophageal*.

G. formative. A term applied to the ganglia of nerves.

G., gas'tro-epiplo'ic. (Γάστρο, the belly; ἐπιπλόον, the omentum.) The lymphatic glands lying in the folds of the great omentum at the larger curvature of the stomach.

G., gland'iform. (L. *glands*, a gland; *forma*, shape.) A term applied to the class of organs including the spleen, thymus gland, thyroid body, and adrenals.

G., hemispher'ical. The *Cerebral hemispheres*.

G., hypopharynge'al. (Υπό, beneath; φάρυγξ, the gullet.) The same as *G., infra-oesophageal*.

G., infræoesophage'al. (L. *infra*, beneath; *oesophagus*, the gullet. *G. winteri Schlundganglien*.) The two ganglia which lie beneath the oesophagus in Mollusca and Cirripedes. They are sometimes fused together.

G., inguinal. (L. *inguen*, the groin.) The lymphatic glands of the groin.

G. intercala'ria. (L. *intercalo*, to introduce. *G. Schaltganglien*.) The small, round ganglionic enlargements sometimes found on the posterior roots of the spinal nerves, in addition to the ordinary ganglion of the root.

G. interme'dia. (L. *intermedius*, lying between.) Two or three ganglia sometimes occupying the position of, and representing, the ganglion cervicale superius.

G. interme'dia trunc'i cervica'lis. (L. *intermedius*, lying between; *truncus*, the stem; *cervix*, the neck.) The *G. accessoria*.

G. intervertebra'lia. (L. *inter*, between; *vertebra*, a spine bone.) The ganglia on the posterior roots of the spinal nerves.

G., labial. (L. *labium*, a lip.) The two anterior ganglia of the nervous system of the Mollusca.

G. lumba'lia. Same as *G., lumbar*.

G., lum'bar. (L. *lumbaris*, belonging to the loin. *G. Lendenknoten, Lumbalganglien*.) The ganglia of the lumbar part of the gangliated cord of the sympathetic. They are four, or sometimes five, in number, smaller than most of the dorsal ganglia, and somewhat oval in shape. They lie in the bodies of the vertebrae, along the inner border of the psoas magnus muscle, those of the left side behind the abdominal aorta, and those of the right side behind the inferior vena cava; the connecting cord is long and thin. The communicating branches with the spinal nerves are two or three in number. They accompany the lumbar arteries, and pierce the origin of the psoas magnus; branches go to the vertebrae and their ligaments, to the renal and spermatic plexuses, and to the abdominal, aortic, and superior hypo-gastric plexuses.

G., Merkel's. See *Merkel's ganglia*.

G. mesenter'ica. (Μέσος, in the middle; ἐντέρον, an intestine.) The mesenteric glands.

G. mesera'ica. (Μέσος, middle; ἀραιά,

the small intestines.) The ganglia of the superior mesenteric plexus.

G. nervo'rum. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) The nervous ganglia.

G., œsophage'al. (L. *oesophagus*.) The ganglia situated above and below the oesophagus, as in Branchiopoda.

G. of cere'brum, infe'rior. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *inferior*, lower.) Gall's term for the optic thalami.

G. of cere'brum, supe'rior. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The *Corpora striata*.

G. of glossopharynge'al. The *Ganglion, jugular*, and the *Ganglion, petrous*.

G. of in'crease. A term applied to the ganglia of nerves.

G. of pneumogas'tric. See *Ganglion of pneumo-gastric, lower*, and *Ganglion of pneumo-gastric, upper*.

G. of spi'nal nerves. The ganglia on the posterior roots of the spinal nerves.

G. of sym'pathetic. See *Gangliated cord of sympathetic*.

G. of the crus. Meynert's term for the corpora striata and the cortex cerebri.

G. of the tegmen'tum. Meynert's term for the corpora quadrigemina and the optic thalami.

G., ophthal'mic. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) The ganglia situated in Cirripedes and other animals at the base of each optic nerve.

G., op'tic. (Ὀπτικός, relating to sight.) The *Corpora quadrigemina*.

G., pari'eto-splanchn'ic. (L. *paries*, a wall; Gr. *σπλάγχχνον*, an intestine.) The third pair of ganglia in the anal region of the Mollusca, at the posterior extremity of two long nerves which arise from the suboesophageal ganglia. They are fused together or connected by a short nerve trunk; sometimes they are fused with the supraoesophageal and the infraoesophageal ganglia.

G., pe'dal. (L. *pes*, a foot.) The name given to the *G., infraoesophageal*, of Mollusca, when they are situated in the foot.

G., peripher'ic. (*G. peripherische Ganglien*.) The ganglia of the sympathetic nerve which are distributed over the walls of the vessels and hollow viscera. In some instances they contain double-contoured or medullated nerve-fibres; in others they are chiefly or wholly composed of pale nerve-fibres with some nerve-cells.

G. postpyramida'lia. Masses of grey substance described by Clarke as existing in the posterior pyramids.

G. prostata'ca. (*Prostate gland*.) Some small ganglionic enlargements in the prostatic plexus of the sympathetic.

G. puden'da. (L. *pudendum*, the external organs of generation in the female.) A series of ganglia in the female representing the *G. prostata'ca* of the male.

G., re'nal. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) Small ganglia which are found in the course of the nerves of the renal plexus along the renal artery.

G. rena'li-aort'ica. (L. *ren*; *aorta*.) The *G. renalia*.

G., respi'ratory. See *Respiratory ganglia*.

G. retifo'r'mia. (*G. gangliösen Plexus*.) Intricate networks of fibres, either medullated or non-medullated, with cells, found in various parts of the body, as in the coats of the intes-

tines, bladder, heart and arteries, bronchia, ciliary muscle, and uterus. In the latter case the cells are few in number, the centres lying outside the organ.

G., sacral. (*Sacrum*. *G. Kreuzbeinknoten*.) The ganglia of the gangliated cord of the sympathetic which are situated in front of the sacrum on the inner side of the anterior sacral foramina. They are usually four in number, each receives two branches from its neighbouring anterior spinal nerve, and gives off branches on the inner side, which join with those of the corresponding ganglion on the opposite side; the upper ganglia send some twigs to the pelvic plexus, and others to form a plexus on the middle sacral artery. The highest ganglion of each side is connected with the lower lumbar ganglia by one or two cords, and the lowest is connected with the ganglion impar, or when this is absent, with its fellow of the opposite side by means of a loop.

G. sacralia. See *G., sacral*.

G. sanguinea. (*L. sanguis*, blood.) The same as *G., glandiform*.

G. segregata. (*L. segregatus*, separated.) The sympathetic ganglia.

G., semilunar. (*L. semi*, half; *luna*, a moon. *F. ganglions semilunaires*; *G. die halbmondförmige Knoten*.) The two principal ganglionic masses of the solar plexus, of the size, and generally of the form, of a haricot bean. They are situated at the upper and outer part of the plexus, one on each side, close to the adrenals, near the coeliac and the superior mesenteric arteries. Their expanded upper extremity receives the great splanchnic nerve and some filaments of the small splanchnic nerve; branches from the phrenic nerve join the ganglia, and the pneumogastric nerve joins the right ganglion. From their inner surface are given off numerous branches, which go to form the solar plexus.

G., sensory. See *Sensory ganglia*.

G., solar. The numerous small ganglionic masses scattered through the substance of the solar plexus.

G. spermatica. (*L. sperma*, seed.) The small ganglia scattered through the spermatic plexus.

G., spinal. (*L. spina*, the spine. *G. Spinalknoten*.) The ganglia situated on the posterior roots of the spinal nerves, just before these join with the anterior roots. They are elongated and grey, and are composed of bipolar or multipolar ganglion cells and fibres; their size stands in relation with the size of the root. The spinal ganglia of the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar nerves lie in the foramina intervertebralia; those of the sacral nerves and the coccygeal lie in the sacral canal, near the lower end of the sac of the dura mater.

Also, the ganglia which by their union become the spinal cord.

G., stomato-gastric. (*Στόμα*, the mouth; *γαστήρ*, the belly.) The same as *G., buccal*.

See also *Stomatogastric ganglia*.

G., subintestinal. (*L. sub*, under; *intestinum*, a gut.) The *G., parieto-splanchnic*.

G., sub-oesophageal. (*L. sub*, under; *oesophagus*, the gullet. *F. ganglions sous-oesophagiques*.) The second pair of ganglia of the nervous system of the Insecta. They are situated underneath the oesophagus, and supply the buccal apparatus.

G., supra-oesophageal. (*L. supra*, above; *oesophagus*. *F. ganglions sus-oesophagiques*.) The two anterior ganglia of the nervous system of Insecta. They are situated above and in front of the oesophagus, and are the analogue of the cerebral ganglia of Mollusca and other low forms.

G. sympathica accessoria. (*L. sympathia*, a feeling in common; *accessio*, an approach.) Certain variable ganglia which are found in the plexuses and other parts of the sympathetic system, in addition to the constant ganglia which have received names.

G. sympathica intercalaria. (*L. intercalo*, to introduce.) The *G. sympathica accessoria*.

G. sympathica intermedia. (*L. inter*, between; *medius*, in the middle.) The *G. sympathica accessoria*.

G., thoracic. (*Θώραξ*, the chest. *G. Brustknoten*.) The ganglia of the thoracic part of the gangliated cord of the sympathetic. They are usually eleven in number, sometimes twelve, and lie underneath the pleura on or near the head of each rib; they are oval or three- or four-cornered, and smaller than the cervical ganglia, the first being the largest. They are connected with the adjoining spinal nerves by two branches, and with each other; many thin twigs pass into the posterior mediastinum to the vertebrae and ligaments; branches go to form the thoracic aortic plexus, the posterior pulmonary and the oesophageal plexuses; and large branches from the six or seven lower ganglia form the splanchnic nerves.

Also, the third, fourth, and fifth pairs of ganglia of the nervous system of the Insecta. They supply the nerves of the legs and wings.

G. thyreoidea inferiora anteriora. (*L. anterior*, in front.) Small ganglia in the front of the inferior thyroid plexus.

G. thyreoidea inferiora posteriora. (*L. posterior*, hinder.) Small ganglia in the back part of the inferior thyroid plexus.

G., vas'cular. (*L. vasculum*, a small vessel.) A term applied to such organs as the spleen.

G., vis'ceral. (*L. viscus*, an intestine.) The *G., parieto-splanchnic*.

Gangliac. (*Γάγγλιον*, a tumour under the skin.) Relating to a *Ganglion*.

Ganglial. (*Γάγγλιον*.) Relating to a *Ganglion*.

Gangliar. (*Γάγγλιον*, a tumour under the skin.) Relating to, or resembling, a *Ganglion*.

Gangliated. (*Γάγγλιον*.) Possessing ganglia; intertwined with enlargements at the points of crossing.

G. cord of sympathetic. A term applied to each of the two cords of the sympathetic nerve with their interpolated ganglia, which extend on each side of the vertebral column from the base of the skull to the coccyx, where they are united to each other by a loop of nerve-fibres generally containing a ganglion. Above, they communicate with the plexuses on the cranial arteries, and by Ribes are said to unite with each other on the anterior communicating artery, a ganglion being interposed. Each ganglion is connected by short branches with the anterior primary division of each contiguous spinal nerve; the branches consist of both sympathetic and cerebro-spinal nerve-fibres. The ganglia were originally one for each vertebra, but those in the cervical and sacral regions be-

come agglomerated, so that there are three cervical ganglia, twelve thoracic ganglia, four lumbar ganglia, four sacral ganglia, and one median coccygeal ganglion; the upper ganglia are connected with many of the cranial nerves. The connecting cords consist of both sympathetic and cerebro-spinal nerves.

Gangliform. (*Ganglion*; *forma*, likeness. *F. gangliiforme*; *G. knotenförmig*.) Of the nature, likeness, or appearance, of a ganglion.

G. plexus. (*L. plexus*, a plaiting.) The *Ganglion of pneumogastric, lower.*

Gangliitis. (*Ganglion.*) Inflammation of a nerve ganglion.

Also, inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

Also, inflammation of the disease called *Ganglion.*

G. centralis. (*L. centralis*, belonging to a centre.) Same as *G. medullaris.*

G. medullaris. (*L. medulla*, marrow.) Nissen's term for the severer forms of sporadic cholera, on the hypothesis that it is caused by inflammation of the central or medullary part of the sympathetic nervous system, the solar plexus, and its derived plexuses.

G. neurilemmatis. (*Νεύρου*, a nerve; *λίμμα*, a coat.) Nissen's term for the slighter form of sporadic cholera, on the hypothesis that it is caused by inflammation of the sheaths of the sympathetic nerves.

G. peripherica. (*Περιφέρεια*, the line round a circular body.) A synonym of *G. neurilemmatis.*

Gangliiform. Same as *Gangliiform.*

Ganglioid. (*Γάγγλιον*, a tumour under the skin; *είδος*, likeness.) Resembling a ganglion.

Gangliolum. (*L. dim. of ganglion*, a sort of swelling; from *Gr. γάγγλιον*.) A small ganglion.

G. tympanicum. The same as *Glandula tympanica.*

Ganglioma. (*Γάγγλιον*.) A tumour of a lymphatic gland, especially an epithelioma whether primary or secondary.

Ganglion. (*Γάγγλιον*, a tumour under the skin or near tendons. *F. ganglion*; *I. ganglio*; *G. Nervenknoten*.) In Anatomy, an enlargement in the course of a nerve. It is enclosed in a thin, adherent covering of connective tissue, continuous with the epineurium and the perineurium of its nerve, and sending branched processes into the interior; it consists of nerve-fibres, and nerve-cells connected by a dense substance, and by the processes from the investment of connective tissue. Ganglia vary in colour; some are a pearly white, some yellowish, and some rosy grey. During life they are somewhat translucent. See *G. cells*, and *G., nerve-fibres of.*

The nuclear collections of grey matter in the central nervous system have also received this name.

The term has also been applied to the class of organs to which the spleen, the thymus gland, the thyroid body, and the adrenals belong, and to the lymphatic glands.

In Surgery (*G. Überheine*), a ganglion is a more or less circumscribed distension of the synovial sheath of a tendon with synovia in a more or less altered condition. The neighbourhood of the wrist is a common seat, but ganglia are found also at the ankles, and at the hamstring tendons. A ganglion is painless unless inflamed, but generally produces a weakness of the affected

part. The contents may become thickened from inflammation, and concretions may form from deposits of plastic lymph or from coagulation of fibrin. See *G., compound*, and *G., simple.*

Also, applied to an enlarged bursa mucosa.

In Botany, the term ganglion has been applied to swellings on the mycelium of certain fungi.

G. abdominalē. (*L. abdominalis*, belonging to the belly.) The semilunar ganglion of the abdomen.

G. abdominalē centra'le. (*L. centralis*, belonging to the centre.) The *Solar plexus.*

G., ad'enoid. (*Ἄδίν*, a gland; *είδος*, likeness.) A term applied to such bodies as the spleen, the thymus, and the adrenals.

G., An'dersch's. (*Andersch.*) The *G., petrosus.*

G., an'nular. (*L. annulus*, a ring.) Same as *Annulus gangliiformis.*

G., Ar'nold's. (*Arnold.*) The otic ganglion.

G., auric'ular. (*L. auricula*, the outer ear. *G. Ohrknoten*.) The otic ganglion.

Also (*Auriele*), a synonym of *G., Ludwig's.*

G. auricula'rē Ar'noldi. (*L. auricularis*, belonging to the outer ear; *Arnold.*) The otic ganglion.

G., az'ygous. See *Azygous ganglion.*

G., Bid'der's. A ganglion of the heart, situated in its substance, opposite the left auriculo-ventricular valve.

Also, see *Bidder's ganglion.*

G., Boch'dalek's. The *G., supramaxillary.*

G., car'diac, great. (*Καρδία*, the heart. *G. grosser Herzknoten*.) The *G. of Wrisberg.*

G., car'diac, inf'erior. (*Καρδία*, the heart; *L. inferior*, lower. *G. der untere Herzknoten*.) The *G. of Wrisberg.*

G., car'diac, les'ser. (*Καρδία. G. der kleine Herzknoten*.) The *G., cardiac, superior.*

G., car'diac, mid'dle. (*Καρδία. G. mittleres Herzknotenchen*.) A small longish ganglion in the plexiform part of the middle cardiac nerve.

G., car'diac, sup'erior. (*Καρδία. L. superior*, upper. *G. der kleine Herzknoten*.) A small ganglion occasionally found on the superior cardiac nerve, underneath the inferior thyroid artery.

G. cardiacum. (*Καρδία. G. Herzknoten*.) The *G. of Wrisberg.*

G. cardiacum mag'nium. (*Καρδία. L. magnus*, great. *G. der grosse Herzknoten*.) The *G., cardiac, inferior.*

G. cardiacum mi'nus. (*Καρδία; L. minor*, less.) The *G., cardiac, superior.*

G. car'oticum. (*Carotic. G. carotisches Ganglion*.) A small ganglion at the commencement of the second bend of the internal carotid artery in the skull. It is sometimes absent, and sometimes is replaced by a plexus.

G. car'oticum inf'erius. (*L. inferior*, lower. *G. unterer Kopfschlagaderknoten*.) A small ganglion in the lower part of the carotid canal. Not generally admitted.

G. car'oticum inter'num. (*L. interius*, within.) A term applied to the *G. car'oticum* when it lies higher up the artery than usual.

G. car'oticum sup'erius. (*L. superior*, upper. *G. oberer Kopfschlagaderknoten*.)

A small ganglion in the upper part of the carotid canal. Not generally admitted.

G., carot'id. Same as *G. caroticum*.

G., Casser'ian. The *G., Gasserian*.

G. cavernosum. (*L. caverna*, a cavern.) The *G. caroticum*.

G. cell processes. These present two forms. One of them is an unbranched pale process, which originates in the cell substance of the ganglion cells of the anterior horn of the grey substance of the spinal cord and other centres; it becomes sooner or later invested with a medullary sheath, and then constitutes a medullated nerve-fibre; occasionally two such processes are given off from a ganglion cell. The other form consists of processes which, after a short course, divide and ramify, becoming connected with or forming the neuroglia. They may be well seen in the ganglion cells of the posterior cornua of the spinal cord.

G. cell processes, branch'ed. Ganglion cell processes which, like those of the posterior horns of the grey matter of the spinal cord, ramify and fuse with the network forming the neuroglia.

G. cell processes, spir'al. In some bipolar ganglion cells, as is seen well in the cardiac ganglia of the heart, two fibres are given off in close proximity to each other. One pursues a straight course, the other winds round the straight fibres, and is of smaller diameter, refracts light more strongly, and blackens with gold chloride. It penetrates the cell deeply towards its centre. According to Bidder, after section of the vagus the spiral fibres degenerate, whilst the straight fibres do not.

G. cell processes, twist'ed. Same as *G. cell processes, spir'al*.

G. cells. (*F. globules ganglionaires*; *G. Ganglienzellen*.) The nerve-cells of the grey matter of the cerebro-spinal and the sympathetic systems.

The nerve-cells of a ganglion are usually round, oval, or pear-shaped, and are enclosed in a transparent capsule, having nucleated endothelial cell-plates on its inner surface, and continuous with the outer sheath or neurilemma of a nerve-fibre. When living the envelope is pale, distinctly limited, and apparently anhistous. The contents are very refracting, but no nucleus is visible; on pressure they escape from the capsule in yellowish drops, which do not mix with water, syrup, or serum, but take different shapes; sometimes they contain pigment granules. An hour or two after death the ganglion cell becomes granular; the capsule exhibits the flattened nuclei and appears fibrillated; the contents become solid and separate themselves from the envelope; and a reticulated nucleus containing one or two nucleoli becomes visible.

The ganglion cells vary in size and shape; some have a plain outline, others are spindle-shaped, many possess processes which are finely branched and form the nervous groundwork of the grey matter.

The ganglion cells of the grey matter of the spinal cord are multipolar or bipolar; those of the anterior cornua and of Clarke's column possess in addition an unbranched offshoot, called *Deiters' process*, which is continuous with the axis cylinder of a nerve; immediately below its origin it is much convoluted, and is covered with an extension of the capsule, which becomes the neurilemma of the nerve-fibre; the medullary

sheath of the nerve ceases at the convoluted part of the process. These cells are considered to be motor cells.

The ganglion cells of the medulla oblongata are of the same kind as those of the spinal cord, but vary much in size.

G. cells, apo'lar. (*L. a, neg.*; *polus*, a pole.) Ganglion cells which have a plain outline and possess no processes.

G. cells, Beale's. Bipolar ganglion cells, as found by Beale in the abdominal sympathetic of the frog, having one of the processes spirally twisted round the other, which is straight. The spiral fibre at its junction with the cell possesses many small nuclei.

G. cells, bipo'lar. (*L. bis*, twice; *polus*, the end of an axis.) Ganglion cells which possess two processes.

G. cells, cau'date. (*L. cauda*, a tail.) Large cells with one or more branched or unbranched processes.

G. cells, degenera'tion of. The ganglion cells undergo degeneration by the deposit of pigment or of lime salts, and by the formation of oil globules or of a hyaline substance.

G. cells, multipo'lar. (*L. multus*, many; *polus*, a pole.) Ganglion cells with more than two processes.

G. cells, stellate. (*L. stella*, a star.) Ganglion cells with several processes projecting from different parts of their periphery.

G. cells, unipo'lar. (*L. unus*, one; *polus*, the end of an axis.) Ganglion cells with one process only.

G. cells, vacuola'tion of. (*L. vacuus*, empty.) The presence of one or more minute spots observed by Krauze, Schultze, and others, in many ganglion cells, varying in diameter from .0006 mm. to .001 mm. They are excentrically situated, and do not stain with carmine.

G. cerebelli. (*Cerebellum*.) The *Corpus dentatum*.

G., cer'ebral. Same as *G., cerebroid*.

Also, see *Ganglia, cerebral*.

G. cer'ebr'i ante'rius. (*L. cerebrum*, the brain; *anterior*, in front.) The *Corpus striatum*.

G. cer'ebr'i poste'rius. (*L. posterior*, hinder.) The *Thalamus opticus*.

G., cer'ebroid. (*L. cerebrum*; *Gr. εἶδος*, likeness.) The uppermost of the two masses constituting the central nervous system of Arachnida. It is situated above the oesophagus, and sends nerve-filaments to the eyes and the chelicerae.

G., cervi'cal, infe'rior. The *G., cervical, lower*.

G., cervi'cal, low'er. (*L. cervix*, the neck. *F. ganglion cervical inférieure*; *G. unterer Halsknoten*.) The lowest or third ganglion of the cervical part of the gangliated cord of the sympathetic system. It is irregular in shape, but generally somewhat semilunar, the concavity looking upwards, and the two horns receiving the two filaments of connection with the middle cervical ganglion. It is situated in a depression between the transverse process of the last cervical vertebra and the neck of the first rib, behind the vertebral artery. It gives off external branches, some of which pass to the subclavian artery, and one to the first dorsal spinal nerve; from its upper surface, in conjunction with the first dorsal ganglion, it forms a plexus on the vertebral artery and its branches within the cranium; and from its inner surface, or from the first tho-

GANGLION.

raic ganglion, it gives off the lower cardiac nerve. It receives from the middle cervical ganglion the *Ansa Vieusseii*, and is sometimes connected with the phrenic nerve.

G., cervical, mid'dlc. (F. *ganglion cervical moyen*; G. *mittlerer Halsknoten*.) This, the smallest of the cervical ganglia, is very variable in position and form. It generally lies opposite the upper part of the sixth cervical vertebra, in close proximity to the inferior thyroid artery. It is sometimes absent, and is then represented by the *Ganglia accessoria*. It is connected with the upper cervical ganglion by one or two filaments, and is united to the lower cervical ganglion by two or more branches, some of which pass in front of the subclavian artery and form the *Ansa Vieusseii*, and the other behind is the main trunk. Its external branches join the fifth and sixth cervical nerves; and of its internal branches some run along the inferior thyroid artery to the thyroid body, where they join the recurrent laryngeal and external laryngeal nerves, and, while on the artery, the upper cardiac nerve; and others unite to form the middle cardiac nerve. It is sometimes connected with the phrenic nerve.

G., cervical, of pneumogastric. (L. *cervix*, the neck.) The *G. of pneumo-gastric, lower*.

G., cervical, superior. The *G., cervical, upper*.

G., cervical, upper. (F. *ganglion cervical supérieur*; G. *oberer Halsknoten*.) The largest of the cervical ganglia, 20 mm. long and 3—6 mm. broad, lies behind the internal carotid artery on the rectus capitis anticus major muscle, opposite the second and third cervical vertebra. It is fusiform in shape, sometimes constricted in one or more places, and reddish grey in colour. It is connected with the first four spinal cervical nerves by slender branches from its outer side, with the lower ganglion of the pneumo-gastric nerve, and with that ganglion at its root, with the hypo-glossal nerve, and with the petrous ganglion of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve; its other branches are the carotid nerve, which accompanies the carotid artery into the skull and divides into two branches, the external of which forms the carotid plexus, and the internal the cavernous plexus; pharyngeal branches to form the pharyngeal plexus; the upper cardiac nerve; and the *nervi molles* for the trunk of the external carotid artery and its branches.

G. cervicalè inferius. (L. *cervix*, the neck; *inferior, lower*.) The *G., cervical, lower*.

G. cervicalè magnum. (L. *magnus*, great.) The *G., cervical, upper*.

G. cervicalè médium. (L. *cervix*; *medius*, in the middle.) The *G., cervical, middle*.

G. cervicalè primum. (L. *primus*, first.) The *G., cervical, upper*.

G. cervicalè superius. (L. *superius*, upper.) The *G., cervical, upper*.

G. cervicalè supremum. (L. *supremus*, highest.) The *G., cervical, upper*.

G. cervicalè tertius. (L. *tertius*, the third.) The *G., cervical, lower*.

G. cervicalè thyroideum. (*Thyroid body*.) The *G., cervical, middle*, from its position.

G. ciliarè. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash.) A term for the *Corpus dentatum*.

Also, same as *G., ciliary*.

G. ciliarè accessorium inferius. (L. *accessio*, an addition; *inferior*, lower.) A ganglion, very rarely present, situated below the ophthalmic ganglion, and at the junction of the naso-ciliary nerve with the ciliary nerves.

G. ciliarè accessorium superius. (L. *accessio*; *superior*, upper.) A ganglion, very rarely present, situated above the ophthalmic ganglion, and at the junction of the naso-ciliary nerves with the ciliary nerves.

G., ciliary. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash. G. *Cilarknoten, Blendungsknoten*.) The *G., ophthalmic*.

G., Cloquet's. (*Cloquet*, a French surgeon.) The *G., naso-palatine*.

G., coccygeal. (*Coccyz. G. Steissknoten*.) The *G. impar*.

G. coeliacum. (*Koιλία*, the belly.) The semilunar ganglion.

G., compound. The form of disease of this name which consists in a chronic effusion into the common sheath of a group of tendons, which often attains considerable size, and becomes irregular in shape from constriction by ligaments or other tissues. The sheath is often thickened, vascular, and lined with a fringed, velvety membrane, and the contained fluid thinner than in simple ganglion; it often encloses solid particles known as melon-seed bodies. Compound ganglion is not infrequently associated with disease of the carpal bones.

Some writers employ this term to describe the form in which, probably from strain or violence, the fibrous sheath of the tendon has given way, and the synovial membrane gradually protrudes through it, so that a greater or smaller tumour is formed.

G. corpuscles. Same as *G. cells*.

G., Cor'tis. The *G. spirale*.

G., cranio-cervical. (*Κρανίου*, the skull; L. *cervix*, the neck.) A term for the upper cervical ganglion, in reference to its connections.

G., diaphragmatic. (*Διάφραγμα*, a partition wall; the diaphragm.) Same as *G., phrenic*.

G., diffuse. (L. *diffusus*, spread out.) Same as *G., compound*.

G., Ehrenritter's. The jugular ganglion of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve.

G. fibres. See *G., nerve-fibres of*.

G., frontal. (L. *frons*, the forehead. G. *Stirnknöten*.) A single ganglion found at the anterior extremity of the nervous system of some Arthropoda, above the œsophagus and at the junction of two nervous twigs arising from the cerebroid ganglion.

G. fusiformè. (L. *fusus*, a spindle; *forma*, shape.) The superior cervical ganglion, from its shape.

G. Gasser's. See *Gasser, ganglion of*.

G., Gasserian. See *Gasser, ganglion of*.

G., geniculate. (L. *geniculatus*, bended as a knee. F. *ganglion geniculé*; G. *Knieknöten*.) A small, reddish, triangular ganglion at the genu of the facial nerve. It lies with its apex against the hiatus Fallopii; it receives the nervus petrosus superficialis major and the upper branch of the nervus petrosus superficialis minor.

G. geniculi. Same as *G., geniculate*.

G. globulæ. Same as *G. cells*.

G. habenulæ. See *G. of habenula*.

G., hypogast'ric. (*Ἵπό*, under;

γαστήρ, the belly.) A small ganglionic plexus, 13 to 19 mm. in diameter, on the outer surface of the lateral wall of the uterus, behind the lower end of the ureter.

G., hypoglossal. (ὑπό, under; γλῶττις, the tongue.) A fusiform ganglion found on the hypoglossal nerve near its origin in the horse.

G. impar. (L. *impar*, uneven in number. G. *Steissknoten*.) A single median ganglion frequently found on the loop which connects the lower ends of the two gangliated cords of the sympathetic trunk in the pelvis. It is situated on the front surface of the coccyx, and is connected by delicate twigs with the lowest sacral nerves and the coccygeal plexus. It supplies the coccygeal gland.

G., intercarotid. (L. *inter*, between; *carotic*.) A small yellowish-red ganglion lying in the angle at the springing of the external and internal carotids from the common carotid. It is 5 to 7 mm. long, 2 to 4 broad, and 1 to 2 thick; it contains a vascular plexus.

G., intercarotid. The G., *intercarotic*.

G., interpeduncular. (L. *inter*, between; *pedunculus*, a small foot.) A collection of nerve-cells lying between the peduncles of the brain, which is connected with the ganglion of the habenula by a bundle of white fibres.

G. intervertebrale capitis anterior. (L. *inter*, between; *vertebra*, a spine bone; *caput*, the head; *anterior*, in front.) The *Gasserian ganglion*.

G. intervertebrale capitis posterior. (L. *posterior*, behind.) The ganglion resulting from the fusion of the two jugular ganglia of the glosso-pharyngeal and vagus nerves, before they are differentiated in the process of development.

G., jugular. The G., *jugular*, of glosso-pharyngeal.

Also, the G. of *pneumo-gastric*, upper.

G., jugular, of glosso-pharyngeal. (*Jugular*. G. *Drosseladerknoten*.) A small ganglion, from .09"—.045" long, on the lower filaments of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve in the upper part of the jugular foramen. It is not always present, and is by some thought to be a detached part of the petrous ganglion.

G., jugular, of pneumo-gastric. The G. of *pneumo-gastric*, upper.

G., jugular, of vagus nerve. The G. of *pneumo-gastric*, upper.

G., Laumonier's. The G. *caroticum superius*.

G., lenticular. (L. *lenticulus*, a little lentil. G. *Linsenknotten*.) The G., *ophthalmic*.

G., lingual. (L. *lingua*, the tongue. G. *Zungenknotten*.) The G., *submaxillary*.

G. linguaie mollis. (L. *lingualis*, belonging to the tongue; *mollis*, soft.) A small ganglion sometimes found on the lingual plexus of the upper cervical ganglion of the sympathetic.

G., Ludwig's. One of the cardiac ganglia situated in the wall of the right auricle.

G., lymphatic. A term for a *Lymphatic gland*.

G. magnum Wrisbergii. (L. *magnum*, great.) See G. of *Wrisberg*.

G. maxillare. (G. *Kieferknotten*.) The G., *submaxillary*.

G. maxillo-tympanic. (L. *maxilla*,

the jaw; *tympanum*.) The otic ganglion, so called from its position.

G., Meckel's. (G. *der Meckel'sche Knoten*.) The G., *spheno-palatine*.

G. Meckelii minus. (L. *minor*, less. G. *kleiner Meckel'sche Knoten*.) The G., *submaxillary*.

G., Meissner's. The ganglia of the plexus of Meissner.

G. mesentericum inferius. (Μέσος, in the middle; ἔντερον, an intestine; L. *inferior*, lower.) A very small ganglion contained in the *Plexus mesentericus inferior*.

G. mesentericum superius. (L. *superior*, upper.) A large ganglion found among many very small ganglionic masses in the semilunar ganglion immediately underneath the origin of the superior mesenteric artery.

G., Müller's. (*Müller*.) The jugular ganglion of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve.

G., nasal. (L. *nasalis*, belonging to the nose. G. *Nasenknotten*.) The G., *spheno-palatine*.

G., naso-palatine. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) The same as *Plexus, naso-palatine*.

G., nerve-fibres of. The continuation of the fibres of a nerve through a ganglion. The funiculi of a nerve on entering a ganglion become deprived of their perineurium, which joins the connective tissue surrounding the ganglion, and regain it on passing out on the other side. Some nerve-fibres pass through the ganglion unconnected with nerve-cells, but the most become continuous with a branch of a ganglion cell; sometimes, as in a bipolar cell, joining it at one side and leaving it at another, and sometimes, as in a unipolar cell, dividing in a T-shaped fashion, or bifurcating at a node of Ranvier, one branch passing to the ganglion cell and the other pursuing the course of the nerve.

G. nervi splanchnici. The G., *splanchnic*.

G. nervi splanchnici minoris. (L. *minor*, less.) The G. *splanchnico-renal*.

G. nervi vagi inferius. (L. *vagus*, nerve; *inferior*, lower.) The G. of *pneumo-gastric*, lower.

G. nervi vagi radialis. (L. *radix*, a root. G. *Wurzelknotten des Lungenmagennerven*.) The G. of *pneumo-gastric*, upper.

G. nervi vagi superius. (L. *superior*, upper.) The G. of *pneumo-gastric*, upper.

G. nervi vagi trunci. (L. *truncus*, the stem. G. *Stammknotten des Lungenmagennerven*.) The G. of *pneumo-gastric*, lower.

G., ner'vous. A hard painful swelling in the course of a nerve; a *Neuroma*.

Also, a ganglion of a nerve; see under chief heading.

G., oesophago-gastric. A ganglion, situated on each side of the head beneath the oesophagus in Opisthobranchiata, which supplies branches to the salivary glands, oesophagus, and sympathetic ganglia of the stomach.

G. of Andersch. The G., *petrous*.

G. of Arnold. The G., *otic*.

G. of circumflex nerve. A gangliform enlargement on the branch of the circumflex nerve of the arm, which supplies the *teres minor* muscle.

G. of crusta. (L. *crusta*, rind.) Meynert's term for the nucleus caudatus and the nucleus lenticularis of the corpus striatum, and the *substantia nigra* of Sömmering as giving

origin to the fibres of the crista of the crus cerebri.

G. of facial nerve. A reddish gangliform swelling on the facial nerve at the hiatus Fallopii, from which the motor root of Meckel's ganglion is given off. It also communicates with the otic ganglion and with the sympathetic branches around the middle meningeal artery.

G. of fifth nerve. The *G. of Gasser*.

G. of Gas'ser. See *Gasser*, ganglion of.

G. of habe'nula. A collection of nerve-cells in the *Trigonum habenulae*, which sends a bundle of nerve-fibres to the interpeduncular ganglion.

G. of pneu'mo-gas'tric, low'er. (Πνεύμων, the lung; γάστρην, the stomach. *G. anterior Knoten des Lungenmagennerven*.) A flattened, fusiform, reddish ganglion, about 8" long and 17" broad, on the trunk of the pneumo-gastric nerve just as it passes from the jugular foramen. It communicates with the hypo-glossal nerve, with branches of the two uppermost cervical nerves, and with the upper cervical ganglion.

G. of pneu'mo-gas'tric, up'per. (*G. oberer Knoten des Lungenmagennerven*.) An ovoid, greyish ganglion, about 2" in diameter, on the trunk of the pneumo-gastric nerve as it arrives in the jugular foramen. It communicates with the facial nerve, the petrous ganglion of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve, the spinal accessory nerve, and the cord of the sympathetic.

G. of por'tio du'ra. (*L. portio, portion; durus, hard.*) The *G. of facial nerve*.

G. of poste'rior interos'seous nerve. A gangliform swelling on the posterior interosseous nerve on the carpus, which sends twigs to the ligaments and the articulations of the carpus.

G. of Ri'bes. A small ganglion, said by Ribes to be found in the plexus formed at the point of junction of the cranial prolongations of the gangliated cords of the sympathetic of both sides on the anterior communicating artery of the brain. Its existence is doubted.

G. of si'nus of ve'na ca'va. The *G., Remak's*.

G. of tegmen'tum. (*L. tegmentum, a covering.*) Meyner's term for the optic thalamus and the corpora geniculata, the corpus mamillare, the ganglion interposed amongst the loops of the crus cerebri, and the pineal gland, which jointly give origin to the fibres of the tegmentum of the crus cerebri.

G. of va'gus root. The *G. of pneumo-gastric, upper*.

G. of va'gus trunk. The *G. of pneumo-gastric, lower*.

G. of Vieus'sens. The solar plexus.

G. of Wris'berg. A small ganglion in the superficial cardiac plexus at the point of junction of the superficial cardiac nerve of the sympathetic of the left side with the lower cervical cardiac branch of the left pneumo-gastric nerve.

G. oliva'rë. (*L. oliva, an olive.*) The upper cervical ganglion of the sympathetic, so called from its shape.

Also, the *G. of pneumo-gastric, lower*.

G., ophthal'mic. (Ὠφθαλμῶς, the eye. *F. ganglion ophthalmique; G. Augenknoten*.) A small, reddish, lenticular ganglion, about 1" long, lying on the outer side of the optic nerve

between it and the rectus externus muscle among the fat at the back of the orbit. It receives at the upper angle of its posterior border a sensitive root, long and thin, from the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve; at the lower angle of its posterior border a motor root, short and thick, and sometimes double, from the branch of the third nerve to the inferior oblique muscle; and just below the sensitive root a third root from the carotic plexus of the sympathetic. From the anterior border six or eight twigs are given off, the short ciliary nerves.

G., ophthal'mic, acces'sory. See *G. ciliare accessorium superius* and *G. ciliare accessorium inferius*.

G., op'tic, ba'sal. (Ὀπτικός, belonging to the sight; βάσις, a base.) A small mass of grey matter on the outer side of the tuber cinereum, which sends fibres to the tractus opticus, near which it lies, and to the optic nerve.

G. op'ticum. A small ganglion observed by Darwin in Pollicipes, one of the Cirripedia, situated between and in front of the cerebral ganglion.

G., or'bitar. (*L. orbita, an orbit.*) The *G., ophthalmic*.

G., o'tic. (Ὀὺς, the ear. *F. ganglion otique; G. Ohrknoten*.) A small, oval, flattened, reddish-grey ganglion, about 17" in its antero-posterior diameter, on the inferior maxillary nerve just below the foramen ovale, lying upon the outer surface of the Eustachian tube and in front of the middle meningeal artery. Its motor fibres are derived through its short root from the inferior maxillary nerve, and through its long root from the facial; its sensory fibres are derived through its long root from the glosso-pharyngeal nerve; and its sympathetic fibres arise from the plexus on the middle meningeal artery. It communicates with the auriculo-temporal nerve, and with the chorda tympani, and it sends a branch each to the tensor tympani and the tensor palati, many of the fibres of which spring from the inferior maxillary nerve in common with those of the internal pterygoid nerve.

G., pe'dal. (*L. pes, a foot.*) The ganglion which supplies the nerves of the foot of Mollusca. It forms, with the cerebroid ganglion and the connecting filaments, a collar round the œsophagus.

G., petro'sal. Same as *G., petrous*.

G. petro'sum. The same as *G. petrous*.

G., pet'rous. (*Petrous bone. G. Felsenknoten*.) A small, greyish, ganglionic enlargement, 17" to 25" long, of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve, which lies in a depression at the lower end of the groove in the lower border of the petrous bone, between the carotid foramen and the jugular fossa. It gives origin to Jacobson's nerve, and communicates with the upper cervical ganglion of the sympathetic, with the auricular branch of the pneumo-gastric nerve, and generally with its jugular ganglion also.

G., pharynge'al. (Φάρυγγξ, the gullet.) A small ganglion in the pharyngeal plexus of the pneumogastric nerve. Sometimes there are more than one.

G. pharynge'um mollë. (*L. mollis, soft. G. weiches Schlundknoten*.) Same as *G., pharyngeal*.

G., phren'ic. (Φρήν, the diaphragm.) A small ganglion on the under surface of the right side of the diaphragm near the adrenal, formed at the junction of sympathetic branches from the

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solar plexus with one or two twigs from the right phrenic nerve. It gives off branches to the hepatic plexus, the right adrenal, and the inferior vena cava.

G., plexiform. (L. *plexus*, a plaiting; *forma*, shape.) The *G.* of *pneumo-gastric*, *lower*.

Also, Lecat's term for the Gasserian ganglion.

G., Re'mak's. One of the cardiac ganglia situated near the opening of the inferior vena cava.

G. rhinicum. (Ῥίϋν, the nose.) The *G.*, *spheno-palatine*, because it supplies the mucous membrane of the nose.

G. sacralè accessorium sup're-mum. (L. *sacralis*, belonging to the sacrum; *accedo*, to be added to; *supremus*, highest.) A small additional ganglion sometimes found on the inner side of the uppermost of the sacral ganglia.

G., Schach'er's. The *G.*, *ophthalmic*.

G., Schmie'del's. The *G. carotieum inferius*.

G. semiluna'rè. (L. *semilunaris*, belonging to a half moon.) The *G.* of *Gasser*.

Also, see *Ganglia, semilunar*.

Also, a synonym of *G., ophthalmic*.

G. semiluna'rè abdom'inis. See *Ganglia, semilunar*.

G. semiluna'rè Gasse'ri. See *Gasser, ganglion of*.

G. semiluna'rè ner'vi trigem'ini. (L. *semilunaris*; *nervus*, a nerve; *trigeminus*, threefold.) A synonym of *Gasser, ganglion of*.

G., sim'ple. The form of disease of this name which is a rounded, smooth, elastic swelling occurring in connection with the sheath of a tendon. It may be a dilatation of the sheath, or a hernial protrusion of the synovial membrane through an aperture in the fibrous part of the sheath, or, according to Paget, it is a cystic transformation of the cells enclosed in the fringe-like process of the synovial membrane lining the sheath. The ganglion which proceeds from a hernial protrusion is by some called a *G., compound*.

G. solarè. The *Solar plexus*.

G. spermatico-rena'lè. (L. *sperma*, seed; *ren*, the kidney.) A ganglion found in the plexus spermaticus. It has a diameter of 2-3 mm. It receives two twigs from the second and third lumbar ganglia; and is sometimes divided into two, the *G. spermaticum inferius* and the *G. spermaticum superius*.

G. spermaticum inte'rius. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The smaller of the two ganglia which sometimes represent the *G. spermatico-rena'le*.

G. spermaticum supe'rius. (L. *superior*, upper.) The larger of the two ganglia which sometimes represent the *G. spermatico-rena'le*.

G., sphenoi'dal. (*Sphenoid* bone.) The *G., spheno-palatine*.

G., sphe'no-pal'atine. (*Sphenoid* bone; *palatine* bone. *G. Gaumenkeilbeinknoten*.) A small reddish ganglion situated in the sphenomaxillary fossa close to the spheno-palatine foramen. It is triangular, with a convex outer surface, and about $\cdot 2^7$ in diameter. It is closely connected with the posterior fibres of the spheno-palatine branch of the superior maxillary nerve, which constitute its sensitive root. Its motor

root is constituted by the great superficial petrosal nerve, which goes to the facial; and its sympathetic root is derived from the carotid plexus, through the large deep petrosal nerve. It gives off many branches; ascending branches to the orbit, to the mucous membrane of the posterior ethmoidal and sphenoidal sinuses, to the sixth nerve, and to the ophthalmic ganglion; descending branches, the anterior, posterior, and external palatine nerves; internal branches, the upper nasal, and the naso-palatine nerves; and posterior branches, the Vidian, and the pharyngeal nerves.

G. spina'lè in'fimum. (L. *spinalis*, belonging to the spine; *infinus*, lowest.) The *G. impar*.

G. spira'lè. (L. *spira*, a coil. *F. ganglion spirale*; *G. Spiralganglien*.) The continuous ganglionic cord in the spiral canal of the modiolus, through which the filaments of the cochlear nerve pass to their distribution on the lamina spiralis. The cells of the ganglion are bipolar, and one is always connected with each nerve fibre.

G., splanch'nic. (Σπλαγχνον, a viscous.) A small ganglion occasionally found on the great splanchnic nerve as it crosses the eleventh or the twelfth dorsal vertebra. It is more frequent on the right side; according to Cunningham it is constantly present.

Also, a term for each of the *Ganglia, semilunar*.

G. splanch'nico-suprarena'lè. (L. *splanchnicus*, relating to the viscera; *supra*, above; *ren*, the kidney.) A small ganglion in the suprarenal plexus at the point of junction of the branches from the smaller splanchnic nerve; the right side ganglion is the larger.

G. stella'tum. (L. *stella*, a star.) The inferior cervical ganglion of many mammals, such as the dog and rabbit, which itself is the analogue of the middle cervical ganglion of man.

Also, the large ganglion on the anterior wall of the mantle of Cephalopoda.

The term has also been applied to the middle cervical ganglion of man.

G., sublingual. (L. *sub*, under; *lingua*, the tongue.) A small ganglion on the filaments of the lingual nerve which pass to the sublingual gland. It receives some branches from the plexus carotieus externus. The presence of ganglionic cells is denied by some.

G., submaxillary. (L. *sub*, under; *maxilla*, the jaw. *F. ganglion sous-maxillaire*; *G. Kieferknoten*.) A small, reddish, ovoid or triangular ganglion situated above the deep portion of the submaxillary gland and below the lingual nerve. Its motor root is derived through the lingual nerve, from the chorda tympani; the sensitive root is from the lingual nerve; and the sympathetic root from the plexus on the facial artery. It gives off several small nerves to the submaxillary gland, the pharyngeal glands, the mucous membrane of the mouth, and Wharton's duct; the anterior connection with the lingual nerves is probably a branch from the ganglion to it, and it also communicates with the hypoglossal nerve.

G. supramaxilla'rè poste'rius. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The same as *G., supra-maxillary*.

G., supramax'illary. (L. *supra*, above; *maxilla*, the jaw. *G. Oberkieferknoten*.) A

small ganglion said to be found in the superior dental plexus above the root of each canine tooth.

G., supraesophageal. (L. *supra*, above; *esophagus*, the gullet. G. *obres Schlundganglien*.) The G., cerebroid.

G., suprarenal. The G. *splanchnico-suprarenale*.

G., temporal. (L. *temporalis*, belonging to the temples.) A small ganglion in the sympathetic plexus at the origin of the posterior auricular branch of the external carotid artery.

G. temporale mollé. (L. *mollis*, soft.) The G., temporal.

G., tentacular. A ganglion situated on each side of the head in Opisthobranchiata, supplying branches to the tentacles.

G., thoracic. (Θώραξ, the chest.) The lower of the two masses which constitute the central nervous system of the Arachnida. It is situated beneath the œsophagus, is discoid in form, and is connected by two cords with the cerebroid ganglion. It supplies the foot-jaws and the feet, and furnishes from its posterior extremity a cord, which is distributed to the abdomen.

G. thoracicum primum. (L. *thorax*, the chest; *primum*, first.) A name by some for the inferior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic.

G. thyroideum inferius. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The middle cervical ganglion.

G. thyroideum superius. (L. *superior*, upper.) The upper cervical ganglion.

G., thyroid. (*Thyroid*.) The middle cervical ganglion, from its position on the inferior thyroid artery.

G. transversum. (L. *transversus*, across.) The semilunar ganglia of the abdomen, from their position and combined shape.

G. trunci nervi vagi. The G. of *pneumo-gastric*, lower.

G., ventricular. (*Ventriole*.) The G., *Büdder's*.

G. vertebrale. (L. *vertebra*, a spine bone.) The lower cervical ganglion of the gangliated cord of the sympathetic.

G. vestibulare. (*Vestibule*.) The *Intumescentia gangliiformis*.

Ganglionary. Same as *Ganglionic*.

Gangliones. Plural of *Ganglion*.

G. nervorum. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) The ganglions of the nerves.

Ganglionæura. (Γάγγλιον, a nerve-knot; νεύρον, a nerve.) Rudolphi's term for the animals whose nervous system is characterised by the presence of ganglia connected by nervous cords, being the Mollusca and the Articulata; the former have been called *Heterogangliata*, the latter *Homogangliata*.

Ganglionic. (*Ganglion*.) Relating to a *Ganglion*.

G. centres. The masses of grey nervous tissue lying between the decussation of the anterior pyramids of the spinal cord and the floor of the lateral ventricles, chief of which are the corpora striata and the thalami optici.

G. column of anterior cornu. (L. *cornu*, a horn.) The series of large cells in the anterior cornu from which the anterior or motor roots spring.

G. columns of spinal cord. The separate longitudinal groups of ganglion cells traversing the spinal cord in the direction of

and parallel to its axis. The chief are the ganglionic column of the anterior cornu, Clarke's column, and the column of the intermedialateral tract. See under *Spinal cord*, columns of.

G. toci. (L. *focus*, a hearth.) The same as *G. centri*.

G. layer of retina. See *Retina*, ganglionic layer of.

G. nerve. A nerve which possesses in some part of its course a ganglion.

Especially applied to the sympathetic nerve and its branches.

G. nervous system. The sympathetic nervous system.

G. tissue. The tissue of a *Ganglion*.

G. typhus. A synonym of *Enteric fever*.

Ganglionica. (Γάγγλιον.) Medicines which are believed to act on the sympathetic or ganglionic nervous system.

Ganglionitis. Same as *Gangliitis*.

G., mesenteric. Inflammation of the mesenteric glands.

Gangliopathy. (Γάγγλιον, a nerve-knot; πάθος, suffering.) A condition in which debility is associated with paralysis, hyperæsthesia, or dysesthesia of the solar plexus and the central ganglia of the sympathetic system; according to Tilt.

Ganglion. Same as *Ganglion*.

G. Gasserii. Same as *Gasser*, ganglion of.

Gangræna. Same as *Gangrene*.

Also (*G. Krebsgeschwür*), formerly a synonym of *Lupus exedens*.

G. alopecia. Same as *Alopecia*.

G. caries. Same as *Caries*.

G. colis. (L. *colis*, the male organ.) Gangrene of the penis.

G. nosocomialis. (L. *nosocomium*; from Gr. νοσοκομείον, a hospital.) See *Gangrene hospital*.

G. nosocomiorum. (L. *nosocomium*, a hospital.) Hospital gangrene.

G. oris. (L. *oris*, the mouth. F. *stomacæe*; G. *Mundfäule*.) Gangrenous stomatitis.

G. ossis. (L. *os*, a bone.) A synonym of the diseases formerly included under the term *Spina ventosa*.

G. ossium. (L. *os*, a bone.) Caries of bone.

G. Potii. (*Pott*.) A term for senile gangrene.

G. pulmonis. (L. *pulmo*, a lung.) See *Lung*, gangrene of.

G. senilis. See *Gangrene*, senile.

G. sphaecelus. Same as *Sphaecelus*.

G. tonsillarum. (L. *tonsillæ*, the tonsils.) Same as *Sore throat*, putrid.

G. ustilaginea. (*Ustilago*.) A term for the gangrene produced by the ergot of rye. See *Ergotism*.

G. vulvæ. (L. *vulva*, the external generative organs of the female.) Same as *Noma*.

Gangrænan choné. (Γάγγραινα, gangrene; ἀγχόνι, a throttling. G. *Brandbräune*.) Hecker's term for an epidemic form of *Angina gangrænosa*.

Gangrænescencia. (Late L. *gangrænesco*, to become gangrenous.) The tendency to gangrene; the appearance of small spots of gangrene.

Gangrænic. (Γαγγραινικός.) Gangrenous.

Gangrænodes. (Γαγγραινώδης, from

γάγγραινα, gangrene; εἶδος, likeness.) Like to gangrene.

Gangrenodyspnœa. (Γάγγραινα; δύσπνοια, difficulty of breathing.) The difficulty of breathing accompanying gangrene of the lung.

Gangrenoid. (Γάγγραινα; εἶδος, likeness.) Like to gangrene.

Gangrenoma. (Γάγγραινα.) A gangrene.

Gangrenopsis. (Γάγγραινα; ὄψις, the countenance.) Gangrenous erosion of the cheeks; gangrenous stomatitis.

Also, the same as *Blepharitis gangrenosa*.

Gangrenosis. (Γάγγραινωσις.) The state of becoming gangrenous.

Gangrene. (F. *gangrène*; from L. *gangrena*; from Gr. γάγγραινα, an eating sore which ends in mortification; from γαίωω, to gnaw. I. *cancerina*; S. *gangrena*; G. *Gangrän*, *heisser Brand*.) The death of a part of the body, extending over some considerable area, in a visible mass. It is caused by an interference with, or by an arrest of, the supply of blood to the part, as by thrombosis, or by the action of ergot, or by degeneration of the coats of the arteries; or it may be caused by destruction of the properties of the corpuscles of the blood, such as occurs from the action of prolonged cold. The gangrenous part at first is dull white, cold, and pulseless, then it may become moist and soft, or dry and mummified; if life lasts long enough a line of demarcation is formed between the living and the dead parts, indicating the seat of an ulcerative process, which in time effects the separation of the dead parts. See subheadings.

Some authors speak of gangrene as the first stage of mortification, of which the second is sphacelus.

G., acute. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) Gangrene which pursues its course rapidly, and is accompanied with much constitutional disturbance.

G., acute inflammatory. Harrison Cripps's term for the form of gangrene which results from acute violent inflammation following upon the inoculation of some septic material.

G., acute septic. See *G., septic, acute*.

G. by cadaverisation. (F. *gangrène par cadavérisation*.) Cruveilhier's term for a rare form of gangrene, in which the parts resemble those of a dead body as to appearance, coldness, and colour, and the epidermis is easily rubbed off. It usually, when it occurs, only precedes general death of the body, and results from a total stoppage of the blood supply of the part.

G. by coagulation. (L. *coagulo*, to cause to curdle.) Death of a part which contains a coagulable protoplasm by a special modification of the molecular condition of the tissues, in consequence of which they become more solid or hard. Such is the cause of the non-hæmorrhagic infarctions of the kidney, of the peculiar characters of the diphtheritic and croupous inflammations, and of the condition of the parts around colonies of bacteria, according to Cohnheim.

G. by colliquation. (L. *colliquesco*, to melt.) Same as *G., soft*.

G. by liquefaction. (L. *liquidus*, fluid; *facio*, to make.) Same as *G., soft*.

G. by softening. (F. *gangrène par ramollissement*.) Same as *G., soft*.

G., caseous. (L. *caseum*, cheese.) The

deep molecular gangrene of the tissues, consecutive to the infarctus of organs, which results in fibro-plastic or cheesy granulations, or infiltration. The same as *Casation*.

G., chronic. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting.) Gangrene which pursues a slow course.

G., cold. The form which is not preceded by fever.

G., constitutional. (L. *constitutio*, disposition.) Gangrene depending on constitutional defects, such as diabetes or degeneration of the circulatory system.

G., contagious. A term which includes hospital gangrene from its mode of origin.

G., cutaneous multiple. (L. *cutis*, the skin; *multiplex*, manifold.) A condition in which small gangrenous spots appear in different parts of the skin, which often extend deeply into the subcutaneous structures. It occurs most frequently in unhealthy children.

G., diabetic. (Διαβήτης, diabetes.) The form of gangrene which occurs sometimes during the course of diabetes. It is generally accompanied by much inflammation, and its progress is rapid. It may occur in the form of carbuncle or as a gangrene after an operation.

G., diphtheritic. (*Diphtheria*.) The molecular gangrene of the skin sometimes accompanying diphtheria, and consisting of greyish, sanguinolent, phagedænic ulcers covered with black dead patches.

G., dry. (F. *gangrène sèche*; G. *trockener Brand*.) The form in which, from the quantity of blood in the diseased structure being small, the gangrenous part becomes shrivelled, leathery, dark-coloured, and dry.

G., embolic. (Ἐμβολος, anything put in.) Gangrene produced by the blocking of an artery by means of an embolus. It may occur during the progress of febrile disorders, where there is some concurrent or antecedent heart disease. Its onset is sudden and marked by great pain in the part supplied by the blocked vessel, which is numb and cold. It is not generally accompanied by much constitutional disturbance.

G.-fever. The fever which accompanies extensive and extending moist gangrene. It is of the character of septicæmia.

G. from ergot. See *Ergotism, gangrenous*.

G. from frost-bite. See *Frost-bite*.

G., gaseous. The form in which the tissues are infiltrated with gases evolved from the diseased parts.

G., glycohamic. See *Glycohamic gangrene*.

G., hospital. See *Hospital gangrene*.

G., hot. The form which is preceded by inflammation and fever.

G., humid. (L. *humidus*, moist.) Same as *G., moist*.

G., idiopathic. (Ἰδίος, peculiar; πάθος, affection.) The form of gangrene which is produced by some condition special to the sufferer himself, such as thrombosis or diabetes; in contradistinction to a gangrene produced by some external cause, such as violence.

G., local. Gangrene caused by injuries of a part, or of a vessel leading to a part.

G., metastatic. (Μεταστάσις, a being put into a different place.) The gangrene which sometimes attacks metastatic deposits.

G., mixed. A term which has been applied

to cases in which the area of moist gangrene is interspersed with patches of dry gangrene; and also to those cases in which the slough is not quite dry and yet not very moist.

G., moist. (F. *gangrène humide*; G. *feuchter Brand*.) The form in which, from the abundance of serum or of blood in the diseased structure, the gangrenous part rapidly decomposes, and becomes stained with the colouring matter of the blood. The putrefaction is accompanied, if not caused, by the growth of low organisms, vibrios, spirilla, and bacteria, especially the forms called *Termo* and *Catenula*. Sometimes the spores of Cryptogams, such as *Oidium* and *Aspergillus*, are found, as well as Infusoria, such as *Monas* and *Cercomonas*. The cells of the various structures become granular and rapidly disintegrate, the fibrous structures dissolve, and a dirty greyish, or blackish, or yellowish, stinking, semifluid mass results, which contains ammonium sulphide, hydrogen sulphide, butyric acid, margaric, tyrosin, and other fatty products, with salts and pigment.

G., molecular. (L. *moleculus*, dim. of *mole*, a mass.) A term for *Ulceration*, in allusion to the necrosis of minute parts or molecules of the tissue.

G., mummified. Same as *G., dry*, from the likeness of the diseased structures to a mummy.

G., o'dourless. Same as *G., soft*.

G. of lung. See *Lung, gangrene of*.

G. of mouth. (F. *gangrène de la bouche*.) See *Stomatitis, gangrenous*.

G. of umbilicus. See *Umbilicus, gangrene of*.

G., pota'to. A disease of the potato, in which the tubers become converted into a hard mass spotted with brown. It has been attributed by Martius to a fungus which he has called *Ferisporium solani*.

G., primary. (L. *primus*, first.) The form in which the death of the part is the first occurrence, as in a severe burn, and is not preceded by inflammation of the part.

G., pulp'y. A synonym of *Hospital gangrene*.

G., Raynaud's. Same as *G., symmetric*.

G., sec'ondary. (L. *secundus*, second.) The form in which the gangrene is preceded by acute inflammation.

G., senile. (L. *senilis*, belonging to old age. F. *gangrène senile*; G. *Altersbrand*.) The form of gangrene, generally attacking the toes and other parts of the feet but occasionally the hands also, which occurs in old people or those prematurely old from hard living. It generally arises from some slight local injury in a person whose blood-vessels have undergone degenerative changes, especially calcareous changes. It usually proceeds till death takes place, but not infrequently it is arrested for a time by a line of demarcation.

G., senile, of brain. A term applied to the white or yellow softening of the brain which occurs in old people.

G., sep'tic, acute. (Σηπτικός, putrefying.) The form in which, after a slight or a severe injury, there is a rigor, high fever, quick pulse, and rapid swelling of the part, which quickly spreads centrally, and soon ends in mortification, active decomposition, and typhoid symptoms.

G., soft. The form of death of a part in which the structures become diffuent and have no putrid smell, as in white softening of the brain from embolism of an artery, and in the softening of tubercles and cancerous growths.

G., spec'ific sep'tic. (Σηπτικός, putrefying.) Harrison Cripps's term for a class of gangrenes which includes acute inflammatory gangrene, hospital gangrene, phagedæna, and gangrenous stomatitis.

G., splen'ic. (Σπλίην, the spleen.) The form of suppurative splenitis, in which the whole or greater part of the parenchyma of the spleen is softened, of a greyish-white or reddish colour, diffuent, and retaining none of the natural structure except in the form of detritus.

G., spont'aneous. (L. *spontaneus*, of one's own free-will.) A synonym of *G., senile*. Also, a synonym of *G., symmetric*.

Also, applied to those forms of gangrene which arise from other than local causes.

G., stat'ic. (Στατικός, bringing to a stand-still.) Gangrene resulting from mechanical obstruction to the return of blood from the part.

G., symmetric. (Συμμετρία, due proportion. F. *gangrène symétrique*.) Raynaud's term for a form of gangrene which occurs in persons of feeble constitution and circulation, but in whom no degeneration of arterial structures or obstruction of the calibre of the vessel is to be found, and owing as a direct cause the exposure to some amount of cold, or the depression from some tax on the constitution, such as child bearing. It generally commences at the ends of the fingers or toes, excites little constitutional disturbance and usually attacks the corresponding parts of both sets of limbs. It is said to be frequently associated with intermittent hæmatinuria.

G., thrombot'ic. (Θρόμβος, coagulated blood.) A similar form to embolic gangrene, differing only in that the obstructing cause is not brought from a distance, but is a clot of blood formed at the spot.

G., traumatic. (Τραυματικός, relating to wounds.) Gangrene resulting from external mechanical injury.

G., traumatic, loc'al. The form in which, from injury to the chief blood-vessel of a limb, the parts below are suddenly deprived of their blood supply and die; or in which, from injury to one or other of the blood-vessels, there is extravasation of blood into the part, which, by its pressure, arrests the circulation and produces death of the structures.

G., traumatic, spread'ing. The form in which, from previous weakness in the circulatory system, or from concurrent injury to the thoracic organs, a somewhat slight injury results in gangrene, which is accompanied by venous thrombosis in its vicinity and so spreads upwards, often with great rapidity. A similar condition may arise in persons of poor habit of body, the result of alcoholic excess or of some chronic disease, whereby a comparatively slight injury results in rapidly spreading fatal gangrene.

G., troph'ic. (Τρόφω, to nourish.) Gangrene which results from disturbances of nutrition which accompany nerve lesions. Such are the severe bedsores of hemiplegia or paraplegia.

G., white. A rare form in which, after pains and symptoms of depression, a patch of

skin on the leg or foot becomes of a dull-white colour, dry, parchment-like, and somewhat shrivelled. It separates from the healthy tissues by a distinct line of demarcation, and may be superficial or deep-seated.

The term has also been applied to ordinary sloughs when they are of a white colour.

Also (*F. gangrène blanche*), Quesnay's term for the form called by Cruveilhier *G. by cadaverisation*.

Gangrenes'cent. (*Γάγγραινα*.) Becoming gangrenous; relating, or tending, to gangrene.

Gangrenous. (*Γάγγραινα*. *F. gangreneux*; *G. brandicht, brandig*.) Affected with, or resembling, gangrene.

G. diathesis. See *Diathesis, gangrenous*.

G. emphysema. (*Ἐμφύσημα*, an inflation.) A term for *Gangrene, gascous*.

G. erosion of cheek. A term for gangrenous stomatitis.

G. inflammation. See *Inflammation, gangrenous*.

G. stomatitis. See *Stomatitis, gangrenous*.

Gan'itrus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Dipteraceæ*.

G. oblongus. The *Eleocarpus oblongus*.

G. serratus. The *Eleocarpus serratus*.

Gan'ja. A name for Indian hemp.

Gan'jah. See *Gujjah*.

Gan'nal's solution. A solution of one part of aluminium acetate in twenty parts of water. Used as a preservative fluid for animal substances.

Ganna'na. Cinchona bark. (Quincy.)

Ganna'naperide. Same as *Gannana*.

Ganocéphala. (*Γάνος*, brightness; *κεφαλή*, the head.) Owen's term for the *Labyrinthodontæ*, which have an armoured head.

Ganoid. (*Γάνος*, brightness; *εἶδος*, likeness.) Belonging to the Subclass *Ganoidæ*.

G. scales. Those scales of fishes which are covered by an outer layer of bright, smooth enamel; they generally overlap each other slightly, and are rhomboidal, or occasionally cycloid, in shape.

Ganoidæi. (*Γάνος*, brightness; *εἶδος*, likeness.) A Subclass of the Class *Pisces*, being osseous or cartilaginous, mostly freshwater, fishes provided with enamelled overlapping scales, or with osseous dermal plates; a muscular conus arteriosus provided with valves; free, operculated branchiæ; an optic commissure; and a spiral intestinal valve, as the sturgeon.

Ganoin. (*Γάνος*.) The substance of the enamel layer of a ganoid scale; it is structureless.

Gant'let. (*F.* dim. of *gant*, a glove.) A spiral bandage closely applied to the hand and each finger.

Gan'tu-bharangë. The name in India of the root of a *Clerodendron*. Used in catarrhal affections.

Gaol. (Old *F. gaiole, gaole*; from Low *L. gabiola*, dim. of *gabia*, a cage; from *L. cavca*, a hollow. *F. goble*; *G. Kerker*.) A prison.

G. cachexia. See *Cachexia, gaol*.

G. fever. See *Fever, gaol*.

Gap. (*E. gape*; or of Scand. origin.) An opening, a vacant space.

G-toothed. Having natural interstices between the teeth.

Gape. (*Mid. E. gapen*; *Sax. geipan*. *F. bâiller*; *I. sbadigliare*; *S. bostezar*; *G. gähnen*.) To open the mouth wide.

Gapes. (*Gape*.) A term for a disease of poultry and other birds, caused by the presence in the trachea of parasitic worms, the *Scelero-stoma syngamus*. A few days after they are hatched the chicken begins to gape frequently, as if to get breath, to sneeze, and to swallow often; they gradually get thin and die with increased oppression in the breathing. The parasites are often present in large numbers.

G'aping. (*Gape*.) Yawning; wide open. In Botany, applied to a labiate corolla which has a wide mouth from the arching of the upper lip, as in the white dead-nettle, *Lamium album*.

G'a'rab. Arabian name for the disease *Ægilops*. (Quincy.)

Garapatte. The name given in Mexico, Brazil, and tropical America generally, to several parasitic Acarids, especially to the *Ixodes nigra*.

Gar'avance. (*S. garbanzo*.) The chick pea, *Cicer arictinum*.

Garcinia. (After Lawrance *Garcin*, an English traveller.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Guttifera*.

G. acumina'ta, Planchon and Triana. (*L. acuminata*, pointed.) The *G. morella*.

G. cambo'gia, Desrousseaux. The *G. Hanburii*; or, according to some, a distinct species supplying a pale yellow concrete juice, and differing from ordinary gamboge in being less active; its acidulous juice is employed as a condiment.

G. cambogioides, Royle. The *G. Hanburii*, or *G. morella*.

G. celeb'ica, Desrousseaux. The *G. indica*.

G. ellip'tica, Wallich. The *G. cambogia*.

G. gambo'gia, Desrousseaux. Same as *G. cambogia*.

G. Gaudichaud'ii, Planchon and Triana. The *G. morella*.

G. gut'ta, Wight. The *G. morella*.

G. Hanbur'ii, Hooker. The name given to *G. morella*, var. *pedicellata*, now that it is usually considered a distinct species.

G. indica, Choisy. Fruit pleasantly acid; seeds yield a concrete oil, kokum butter, containing much stearic acid, which is used for suppositories and ointments.

G. ky'dia, Roxb. Fruit similar, but inferior, to the *G. mangostana*.

G. lateriflo'ra, Bl. (*L. latus*, the side; *flos*, a flower.) The *G. morella*.

G. lobulo'sa, Wallich. The *G. morella*.

G. malabar'ica, Lam. Fruit like that of *G. mangostana*, but inferior to it.

G. mangosta'na, Linn. (*Malay Mangusta*. *F. mangostan*.) The mangosteen. *Hab.* Malacca. Fruit possessing a very delicious pulp; pericarp bitterish, astringent, it contains tannin and mangosteen. The rind of the fruit, the bark, and the wood are used in diarrhoea, dysentery, leucorrhœa, and locally in sore throat and foul ulcers. The fruit has been substituted for bael, and has been used as an antiscorbutic.

G. morella, Desrousseaux. (*L. morello*, blackish.) The plant which by its several varieties furnishes gamboge.

G. morell'a, var. *pedicella'ta*, Thwaites. *Hab.* Siam. The plant which furnishes the official gamboge. The *G. Hanburii*.

G. morella, var. *ses'silis*, Desrous. (L. *sessilis*, low, sessile.) Hab. Ceylon. The species which furnishes the gamboge of Ceylon.

G. papilla, Wight. A variety of *G. cambogia*.

G. pedunculata, Roxb. (L. *pedunculus*, a foot stalk.) Tikul. Fruit larger than, but not so good as, that of the *G. mangostana*.

G. pictoria, Roxb. (L. *pictor*, a painter.) Hab. India. Furnishes the gamboge of Mysore. The same as *G. morella*.

G. purpurea, Roxb. The *G. indica*.

G. travancorica, Beddome. Supplies the gamboge of Travancore.

G. zeylanica, Roxb. The *G. cambogia*.

Garden. (Old F. *gardin*; Old H. G. *gartin*, a yard. F. *jardin*; G. *Garten*.) A cultivated enclosure for flowers, vegetables, and fruits.

G. angelica. The *Angelica archangelica*.

G. artichoke. The *Cynara scolymus*.

G. auricula. The *Primula auricula*.

G. beans. The seeds of *Faba vulgaris*, var. *major*.

G. bugloss. The *Anchusa officinalis*.

G. cabbage. The *Brassica sativa*.

G. carrot. The *Daucus carota*, var. *sativa*.

G. cher'vil. The *Anthriscus cerefolium*.

G. chrysanthemum. The *Chrysanthemum coronarium*.

G. cress. The *Lepidium sativum*.

G. endive. The *Cichorium endivia*.

G. lettuce. The *Lactuca sativa*.

G. nasturtium. The *Tropaeolum majus*.

G. nightshade. The *Solanum nigrum*.

G. or'ache. The *Atriplex hortensis*.

G. or'pine. The *Sedum telephium*.

G. patience. The *Rumex patientia*.

G. pea. The *Pisum sativum*.

G. pe'ony. The *Paeonia officinalis*.

G. purs'lane. The *Portulaca oleracea*.

G. rock'et. The *Brassica eruca*.

G. sage, large. The *Salvia hortensis major*.

G. sage, small. The *Salvia hortensis minor*.

G. snail. (G. *Garten-schnecken*.) The *Helix pomatia*.

G. spurge. The *Euphorbia lathyris*.

G. thyme. The *Thymus vulgaris*.

Gardenia. (After Dr. Garden, of Carolina.) A Genus of the Nat. Order of Rubiaceæ.

G. campanulata, Roxb. (L. *campanula*, a small bell.) Fruit cathartic and anthelmintic.

G. dumetorum, Lamb. The *Randia dumetorum*.

G. gen'ipa, Swartz. The *Genipa americana*.

G. grandiflora, Lour. Hab. Cochinchina. An emollient and refrigerant decoction is made from it, and used in hectic fever, dyspnoea, and other disorders.

G. gummifera, Linn. L. *gummi*, gum; *fero*, to bear.) Produces the gum called *Cancaumum* and *East Indian elemi*, which exudes from its leaves and bark.

G. longiflora, Ruiz and Pavon. The *Randia ruiziana*.

G. lucida, Roxb. (L. *lucidus*, shining.) Supplies a resin, called *Dikamali*, which has the

properties of myrrh, and is said to keep away flies.

G. resinifera, Roth. (L. *resina*, resin; *fero*, to bear.) The *G. lucida*.

G. spinosa, Thunb. (L. *spinus*, thorny.) The *Randia dumetorum*.

Gardenic acid. (G. *Gardeniasäure*.) $C_{11}H_{10}O_6$. A substance obtained from *Dikamali resin*, the produce of *Gardenia lucida* and other species.

Gardenin. $C_5H_5O_2$. A substance obtained in brilliant yellow crystals from *Dikamali resin*, the produce of *Gardenia lucida* and others. It is said to be identical with crocin.

Gare'tum. (Low L.) The ham or popliteal space.

Gargalé. Same as *Gargalos*.

Gargalis'mos. Same as *Gargalos*.

Gargalos. (*Γάργαλος*, a tickling.) Old term, used by Erotianus, in *Onomast. Hippocr.*, for irritation.

Also, a term for pruritus.

Also, a term for masturbation.

Gargarise. (F. *gargariser*; from Gr. *γαργαρίζω*, to wash the throat.) To gargle, to use a gargle.

Gargarism. Same as *Gargarisma*.

Gargarisma. (*Γαργαρίσμο*, to wash the throat. F. *gargarisme*; G. *Gurgel*.) A wash for the throat; a gargle.

G. astrin'gens, Fr. Codex. (L. *astringo*, to bind together. F. *gargarisme astringent*.) Red rose petals, dried, 10 grammes, infused for half an hour in boiling water 250 grammes, then strained, and alum 5 grammes and mellitum rosarum 50 grammes added.

G. cum chlora'té potas'sico, Fr. Codex. (F. *gargarisme au chlorate de potasse*.) Chlorate of potash 5 grammes dissolved in water 250 grammes, and syrup of mulberries 50 grammes added.

G. emolliens, Fr. Codex. (L. *emollio*, to soften. F. *gargarisme emollient*.) Decorticated barley 5 grammes is boiled, till it bursts, with a sufficient quantity of water to make 250 grms., strained, and 50 grammes of white honey is added.

Gargaris'mum. Same as *Gargarisma*.

Gargaris'mus. Same as *Gargarisma*.

Gargathum. Old term, used by Joh. Laurentius, *Amalth. Onom.*, p. 377, for a bed on which persons distracted in mind and haunted by spirits were confined.

Garget. The *Phytolacca decandra*.

Also, a term for inflammation of the mammary gland in Ruminants usually affecting only one quarter of the gland. It may be of a serofulous character. The drinking of milk from an udder affected with garget has been thought to produce diphtheria.

Gargle. (Old F. *gargouille*, to gargle; from *gargouille*, the gullet; from Low L. *gargula*, the throat.) A wash for the interior of the throat.

Also, to use this wash.

Gargling. (*Gargle*.) The act or process of using a gargle; it is accomplished by taking some into the mouth, throwing the head back so that it falls into the upper part of the pharynx, and then by a slow process of expiration bubbling air through it so as to splash it about the neighbouring parts.

G., bucc'al. (L. *bucca*, the cheeks.) The washing out of the mouth with a gargle or lo-

tion, so as to apply it to the tongue, gums, cheeks, and upper and anterior part of the palate. The fauces and mouth are to be closed, and the liquid impelled in all directions by rapid movements of the buccal muscles and the tongue, or the head is thrown back and agitation of the liquid accomplished by the passage of air in expiration.

G., laryngeal. (Λάρυγγι.) Guinier's method of gargling, whereby the fluid is made to bathe the part of the larynx above the vocal cords as well as the pharynx. After the fluid is taken into the mouth the head is to be slightly raised, the mouth moderately opened, the lower jaw protruded, and the sound of the double vowel *æ* emitted, or the parts put in the position of emitting it. The simultaneous performance of these movements opens largely the back of the mouth, lifts the soft palate, separates the base of the tongue from the posterior wall of the pharynx, and allows the fluid to gravitate into the upper cavity of the larynx. It is possible in expelling the fluid to drive it through the nostrils, so as to bathe the nasal fossæ.

G., postnasal. (L. *post*, behind; *nasus*, the nose.) The energetic expulsion of the liquid used in ordinary gargling through the nostrils by means of a forcible expiration when the mouth is closed.

Gariel's pes'sary. See *Pessary*, *Gariel's air-ball*.

Garj'ina bal'sam. Same as *Gurjun balsam*.

Garlic. (Sax. *gárleac*; from *gár*, a spear; *leac*, a leek plant. F. *ail*; I. *aglio*; S. *ajo*; G. *Knoblauch*.) The *Allium sativum*.

G., broad-leav'ed. The *Allium magi-cum*.

G., crow. The *Allium vineale*.

G., field, streak'ed. The *Allium ole-raceum*.

G., hedge. The *Allium officinalis*.

G., mead'ow. The *Allium canadense*.

G. mustard. The *Sisymbrium officinale*.

G., oil of, essent'ial. A dark-brown volatile oil, heavier than water, as obtained at first by distillation of garlic bulbs, but becoming of a pale yellow colour and lighter than water by repeated redistillation. It has a very pungent smell and an acrid taste; it is very irritating to the skin. It consists when pure of allyl sulphide.

G. pear. The fruit of the species of the Genus *Crataeva*, especially the *C. gymnandra*.

G., round-head'ed, great. The *Allium ampeloprasum*.

G., sand. The *Allium arenarium*.

G., syr'up of. See *Syrupus allii*.

G., vi'pers'. The *Allium rotundum*.

G., wild. The *Allium oleraceum*.

G.-wort. The *Erysimum alliaria*, from its smell.

Garloch. The *Sinapis arvensis*.

Gar'miswyl. Switzerland, Canton Freiburg, 2000 feet above sea-level. A cold sulphur spring.

Garnet. (Old F. *grenat*; from Low L. *granatus*; from L. *granatum*, a pomegranate, from its likeness to pomegranate seeds.) A precious stone, being a specimen of quartzose crystal.

G. ber'ries. A term for red currants, the fruit of *Ribes rubrum*, from their colour.

Garos'mum. Old name for the *Chenopodium vulvaria*, or stinking orache.

Gar'ou bark. The bark obtained from the *Daphne gnidium*, or spurge flax.

Garretum. (Low L.) The popliteal region.

Gar'ris. France, Département des Basses-Pyrénées. A cold mineral water, containing a small quantity of calcium sulphide, with some nitrogen, carbonic acid, and hydrogen sulphide. Used in bronchial and vesical catarrhs, and some skin diseases.

Garrophilus. The *Eugenia caryophyllata*.

Garrot. (F. *garrotter*, to bind. I. *ranello*; S. *garroto*; G. *Drehstock*.) An instrument invented by Morel in 1674 for compression of an artery. It consisted of a circular band tightened by means of two short sticks. The later form consists of a ball or pad placed over the course of the artery to be compressed and a plate of thick leather or other resisting substance at the opposite side of the limb, both kept in position by two or three turns of a bandage, which is tied over the pad; between this knot and the pad a short stick is introduced, which is twisted round to a variable distance according to the amount of compression required, which may be increased or diminished at will by the turning of the stick one way or the other.

Garrotillo. A name given to the malignant sore throat by the Spanish writers, by whom it was first described.

Garrotte'. (S. *garrote*, a cudgel; strangling by means of an iron collar.) To strangle by means of the instrument of punishment so called in Spain.

To partially strangle a person by the pressure of the arm on the wind-pipe, so as to produce insensibility and to rob him.

G. injuries. Death from strangulation may result if the pressure is hard enough and prolonged enough. Short of death, insensibility may be caused and may last some hours. The larynx is often seriously injured, its cartilages may be fractured, and inflammation of the parts may ensue.

Garrulitas. See *Garrulity*.

G. vul'væ. (L. *vulva*, the external organs of generation in the female.) The noisy expulsion of air from the vagina.

Garrulity. (L. *garrulitas*, from *garris*, to chatter.) Talkativeness.

Garrya. (Dr. Nicholas Garry, of the Hudson's Bay Company.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Garryaceæ*.

G. Fremontii. Hab. California. Used as a substitute for quinine in ague.

Garrya'ceæ. A Nat. Order of monochlamydeous, corollifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Garryales*. They are evergreen shrubs, having opposite, exstipulate leaves, and unisexual amentaceous flowers.

Garryales. An Alliance of diclinous Exogens, according to Lindley, having monochlamydeous, sometimes amentaceous, flowers, inferior carpels, and a minute embryo in a large quantity of albumen.

Gar'ryhill. Ireland, County Carlow. A chalybeate water.

Gar'ryin. An alkaloid contained in the *Garrya Fremontii*.

Gar'ter. (Old F. *gartier*; closely connected with *garret*, the ham; F. *jarretiere*; I.

giarrettiera; *S. jarrettera*; *G. Strumpfband*.) A band round the leg for keeping up the stockings.

G.s., lithotomy. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *τομή*, section.) Narrow worsted bands, about three yards long, used to tie together the hand and foot of each side in the operation of lithotomy.

Gärtner. A German anatomist of the nineteenth century.

G., canal of. See *Duct, Gärtner's*.

G., duct of. See *Duct, Gärtner's*.

Garum. (*Γάρου.*) Old term for a kind of pickle made of fish preserved in salt; said to have been named after a certain species of fish chiefly used, and called *γάρος*, but the best was made from mackerels. It was said to be laxative.

Garus. A Dutch physician of the seventeenth century.

G., elixir of. See *Elixir of Garus*.

Garyophyllum. A name given by Pliny to a tree which is thought to be the *Dicypellium caryophyllum*.

Garyophyllus. Same as *Caryophyllus*.

Gas. (Invented by Van Helmont, to denote the vaporous matter disengaged from a body by the aid of heat, and supposed to have been suggested by Dut. *geest*, spirit.) Any elastic æriform fluid.

G.s., absorption of. (*L. absorbeo*, to suck up.) Gases are absorbed by liquids in definite proportions. According to Bunsen's investigations, the amount of a gas that a liquid dissolves at the same temperature is proportionate to the pressure; and other things being equal, the amount dissolved is greater the lower the temperature. The presence of gases in solution does not interfere with the capacity of a liquid to dissolve others.

G.s., absorption of, coefficient of. The volume of the gas which is absorbed by a unit volume of the liquid at 0° C. (32° F.) and 760 mm. (29.9212") pressure.

G., acid marine. A term for hydrochloric acid gas.

G., ammoniacal. A term for gaseous ammonia.

G. analyzer. (*Ἀνάλυσις*, from *ἀναλύω*, to undo.) An instrument for determining the presence and quantity of the gases obtained by the destructive distillation of coal. These gases are ammonia, NH_3 ; sulphuretted hydrogen, SH_2 ; carbonic acid, CO_2 ; air or oxygen, O , and nitrogen, N ; carbonic oxide, CO ; bisulphide of carbon, CS_2 ; olefiant gas, C_2H_4 ; acetylene, C_2H_2 ; light carburetted hydrogen, CH_4 ; hydrogen, H . The first four gases are impurities, and ought not to be there. The following reagents are used:—Dilute sulphuric acid, solutions of nitrate of silver, arsenious acid, iodine, acetate of lead, subchloride of copper in hydrochloric acid, caustic potash, and pyrogallate of potash; bromine, lime water, red litmus water.

G. animalé sanguinis. (*L. animalis*, animal; *sanguis*, the blood.) A term for the vapour of the blood, *Hæditus sanguinis*.

G. azoticum. A term for azote or nitrogen.

G. azoticum oxygenatum. Nitrous oxide gas.

G.-bath. The exposure of the body to the influence of a gas, such as carbonic dioxide.

G. battery. A galvanic battery devised

by Grove, and formed of a series of elements consisting of two glass tubes, into each of which is fused a platinum electrode provided with binding screws; one of the tubes is filled with hydrogen, the other with oxygen, and both are inverted in a vessel containing dilute sulphuric acid, so that half the platinum is immersed.

G. bottle. A strong iron vessel, into which 200 to 300 or more volumes of gas are condensed by pressure. An arrangement for the gradual escape of the gas into an elastic bag is made, and the whole is used for anæsthetic purposes. The gas employed for this purpose is usually nitrous oxide gas.

G. carbon. A very pure form of amorphous carbon occurring as a deposit in the upper portion of the retorts used in the distillation of coal in the production of coal-gas. It is used for the carbon poles of the electric light, and for the carbon cylinders of Bunsen's battery.

G. cautery. See *Cautery, gas*.

G., chalk. Carbonic acid gas; so called from its frequent source.

G.-chamber. An apparatus used in microscopy for the purpose of studying the action of different gases on structures or organisms. It consists of a glass slide, on which is a ring of some material, perforated by a fine tube on each side for the purpose of conveying the gases, which is closed by a cover glass.

G., coal. See *Coal-gas*.

G.s., combining volumes of. Gases combine in simple proportions by volume, either one with one, or one with two, or similar simple ratio. This is a consequence of the fact that all molecules occupy an equal volume.

G.s., compressibility of. (*L. comprimo*, to press together.) The molecules of gases may be caused to approximate to each other by pressure, so that the volume is diminished and the density increased. See *Boyle's law*.

G., compressible. (*L. comprimo*, to press together.) A term which has been applied to a gas which can be brought to a liquid or a solid form by pressure.

G.s., conductivity of. (*L. conduco*, to draw together.) The power of conduction of a gas is very small when its particles remain stationary.

G.s., density of. (*L. densitas*, thickness.) Same as *G.s., specific gravity of*.

G., dephlogisticated. Same as *Dephlogisticated air*.

G.s., diamagnetism of. (*Διά*, through; *μαγνήτις*, a magnet.) When a stream of gas is made to traverse the field between the two poles of an electromagnet it is found to arrange itself in a plane at right angles to a line passing between the poles, or at a right angle to that in which an iron bar would set.

G.s., diffusion of. See *Diffusion of gases*.

G. douche. (*F. douche*, a shower bath; from *l. doccia*, a gutter.) The directing of a stream of gas to a part of the body; carbonic dioxide is used in this way as an anodyne to an open cancer.

G.s., effusion of. (*L. effundo*, to pour out.) The passage of a gas into a vacuum through a fine hole in a plate of metal or other substance. See *Effusion of gases*.

G.s., elastic force of. (*Ἐλαστόν*, to drive.) The property of a gas by which it tends to expand and fill the space which contains it,

and which is due to a mutual repulsion exerted by the molecules of the gas on each other.

G.s, elasticity of. (Ελαστώ, to urge forward.) See *G., elastic force of.*

G.s, endosmosis of. See *Osmosis of gases.*

G.s, expansion of. Same as *G., elastic force of.*

G. hepaticum. (Ήπαρ, the liver. *F. gaz hepaticue.*) Hydrogen sulphite, because it has the smell of liver of sulphur.

G., illuminating. (L. *illuminatus*, part. of *illumino*, to give light to. *F. gaz de l'eclairage.*) Same as *Coal-gas.*

G., incoercible. (L. *in*, not; *coerco*, to confine.) A gas which cannot be reduced to a liquid or a solid condition.

G.s, index of refraction of. See *Refraction, index of, in gases.*

G., inflammable. An old term for butene. Also, any gas which can be burnt.

G., inflammable sulphuretted. A term for hydrogen sulphide.

G.s, intestinal. These are nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon dioxide, and marsh gas.

G., intoxicating. Nitrous oxide gas.

G.-jet cautery. A form of gas cautery for destroying tissue. A very fine jet burning, on the principle of Bunsen's burner, a mixture of coal gas and atmospheric air, is directed on the part; it has been applied to the cancerous womb through a double speculum, between the walls of which a stream of cold water is kept running.

G.s, kinetic theory of. A theory in which it is maintained that the molecules of gases are moving with great and uniform velocity amongst themselves in a rectilinear direction. Frequent encounters occur between the molecules, but providing that the temperature is uniform no loss of energy occurs.

G., laughing. (*F. gaz hilarant.*) Nitrous oxide gas, because of its action when breathed in a diluted form.

G. lime. The lime that has been used in the purification of coal gas. It contains calcium carbonate, hyposulphite, and pentasulphide, and is used in the manufacture of sodium hyposulphite.

G., liquefaction of. (L. *liquefacio*, to make liquid.) The reduction of gases to the condition of a liquid by pressure, sometimes assisted by cold. A tube of fine bore above and dilated below, capable of supporting a pressure of 500 atmospheres, is partly filled with the gas to be liquefied and partly with mercury. The tube is inserted into a reservoir of steel, capable of resisting with safety a pressure of 800 atmospheres, and partially filled with mercury and water. The pressure is applied by means of a force pump. The whole is surrounded by a freezing mixture. In the case of most gases the manometer remains stationary as soon as liquefaction commences. On reducing the pressure slowly the liquid begins to boil, but if it be rapidly reduced a portion of the suddenly expanded gas absorbs so much latent heat as to liquefy the remainder, which forms a mist in the upper part of the tube.

G. liquor. The ammoniacal liquid contained in the condensing apparatus of gas works. It contains ammonium carbonate, cyanide, sulphide, and sulphate, and is used largely in the production of ammonium chloride.

G., marsh. (*F. gaz des marais.*) A synonym of what is now called *Methane.*

G., mephitic. See *Mephitic gas.*

G., muriatic. Hydrochloric acid gas.

G., nitrous. See *Nitrous acid gas.*

G., nitrous dephlogisticated. Nitrous oxide gas, because it contains no phlogiston or hydrogen.

G., non-permanent. A gas which can be liquefied by cold and pressure.

G.s, occlusion of. (L. *occludo*, to shut up.) The property possessed by platinum, palladium, and some other metals, of absorbing many times their volume of gases, and of hydrogen in particular, forming, in all probability, a kind of alloy, which is decomposed at a red heat and in vacuo.

G. of acetates. A term for *Methane.*

G.s of blood. See *Blood, gases of.*

G.s of body. The gases contained in the natural tissues of the body are oxygen, ozone, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, marsh gas, ammonia, and hydrogen sulphide.

G.s of intestines. See *G.s, intestinal.*

G.s of putrefaction. The gases given off from decomposing animal and vegetable substances. They contain ammonium sulphide, sulphuretted and carburetted hydrogen, ammonia, nitrogen, and carbon dioxide.

G. of the lungs. The air as it passes from the lungs in expiration.

G., oil. See *Oil gas.*

G., olefiant. See *Olefiant gas.*

G.s, osmosis of. See *Osmosis of gases.*

G., oxygenated muriatic acid. An old term for chlorine.

G., oxymuriatic. An old term for chlorine.

G. palustré. (L. *paluster*, marshy.) The emanation or miasm of a marsh.

G., paradise. Nitrous oxide gas, because of its exhilarating effects when respired.

G., permanent. A gas which cannot be liquefied by cold.

G., phlogisticated. (*Phlogistin.*) An old name for nitrogen.

G., phosgene. See *Phosgene.*

G. pingué. (L. *pinguis*, fat.) Van Helmont's term for a gas which he obtained from dung and which was inflammable.

G., pulmonary. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) Same as *G. of the lungs.*

G.s, radiation of. See *Radiation of gases.*

G., rutilant. (L. *rutilo*, to colour red.) A term for nitrogen peroxide, from the reddish-brown colour of its vapour.

G. sanguinis. (L. *sanguis*, the blood.) The halitus of the blood.

G.s, solidification of. (L. *solidus*, solid; *facio*, to make.) The reduction of gases to a solid state by the influence of pressure, sometimes combined with cold. When carbon dioxide, fluidified by pressure, is allowed suddenly to escape, a portion instantly assumes the gaseous state, but in doing so absorbs so much latent heat as to solidify the rest.

G.s, solubility of. (L. *solubilis*, soluble.) Gases are soluble in liquids in proportion to the amount of pressure exerted on them, other things, temperature and composition, being equal. The more easily soluble gases are more readily absorbed by liquids than the less easily

soluble gases. Each constituent of a mixture of gases is dissolved by a liquid independently of the rest. The solubility of a gas in a liquid diminishes with increase of temperature, other things being equal. The volume of the same gas dissolved by the same quantity of the same liquid, at the same temperature, is constant, whatever the pressure, if the volume absorbed be measured at the same pressure. See also, *G.*, absorption of.

G. s. specific gravity of. See *Gravity*, specific, of gases.

G. s. specific heat of. The quantity of heat required to raise a given weight of a gas through one degree, 1° C., as compared with that necessary to raise a similar weight of water one degree; or the quantity of heat necessary to raise a given volume of a gas through one degree, as compared with that necessary to raise a similar volume of air one degree. Water being taken as unity or 1·000, Regnault found that the specific heat of an equal weight of its vapour is ·4805, of air ·2374, of oxygen ·2175, of nitrogen ·2138, of hydrogen 3·4090, of carbon monoxide ·2450, of carbon dioxide ·2163, and of ammonia ·5083; when compared with an equal volume of air referred to its own weight of water taken as unity, the specific heat of oxygen is ·2405, of nitrogen ·2370, of hydrogen ·2359, of carbon monoxide ·2370, of carbon dioxide ·3307, and of ammonia ·2966; the gases being under a constant pressure.

G. sulphuris. A term for sulphurous acid.

G. sylvestrë. (*L. sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) Van Helmont's term for what is now known as carbon dioxide, or carbonic acid gas, when arising from fermented liquors.

G. s. transpiration of. (*L. trans*, through; *spiro*, to breathe.) Same as *Effusion of gases*.

G. ventilator. A chimney or flue conveying the products of combustion of a lamp or gas burner is surrounded by a loose jacket opening below into the room to be ventilated, and above into the open air. The heat of the internal tube warms the air and causes a current upwards, which effects ventilation.

G. ventosum. (*L. ventus*, wind.) The atmospheric air.

G. water. Term for the water remaining after the coal gas used for illumination has passed through the purifier. It contains among other matters sulphuret of lime, and has been recommended in chronic diseases of the skin.

G., water. A term for hydrogen as obtained from the decomposition of water.

G., wood. Carburetted hydrogen obtained by the distillation of wood.

Gas-holder. A vessel of glass or metal filled with water and inverted on a shelf in a reservoir of water. The gas is introduced by means of a bent tube opening through a hole in the shelf into the vessel, which rising to the top of the vessel fills it by expelling the water.

Gas sphygmoscope. See *Sphygmoscope, gas*.

Gascarilla. Same as *Cascarilla*.

Gæcol. The same as *Gæcol*.

Gæseous. (*Gas. F. gazeux*; *G. gas-formig.*) Of, or belonging to, or containing, gas; having, or full of, gas; æriform.

G. cyst. See *Cyst, gaseous*.

G. state. The condition of a body when

its molecules are separated from each other to such an extent that it is æriform and elastic; the state of being a *Gas*.

Gasification. (*Gas*; *L. facio*, to make.) The manufacture of gas; the process of making a gas.

Gasiform. (*Gas*; *L. forma*, likeness, *F. gazeiforme*; *G. gasförmig.*) Gas-like; air-like.

Gasometer. (*Gas*; *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.) An apparatus for holding gas and measuring the amount as it escapes.

Gasometric. (*Gas*; *Gr. μέτρον*.) Relating to the measurement of gases, especially in chemical analysis.

Gasp. (*See. geispa*, to yawn; from *gapa*, to gape.) To catch the breath quickly, with difficulty, and with open mouth.

Gasser, Achilles Pirminius. A German physician, born at Lindau in 1505, died at Augsburg in 1577.

Gasser, Johann Laurentius. An anatomist of the eighteenth century, of whom nothing is known save that he was the instructor of Antonius Raymond Balthasar Hirsch, who, in 1765, named the ganglion on the sensory trunk of the fifth pair of nerves after him.

G., ganglion of. (*F. ganglion de Gasser*; *G. Gasser'sche Knoten*.) A ganglion on the sensory division of the trifacial nerve lying in a depression at the summit of the petrous bone. It is somewhat crescent-shaped, having the concavity backwards, and is flattened and striated on the surface, which is covered by dura mater; it rests also on fibres of the dura mater. Its anterior convex border gives off, from above to below, the ophthalmic nerve, the superior maxillary nerve, and the inferior maxillary nerve, which latter is joined by the motor division of the trifacial nerve. It receives on its inner surface sympathetic filaments from the carotid plexus, and from its upper or its outer surface it gives off meningeal filaments, which follow the middle meningeal artery and supply the dura mater of the middle lateral fossæ of the skull.

Gastein. Austria, in the Province of Salzburg, in the Tyrol, about 3000 feet above sea-level, surrounded by beautiful scenery. Indifferent thermal waters from twenty-one springs, having a temperature varying from 25° C. (77° F.) to 49° C. (120·2° F.), and containing very small quantities of sodium sulphate, sodium chloride, potassium sulphate, lithium chloride, calcium carbonate, iron carbonate, with traces of arsenic; but the amounts of all are very minute. Used in chronic skin affections, chronic atonic ulcers, chronic rheumatism and gout, contracted joints, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, neuralgia, migraine, paralysis agitans, and other chronic neuroses. Also called Wildbad-Gastein.

Gaster. (*Γαστήρ*, the belly.) A term which has been used to denote the abdomen, and also the stomach, and occasionally the uterus.

G. musculi. (*L. musculus*, a muscle.) The belly or fleshy part of a muscle.

Gasteralgia. See *Gastralgia*.

Gasteranax. (*Γαστήρ; ἀνάξ*, a king.) A term applied by Dolaeus to a supposed principle having its seat in the lower part of the abdomen, and presiding over the function of digestion.

Gasterangemphraxis. (*Γαστήρ*, the belly; *ἀγγος*, a vessel; *ἑμπερᾶσσω*, to stop up.) Congestion or infarction of the blood-vessels of the stomach.

Also, Vogel's term for obstruction of the pylorus.

Gasterase. (Γαστήρ.) Payen's synonym of *Pepsin*.

Gasterasthenia. (Γαστήρ; ἀσθένεια, weakness.) Debility of the stomach.

Gasterataxia. (Γαστήρ; ἀταξία, disorder.) Disorder of the stomach; weakness of the coats of the stomach.

G. aquosa. (L. *aquosus*, watery.) A term used to denote a chronic gastritis with pyrosis.

Gastereche'ma. (Γαστήρ; ἤχημα, a sound. G. *Magenlaut*, *Magengeräusch*.) A sound heard by means of the stethoscope in the stomach.

Gasteremphrax'is. (Γαστήρ; ἐμφράσσω, to stop up.) Over-distension of the stomach.

Also, the same as *Gasterangemphrax'is*.

Gasterhysterotomy. (Γαστήρ; ὑστέρη, the womb; τομή, section.) The opening of the womb through the abdominal parietes; *Cæsarian section*.

Gaster'ic. (Γαστήρ.) Same as *Gastric*.

Gastero-. (Γαστήρ, the belly.) A prefix signifying relationship to, or connection with, the stomach or the abdomen.

Gasteromyce'tes. See *Gastromycetes*.

Gasteromy'ci. (Γαστήρ, the belly; μύκης, a fungus.) A Family of Fungi which includes *Lycoperdon* and its allies.

Gasterop'oda. See *Gastropoda*.

Gasteros'teus. (Γαστήρ, the belly; στίου, a bone.) A Genus of the Suborder *Acanthopterygii*, Order *Teleostei*, Class *Pisces*.

G. aculeatus, Linn. (L. *aculeatus*, furnished with prickles. F. *épineche*, *escharde*; G. *Stichling*.) The stickleback. Where they are very plentiful a nutritive oil has been made from them.

Gasterostom'idæ. (Γαστήρ; στόμα, the mouth.) A Family of the Suborder *Distomæ*, Order *Nematoda*. Buccal sucker in the middle of the ventral face; a discoid sucker at the anterior extremity; digestive tube simple, contractile; anus and sexual orifices at the posterior extremity.

Gasterostomum, Von Siebold. (Γαστήρ; στόμα, the mouth.) A Genus of the Family *Gasterostomidæ*, living in fishes, the larva probably inhabiting a species of *Bucephalus*.

G. armatum, Molin. (L. *armatus*, armed.) Found in the intestine of *Conger vulgaris*.

G. clupeæ, v. Beneden. Found in the intestine of *Clupeus sprattus*.

G. crucibulum. Found in the intestine of the conger eel.

G. fimbria'tum, von Siebold. (L. *fimbria*, fringes.) Found on the perch and the pike.

G. gad'orum, Dies. Found encapsuled in the sheaths of nerves and in the membranes of the brain of *Gadus virens*.

G. gracile'scens, Wagener. (L. *gracilis*, slender.) The *Rhipidocotyle gracile'scens*.

G. min'imum, Wagener. (L. *minimus*, least.) The *Rhipidocotyle min'imum*.

G. trig'læ, v. Beneden. Found in the intestines of *Trigla gurnardus*.

G. vip'eræ, v. Beneden. Found in the intestines of *Trachinus vipera*.

G. vi'væ, v. Beneden. Found in the intestines of *Trachinus draco*.

Gasterothalame'æ. An Order of the Alliance *Lichenales*, according to Lindley, having the shields always closed or opened by the irregular separation of the thalloidal covering. Nucleus enclosed, containing asci, deliquescing or shrivelling up.

Gasterot'richa. See *Gastrotricha*.

Gasterozo'a. (Γαστήρ; ζῷον, an animal.) Fitzinger's term for *Acalephæ*, *Infusoria*, and *Zoophyta*.

Gasterysterot'omy. See *Gasterhysterotomy*.

Gastr-. Same as *Gastero-*.

Gastra. (Γάστρα, the belly of a jar. G. *Gefässboden*.) The distended part or belly of a vessel or receptacle.

Gastradeni'tis. (Γαστήρ, the belly; ἀδόν, a gland.) Inflammation of a gastric gland.

Gastræ'a. (Γαστήρ.) Hæckel's term for the primitive type of the Metazoa, being a double-walled sac with an opening at one end communicating with the central cavity, which he supposes to have existed in ancient times.

G. the'ory. Hæckel's theory of the origin of all Metazoa from a hypothetical primitive type which he called *Gastræa*, by which he claims to substitute for the classification hitherto received a system based on phylogeny, having for its main principle the homology of the germinal layers and of the archenteron, and on the differentiation of the axes and of the cælum.

Gastræ'ada. The name given by Hæckel to the group of animals of which the *Gastræa* was the earliest representative.

Gastræ'mia. (Γαστήρ, the belly, the stomach; αἷμα, blood.) Congestion of the blood-vessels of the stomach.

Gastræ'um. (Γαστήρ.) Illiger's term for the under surface of the body of a mammal, extending from the larynx to the anus.

Gastr'al. (Γαστήρ.) Relating to the stomach or to the abdominal cavity.

G. filament. (L. *filum*, a thread.)

Worm-like motile tentacles in the gastric cavity of the *Acalephs* homologous with the mesenteric filaments of *Anthozoa*.

G. go'nads. (Γονή, offspring.) The sexual glands found in the oral wall of the stomach in *Anthomedusæ* and *Narcomedusæ* in opposition to the vascular gonads of *Septomedusæ* and *Trachomedusæ*.

G. lam'ina. (L. *lamina*, a plate.) A synonym of *Hypoblast*.

G. ost'ia. (L. *ostium*, a door.) In sponges the openings of the radial canals in the stomach.

Gastralgia. (Γαστήρ; ἄλγος, pain. F. *gastralgie*; G. *Magenschmerz*.) Pain at the epigastrium occurring in connection with some disorder or disease of the stomach. It sometimes extends along the course of the œsophagus, and also to the interscapular or left scapular region. It is usually very severe in ulceration of the stomach, and is greatly increased or entirely caused by the taking of food; it is very common but not invariable in cancer of the stomach, and is often constant; it occurs in many of the forms of gastritis, and in pyrosis, from the presence of the fluid; it is also occasionally a neuralgia; and, in some persons, is always produced whenever some special food is taken. For the milder forms of gastralgia some writers use the term *Gastrodynia*.

Also (*G. Bauchschmerz*), pain in the abdomen or belly.

Gastranabolë. (*Γαστήρ; ἀναβολή*, a lifting up. *G. Magenaustrurf*.) Ejection of the contents of the stomach; rumination.

Gastranax. See *Gastranax*.

Gastraneuria. (*Γαστήρ*, the belly; *ἄ*, neg.; *νεῦρον*, a nerve.) Defective innervation of the stomach.

Gastraneurysma. (*Γαστήρ; ἀνεύρυσμα*, a dilatation.) Dilatation of the stomach.

Gastrangemphraxis. See *Gasterangiemphraxis*.

Gastrataxia. See *Gasterataxia*.

Gastratrophia. (*Γαστήρ*, the belly; *ἀτροφία*, a pining away.) Atrophy of the coats of the stomach.

Gastreche'ma. See *Gasterechema*.

Gastrectasis. (*Γαστήρ*, the stomach; *ἔκτασις*, an extension.) Same as *Stomach, dilatation of*.

Gastrectasy. Same as *Gastrectasis*.

Gastrectomy. (*Γαστήρ*, the stomach; *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.) The removal of a part of the stomach, as the pylorus, in cancer of the organ.

Gastrelcobrosis. (*Γαστήρ; ἔλκος*, an ulcer; *βρώσις*, an eating.) Ulceration of the stomach.

Gastrelcosis. (*Γαστήρ; ἔλκωσις*, ulceration. *G. Magenverschärung*.) Ulceration of the coats of the stomach.

Gastreltrotomia. Same as *Gastro-elytrotomy*.

Gastremphraxis. See *Gasteremphraxis*.

Gastrecephaloma. (*Γαστήρ*, the stomach; *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain.) Encephaloid cancer of the stomach.

Gastrenchyta. (*Γαστήρ; ἰγχίω*, to pour in.) A stomach-jump.

Gastrenteralgia. (*Γαστήρ; ἔντερον*, an intestine; *ἄλγος*, pain.) Pain in the stomach and intestines.

Gastrenteric. Same as *Gastro-enteric*.

Gastrenteritic. Same as *Gastro-enteritis*.

Gastrenteritis. Same as *Gastro-enteritis*.

Gastrenteromalacia. (*Γαστήρ*, the belly, the stomach; *έντερον*, the intestine; *μαλακία*, softness.) Softening of the coats of the stomach and intestines.

Gastrepatic. Same as *Gastro-hepatic*.

Gastrepatitis. Same as *Gastro-hepatitis*.

Gastrepiploic. Same as *Gastro-epiploic*.

Gastrethisia. (*Γαστήρ*, the stomach; *ἐπιτίζω*, to excite.) Irritation of the stomach.

Gastreupeptic. (*Γαστήρ; εὔπεπος*, easy of digestion.) Having power to promote digestion.

Gastric. (*Γαστήρ. F. gastrique; I. gastrico; G. gastrisch*.) Relating to, or belonging to, the stomach.

G. acid. A synonym of *G. juice*.

G. acids. The acids of the *G. juice*.

G. arteries. The arteries of the stomach, being branches of the coronary artery of the stomach, of the hepatic artery, and of the splenic artery.

G. arteries, short. The *Vasa brevia* of the stomach.

G. artery. The *Coronary artery* of the stomach.

G. artery, inferior, left. The left gastro-epiploic artery.

G. artery, inferior, right. The right gastro-epiploic artery.

G. artery, superior, left. The coronary artery of the stomach.

G. artery, superior, right. The pyloric artery.

G. catarrh'. A synonym of *Gastritis, catarrhal*.

G. catarrh', chronic. A synonym of *Gastritis, catarrhal, chronic*.

G. chamber. The cavity in some low animal forms which does duty for a stomach.

G. digestion. See *Digestion, gastric*.

G. epilepsy. See *Epilepsy, gastric*.

G. fever. This term has been very loosely used, for which see under *Fever, gastric*.

According to Mosler, there is a true gastric fever much like the milder cases of enteric fever, but really different specifically, and to be distinguished from these mainly by the thermometer. In enteric fever the temperature rises gradually, so that at the end of the first week it is higher than at the end of the first day, and this height is retained or increased during the second week. In gastric fever the temperature is often at its highest on the first day, or, at least, as high as on any succeeding day. In enteric fever the skin is constantly hot and dry; in gastric fever it is usually moist, especially in the palm of the hand. Herpes labialis is more frequently present in gastric than in enteric fever. The urine frequently deposits uric acid salts, but there is no great increase of urea, and no great diminution of chlorides.

G. fistula. (*L. fistula*, anything tubular. *G. Magenfistel*.) A communication other than the natural ones between the stomach and some viscus, or the peritoneal cavity, or the external surface of the body. A gastric fistula may be produced by an abdominal wound which penetrates the stomach, or which causes sloughing of its walls; or by an abscess of the abdominal walls opening both into the stomach and externally; or by ulceration from within, caused by a foreign body in the stomach; or by ulceration from without, produced, as in one case willfully, by pressure; or by cancer or perforating ulcer, producing inflammation of the peritoneal coat, adhesion to some neighbouring surface, and destruction of the intervening tissue.

G. flux. (*L. fluxus*, a flow.) Same as *Gastrorrhœa*.

G. follicles. (*L. folliculus*, a small bag.) The *Glands, gastric*.

G. glands. See *Glands, gastric*.

G. hæmorrhage. See *Hæmatemesis*.

G. hernia. A hernia containing some part of the stomach.

G. juice. (*F. suc gastrique; G. Magensaft*.) The secretion of the tubular glands of the stomach, the *G. glands*. It is a thin, clear, colourless or yellowish, acid, and acid-smelling fluid, having a sp. gr. of 1001 to 1010, and containing a small but uncertain quantity of solids, estimated as low as 56 per cent, and as high as 2 per cent. Hydrochloric acid to the amount from .2 to .4 per cent., and a hydrolytic ferment,

pepsin, are the two essential constituents of gastric juice; besides these there may be present lactic, acetic, butyric, and other acids; and constantly, sodium, potassium and calcium chlorides, with phosphates of lime, magnesia, and iron; it also contains mucin, some peptones, and a little fat.

The gastric juice converts albuminous bodies into peptones, probably after first reducing them into a substance called by Meissner parapeptone, and by Kuhne antialbuminate.

Gastric juice has been used as a local application to cancers and sloughing sores, with the effect of destroying the diseased or dead parts, the removing of the offensive smell, and the promotion of the growth of healthy granulation tissue.

G. juice, artificial. Artificial gastric juice may be made by adding hydrochloric acid to the amount of .2 per cent. of the product to the scrapings of the mucous surface of a pig's stomach and filtering. Or by digesting the mucous membrane of the stomach at 35° C. (95° F.) with water containing .2 per cent. of hydrochloric acid, or by extracting it with glycerine and adding hydrochloric acid. Its action is that of the natural gastric juice.

G. lymphatic glands. A series of small lymphatic glands lying on the greater and smaller curvatures of the stomach at the place of attachment of the omentum.

G. murmurs. See *Murmurs, gastric*.

G. nerves. (F. *nerfs gastriques*; G. *Magenerven*.) The terminal branches of the pneumogastric nerves on the stomach. The left nerve divides in front of the œsophagus on the stomach into many branches, which are distributed, some over the anterior surface of the stomach, others along the lesser curvature, where they join branches of the right nerve and of the sympathetic, and others run between the layers of the small omentum to the hepatic plexus. The right nerve divides at the back of the œsophagus on the stomach into branches, some of which supply the posterior wall of the stomach, and others join the cœliac, splenic, and left renal sympathetic plexuses.

G. neuralgia. (Νεύρον, a nerve; άλγος, pain.) Pain in the stomach, or gastralgia, depending on hyperæsthesia of the vagus nerve.

G. plexus, anterior. (L. *anterior*, in front. G. *vorderes Magenengeflecht*.) The loose plexus formed by the intercommunication of the left gastric nerve with twigs from the sympathetic on the anterior face of the stomach.

G. plexus, posterior. (L. *posterior*, hinder. G. *hinteres Magenengeflecht*.) The loose plexus formed by the intercommunication of the right gastric nerve with the branches of the sympathetic on the posterior surface of the stomach.

G. softening. See *Stomach, softening of*.

G. system. The digestive system; the organs of digestion.

G. teeth. See *Teeth, gastric*.

G. ulcer. See *Stomach, ulceration of*.

G. veins. The veins accompanying the G. arteries.

G. veins, short. See *Venæ gastricae breves*.

G. vom'iting. A vomiting which depends upon, or is caused by, some direct disturbance of the stomach itself.

Gastricism. (Γαστήρ.) The doctrine of the dependence of the greater number of diseases on a bad condition of the stomach.

Also, stomach diseases generally.

Gastricity. (Γαστήρ. F. *gastricité*; I. *gastricità*; S. *gastricidad*; G. *Gastricität*.) A disturbance of the alimentary canal, with furred tongue.

Also, a term applied to the group of symptoms peculiar to what was called gastric fever.

Gastric'olous. (L. *gaster*, the belly; *colo*, to inhabit.) Inhabiting the intestinal canal, as the larvæ of the *Estridæ*.

Gastriloquist. (L. *gaster*, the belly; *loquor*, to speak.) Same as *Ventriloquist*.

Gastriloquus. (Same etymon.) A *Ventriloquist*.

Gastrimar'gia. (Γαστρίμαργία, glutony; from γαστήρ, the belly; μάργος, greedy.) Excess in eating and drinking.

Gastrimar'gus. (Γαστρίμαργος, of greedy belly.) One who is gluttonous.

Gastrinum. A term for potash.

Gastrismus. (Γαστρίσμός, gluttonous eating.) Over-filling of the stomach with food and the disorders consequent thereupon.

Gastritic. (Γαστήρ, the stomach.) Relating to, connected with, or resembling, *Gastritis*.

Gastritis. (Γαστήρ. F. *gastrite*; I. *gastrite*; G. *Magenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the coats of the stomach. It may be an acute or chronic inflammation of the mucous coat, causing an excessive secretion of mucus and a defective secretion of gastric juice, or ending in degeneration of its glandular structure or ulceration of its surface; or it may be an acute inflammation of all the coats, sometimes ending in gangrene, from the direct action of irritant or corrosive poisons; or it may be a chronic fibroid degeneration of the submucous connective tissue from such a cause as constant spirit-drinking to excess.

G., acute'. (L. *acutus*, severe.) Acute gastritis chiefly affects the mucous coat, except when caused by the taking of irritants or corrosives, when the whole stomach wall may be affected. As an idiopathic disease it is rare, but when it does occur in a violent form, or when it is caused by irritant poisons, the symptoms are very severe. There is acute burning pain, spreading from the epigastrium to the back, preventing a full breath being taken, violent retching and vomiting of bloody mucus, feeble pulse, cold perspirations, hiccough, rapid collapse, and death from prostration. If there be recovery, it is of slow and difficult attainment. In the milder forms, the symptoms are sometimes like those of enteric fever. The morbid conditions seen may be only moderate congestion, with softening and swelling of the mucous membrane, which is covered with mucus mixed with leucocytes; the epithelial cells of the gland ducts are in a state of mucoid degeneration, and there is a cloudy and granular condition of the epithelial cells of the peptic glands; or there may be small extravasations of blood, leading to ulceration or sloughing; or the congestion may be intense, and the gastric walls may be infiltrated with lymph or pus, or may be gangrenous; or ulceration may take place or atrophy. See also, *G., catarrhal, acute*, and *G., erythematous, acute*.

G. adhæsiva. (L. *adhæro*, to stick to.)

One of Good's two forms of gastritis in which the pain is very acute and the fever violent.

G. arthritica. (*Ἀρθρίτις*, gout.) Inflammation of the stomach occurring in a person of a gouty character, and supposed to be caused by the gouty diathesis.

G., catarrhal. (*Κατάρροος*, a running down. *F. gastrite catarrhale*; *G. Magenkatarrh.*) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. See *G., catarrhal, acute*, and *G., catarrhal, chronic*.

G., catarrhal, acute. (*F. gastrite catarrhale aigue*; *G. acuter Magenkatarrh.*) A form of the disease which usually occurs at or after middle life, and is characterised by vomiting of a thick glairy mucus, with weight and fullness at the epigastrium, but seldom absolute pain; there is a loaded tongue, factor of the breath, scanty and high coloured urine, and frontal headache. It is commonly caused by the eating of indigestible food, or by the abuse of alcoholic drinks, especially spirits; it not infrequently occurs in gouty or rheumatic persons, in those suffering from heart disease or cirrhosis of the liver, or from some lung mischief. In the milder cases there is little to be observed after death; redness, if it had been present, has gone, and only excess of mucus and free exfoliation of epithelial cells can be seen. In the more severe cases the stomach is contracted, the mucous lining is softened, and covered with an adherent tenacious mucus; it may be injected and not infrequently studded with small spots where blood has escaped from the vessels, in many of which ulceration has commenced; the cells of the gastric glands have become distended with granules and small oil globules, and the solitary glands are in like manner enlarged and degenerated.

G., catarrhal, chronic. (*L. chronicus*, long-lasting. *F. gastrite catarrhale chronique*, *catarrhe chronique de l'estomac*; *G. chronischer Magenkatarrh.*) A form of the disease which occurs at or after middle life, especially in those of a full habit of body, and in childhood. It is caused by errors in diet, such as too copious and too frequent meals, especially of animal food, the taking of alcoholic liquors to excess, and imperfect mastication; it is a frequent accompaniment of chronic wasting diseases. The symptoms vary; there is some tenderness on pressure, but little pain at the epigastrium, acidity and heartburn are not infrequent, usually there is nausea, seldom vomiting; when this occurs it is generally in the morning. The tongue is large, coated, and indented; sometimes the pharynx is congested, which causes cough; the bowels are usually confined and the urine high-coloured. The post-mortem appearances extend to the submucous tissue, and sometimes to the muscular coat; the mucous membrane is covered with a tough, white, transparent mucus, and itself is thickened, reddish, or brownish, or greyish in colour, and uneven or mammillated in surface; the mammillae are opaque and yellow, containing large glands distended with granular epithelium, and the furrows between them contain only small atrophied glands with thickened walls, enclosing oil globules or a few granular cells. On the unatrophied surface are seen bright transparent points, being cystic enlargements of the gastric glands distended with viscid mucus, containing spherical cells, and lined with cubiform epithelium. At a later stage the matrix of the mucous membrane hypertrophies

into bud-like prominences, which sometimes grow to villousities or small polypi.

G., chronic. (*L. chronicus*, long-lasting.) The chronic form of gastric inflammation presents a variety of symptoms, some directly due to the disease itself, others the consequence of the resulting malnutrition. The term is used loosely, and includes cases which are described as chronic catarrhal gastritis, chronic erythematous gastritis, and fibrosis of the stomach, as well as many which are simply called dyspepsia.

G., croupous. (*Croup.*) The form in which there is found a greyish yellow croupous membrane covering patches of the mucous surface of the stomach.

G., diphtheritic. (*Diphtheria.*) The form of inflammation of the stomach in which the mucous surface is more or less covered with patches of a thin, yellowish, adherent, lymphoid deposit or pellicle, or in which it is penetrated by it and becomes sloughy. It is a rare disease; it seldom, if ever, occurs alone, but nearly always in connection with diphtheria of the throat.

G. erythemat'ica. One of Good's two forms of gastritis in which there is an erythematous blush extending to and visible in the fauces, more moderate pain, less violent fever, and low and quick pulse.

See also *G., erythematous*.

G., erythematous. (*Ἐρυθμία*, a redness.) Fenwick's term for a form of gastritis differing from the catarrhal form in that it occurs more frequently in children and young persons, and constitutes a considerable number of the so-called gastric and remittent fevers of infants. It occurs in the progress of scarlet and other eruptive fevers, and is often seen in the last stage of phthisis and similar exhausting diseases. In all but the cases accompanying the eruptive fevers there is much shooting epigastric pain, and tenderness on pressure after food, which in the phthisical cases is more commonly described as a feeling of rawness. In children, the tenderness on pressure is more marked than the pain; there is nausea, and usually vomiting, but not of much mucus; generally there is thirst; the tongue is red, soon to become dry and glazed; the stools are liquid, frequent, and foetid, and the pulse quick. It seldom assumes a chronic form. The gastric glands are distended with granular and fatty matters, which obscure the epithelial cells; there is not much mucus, but in it casts of the glands are sometimes observed.

See also, *G. erythematica*.

G. favosa. (*L. favus*, a honeycomb.) Kundrat's term for a fatal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach occurring in a person the subject of universal favus, and characterised by erosions of the gastric mucous membrane and intervening swellings which very much resembled the favus-cups of the skin, and which contained the *Achorion Schönleini*. The mucous membrane of the small intestine was also affected, but contained little of the fungus.

G., follicular. (*L. folliculus*, a small bag.) Same as *G. glandular*.

G., gangrenous. (*Γάγγραινα*, an eating away.) The cases of acute gastritis in which gangrene of the mucous and other coats of the stomach results. It is most frequently, if not invariably, the result of the action of corrosive poisons.

G., glandular. The form in which the gastric glands are swollen from increase of the epithelial cells, which themselves are cloudy, and are seen as small swellings on the uneven surface of the mucous membrane, which frequently ulcerates.

G., idiopathic. (Ἰδιος, peculiar; πάθος, suffering.) Inflammation of the stomach arising apparently spontaneously, not caused by irritating substances, as poisons, bad food, and alcohol.

G., pemphigous. (Πέμφιξ, a bubble.) A form of gastritis which sometimes accompanies general pemphigus. It is characterised by superficial ulcerations of the mucous membrane, which are often blackish in colour from the action of the gastric juice on blood which has exuded from their surface; the ulcerations are supposed to be the bases of ruptured bullæ, or to be the results of the same influences which cause the bullæ of the skin.

G. phlegmonodea. See *G., phlegmonous*.

G., phlegmonous. (Φλεγμονή, inflammation beneath the skin.) The form in which the submucous tissue is swollen, thickened, red, and infiltrated with pus or lymph which invades the muscular coat; the mucous coat is diffusely reddened or spotted with congested patches or small ulcerations; and the peritoneal coat is indamed. It is usually a sequel of some other and general disease, such as typhus, septicæmia, or puerperal fever.

G., primary. (L. *primus*, first.) Gastritis which is not caused by any other disorder of the body.

G., purulent. (L. *purulentus*, full of matter.) A synonym of *G., phlegmonous*.

G., rheumatic. Gastritis which is supposed to be caused by *Rheumatism*.

G., secondary. (L. *secundus*, second in order.) Gastritis which is caused by some disorder of the general system, as some cases of phlegmonous gastritis.

G. submucosa. (L. *sub*, under; *mucosa*, the mucous coat.) A synonym of *G., phlegmonous*.

G., toxic. (Τοξικόν, poison. *G. toxische Magenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the stomach produced by the taking of an irritant or corrosive poison.

Gastro- (Γαστήρ, the belly, the stomach.) A prefix signifying relation to the stomach or to the abdomen. Same as *Gastro-*.

Gastroadenitis. (Γαστήρ; ἄδην, a gland.) Inflammation of the gastric glands, especially thickening of their apertures, such as occurs in some cases of chronic gastritis.

Gastro-adyamic fever. See *Fever, gastro-adyamic*.

Gastro-arachnoiditis. (Γαστήρ; arachnoid membrane.) Coincident inflammation of the stomach and the arachnoid membrane; formerly supposed to occur in some fevers.

Gastroarc'tia. (Γαστήρ; L. *arcto*, to narrow.) Same as *Gastrostenosis*.

Gastroarthritis. (Γαστήρ; ἄρθρις, belonging to the joints.) An inflammation of the stomach and the joints at the same time.

The term was used by Broussais to indicate gout which he believed to originate in a gastritis.

Gastroataxia. (Γαστήρ; ἀταξία, want of order.) A synonym of *Dyspepsia*.

Gastro-ataxic fever. See *Fever, gastro-ataxic*.

Gastroatonia. (Γαστήρ; ἀτονία, languor.) A synonym of *Dyspepsia*.

Gastroblennœmia. (Γαστήρ, the belly; βλέννα, mucus; ζημία, loss.) Excessive secretion of mucus from the stomach.

Gastrobranchia. (Γαστήρ; βράγχια, the gills.) De Blainville's term for fishes such as Myxine, which possess branchial sacs each opening into the œsophagus as well as into a common canal which has an external orifice.

Gastrobronchitis. (Γαστήρ; bronchitis.) A term for fever with much irritation of the bronchial and gastric mucous membranes; such as occurs sometimes in the later stages of pneumonia and phthisis.

Also, a term for the disease of dogs called the distemper.

Gastrobro'sis. (Γαστήρ; βρώσις, an eating.) Alibert's term for destruction and perforation of the coats of the stomach.

G. ulcero'sa. (L. *ulcus*, an ulcer.) Perforation of the stomach walls from ulceration.

Gastrocathar'sis. (Γαστήρ; κάθαρσις, a cleansing. *G. Magenauwurf*.) Evacuation of the stomach, as by vomiting.

Gastrocele. (Γαστήρ; κήλη, hernia. *F. gastrocèle*; I. *gastrocèle*; *G. Magenbruch*.) An abdominal hernia which contains some part of the stomach.

Also, a protrusion of some part of the stomach through the linea alba.

Gastrocephali'tis. (Γαστήρ; κεφαλή, the head.) Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and the brain, as occurs in some fevers.

Gastrocholecysti'tis. (Γαστήρ; χολή, bile; κύστις, a bladder.) Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and gall-bladder.

Gastrocholia. (Γαστήρ; χολή, bile.) A stomach affection with biliousness.

Gastrocholo'sis. (Γαστήρ; χολή.) Eisenmann's term for the form of fever which has been called bilious gastric fever.

Gastrocnemé. (Γαστροκνήμη, from γαστήρ; κνήμη, the leg.) The calf of the leg.

Gastrocnem'ia. (Γαστροκνήμια.) The calf of the leg.

Gastrocnem'ium. (Γαστροκνήμιον.) The calf of the leg.

Gastrocnem'ius. (Γαστήρ, the belly; κνήμη, the leg. *F. gastrocnemien*; I. *gastrocnemio*; *G. zweiköpfiger Wadenmuskel*.) A muscle of the calf of the leg which arises by two heads; the outer from a depression on the outer side of the external condyle above the tuberosity, and from the hinder surface of the femur above the condyle; the inner from a depression on the internal condyle behind the adductor tubercle, from the lower end of the internal supracondylar ridge, and from the neighbouring part of the popliteal surface of the femur; the two parts converge and then lie side by side, separated by a thin band of tendon, and halfway down the leg end in a flat broad tendon, which becomes narrower and thicker as it approaches the soleus tendon, which it joins to form the tendo Achillis, which is inserted into the middle part of the posterior surface of the tuberosity of the os calcis. It is supplied by the internal popliteal nerve. The gastrocnemius acts as a flexor of the knee, and an extensor of the ankle-joint.

In some animals, as the Echinæ, this muscle

is single, in others, as the chameleon, it is divided longitudinally into two parts, each of which is connected with other muscles; in some, as the Loris, it is very small, and in others it is absent; sometimes its tendon extends into the sole of the foot.

G., artery of. The sural artery.

G. exter'nus. (L. *externus*, outer.) The *Gastrocnemius*.

G. inter'nus. (L. *internus*, inner.) The *Soleus*; in Solipeds the *Flexor perforatus*.

Gastrocœliac. (Γαστήρ; κοιλία, the belly.) Relating to the abdominal cavity.

Gastrocœlic. Same as *Gastrocœliac*.

Gastrocolic. (Γαστήρ, the stomach; κόλον, the colon.) Relating to the stomach and to the colon.

G. epiploon. (Ἐπιπλοον, the omentum.) The *Omentum, gastrocolic*.

G. fistula. See *Fistula, gastro-colic*.

G. omen'tum. See *Omentum, gastrocolic*.

G. vein. A vein sometimes formed by the junction of the right gastro-epiploic vein with the right colic vein, before the former empties itself into the superior mesenteric vein.

Gastrocolica. (Γαστήρ; κωλικός, having the colic. G. *Magenkolik*.) Painful indigestion; stomach spasms.

Gastrocolitis. (Γαστήρ; κόλον, the colon.) Inflammation of the stomach and of the large intestine occurring simultaneously.

Also, Broussais' name for dysentery.

Gastrocolpotomy. (Γαστήρ; κόλπος, a sinus, and so the vagina; τομή, section.) A form of Cæsarean section in which an incision is to be made through the linea alba into the upper part of the vagina and the child extracted through the cervix uteri.

Gastroconjunctivitis. (Γαστήρ; conjunctivitis.) An epizootic prevalent among horses, which affects the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal and of the eyes. The attack is sudden; the animal ceases to feed, his coat becomes staring, the temperature is high, with daily exacerbations, the mouth is covered with stringy mucus, the tongue is covered with sordes, there is great thirst, the spine is stiff and rigid, the eyelids swollen, and the conjunctiva red. The mortality is about three per cent. The chief lesions are of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane.

Gastrocystitis. (Γαστήρ; κύστις, a bladder.) Inflammation of the stomach and urinary bladder combined, as in some fevers.

Gastrodermitis. (Γαστήρ; δέρμα, the skin.) Inflammation of the stomach, accompanying inflammation of the skin, as in some exanthematous fevers.

Gastrodes. (Γαστροῦδες, pot-bellied.) Same as *Gastroid*.

Gastrodia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ*.

G. sesamoïdes. (Σησαμίη, an Indian bean; εἶδος, likeness.) Hab. Tasmania. Root tuberous; esulent.

Gastrodiabrosis. (Γαστήρ, the belly; διάβρωσις, ulceration.) Ulceration of the coats of the stomach.

Gastrodialysis. (Γαστήρ; διάλυσις, a separating.) The condition brought about by a penetrating wound of the stomach.

Gastrodiatrema. (Γαστήρ; διατρίβω, to rub away.) A hole in the walls of the stomach.

Gastrodiatre'sis. (Γαστήρ; διάτρησις, a boring through.) The production of a perforation in the walls of the stomach.

Gastrodidymus. (Γαστήρ; δίδυμος, twin.) A twin monstrously united so that there is one abdominal cavity.

Gastrodisc. (Γαστήρ; δίσκος, a round plate.) Van Beneden's term for the endoderm, or hypoblast, of the vertebrate embryo about the ninth day, when it appears like a lenticular spot or disc applied to the inner face of the ectoderm, or epiblast of the blastoderm.

Gastrodis'cus. (Γαστήρ; δίσκος.) A Genus of the Order *Trematoda*.

G. Sonsino'nis, Cobbold. Found by Sonsino in the intestine of the horse in Egypt.

Gastrododecadactylopyra. (Γαστήρ; δωδεκάδακτυλος, the duodenum; πύρ, fire.) Same as *Gastroduodenopyra*.

Gastrododecadactylopy'phus. (Γαστήρ; δωδεκάδακτυλος.) Same as *Gastroduodenopyphus*.

Gastroduode'nal. (Γαστήρ; δωδε-num.) Relating to the stomach and the duodenum.

G. artery. (F. *artère gastroduodénale*; G. *Magenzweilfingerschlagader*.) A branch of the hepatic artery at the upper surface of the pylorus, whence it runs behind the first part of the duodenum to its lower border, when it divides into the superior pancreatico-duodenal artery and the right gastro-epiploic artery.

G. plexus. See *Plexus, gastroduodenal*.

Gastroduodeni'tis. (L. *gaster*, the belly; *duodenum*, the gut of that name.) Inflammation of the stomach and of the duodenum occurring at the same time.

Gastroduodenocholecysti'tis.

(Γαστήρ; *duodenum*; χολή, bile; κύστις, a bladder.) Concurrent inflammation of the stomach, duodenum, and gall-bladder; said to occur in yellow fever.

Gastroduodenopy'ra. (Γαστήρ; *duodenum*; πύρ, fire.) A fever with free secretion of gastro-intestinal mucus.

Gastroduodenoty'phus. (Γαστήρ; *duodenum*; τυφλός.) Petechial typhus, according to Eisenmann.

Gastrodyné. Same as *Gastrodynia*.

Gastrodynia. (Γαστήρ; δόνη, pain. G. *Magenschmerz*.) A synonym of *Gastralgia*, especially used when the pain is not very severe.

Also (G. *Bauchschmerz*), pain in the abdomen.

G. flatulenta. (L. *flatus*, breath.) Flatulent colic.

Gastrodysneu'ria. (Γαστήρ; δυν, a prefix meaning bad; νεύρον, a nerve.) Deficient innervation of the stomach and its consequences.

Gastro-ecta'sia. Same as *Gastroectasia*.

Gastro-elytrotomy. (Γαστήρ; ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and so the vagina; τομή, a cutting.) The younger Baudelouque's term for a modification of the Cæsarean section, in which, after an incision through the linea alba, the vagina was opened and the child extracted through the cervix uteri.

Gastro-encephali'tis. (Γαστήρ; ἐγκέφαλον, the brain.) Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and the brain.

Gastro-encephalo'ma. (Γαστήρ; ἐνκεφαλιώμα.) Encephaloid carcinoma of the stomach.

Gastro-enteral'gia. (Γαστήρ; έν-

τερων, the intestine; ἄλγος, pain.) Pain in the stomach and bowels.

Gastro-enteric. (Γαστήρ; ἔντερον.) Relating to the stomach and bowels.

Gastro-enteritic. (Γαστήρ; ἔντερον.) Relating to *Gastro-enteritis*.

Gastro-enteritis. (Γαστήρ, the belly, the stomach; ἔντερον, an intestine. G. *Magendarmtzündung*.) Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and small intestines; a condition believed by Broussais to constitute the essence of the essential fevers of previous authors.

G., follicular. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag.) A fever with inflammation of the intestinal follicles, being *Enteric fever*.

Gastro-enterocolitis. (Γαστήρ; ἔντερον, an intestine; κόλον, the colon.) Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and the small and large intestines.

Gastro-enterostomy. (Γαστήρ; ἔντερον; στόμα, a mouth.) The formation of a permanent mouth, or fistulous opening, connecting the duodenum and the stomach when the pylorus is obstructed. The abdominal walls being opened, an incision is made into the stomach, and then into an adjacent portion of small intestine, and the edges of the several openings carefully stitched to each other. The operation was first performed by Wölfler of Vienna.

Gastro-enterotomy. (Γαστήρ; ἔντερον; τομή, section.) The opening of the intestine through the abdominal walls.

Gastro-epiploic. (Γαστήρ; ἐπίπλοον, the omentum.) Relating to the stomach and omentum.

G. artery, left. (F. *artère gastro-épiploïque gauche*; G. *linke Magenarterie*.) A branch of the splenic artery running from left to right along the greater curvature of the stomach and anastomosing with the right gastro-epiploic artery. It supplies both surfaces of the stomach.

G. artery, right. (F. *artère gastro-épiploïque droite*; G. *rechte Magenarterie*.) The continuation of the gastro-duodenal branch of the hepatic artery. It runs from right to left along the greater curvature of the stomach, and anastomoses with the left gastro-epiploic artery. It supplies both sides of the stomach, and sends long branches to the omentum.

G. ganglia. Same as *G. glands*.

G. glands. (F. *ganglions gastro-épiploïques*.) The small lymphatic glands found along the greater and lesser curvatures of the stomach in the omentum.

G. nerves. The nerves of the stomach and omentum which are derived from the right and left gastro-epiploic plexuses which themselves are derived from the hepatic and splenic plexuses.

G. plexus, left. (L. *plexus*, a weaving.) A sympathetic plexus derived from the splenic plexus.

G. plexus, right. A sympathetic plexus derived from the hepatic plexus, and lying around the coronary artery of the stomach.

G. vein, left. The vein accompanying the left gastro-epiploic artery. It opens into the splenic vein.

G. vein, right. The vein accompanying the right gastro-epiploic artery. It opens into the superior mesenteric vein.

Gastro-epiploica. Same as *Gastro-epiploic*.

G. dex'tra. (L. *dexter*, right.) The *Gastro-epiploic artery, right*.

G. sinis'tra. (L. *sinister*, left.) The *Gastro-epiploic artery, left*.

Gastrogenital pouch. (G. *Gastrogenitaltasche*.) A segment of the sexual apparatus in *Lucernaria*.

Also, the dilatation of the radial canals for the reception of the generative organs in *Egimida*.

Gastrohæmorrhagia. (Γαστήρ, the stomach; αἱμορραγία, violent bleeding.) Bleeding from the stomach; hæmatemesis.

Gastro-hepatic. (Γαστήρ; ἥπαρ, the liver.) Relating to the stomach and the liver.

G. artery. (F. *artère gastro-hepatique*.) Walter's term for the coronary artery of the stomach.

G. current. See *Current, gastro-hepatic*.

G. fever. See *Fever, gastro-hepatic*.

G. omen'tum. See *Omentum, gastro-hepatic*.

Gastro-hepatitis. (Γαστήρ; ἥπαρ.) Inflammation of both stomach and liver.

Gastro-hyperneuria. Same as *Gastrypneruria*.

Gastrohysterotomy. (Γαστήρ, the belly; ὑστέρα, the womb; τομή, a cutting. G. *Bauchgebärmutter schnitt*.) A term for the *Cæsarean section*.

Gastroid. (Γαστροειδής, paunch-like. G. *magenförmig, bauchförmig, bauchähnlich*.) Having a dilatation like a belly.

Gastro-intestinal. (L. *gaster*, the belly, the stomach; *intestinum*, the intestine.) An equivalent of *Gastro-enteric*.

G. catarrh'. Catarrhal inflammation of the alimentary mucous membrane.

Gastrolyngitis. (Γαστήρ, the belly, the stomach; λάρυγξ, the larynx.) Inflammation of the larynx complicating gastritis.

Gastrolie'nal. (Γαστήρ; L. *lien*, the spleen.) Relating to the stomach and the spleen.

G. lig'ament. The *Gastrosplenic ligament*.

Gastrolith. (Γαστήρ; λίθος, a stone. G. *Magenstein*.) A concretion in the stomach.

Gastrolithiasis. (Γαστήρ; λίθος.) The formation of, or condition of having, concretions in the stomach.

Gastrolobium. (Γαστήρ; λοβός, a pod.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*; the species inhabit Australia, and are said to be poisonous to cattle.

Gastromalacia. (Γαστήρ; μαλακία, softness. G. *Magenerweichung*.) Softening of the coats of the stomach, as a pathological and not a post-mortem condition.

It was held by Rokitansky that this disease was prevalent among children, but it is now believed that the softening which is frequently seen in infants is like the softening in the adult stomach, an after-death change, and its greater frequency in children is accounted for by the production of lactic acid during fermentation of the contained milk. See *Stomach, softening of*.

Gastromalacosis. (Γαστήρ; μαλακός, soft.) Same as *Gastromalacia*.

Gastromalaxia. (Γαστήρ; μαλαξίς, a softening.) Same as *Gastromalacia*.

Gastromantia. (Γαστήρ; μαντεία, prophesying.) Divination from the bottom or belly of a vessel by observation of the figures

shown there when the vessel is filled with clear water.

Gastromeles. (Γαστήρ; μέλος, a limb.) A monstrosity with one or more supernumerary limbs attached to the abdomen, between the thoracic and pelvic limbs.

Gastroména. (Γαστήρ; μηνιαία, the monthly courses of women.) Vicarious menstruation from the stomach.

Gastromeningitis. (Γαστήρ; μή-μυξ, a membrane.) Inflammation of the stomach, and of the meninges of the brain, being the disorder formerly called bilious fever when cerebral symptoms were present.

Gastrometritis. (Γαστήρ; μήτρα, the womb.) Inflammation of the womb, accompanied by inflammation or irritation of the stomach.

Gastrometrotomy. (Γαστήρ; μή-τρα, the womb; τομή, section.) A term for the *Cæsarean section*.

Gastro-mucous. (Γαστήρ; *L. mucus*, slime.) An epithet used to indicate gastric irritation with a copious secretion of mucus.

Gastromyces. (Γαστήρ; μύκης, a fungus. *G. Bauchpilz, Balgpilz*.) The fungous growths found in the stomach, such as *Torula* and *Sarcina*.

Gastromycesetes. (Γαστήρ; μύκης, a fungus. *G. Bauchpilze, Balgpilze*.) An Order of basidiomycetous Fungi in which the hymenium is enclosed within the fructification lining the dividing walls or trameæ of its cavities. The name was given by Fries.

Gastromycodera. (Γαστήρ; μύξα, mucus; δέρμα, skin.) The mucous membrane of the stomach.

Gastromycoderis. (Γαστήρ; μύξα; δέρμα.) Same as *Gastromycodera*.

Gastromycoderitis. (Γαστήρ, the belly; μύξα, mucus; δέρμα, skin.) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Gastromyeloma. (Γαστήρ; μύελος, marrow.) Same as *Gastro-encephaloma*.

Gastronephritis. (Γαστήρ; νεφρός, the kidney.) Inflammation of the kidney with gastric complications.

Gastroneuria. (Γαστήρ; νεύρον, a nerve.) An affection of the nerves of the stomach.

Gastronosis. (Γαστήρ; νόσος, disease. *G. Magenkrankheit*.) A stomach disease.

Gastronosis. (Γαστήρ; νόσος, disease.) A disease of the stomach.

Gastro-oesophagitis. (Γαστήρ; οισοφάγος, the gullet.) Inflammation of the oesophagus extending to the stomach, as may occur in gangrenous stomatitis.

Gastropancreatitis. (Γαστήρ; πάγκρεας.) Inflammation of the pancreas with disorder of the stomach.

Gastroparalysis. (Γαστήρ; παράλυσις, paralysis.) Paralysis of the stomach.

Gastroparietal. (*L. gaster*, the stomach; *paries*, a wall.) Relating to the abdominal cavity and to its walls.

G. band. Same as *G. septum*.

G. septum. (*L. septum*, a partition.) The anterior of the two transverse fibrous septa attached to the parietes of the abdominal cavity of the Polyzoa and the brachiopodous Mollusca, which support the intestine; it is a relic of the intermetameric septum.

Gastrophathy. (Γαστήρ, the stomach;

πάθος, suffering. *G. Magenleiden*.) Disease or disorder of the stomach.

Gastropericarditis. (Γαστήρ; περι-κάρδιος, about the heart.) Inflammation of both stomach and pericardium.

Gastroperiodynia. (Γαστήρ; περι-όδος, a going round, a period; δόνη, pain.) A violent periodical pain in the pit of the stomach, known in India by the name *Sool*.

Gastroperitonitis. (Γαστήρ; περι-τόναιος, the peritoneum.) Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach.

Also, inflammation of the stomach and of the peritoneum as well.

Gastropharyngitis. (Γαστήρ; φάρυγγξ, the gullet.) Inflammation of the pharynx extending to the stomach.

Gastrophilus. (Γαστήρ; φίλειω, to love.) A Genus of the Family *Estridae*, Tribe *Muscaria*, Suborder *Brachycera*, Order *Diptera*.

G. e'qui, Fabr. (*L. equus*, a horse.) The bot-fly, the larva of which lives in the stomach of the horse, ass, and like animals. The female lays her eggs on the hair on the insides of the legs, or on the flanks of the animal. When they hatch the movements of the larva produce an itching, which causes the horse to lick the part, and so swallow some of them. Arrived at the stomach they attach themselves by the aid of mandibular hooklets to the mucous membrane, from which they draw their nourishment; they attain their full development, after many moultings, in ten or eleven months, when they are expelled from the body with the feces, where they change into a pupa by the hardening of the integument, and in about thirty days the perfect insect is produced.

G. fla'vipes, Oliv. (*L. flavus*, yellow; *pes*, a foot.) Larva lives in the stomach of the ass. Found in South Europe.

G. hæmorrhoida'lis, Linn. (*Λιμορροΐς*, liable to discharge blood.) Hab. Europe. Larva lives in the stomach of the horse.

G. lativen'tris, Löw. (*L. latius*, broad; *venter*, the belly.) Hab. Russia. Larva lives in the stomach of the ass.

G. nasa'lis, Clk. (*L. nasus*, the nose.) Hab. North of Europe and America. Larva lives in the stomach and oesophagus of the horse.

G. nigricor'nis, Löw. (*L. niger*, black; *cornu*, a horn.) Hab. Crimea. Larva lives in the stomach of the horse.

G. pec'orum, Fabr. (*L. pecus*, cattle.) Hab. Europe. Larva lives in the stomach of the Equidæ.

G. rhinoceron'tis, Owen. Larva inhabits the stomach of the rhinoceros.

Gastrophrenic. (Γαστήρ; φρήν, the diaphragm.) Relating to the stomach and the diaphragm.

G. lig'ament. (*L. ligamentum*, a band. *F. ligament phrenico-gastricæ*.) A short, triangular duplicature of the peritoneum as it passes from the diaphragm to the stomach. It extends from the left side of the oesophageal opening in the diaphragm to the left side of the cardiac end of the stomach.

Gastrophthalmia. (Γαστήρ; ὀφθαλμία, a disease of the eyes.) Inflammation of the eyes supposed to depend on a disordered condition of the stomach.

Gastrophthisis. (Γαστήρ; φθίσις,

consumption, decay. *G. Magenschwindsucht, Bauchschwindsucht.*) A disorder which has been described as a hectic fever, the cause of which lies in stomach or abdominal lesion.

Gastrophthoë. (Γαστήρ; φθόση, consumption.) Same as *Gastrophthisis*.

Gastroplegia. (Γαστήρ; πληγή, a stroke.) Paralysis of the stomach.

Gastroplethora. (Γαστήρ; πλεθώρα, fulness.) Over-fulness or congestion of the blood-vessels of the stomach.

Gastropleuritis. (Γαστήρ; πλειυρίτις, pleurisy.) Inflammation of both stomach and pleura concurrently.

Gastropneumonia. (Γαστήρ; πνεύμων, the lung.) Concurrent inflammation of the stomach and the lung; also, called bilious pneumonia.

Gastropneumon'ic. (Γαστήρ; πνεύμων, the lung.) Relating to the stomach and to the lungs.

G. mucous mem'brane. One of the two great divisions of the mucous membranes of the body, being that which lines the alimentary canal and the respiratory passages, with their appendages, and which, commencing at the nose and mouth, terminates at the anus.

Gastropod. (Γαστήρ; πούς, a foot.) An animal of the Class *Gastropoda*.

Gastrop'oda. (Γαστήρ; πούς. *G. Bauchfüssler, Bauchflosser.*) A Class of the Subkingdom *Mollusca*. Land or water molluscs, having a more or less distinct head, provided with a radula and a dental apparatus; a distinct organ of hearing, and an undivided mantle which secretes a simple, shield-shaped, or spiral shell. Locomotion is effected by a ventral, muscular foot, whence the name.

Gastrophorytyphus. A gastric typhous scarlet fever with angina. (Kraus.)

Gastroptyg'ma. (Γαστήρ; πτύγμα, anything folded. *G. Bauchfalte, Bauchplatte.*) A term applied to the *Plica abdominalis*.

Gastroptyx. (Γαστήρ; πτύξ, a fold.) Same as *Gastroptygma*.

Gastro-pulmonary. (*L. gaster, the stomach; pulmo, the lung.*) Relating to the stomach and the lungs.

G. fistula. See *Fistula, gastropulmonary*.

Gastroploric. (Γαστήρ; πυλωρός, the pylorus.) Belonging to the stomach and the pylorus.

G. artery. The gastric artery.

Gastropyra. (Γαστήρ; πῦρ, fire.) Eichenmann's term for an inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane of the stomach and the fever connected therewith.

Gastropyretos. (Γαστήρ; πυρετός, a fever.) A term used in the same sense as gastric fever.

Gastrophia. See *Gastrorrhaphy*.

Gastrorrh'gia. (Γαστήρ; ῥήγιον, to break forth. *F. gastrorrhagie; I. gastrorrhagia; G. Magenblutung, Blutbrechen.*) Bleeding from the stomach; see *Hæmatemesis* and *Melena*.

Gastro'r'haphy. (Γαστήρ; ῥαφή, a seam. *F. gastrorrhaphie; I. gastrorafia; G. Bauchnaht.*) Suture of an incision or of a wound of the abdominal walls.

Also, suture of an incision or of a wound of the walls of the stomach.

Also, a term applied by Billoth to the opera-

tion for the cure of gastric fistula. The stomach walls having been carefully separated from the abdominal walls, to which they have become adherent, the edges of the fistula are brought together by fine silk sutures, and the abdominal opening filled up by a flap taken from the healthy skin below the fistula.

Gastrorrh'xis. (Γαστήρ; ῥήξις, a breaking.) Rupture of the walls of the stomach.

Gastrorrh'œa. (Γαστήρ; ροία, a flow. *F. gastrorrhée; I. gastrorrœa; G. Magenfluss.*) The escape through the mouth, by regurgitation or by an easy vomiting, of a more or less abundant glairy fluid, which consists sometimes of the ordinary gastric mucus increased in quantity, and at other times is a thickish, whitish, tasteless, albuminous liquid; both forms may be stained with blood. It occurs most frequently in females.

This term (*G. Bauchfluss*) is also applied to the disorder called *Cæliac flux*.

Gastrosch'is. (Γαστήρ; σχίσις, a cleaving.) Congenital fissure of the anterior abdominal wall.

Gastroscir'rh'us. (Γαστήρ; σκίρως, a hardened tumour. *G. Magenkrebs.*) Scirrhus cancer of the stomach.

Gastroscope. (Γαστήρ; σκοπίω, to observe.) An instrument, devised by Mikulicz, for the inspection of the interior of the stomach. It consists of a long stiff tube, bent at an angle at the junction of its lower and middle thirds where a reflecting prism is placed, containing two water channels for washing out the stomach, and an air channel by which to distend it, and which serves to convey a double insulated electric wire for lighting up the interior.

Gastroscop'ia. (Γαστήρ; σκοπίω, to look at.) Inspection of the abdomen for purposes of diagnosis.

Also, see *Gastroscopy*.

Gastroscopy. (Γαστήρ; σκοπίω.) The inspection of the interior of the stomach by means of the *Gastroscope*.

Gastrose'isis. (Γαστήρ; σεισις, a shaking. *G. Magenschütterung.*) Concussion of the stomach.

Gastro'ses. (Γαστήρ.) A term used by Baumes for diseases of the abdomen in general; and by Alibert for the diseases of the stomach only.

Gastrospasm. (Γαστήρ; σπασμός, spasm.) Spasm of the stomach.

Gastrosp'hong'ima. (Γαστήρ; σφόνγγος, a sponge. *G. Magenschwammknöten.*) A term applied to spongy outgrowths from the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Gastrosp'len'ic. (Γαστήρ; σπλήν, the spleen.) Relating to the stomach and to the spleen.

G. arteries. The short gastric branches, or vasa brevia, of the splenic artery.

G. epip'loön. (Ἐπίπλοον, the omentum.) The *Omentum, gastrosplenic*.

G. lig'ament. Same as *G. omentum*.

G. omen'tum. See *Omentum, gastro-splenic*.

G. vein. The *Splenic vein*.

Gastrosp'len'itis. (Γαστήρ; σπλήν.) Inflammation of the stomach with painful swelling of the spleen.

Gastrost'egous. (Γαστήρ; στίγιον, a roof.) A term applied to those reptiles in which the abdominal scales are the largest.

Gastrostenosis. (Γαστήρ; στένωσις, a being straitened. *G. Magenverengerung.*) Narrowing or morbid contraction of the stomach.

G. cardiaca. (Καρδία, the cardiac end of the stomach.) Stricture of the cardiac orifice of the stomach.

G. pylorica. (Πυλόρος, the pylorus.) Stricture of the pyloric orifice of the stomach.

Gastrostomy. (Γαστήρ; στόμα, a mouth. *F. gastrotomie.*) The operation of making an opening through the abdominal walls into the stomach, so as to establish an artificial mouth or fistula.

The operation has been employed as a means of introducing nourishment into the stomach when death from starvation threatens in cases of close stricture of the œsophagus, or of other disease which prevents the swallowing of food.

According to Howse's method, a curved incision is made through the skin and superficial fascia of the abdomen for three inches, from a point just below and to the left of the ensiform cartilage, and extending along the lower margin of the chest, at about a finger's breadth below it; the deeper structures are then divided, and when the anterior wall of the stomach is brought into view it is drawn forwards into the wound by forceps, or by two loops of ligature silk; an outer row of silk sutures is made at a distance of three quarters of an inch from the edges of the wound, each passes through the whole thickness of the abdominal walls, and through the coats of the stomach; an inner row of silk or silver-wire sutures is then made to connect the stomach with the margins of the wound, and the surface is dressed with carbolised oil on lint, or with some other appropriate substance. An interval, which may amount to four or five days, or may need to be as short as a few hours, is then allowed to elapse, so that adhesion of the peritoneal surfaces of the stomach and abdominal walls may take place, and the stomach is then perforated by a small opening to allow of the introduction of the feeding-tube.

Gastrotome. (Γαστήρ; τομή, section.) An instrument used by veterinary surgeons for the puncture of the abdominal walls in tympanites.

Gastrotomy. (Γαστήρ; τομή, a cutting. *F. gastrotomie*; *I. gastrotomia*; *G. Bauchschnitt.*) The opening of the walls of the abdomen for whatever purpose, be it for the liberating of a strangulated intestine, the removal of a tumour or fœtus, or other cause. In this signification it is now perhaps more common to use the term *Laparotomy*.

Also (*G. Magenschnitt*), the opening of the stomach through the abdominal walls. It has been adopted for the purpose of removing foreign bodies.

Gastrotricha. (Γαστήρ; τρίξ, a hair.) Metschnikoff's term for a small group of animals allied to the Rotifera, which have a vesicular or vermiform body, ciliated on its ventral surface and terminated at the posterior extremity by two appendages of a fork-like character, between which opens the exit from the intestinal tube.

Gastrotuberacula. (Γαστήρ; *L. tuberculum*, a small swelling.) Same as *Gastrosphingiomata*.

Gastrostomy. (*L. gaster*, the

belly; *tuba*, a tube. *F. gastrotubotomie.*) Gardien's term for the incision of the Fallopian tube through the abdominal walls, for the purpose of removing the fœtus in tubal extra-uterine pregnancy.

Gastrotypanites. (Γαστήρ; τυμπανίτες, distension of the belly like a drum. *G. Magentrommelsucht.*) Distension of the stomach with wind.

Gastro-urethritis. (Γαστήρ; οὐρήθρα, the urethra.) Inflammation of the stomach occurring in connection with inflammation of the urethra.

Gastrovascular. (*L. gaster*, the stomach; *vasculum*, a small vessel.) Relating to the abdominal cavity and a vessel.

G. canals. The radial canals in the body cavity of the zooid of the Hydrozoa.

G. space. The body cavity of the Cœlenterata, which serves both for digestion and circulation.

G. system. Same as *G. space*.

Gastroxytes. (Γαστήρ; ὀξύτης, acidity. *G. Magensäure.*) Acidity of the stomach.

Gastrula. (Γαστήρ.) Hæckel's term for the larval or fundamental form of all animals above the Protozoa, being a hollow, double-walled, mouth-bearing vesicle, originating in the invagination of a simple, single-walled, mouthless vesicle, the *Blastula*, or *Blastophore*, which is the first product of the segmentation of the impregnated ovum. By the invagination of the blastula it results that the gastrula has two coats, an ectoderm and an endoderm; and an oral cavity, the blastopore, at the point where the two coats are continuous. The typical form is called *Archigastrula*, but three other forms are described by Hæckel, *Amphigastrula*, *Discogastrula*, and *Perigastrula*.

Gastruria. (Γαστήρ; ούρου, urine.) An old name for what was supposed to be a passage or flow of the urine into the stomach.

Gastrus, Meigen. (Γαστήρ, the belly.) Same as *Gastrophilus*.

Gastropalgia. (Γαστήρ; ὑπό, under; ἄλγος, pain.) A moderate pain in the stomach.

Gastropœrneuria. (Γαστήρ; ὑπερ, above; νεύρον, a nerve.) Increased sensibility or activity of the nerves of the stomach.

Gastropœrpathia. (Γαστήρ; ὑπερ, above; πάθος, a suffering.) A severe disease of the stomach.

Gastropœrpathia. (Γαστήρ; ὑπό, under; πάθος, a suffering.) A mild disease of the stomach.

Gastrostrotomy. See *Gastrohysterotomy*.

Gate. (*Mid. E. gate, gate*; *Sax. geat.*) A door; an opening.

G. vein. The *Vena porte*.

Gateado. The name of the astringent wood of the *Astronium fraxinifolium*, Schott.

Gath. Hungary, County Stuhlweissenburg. An earthy mineral water, containing carbonates of magnesium and lime.

Gattine. (*I. gattina*, a kitten.) A non-parasitic disease of silk-worms, in which the body becomes covered with small sooty spots.

Gaudia fœda. (*L. gaudium*, delight; *fœdus*, foul.) A term for masturbation.

Gauge. (*Old F. gauger*, to measure a piece of cask; from *Low L. gaugia*, the stand-

ard measure of a wine-cask.) To measure the contents of a vessel.

Also, a standard of measure.

G., air-pump. A manometer attached to the pump or vessel, showing, by the difference in the level of the mercury in its two arms, the degree to which the pressure is diminished.

G., rain. See *Rain gauge*.

Gault. A term, of local provincial origin, for the stiff, dark-blue or grey marls, or calcareous clays, which lie between the upper and lower greensands of the chalk formation in the South of England. It contains many fossil shells, and forms, when decomposed, a fertile soil.

Gaultheria. (After Dr. *Gaulthier*, of Quebec.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ericaceæ*.

The name (U.S. Ph.) of the leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*, or partridge-berry.

G. antipoda. (*Αντιπόδες*, having feet opposite.) Hab. New Zealand. Bears esulent fruit.

G. hispida. (L. *hispidus*, bristly.) Hab. New Zealand. Bears an esulent fruit.

G. hispida. (L. dim. of *hispidus*, hairy.) Contains an oil similar to *Oleum gaultherie*.

G. humilis. Salis. (L. *humilis*, lowly.) The *G. procumbens*.

G. leucocarpa. (*Λευκός*, white; *καρπός*, fruit.) Contains oil of gaultheria.

G., oil of. See *Oleum gaultherie*.

G. procumbens. Linn. (L. *procumbens*, part. of *procumbo*, to beat down. F. *gaultherie couchée*, *thé du Canada*; G. *Beythée*.) Teaberry, partridge-berry. Hab. North America. Leaves have an aromatic odour, and an astringent and aromatic taste. They contain a volatile oil, *Oleum gaultherie*, arbutin, urson, ericolin, and gallic acid, or an analogue. They are used as a substitute for tea, as an astringent in diarrhoea, as an emmenagogue, and as a galactagogue.

G. punctata. (L. *punctatus*, dotted.) Contains an oil similar to *Oleum gaultherie*.

G. serpyllifolia. Pursh. The *Phalerocarpus serpyllifolia*.

G., shallon. Hab. New Zealand. Bears an esulent fruit.

G., spirit of. See *Spiritus gaultherie*.

Gaultheric. Relating to *Gaultheria*.

G. acid. Synonymous with *Methyl-salicylic acid*.

Gaultherilene. C₁₀H₁₆. A constituent, 10 per cent., of the *Oleum gaultherie*. A colourless, thin, volatile oil, of pepper-like smell, and boiling at 160° C. (320° F.); of sp. gr. 4.92, of vapour density 4.92.

Gaultherin. A neutral principle contained in the bark of *Betula lenta*, analogous to amygdalin, which by its action on an unknown principle and water produces a volatile oil analogous to the oil of gaultheria. It is syrupy, colourless, soluble in alcohol and water, and insoluble in ether.

Gauqua'va. The *Smilax china*.

Gautiera. Same as *Gaultheria*.

G. repens. Rafin. (L. *repens*, creeping.) The *Gaultheria procumbens*.

Gauze. (Old F. *gaze*, canvas for wooll-work; so called because it was first brought from Gaza in Palestine.) A thin, open fabric made of silk, linen, or cotton.

G., antiseptic. See *Antiseptic gauze*.

G., carbolic. Unbleached cotton gauze

impregnated to half its weight by a mixture of one part carbolic acid, four parts resin, and four parts paraffin.

G., eucalyptus. Unbleached cotton gauze impregnated with a mixture of one part eucalyptus oil, three parts dammar resin, and three parts paraffin wax.

G., iod'iform. Unbleached cotton charged with resin and iodoform.

G., Lister's antiseptic. See *Antiseptic gauze*.

G., thymol. Unbleached cotton gauze impregnated with half its weight of a mixture of 16 parts thymol, 50 parts resin, and 500 parts spermaceti.

Ga'va. Spain, in Catalonia. An earthy ephalybeate water, with a small amount of carbonic acid gas.

Gavora'no. Italy, in Tuscany. A mineral water of temp. of 35° C. (95° F.), containing magnesium sulphate 2 grains, iron carbonate 1.3 grain, in 16 ounces.

Gay. (F. *gay*; from High G. *gæhe*, quick.) Lively; merry.

G. feather. The *Liatris spicata*.

Gay-Lussac', Louis Jo'seph. A French chemist and physicist, born at St. Léonard in 1778, died in Paris in 1850.

G.'s alcoholometer. Same as *G.'s areometer*.

G.'s areometer. (*Αραιός*, light; *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument used to determine the amount of alcohol contained in a liquid. It is an hydrometer so constructed that the bottom of the stem, which is marked 0°, floats at the level of distilled water, and the top of the stem, which is marked 100°, floats at the level of absolute alcohol, when the instrument is placed in these liquids; and the intermediate degrees indicating a mixture of 20, 30, 60 per cent., and others, is obtained by immersing it in mixtures of three strengths of alcohol; these are subdivided into divisions indicating one per cent.

G., barometer of. The same as *Barometer, syphon*.

G.'s laws. That all gases have the same coefficient of expansion as air; that this coefficient is the same whatever be the pressure supported by the gas. Also, see *Dalton's laws*, who discovered them independently.

Gaylussac'ia. (*Gay-Lussac*, the French chemist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ericaceæ*.

G. dumosa. (L. *dumosus*, bushy.) Dwarf huckleberry. Hab. United States. Used as *G. resinosa*.

G. frondosa. (L. *frondosus*, leafy.) Blue tangle. Hab. United States. Used as *G. resinosa*.

G. resinosa. (L. *resinosus*, full of resin.) Black huckleberry. Hab. United States. Decoction used as an astringent in diarrhoea, and as a gargle in sore throat.

Ga'zel. The *Ribes nigrum*.

Gazeol. (F. *gaz*, gas.) A liquid composed of one gramme of impure naphthaline dissolved in 10 grammes of benzine, mixed with a kilogramme of the ammoniacal liquor of gas-works and 10 grammes of acetone, and 100 grammes of coal tar added. It is used as an inhalant in whooping-cough and asthma, by being placed in a saucer and allowed to evaporate at the temperature of the room.

Gazeous. Same as *Gaseous*.

Gaziform. See *Gasiform*.

Gazogene. An apparatus for impregnating water with gas, usually with carbon dioxide. It consists of two globes blown together. The lower globe contains the water to be charged with the gas, and communicates with the exterior by a long tube which reaches internally nearly to the base, and has a stopcock at the outer extremity. The upper globe contains a strong solution of sodium bicarbonate, the carbonic acid of which is set free by tilting a small tube containing tartaric acid.

Gazolyte. (F. *gaz*, gas; Gr. *λυτός*, soluble.) A body which is resolvable into a gas. Ampère's term for those elementary bodies which by combination form gases.

Gazometer. See *Gasometer*.

Gazost. France, Département des Hautes-Pyrénées, near Lourdes. A cold sulphur water, containing also small quantities of an alkaline iodide and bromide. Used in catarrhal conditions of the bronchial, gastric, and urinary mucous membranes, in some skin diseases, and in serofulous disorders.

Ge'an. (F. *guigne*.) The wild cherry, *Prunus avium*.

Gecarcinus. (Γῆ, the earth; *καρκίνος*, a crab.) A Genus of the Suborder *Brachyura*, Order *Decapoda*.

G. ruriçola. Latr. (L. *rus*, the country; *colo*, to inhabit. F. *tourlourou*.) The *Cancer ruriçola*, or great land-crab of the Bahamas and West India Islands. Flesh eatable, but is at some times poisonous.

Gede'ola. The convex surface of the liver.

Gehring'swaldë. Saxony, near Wolkstein. An earthy mineral water, in a pretty district. Used chiefly at its natural temperature, 29° C. (84·2° F.), for baths.

Gehuf. A name of a Sumatran tree, having a bitter nut, which furnishes an oil that is used in diseases of the liver and spleen.

Gehuph. Same as *Gehuf*.

Ge'ic. (Γῆ, the earth. F. *gèique*.) Resembling, or relating to, the earth.

G. acid. (Γῆ, the earth. F. *l'acide gèique*.) Same as *Utric acid*.

Geil'nau. Germany, in Nassau, in the Lahn Valley. An alkaline, slightly ferruginous water, containing sodium carbonate 8·14 grains, calcium carbonate 3·76, magnesium carbonate 2·78, and iron carbonate ·294 gram, in 16 oz., with much free carbonic acid. Used in anæmia and disorders of like nature, and as a table water to give appetite and to assist in digestion. The water is not drunk at the springs, but is entirely exported.

Gein. (Γῆ. F. *gèine*.) Berzelius's name for *Humus*. According to Braconnot it resembles *Umin*.

The name has also been given by Buchner to a bitter substance extracted from the root of *Geum urbanum*.

Geision. (Γείσιον, dim. of γείσιον, a cornice.) The eyebrows.

Geislingen. Germany, in Württemberg, between Stuttgart and Ulm. An indifferent mineral water, called Rôthelbad, springs here.

Geis'mar. Germany, in Hesse. An earthy, saline, chalybeate water, containing much free carbonic acid.

Geiso'ma. (Γείσιωμα, a penthouse.) The eyebrows; also the supraorbital ridge of the frontal bone.

Gei'son. (Γείσιον, the eaves of a house.) The prominent portion of the eyebrows, which projects like the eaves of a house. (Goræus.)

Geiss'in. Same as *Geissospermin*.

Geissler. A German glass-blower of the present time.

G.'s tube. A glass tube with an electrode melted into each end and partially exhausted, so that the contained air or gas is highly rarefied. When the electrodes are made to form part of a sufficiently powerful galvanic circuit the current passes through the gas, producing in its passage very beautiful optical effects, varying according to the nature of the gas.

G.'s vaporim'eter. See *Vaporimeter*, *Geissler's*.

Geissospermin. $C_{19}H_{21}N_3O_2 \cdot H_2O$. An alkaloid derived from the bark of *Geissospermum leve*. It crystallises in small white prisms, soluble in alcohol and dilute acids, and nearly insoluble in ether and water. It is an active poison, paralysing the grey matter of the nerve centres.

Geissospermum. (Γείσιον, a cornice; σπέρμα, seed.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ*.

G. lævë. Baillon. (L. *levis*, light.) Paopereira. Hab. Brazil. Bark contains geissospermin and pereirin; it is very bitter, and has been used in intermittent fever, and as an astringent. Its leaves, called *Caroba* leaves, are bitter, and contain the same alkaloids.

G. vello'sii. Fr. Allemão. The *G. læve*.

Gei'son. Same as *Geison*.

Geitonog'amy. (Γείτων, a neighbour; γάμος, marriage.) The fertilisation of an ovary by pollen from another flower of the same plant.

Gelap'pium. A synonym of *Jalap*.

Gelas'ma. (Γέλασμα, a laugh.) Laughter.

Gelas'mus. (Γέλασμα. G. *Kramphyachen*.) Spasmodic or convulsive laughter.

Gelassini. (Γελασίνος, a laughter. G. *Lachzähne*.) The incisor teeth, because they are shown in laughing.

Also (G. *Lachgrübenchen*), the furrows or dimples in the cheeks formed by laughing.

Gela'tial. (L. *gelo*, to freeze.) Produced by, or resulting from, freezing.

Gelatification. (L. *gelatin*; *facio*, to make.) Forming gelatin, or a gelatinous substance.

Gelatig'enous. (*Gelatin*; L. *geno*, to beget.) Having the property of producing, or of yielding, gelatin.

G. tis'sues. Same as *Gelatinous tissues*.

Gelatin. (F. *gelatine*; from Low L. *gelatina*; from L. *gelatus*, part. of *gelo*, to cause to freeze, to congeal. I. *gelatina*; G. *Gallerte*.) $C_7H_{12}N_2O_{22}$. It generally contains some sulphur, but this is not an essential constituent. A substance which constitutes the greater part of tendons, connective tissue, and the animal matter of bones. When pure and dry it is an amorphous, transparent, brittle, tasteless substance, insoluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, soluble in warm water and glycerin, swelling up only in cold water. Its aqueous solution is strongly levo-rotatory, is precipitated by alcohol, mercuric chloride, and tannic acid; but not by acetic acid, as chondrin is, or by dilute mineral

GELATINA.

acids, or potassium ferrocyanide, as the proteids are, lead acetate, cupric sulphate, and alum. Boiled with sulphuric acid it yields leucin, glycine, ammonia, and perhaps aspartic acid; when subjected to the pancreatic ferments and putrefaction it yields gelatin-peptones, leucin, glycine, ammonia, carbonic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, valerianic acid, and other fatty acids.

Commercial gelatin is most commonly prepared from those parts of the skins of slaughtered animals which are cut off as not being fitted for making into leather, the best being made from the skin of calves' heads; it is also made from bones by boiling them in water under considerable pressure, especially bones which have had their lime removed by digestion in hydrochloric acid. To the solution a little salt is added to prevent decomposition, it is then strained, clarified with white of egg, run upon glass plates, cut into slices when solid, and dried at a temperature of about 27° C. (80-6° F.) The adulterations that have been detected are an excess of salt, to cause it to absorb moisture and increase its weight, and sugar.

The value of gelatin as a food has been much debated. It does not exist in any of the fluids of the body, and when taken into the stomach appears to be converted into a peculiar form of peptone, which is capable of being absorbed. It is probable that, as Liebig believed, it may to some extent supplement the proteids when these are deficient in the diet. If administered alone it soon produces insurmountable disgust, and death ensues from inanition. When directly injected into the blood it is eliminated from the body, according to Pavy, by the urine.

G. bandage, alcoholised. A stiff bandage for a limb made by soaking the roller after application in a solution of 200 grammes of gelatin in 150 of water, with the addition at the moment of solution of 100 grammes of alcohol.

G. bath. See *Bath, gelatinous*.

G. capsules. See *Capsule, gelatin*.

G., Chinese. A gelatinous substance prepared from the *Gracilaria lichenoides* and other Algæ.

G., Deane's. A medium in which to mount microscopic objects, such as Confervæ. It is prepared by soaking an ounce of gelatin in four ounces of water till it is quite soft, mixing with it five ounces of hot honey, boiling the whole together, and when it has somewhat cooled, adding a mixture of six drops of creasote in half an ounce of spirit of wine, and then filtering through fine flannel.

G. discs. Minute discs of gelatin impregnated with definite quantities of atropin, eserin, cocain, or other active principle. One is placed on the inner side of the lower eyelid, and its effect produced by absorption. Similar discs are also employed as a convenient mode of keeping precise doses of active agents, such as morphia, for hypodermic injection. Each disc is dissolved in a few drops of pure water for use.

G., Japanese. Same as *G., Chinese*.

G., medicated. (*L. medicatus, medicinal*.) Gelatin discs or squares formed by drying a concentrated solution of gelatin, in which some medicinal substance has been dissolved, on a polished level surface, and dividing to the required size.

Also, a solution of gelatin in water, which becomes solid at the temperature of the human body, charged with some medicinal substance.

Proposed by Rich as a convenient way of applying some drugs to the skin. The gelatin is heated and then painted on the affected skin; as it cools it forms a close protective. He has used chrysarobin, salicylic acid, pyrogallie acid, iodoform, and naphthol.

G., solution of, B. Ph. A test-solution obtained by mixing and digesting for half an hour on a water bath 50 grains of isinglass in shreds and 5 fluid ounces of warm distilled water, and then filtering through clean tow moistened with distilled water.

G., sugar of. A term for *Glyceocoll*.

G. suppository. See *Suppository, gelatin*.

G. test for organisms. Angus Smith's test for the presence of living organisms in water. It consists in dissolving gelatin in water and leaving some pieces of gelatin in it. If organisms be present this rapidly becomes liquefied and globular.

G., test solution of, U.S. Ph. Isinglass is digested on a water bath for half an hour with 50 parts of distilled water, and filtered, if necessary, through cotton wool moistened in distilled water.

G., vegetable. A term for *Glutin*.

G., Wharton's. Same as *Wharton's jelly*.

Gelatina, Fr. Codex. (*F. gélatine animale, colle de Flandre purifiée.*) See *Gelatin*.

G. aquatica. (*L. aquaticus, living in water.*) The *Hydrophilis purpurea*.

G. carrageen, G. Ph. (*G. Iräländisch-Moosgallerte, Carrageengallerte.*) One part of Carrageen moss is heated with 40 parts of water in a vapour bath for half an hour, strained, and lightly expressed, 2 parts of sugar added, and evaporated to 10 parts.

G. de cornu cervi, Fr. Codex. (*L. de, from; cornu, a horn; cervus, a stag. F. gelée de corne de cerf.*) Hartshorn shavings 250 grammes, after being washed, are boiled in 2000 grammes of distilled water to one half, then strained and expressed, and 125 grammes of sugar and the juice of a lemon added; afterwards clarified with white of egg, and evaporated to the consistence of jelly, the peel of a lemon added, in a short time strained again and allowed to cool.

G. de fu'co cris'po, Fr. Codex. (*L. de; fucus, seaweed; crispus, curled. F. gelée de carragheen.*) Carrageen moss 60 grammes is washed in cold water, then boiled for half an hour with sufficient distilled water to leave, after expression, about 250 grammes of liquid; it is then strained, 125 grains of white sugar added, evaporated to 250 grammes, and 10 grammes of orange-flower water added to it.

G. de helminthocorton, Fr. Codex. (*L. gelée de mousse de Corse.*) Corsican moss 30 grammes is boiled for half an hour with sufficient distilled water to produce on expression about 200 grammes of liquid; white sugar 60 grammes, white wine 60 grammes, and isinglass 5 grammes are added; then it is boiled to the consistence of a jelly and strained.

G. de lichen'islandico, Fr. Codex. (*F. gelée de lichen d'islande.*) Saccharuretum de lichene islandico 75 grammes and white sugar 75 grammes are boiled with 150 grammes of distilled water till a scum rises to the surface, this is removed, and 10 grammes of orange-flower water is added.

G. hymenæa. (Υμναιος, a wedding.) The gelatinous substance surrounding the ascii and paraphyses of *Ichens* and other cryptogamic forms.

G. lichenis islandici. G. Ph. (*G. Islandisch-Moosgallerte.*) Three parts of Iceland moss are treated with 100 parts of water in a vapour bath for half an hour, strained and expressed, 3 parts of sugar added, and evaporated to 10 parts.

G. panis. (*L. panis*, bread.) See *Bread jelly.*

Gelatinate. (*Gelatin.*) To convert, or to be converted, into gelatin or its likeness.

Gelatination. Same as *Gelatinisation.*

Gelatine. See *Gelatin.*

Gelatiniform. (*Gelatin*; *L. forma*, likeness. *F. gellatiniforme*; *G. gallertförmig*, *gallertartig.*) Having the consistence, or appearance, of gelatin.

G. cancer. A term for colloid cancer.

G. degeneration. See *Degeneration, gelatiniform.*

G. matter of the intestine. Prevost's term for what is now known as *Peptone.*

G. nerve-fibre. See *Nerve-fibre, gelatinous.*

G. transformation. A term applied to syphilitic gummata.

G. tumour. See *Tumour, gelatiniform.*

Gelatinisation. (*Gelatin.*) The passage of a body into a semi-solid state, or one resembling gelatin.

Gelatinise. (*Gelatin.*) To change, or to be changed, into gelatin or its semblance.

Gelatinised. (*Gelatin.*) Charged with, or like to, gelatin.

G. chloroform. See *Chloroform, gelatinised.*

G. ether. See *Ether, gelatinised.*

Gelatiniform. (*Gelatin*; *L. forma*, shape.) Having the appearance of gelatin. Same as *Gelatiniform.*

G. atrophy. (Α, neg.; τροφή, nourishment.) Parrot's term for a degeneration of the cranial bones in syphilitic infants, beginning immediately below the pericranium, in which the osseous substance becomes soft, mucoid, and semitransparent.

Gelatinoid. (*Gelatin*; *Gr. εἶδος*, likeness.) Resembling *Gelatin.*

G. substances. The animal structures which contain gelatin, such as cartilage, bone, and tendon.

Gelatinous. (*Gelatin. F. gellatinoux*; *I. gelatinoso*; *G. gallertartig, gallertig.*) Of, or belonging to, or like, the substance gelatin; having, or full of, gelatin; jelly-like; viscous; of the consistence of jelly.

G. arthritis. (Ἀρθρίτις, inflammation of a joint.) The form or stage of strumous synovitis in which, when examined, the cut edge of the synovial and perisynovial tissues presents a yellowish or pinkish jelly-like appearance, consisting of round and spindle-shaped cells and many nuclei in a soft granulated or delicately fibrillated matrix.

G. bath. See *Bath, gelatinous.*

G. capsules. See *Capsule, gelatin.*

G. extract. See *Extract, gelatinous.*

G. food. See under *Gelatin.*

G. lichens. See *Lichens, gelatinous.*

G. nerve fibres. A term for the non-mucullated nerve-fibres.

G. nerve-substance. See *Nerve-substance, gelatinous.*

G. polypus. See *Polypus, gelatinous.*

G. principles. Gelatin and those constituents of the animal body which resemble it, as chondrin, keratin, and elastin.

G. tissue. The undeveloped form of fibrous connective tissue in the embryo, of which *Wharton's jelly* in the umbilical cord is the type, and which occurs also in the cavity of the middle ear. It consists of spindle-shaped and branched connective-tissue cells in a matrix of homogeneous mucoid substance. It is found in the early stages of the tooth pulp.

G. tissues. Those which on boiling yield gelatin; such are the connective tissue, fibrous tissue, cartilaginous tissue, and osseous tissue.

Gelatio. (*L. gelatio*, from *gelo*, to freeze. *F. gelation.*) A freezing; great cold. Term for the rigid state of the body in catalepsy, as if it were frozen.

Also, a term for *Frostbite.*

Gelation. Same as *Gelatio.*

Gelatose. A fermentescible sugar obtained by Gerhardt from isinglass which has been boiled for some days with dilute sulphuric acid. Also called *Icthyocollose.*

Gelatum petroleum. Petroleum jelly, or vaseline.

Gelbum. (*Arab.*) Alchemical term applied to argentiferous pyrites; also to the philosopher's stone.

Gelidum. Same as *Gelbum.*

Geleine. Gannal's term for an organic substance obtained by the decomposition of gelatin, cartilagein, and other constituents of the tissues of young animals, when submitted to the action of boiling water. In its turn, according to Gannal, geleine is transformed into gelatin by continued boiling.

Gelesnowodsk. Same as *Schlesnowodsk.*

Gelfum. Same as *Gelbum.*

Gelidium. A Genus of the Order *Floerideæ*, Class *Carposporææ.*

G. corneum. Lamour. (*L. cornus*, horny.) A seaweed which is said to furnish a large part of Japan isinglass. It is often mixed with Corsican moss, and is the chief constituent of Japan moss.

Gelin. A term given by Gannal to the fundamental principle of the connective tissues and tendons. It is obtained by washing the structures with cold water, macerating them for several days in lime or baryta water, then well washing in pure water, in a very dilute solution of acetic acid, and again in pure water. The fibrinous mass left is gelin. It is transparent, insoluble in water, which causes it to swell; it hardens and curls up in alcohol and ether; tannin hardens it; prolonged treatment with very dilute acids or alkalis causes it to swell up, and transforms it into soluble products. It is identical with *Collagen.*

Gelly. Same as *Jelly.*

Gellyonen. Wales, County Glamorgan, near Pont-ar-dawe. A mild chalybeate spring only used in the neighbourhood.

Gelos. (Γέλως; from γέλω, to laugh.) Laughter.

Gelose. An amorphous gelatinous substance obtained by Payen from Japan moss, chiefly *Gelidium corneum.* It is insoluble in

GELSEMIA—GEMINATION.

cold water, soluble in hot water, stiffening to a jelly as it cools. Same as *Parabin*.

Gelsemia. Same as *Gelsemin*.

Gelsemic acid. $C_{30}H_{34}O_{19} + 2H_2O$. A crystalline substance obtained from the root of *Gelsemium sempervirens* by treating a fluid extract with dilute hydrochloric acid, and then with ether. It crystallises in tufts of fine needles, is colourless, inodorous, almost tasteless, soluble in ether and chloroform, slightly in water, fusible and volatilisable without change. When it, or one of its salts, is heated with a little nitric acid it forms a yellow or a reddish solution, which becomes blood-red on the addition of ammonia. It is said by Robbins to be identical with *Æsculin*, but Wormley believes it to be a different substance.

Gelsemii radix. (*L. radix*, a root.) The *Gelsemium*, U.S. Ph.

Gelsemin. $C_{25}H_{35}N_3O_4$, or half this amount. A colourless, or in commerce a yellowish brown, inodorous, bitter, alkaloidal substance obtained by treating the extract of the root of *Gelsemium sempervirens*, from which gelsemic acid has been separated, with soda, extracting it with chloroform, and purifying. It is sparingly soluble in water, freely in chloroform and ether. It is a powerful poison. Used as *Gelsemium*. It is a mydriatic when applied locally. Dose, 1-20th to 1-60th grain.

The term is also applied to a pale-brown amorphous substance, being the powdered alcoholic extract of the root of *Gelsemium sempervirens*. Dose, $\frac{1}{5}$ —2 grains.

G., fluid extract of. See *Extractum gelsemii fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

G. hydrochlorate. A light-brown or white powder, soluble in water. Dose, 1-60th to 1-20th of a grain. One part to water 200, used as a hypodermic injection. Used as *Gelsemium*, U.S. Ph.

G., poisoning by. Gelsemin reduces the frequency and depth of the respiratory actions; it paralyses the motor nerves of the eye, dilates the pupil, produces difficulty of speech, weakens the muscles of the limbs, and causes the heart to beat more rapidly; reflex action is lost, respiration ceases, and convulsions or tetanus precede death. A sixth of a grain has produced death.

G., tests for. The solution of gelsemin in sulphuric acid is reddish or brownish, changing to pinkish, and becoming purplish when heated; a crystal of potassium bichromate or cerium oxide slowly passed through the solution leaves reddish-purple streaks; the solution in nitric acid is a brownish green, changing to deep green.

G., tincture of. See *Tinctura gelsemii*, U.S. Ph.

Gelseminia. Same as *Gelsemin*.

Gelseminum. Same as *Gelsemin*.

G. hydrochloricum. Same as *Gelsemium hydrochlorate*.

Gelsemium. (*I. gelsomino*, jessamine.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Laganiaceæ*.

Also, U.S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *G. sempervirens*. It has a heavy aromatic odour and a bitterish taste. It contains gelsemin, as well as a fixed oil, a fatty and an acrid resin, a volatile oil, and other matters. It is a nerve depressant, and has been used in febrile disorders and neuralgia of the fifth nerve, as well as in dysentery, rheumatism, neuralgia, dysmenor-

rhœa, delirium tremens, trismus nascentium, spasmodic stricture, chorea, epilepsy, and hysteria; and as an adjuvant to quinine in fevers.

G. lucidum. Poir. (*L. lucidus*, shining.) The *G. sempervirens*.

G. nitidum. Mich. (*L. nitidus*, shining.) The *G. sempervirens*.

G. sempervirens. Aiton. (*L. semper*, always; *virens*, part. of *vireo*, to be green. *F. jasmin jaune*; *G. gelber Jasmin*.) Yellow jasmine. The root is the *Gelsemium*, U.S. Ph.

Gelterkinden. Switzerland, Canton Basel. A sulphur spring, 1200 feet above sea-level.

Gelu. (*L. gelu*, icy coldness.) Jelly.

Gély's suture. See *Suture*, *Gély's*.

Gem. See *Gemma*.

Gemellary. (*L. gemelli*, twins. *F. gemellaire*.) Relating to, or consisting of, twins.

G. pregnancy. Same as *Twin pregnancy*.

Gemelli. (*L. gemellus*, a twin.) Twins. A term used to designate the gastrocnemius muscle, in reference to its two heads of origin.

Also, the two muscles *Gemellus inferior* and *G. superior*.

Also, the testicles.

G. femoris. (*L. femur*, the thigh. *F. jumeaux peleviens*; *G. Zwillingmuskeln*.) The *Gemellus inferior* and *G. superior*.

G. suræ. (*L. sura*, the calf of the leg. *F. jumeaux de la jambe*; *G. Zwillingmuskeln der Wade*.) The gastrocnemius muscle.

Gemelliflorate. (*L. gemellus*, twin-born; *flos*, a flower. *F. gemelliflore*.) Having flowers disposed two and two.

Gemelliflorous. Same as *Gemelliflorate*.

Gemelliparous. (*L. gemelli*, twins; *pario*, to produce.) Producing twins.

Gemellity. (*L. gemelli*, *F. gemellité*.) Dareste's term for the state of being twin.

Gemellus. (*L. gemellus*, dim. of *geminus*, twin-born. *F. geminè*, *jumeau*; *G. gepaart*, *gezweigt*.) Double; consisting of two.

Applied to the gastrocnemius muscle, because it has a double origin, arising by two distinct fleshy heads.

G. inferior. (*L. inferior*, lower. *F. jumeau inférieur*; *G. anteriorer Zwillingmuskeln*.) A muscle arising from the outer and lower part of the spine of the ischium, and inserted into the tendon of the obturator internus muscle. It is supplied by a branch of the sacral plexus of nerves. In the lowest mammals it is wanting; in some, as the camels, it is very large.

G. superior. (*L. superior*, upper. *F. jumeau supérieur*; *G. oberer Zwillingmuskeln*.) A muscle arising from the upper part of the tuberosity of the ischium, and inserted into the tendon of the obturator internus muscle. Its nerve supply is from the sacral plexus. In the lowest mammals it is wanting.

Geminate. (*L. geminus*, twin-born. *F. geminè*; *I. geminato*; *S. geminado*; *G. doppelt*, *gepaart*, *gezweit*.) Twin; in pairs; two united into one.

In Botany, applied to parts which are disposed in pairs.

Geminated. Same as *Geminate*.

Gemination. (*L. geminus*, twin-born. *F. gemination*; *G. Verdoppelung*.) The production of twins.

In Botany, applied to juxtaposition of two

leaves belonging to different axes, as in the belladonna.

G. of teeth. See *Teeth, gemination of.*

Gem'ini. (L. *geminus*, twin born.) Twins. Applied to the conjoined *Gemellus inferior* and *Gemellus superior*.

Also, the testicles.

Geminiflorate. (L. *geminus*, twin, or double; *flos*, a flower. F. *geminiflore*.) Having flowers disposed in pairs, or two and two.

Geminiflorous. Same as *Geminiflorate*.

Gem'inous. Same as *Geminate*.

Gem'inum centrum semicircu-larè. (L. *geminus*, twin; *centrum*, a centre; *semicircularis*, half circular.) A term for the *Tenia semicircularis*.

Gem'inus. (L. *geminus*, twin-born. F. *jumeau*; G. *Zwilling*.) A twin; one of two born at the same birth.

Gemipo'ma. A name for the female breast

Gemito'res. (L. *gemo*, to bemoan.) A synonym of the *Columbae*, the pigeons, in reference to their cooing.

Gemma. (L. *gemma*, a bud; a jewel. F. *gemme*; G. *Auge, Knospe*.) In Botany, a young bud which contains the rudiments of a plant in a latent state till the season favours its evolution; a *Bud*.

Also, the same as *Bulbil*.

Also, a term for the non-sexual reproductive buds found in Hepaticae.

Also, in Anatomy, a bud of an hydroid medusa.

Also, in Pathology, a granulation.

Also, a jewel, gem, or precious stone.

G. floral'is. (L. *floralis*, belonging to a flower.) A flower bud.

G. florip'ara. (L. *flos*, a flower; *pario*, to produce.) A bud which produces a flowering branch.

G. foliip'ara. (L. *folium*, a leaf; *pario*, to produce.) A leaf bud.

G. latera'lis. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) A bud growing in the angle of a leaf.

G. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) The crystalline lens.

G. proventi'ia. (L. *provenio*, to come forth.) See *Bud, latent*.

G. termina'lis. (L. *terminalis*, belonging to a boundary.) Same as *Bud, apical*.

Gemma'ceous. (L. *gemma*, a bud. F. *gemmacé*; G. *Knospenartig*.) Belonging to, resembling, or having buds.

Gem'mæ. Plural of *Gemma*.

G. cap'paris condit'æ. (L. *capparis*, the caper tree; *conditus*, pickled.) The floral buds of the caper plant, *Capparis spinosa*, preserved in vinegar with a little salt. Used as a condiment.

G. pi'ni. Same as *Turiones pini*.

G. pop'uli. (F. *bourgeons du peuplier noir*; G. *Pappelknospen*.) The unopened leaf buds of the poplar, *Populus nigra*. They contain chrysinic acid, salicin, populin, chrysin, and tectochrysin. They are used as a balsamic, vulnerary, and antihæmorrhoidal.

Gem'mate. (L. *gemma*.) Having, or producing, or arising from, a bud.

Gemma'tion. (L. *gemma*, a bud. F. *gemmation*; I. *gemmazione*; S. *gemmaeion*; G. *Knospung, Knospentreiben*.) A budding out;

the state or process of budding. Same as *Gene-ration by gemmation*.

G., contin'uous. (L. *continuus*, holding together.) The process of reproduction by gemmation, in which the buds remain attached to the parent and themselves give off other buds, which in like manner do not lose their connection with their parents, and so on for many generations; such as occurs in the sea-mat, *Flostra*, which is a compound animal composed of many single animals attached to each other.

G., discontin'uous. (L. *dis*, an inseparable particle meaning asunder; *continuus*.) The process of reproduction by gemmation, in which the buds become separated from the parent and develop into its likeness.

G., genera'tion by. See *Generation by gemmation*.

G., inter'nal. (L. *internus*, within.) The process of reproduction by gemmation in some of the Polyzoa, in which buds are developed from a specialised band which crosses the body cavity. They are called *Statoblasts*.

Gemmif'erous. (L. *gemma*; *fero*, to bear. F. *gemmifère*.) Bearing a bud or buds.

Gemmifica'tion. (L. *gemma*, a bud, or gem; *fio*, to become. F. *gemmification*; G. *Knospung*.) Term employed by Link for the manner in which the bud or gem is developed.

Also, used synonymously with *Ramification*, because ordinarily the bud is prolonged into a branch.

Gemmiflorate. (L. *gemma*, a bud; *flos*, a flower. F. *gemmiflore*.) Having flowers like buds. Applied to those which have the appearance of being shut up in buds.

Gemmiform. (L. *gemma*, a bud; *forma*, likeness. F. *gemmiforme*; G. *knospenförmig*.) Bud-like. Applied by Willdenow to flowers that are surrounded by leaves.

Gemmipar'ity. (L. *gemma*; *pario*, to produce.) The production of its kind by budding. Same as *Generation by gemmation*.

Gemmip'arous. (L. *gemma*, a bud or shoot; *pario*, to bring forth. F. *gemmipare*; I. *gemmiparo*; G. *knospentragend*.) Producing buds. Applied to plants and certain animals which propagate by this means.

G. genera'tion. See *Generation by gemmation*.

G. reproduc'tion. Same as *Generation by gemmation*.

Gemmula. Same as *Gemmule*.

G. anatropa. An anatropal ovule. See under *Anatropa*.

G. atropa. An atropal ovule. See under *Atropa*.

G. campylo'tropa. Same as *Campylo-tropous ovule*.

G. ortho'tropa. Same as *Orthotropous ovule*.

Gemmula'tion. (L. *gemmula*, a little bud. F. *gemmulation*.) Term for a kind of reproduction consisting in the separation of a minute portion of an organised being, endowed with distinct vitality, and producing a new individual without the agency of sexes, by simple growth and development. Same as *Generation by gemmation*.

Gemmule. (L. *gemmula*, dim. of *gemma*, a bud. F. *gemmule*; I. *gemmetta*; S. *gemmula*; G. *Knospchen*.) A little bud or shoot. A name given by Richard to the rudiment of

the stem, growing upwards, and becoming stem and branches.

Also (*G. Keimkörper*), term applied to the small, white, seed-like bodies by which sponges are asexually propagated. They are invested by a membrane, or are enclosed in amphidises composed of siliceous substance, presenting one or several openings. In the sweet-water sponges of Europe they are latent during the winter months, but in spring the protoplasm creeps out of the openings of the shell, and forms the rudiment of a sponge.

Also, a synonym of *Ovule*.

Also, a synonym of *Plumule*.

Also, a term for the bud produced in *Generatio* by *gemmation*.

Gemmuliferous. (*L. gemmula*; *fero*, to bear.) Bearing gemmules.

Gemones. (Γέμω, to be full; because it seems as if pregnant.) Old term for the *Actites*, or eagle stone. (Gorraeus.)

Gempelenbad. Switzerland, Canton St. Gallen. An earthy mineral spring, containing free carbonic acid, 1700 feet above sea-level.

Gemur'sa. (*L. geno*, to wail.) Old term for a corn, or excrescence between the toes, or under the little toe, according to Pliny, xxvi, 1, quoted by Langius, ii, 13, so called from the discomfort it occasions.

Gena. (*L. gena*, the cheek; *Gr. γένυς*, the side of the face. *F. joue*; *G. Wange*.) A word employed to signify the cheek, and especially its outer surface.

In Biology, applied to the part of the head of some of the Insecta to which the mandible is articulated.

Also, applied to the triangular area which lies between the eyes of Trilobites and the free margin of the head.

Genæ. (*L. gena*.) The cheeks.

Genal. (*L. gena*. *F. genul*.) Relating to the cheek or cheeks.

G. glands. (*F. glandes genales*.) The molar glands.

G. tract. See *Tract, genal*.

Gendarussa. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Acanthaceæ*.

G. rosea, Rumph. (*L. roseus*, rose-coloured.) The *G. vulgaris*.

G. sericea, Kost. (*L. sericeus*, silken.) Hab. Peru. Used in inflammatory affections of the lungs.

G. tranquebariensis, Nees. The *Adhatoda tranquebariensis*.

G. vulgaris, Nees. (*L. vulgaris*, common.) The Ganda-rusa of the Malays. Leaves emetic and diaphoretic. Used in chronic rheumatism; root astringent.

Geneagenesis. (Γενέα, offspring; ἄ, neg.; γένεσις, an origin.) A term for *Alternation of generation*.

Geneanthropy. Same as *Anthropogeny*.

Geni'as. (Γενιάς, a beard.) The first beard of a youth.

Also, Galen's term for a chin bandage.

Geni'on. (Γέντιον, the part covered by the beard.) The chin.

Geniorrhincus. (Γέντιον; ῥύγχος, a snout.) A Genus of rhynchoporous *Gregarina*.

G. monie'ri, Schm. A parasite of the digestive canal of the nymphæ of dragon flies.

Gen'epi. Same as *Genipi*.

Gen'eral. (Old *F. general*; from *L. generalis*, belonging to a race. *F. général, commun*; *I. general, comune*; *S. general, comun*; *G. allgemein, gewöhnlich*.) Relating to a whole kind, or the whole kind; common; ordinary.

G. anatomy. See *Anatomy, general*.

G. paralysis. See *Paralysis, general, of insane*.

G. practit'ioner. A medical practitioner who does not restrict himself to one branch of the profession.

Generant. (*L. genero*, to engender.) That which generates; begetting.

Generate. (*L. genero*.) To beget; to produce; to cause to be.

Generating. (*L. genero*, to engender.) Begetting; producing.

G. plate. The positive metal of a voltaic couple; being that which is most attacked by the liquid in which it is placed.

G. tis'sue. A term for the plant tissue called *Meristem*.

Generatio. See *Generation*.

G. æquivoca. See *Generation, equivocal*.

G. cal'culi. (*L. calculus*, a small stone.) The formation of stones or concretions in the animal body.

G. homogen'ea. (ὁμός, one and the same; γένεσις, generation.) The mode of production of an organised body by the union of parents of opposite sexes.

G. origin'aria. (*L. origo*, an origin, a beginning.) Same as *Generation, spontaneous*.

G. primig'ena. (*L. primigenus*, original; from *primus*, first; *geno*, to produce.) A synonym of *Generation, spontaneous*.

G. spont'anea. See *Generation, spontaneous*.

Generation. (Old *F. generation*; from *L. generatio*, a begetting; from *genero*, to engender. *I. generazione*; *S. generacion*; *G. Zeugung, Erzeugung*.) The production of progeny by a parent or parents.

Four modes of generation are met with in the animal kingdom, named respectively scissiparity, or fissiparous generation, or multiplication by fission; gemmiparity, or multiplication by budding; germiparity, or multiplication by germs; and lastly, oviparity, or multiplication by ova. The three first-named forms are agamic or asexual, the last is sexual. Scissiparity and gemmiparity occur in the Hydra and Vorticella. Germiparity is observed in some Protozoa. Sexual reproduction occurs in all the higher animals, and such animals may either be dioecious, the two sexes being each possessed by different individuals, or monoecious, when the two sexes are united in the same individual. If a monoecious animal is capable of self-impregnation it is termed hermaphrodite. If the fertilisation can only be effected by the mutual concurrence of two individuals each is then termed androgynous.

G., accrement'ial. (*L. accresco*, to grow to.) Same as *Accrementition*.

G., act of. The union of the sexes; copulation.

G., alter'nate. See *Alternation of generations*.

G., asex'ual. (*L. a*, neg.; *sexus*, sex.) The production of a new being by budding, fission, or such-like, and not by the combination of sexual elements.

G. by fecundation. (L. *fecundo*, to make fruitful.) The production of its kind by the influence of a structure or sperm developed from a special organ on a germ or ovum produced by another special organ.

G. by fission. (L. *fissus*, part. of *findo*, to cleave.) The production of its kind by a process of cleaving of the parent.

G. by gemmation. (L. *gemma*, a bud.) The production of its kind by the outgrowth and separation of a multicellular offshoot or bud from its parent.

G., changeable. Same as *G., alternate.*

G., endogenous. Same as *Endogenesis.*

G., equivocal. (L. *equivocus*, of doubtful meaning.) A term formerly applied to the production of offspring unlike their parents from defect or degeneration of the latter.

Also, the same as *G., spontaneous.*

G., fissiparous. (L. *fissus*, cleft; *pario*, to bring forth.) Same as *G. by fission.*

G., gemmiparous. (L. *gemma*, a bud; *pario*, to bring forth.) Same as *G. by gemmation.*

G., heteromorphous. (Ἑτερος, other; μορφή, form.) Krohn's term for Steenstrup's *Alteration of generations.*

Also, a term employed to designate the pathological development of heterologous growths.

G., homœomorphous. (Ὅμοιος, similar; μορφή, form.) A term employed to designate the pathological development of homœomorphous growths.

G., marsupial. (Μαρσάπιον, a pouch.) The mode of production of the young which occurs in the *Marsupialia*, where the fœtus is expelled from the womb in a very immature condition and conveyed into an abdominal pouch of the mother, where it attaches itself to a nipple of the mammary gland, and there continues its growth.

G., organs of. (F. *parties genitales*; G. *Zugungstheile*.) The parts concerned in the reproduction of the species.

In Cœlenterata the Ctenophora are monœcious, and develop directly from ova without any agamous phase. The sexual products grow from each side of the costal rays in the special diverticula, the ovules on the one side and the spermatozoa on the other. The Hydromedusæ are agamous in their hydra or polypoid forms, whilst the medusal form propagates sexually. The Corallina present the three forms of generation, fissiparity, gemmiparity, and oviparity, the latter being most common. The generative organs are often found on different individuals, and are situated in the thickness of the mesentery-like folds, from which they escape by dehiscence.

In Echinodermata the sexes are usually separate. The generative glands are tubular, and usually symmetrically placed in accordance with the radial structure of these animals. The ova or spermatozoa are discharged into the sea, and fertilisation almost always occurs externally to the parents.

In Vermes reproduction may be asexual or sexual. In the former case it may either be by gemmation, by fission, or by formation of germinal cells, and then it most commonly occurs amongst the larvae. The Platyhelmintha, including Turbellaria, Trematoda, Cestoda, and Nemertina, and many Annelida, are hermaphrodite. The Nematelmintha, Gephyrea, and Rotifera, and also the branchiate Annelida, are of separate sexes.

In the hermaphrodite Turbellaria the males have paired tubular testes, vesiculae seminales, and a protrusible penis beset with hooks. The female organs usually consist of ovaries, yolk glands or vitellarium, a receptaculum seminis, a vagina, and uterus. The penis and vagina open, as a rule, upon the ventral surface by a common orifice. In Trematodes the male opening leads into a cirrus sac enclosing the protrusible terminal part or cirrus of the vas deferens. The vas deferens bifurcates, the branches terminating in two large simple or multilobed testes. In the female the uterus is convoluted, and there is a roundish ovary and two ramified tubular yolk glands, and sometimes a special shell gland. In Cestodes each proglottis possesses its own male and female generative organs. The male apparatus consists of numerous pear-shaped vesicles situated on the dorsal side, which are the testes, and their vasa efferentia open into a common vas deferens, and this again into a muscular point named the cirrus sheath, containing the copulatory organ or cirrus beset with spines. The female apparatus consists of ovary, yolk gland or vitellarium, shell gland, uterus, receptaculum seminis, and vagina. The genital cloaca opens on the ventral surface or on the alternate lateral margins of the successive segments, or the male and female organs may open separately. The Nemertina are usually diœcious; the two kinds of generative organs have a similar structure, and are sacs filled with ova or spermatozoa, situated laterally between the pouches of the intestine, and opening to the exterior by paired apertures in the body wall. The Nematoda are generally diœcious. Both kinds of sexual organs consist of single or paired, and often much-coiled, tubes. The vagina is short and opens on the ventral surface. The male presents an unpaired tube with hat-shaped spermatozoa, and opens on the ventral surface in common with the intestine. The cloaca usually contains two protrusible spicula. The Chaetognatha are hermaphrodite, possess paired ovaries, and receptacula seminis opening by two apertures at the base of the tail. The testes are also paired and open at the sides of the tail. In Acanthocephala the generative organs are highly developed; the sexes are separate. The male has two testes and two vasa deferentia; these unite behind to form a ductus ejaculatorius, which is often furnished with six or eight glandular sacs and a conical penis at the bottom of a bell-shaped protrusible bursa situated at the posterior pole of the body. The female organs consist of the ovary, of a complicated uterine bell, of the oviduct, and a short vagina opening at the posterior end of the body. In the young animal the ovary is a simple body enclosed in the ligament, but in the adult female the ovary grows, and becomes divided into numerous spherical masses of eggs, which at length burst the membrane of the ligament and fall into the body cavity, from whence they are discharged. Amongst the Annelida the Chaetopoda present both fissiparous and gemmiparous reproduction. In Oligoœheta, which are hermaphrodite, the ovaries and testes lie in definite segments, and empty their contents by dehiscence of their walls into the body cavity. In Polychæta the sexes are also usually distinct.

In Rotifera the sexes are separate. In the males the generative organs are reduced to a testicular sac filled with spermatozoa, the muscular

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duct of which opens at the hinder end of the body. The large organs of the female consist of a roundish ovary and a short oviduct, which usually opens into the cloaca.

In Arthropods generation is usually sexual, but sometimes takes place by the development of unfertilised ova, or parthenogenesis. The ovaries and testes are commonly paired.

In Crustacea, with the exception of the Cirripedia and some Isopoda, the sexes are distinct. The generative organs in both males and females open at or near the boundary of the thorax and abdomen. In the Thoracostraca the female organs consist of two ovaries and two oviducts, which open on the basal joint of the antepenultimate pair of ambulatory legs, or on the intermediate sternal region. The testes are composed of numerous sacs and blind tubes, and, like the ovaries, are connected by a median portion. There are two vasa deferentia, which occasionally open on a special copulatory organ. The first or first and second pair of abdominal feet act as intermittent organs. The eggs either pass into a special brood pouch formed by lamellar appendages of the thoracic legs, or become attached to the abdominal feet of the female by a cement.

In Arachnida the male generative organs consist of paired testicular tubes terminating in vasa deferentia, which often receive the contents of accessory glands and open at the anterior extremity of the abdomen. In spiders the place of special copulatory organs is supplied by the pedipalps, which serve to transfer the sperm from the male to the female. The female organs are paired, usually racemose, glands with two oviducts, into which accessory glands open, and which often dilate into a receptaculum seminis.

In Insecta the male and female generative organs are always in different individuals; their ducts open on the ventral surface of the tail. The testes and ovaries are provided with paired ducts ending in an unpaired portion. In some cases, as in working bees and ants, and sexless termites, the sexual organs never attain complete maturity. The ovaries are elongated tubes, which unite to form an oviduct, the lower part of which is the vagina, and receives, in many cases, the ducts of special cement and sebaceous glands. There is often one or more receptacula seminis, in which the semen, often introduced in the form of spermatophores, may remain long and mature before exerting its fertilising powers. The male generative organs consist of paired tubular testes with vasa deferentia, a common ductus ejaculatorius, and an external copulatory organ.

In Mollusca the Lamellibranchiata are, for the most part, dioecious, but occasionally monœcious. The ovaries or testes are acinous glands situated on each side of the liver. The genital apertures are on each side of the base of the foot. They either open into the duct of the organ of Bojanus, or are in close relation with the orifice of that body.

In Gasteropoda the generative apparatus is asymmetrical, and the individuals are monœcious or dioecious. The Pulmonati, Operculati, Gasteropoda, the Prosobranchiata, and Heteropoda, are provided with a penis. In these the testis and ovary are usually concealed in the digestive gland. The sexual orifices are situated laterally near the anus. The males present a deferent canal, a vesicula seminalis and an ejaculatory duct; the females an oviduct, an albuminous

gland, a vagina, and a copulative pouch. The Patellida and Haliotida, though dioecious, have no penis. The Opisthobranchiata, and almost all the Pulmonata, are monœcious, the sexual glands being intimately fused together. The hermaphrodite gland has an efferent duct, which either opens into the oviduct or forms an incomplete canal, which opens at the base of the penis. Besides this efferent duct, which conveys semen, and the oviduct, there are certain male appendages, namely the flagellum, in which a spermatophore, called capreolus, is developed, a prostate-like gland, and a retractor muscle of the penis; and certain female appendages, namely the albuminous gland, the copulative pouch, which opens into the vagina, a pair of multifid glands, which also open into the vagina, and the sac of the dart, containing the dart or style.

The Cephalopoda are all dioecious. The male apparatus consists of an azygous testis contained in a membranous sac, into which the spermatozoa enter by rupture of the cœca of the gland. From thence they pass into a deferent canal, where they become agglutinated in complex bodies, named spermatophores. These then enter into a large sac, the pouch of Needham, and from thence pass into an ejaculatory tube, which opens into the branchial chamber at the base of the funnel. The female apparatus is azygous, and enclosed by a peritoneal sac, into which the ova fall as they escape by rupture. This sac communicates with a single or double oviduct, which opens at the base of the funnel. With the oviduct is connected an albuminous gland, and in some instances other glands, termed nidamentary glands, which secrete a viscous substance adapted to agglutinate the ova.

The Tunicata are hermaphrodite, and in Ascidia the testes and ovaries constitute a glandular mass situated on each side of the body. The ovary is central, and has an oviduct, and the testis surrounds and invests it, and is provided with many deferent canals. Both oviduct and vasa efferentia open into the cloacal cavity. In some Ascidia, as in Salpida, an alternation of generation or geneaogenesis is observed.

In Pisces the sexes are usually distinct, though occasionally, in the smelt and carp, both spermatozooids and ova are produced in the same individual. In the lowest form, Amphioxus, about twenty small sacs are found on each side of the intestine, containing ova in the female and spermatozooids in the male. These sacs have no excretory duct, and their sexual products escape either by the mouth or the abdominal pore. In the Cyclostomata the testes and ovaries form an azygous sac, which bursts into the peritoneal cavity, and the sexual products escape by a genital pore situated behind the anus. In most of the osseous fishes the sexual glands have a short efferent duct, which opens behind the anus and in front of the canal of the urethra, or in some cases, as is also the case with Ganoidei, it opens into the urinary passages. In the eel and salmon, however, the oviduct opens into the peritoneal cavity. In Plagiostomata the females present highly developed oviducts, which unite in front of the ovaries to form a pavilion; posteriorly they widen out to form a uterine cavity. In the males the deferent canals form convolutions resembling an epididymis anteriorly, and dilate posteriorly into a vesicula seminalis. Both oviducts and vasa deferentia open into the lower part of the abdominal canal. The

majority of fishes have no copulatory organs, but rudimentary organs are found in Plagiostomata.

In Batrachia the ovaries are paired and form two hollow glands, into which the ova fall, and then enter the long convoluted oviducts, which dilate into a kind of uterus, and open in the upper wall of the cloaca by two orifices. The testes are two in number, simple or lobed, and the efferent canals open into the urethra after having traversed the kidney, as in frogs, or into the cloaca, as in *Bufo obstetricans*. In the frog there are two accessory glands, known as the vesiculae seminales. In most Batrachians there are no copulatory organs, but the ova are fecundated immediately after they have been extruded. The Cœciliidae, however, possess copulatory organs.

In Reptilia there are in the female two ovaries and two oviducts, with a more or less developed pavilion. They open into the cloaca. In the male there are two testes with an epididymis and a deferent canal, which generally opens into the urethra or into the cloaca. In Sauriphidia the males present two hollow organs situated symmetrically on each side of the transverse cloacal fissure. These can be everted, and have a fissure anteriorly, which in copulation guides the semen. In crocodiles and Chelonia the copulatory organ is azygous, median and tongue-shaped, and attached to the anterior wall of the longitudinal cloacal fissure. Its dorsal aspect presents a groove for the passage of the semen.

In Aves the male generative apparatus consists of two testes, of which the left is largest. The spermatic ducts form an epididymis terminating in a vas deferens, which opens on each side of the cloaca externally and below the orifice of the ureter. A slight enlargement near its termination is regarded as a vesicula seminalis. Near the external orifice is a glandular cul-de-sac, the bursa Fabricii, the use of which is unknown. In most birds there is no copulatory organ. A rudiment exists, however, in the ostrich, duck, and some others. In these the female presents a clitoris. The female generative apparatus of birds consists almost always of a single ovary and oviduct, which are situated on the left side, the right ovary is atrophied. The oviduct presents three abdominal parts, the ostium, the albuminiparous ducts, and the uterus.

In Mammalia the male apparatus includes the testes, epididymis, vas deferens, vesicula seminalis, the ejaculatory duct, the penis, with the canal of the urethra, and the accessory gland, named the gland of Cowper, and the prostate, with some mucous glands. The female apparatus includes the ovary, the oviduct or Fallopian tube, the uterus, the vagina, and the vulva.

G., oviparous. (*L. ovum*, an egg; *pario*, to bring forth.) The production of the species by means of a fecundated egg, which being expelled from the body is subsequently hatched when placed under favourable conditions; as in birds and some reptiles.

G., ovoviviparous. (*L. ovum*; *vivus*, living; *pario*.) The mode of propagation of the kind effected by the development of an egg which passes into a receptacle in the body, where it is hatched, and the young immediately expelled.

G., regular. The production of offspring as the result of union of the sexes.

G., spontaneous. (*L. spontaneus*, of one's free will.) The production of a new being

from inorganic matter without the intervention of a parent. See *Abiogenesis*.

G., univocal. (*L. univocus*, that which has but one meaning.) Production of the species in the usual manner by the union of the sexes.

G., virginal. Same as *Parthenogenesis*.

G., viviparous. (*L. vivus*, living; *pario*, to bring forth.) The production of young by their parents in perfect, though immature, form.

Generative. (*L. genero*, to beget. *F. génératif*.) Having relation to generation; able to beget.

G. cells. Same as *Epithelium, germinal*.

G. duct. Same as *Genital duct*.

G. organs. See *Generation, organs of*.

G. ridge. Same as *Genital ridge*.

Generic. (*F. générique*; from *L. genus*, a kind or race.) Of, or belonging to, the same genus; relating to a genus.

G. description. An account of the special characters of a genus.

G. difference. The special differences between two things in as far as these differences concern genera.

G. name. The central or race name which is specialised for individuals by another and subordinate name.

Generous. (Old *F. genereux*; from *L. generosus*, of noble birth.) Of noble qualities.

A term used in regard to wines to express strength in alcohol.

Genesiac. Same as *Genesial*.

Genesial. (*Γένεσις*, origin, or generation.) Of, or belonging to, generation.

G. cycle. (*κύκλος*, a ring.) A period of ovarian, of uterine, and of mammary activity, into a series of which the reproductive life of the human female is divided; the ovarian commencing with puberty, continuing until conception takes place, and then giving place to the uterine; this lasting for the term of gestation, and then being succeeded by the mammary; and on the termination of lactation a fresh cycle commencing with the return of ovarian activity.

Genesic. (*Γένεσις*. *F. génésique*.) Same as *Genetic*.

Genesio, San. See *San Genesio*.

Genesiology. (*Γένεσις*; *λόγος*, a word.) An account, or the science, of generation.

Genesis. (*Γένεσις*, an origin; from *γίνομαι*, the radical form of *γίνομαι*, to be born. *F. genèse*; *I. genesi*; *G. Genesis, Zeugung, Erzeugung*.) The act of producing; generation; origination.

Also, a term applied to the first appearance of a formed anatomical element.

G., spontaneous. (*L. spontaneus*, of one's free will.) The origin of a structure or of a thing without the intervention of a previous structure or thing of the same kind as a parent.

Genesta. Same as *Genista*.

Genestelle. France, Département de l'Ardèche. A chalybeate water, containing much free carbonic acid.

Genestra. Same as *Genista*.

Genetalé. (*L. genetalis*, belonging to generation.) The Semen.

Also, the penis.

G. caput. (*L. caput*, the head.) The glans penis.

Genetalia. (*L. genetalis*, belonging to generation.) The genital parts.

G. viri. (*L. vir*, a man.) The male organs of generation.

Geneth'liac. (Γενεθλιακός, belonging to a birthday.) An old name given to those astrologers who predicted the future of an individual from the state of the heavens at his birth.

Genethliology. (Γενέθλιος, relating to birth; λόγος, an account.) The branch of astrology which treats of the influence of the stars on infants at birth, whereby those born under a certain sign or planet are endowed with the properties peculiar to that sign or planet; thus, those born under the sign Taurus, the bull, will be hardy and strong.

Genetic. (Γένεσις, generation.) Relating to generation.

Also, that which comes by inheritance.

Also, acting on the genital organs.

G. faculty. The power, or capacity, of procreation.

Genonoma'nia. Same as *Monomania*, *erotie*.

G. sense. Recamier's term for the sexual orgasm.

G. spir'al. An imaginary line drawn around the axis of a plant from the point of insertion of one of the oldest of the lateral members to that of each successive member; the part of the spiral which is included between one lateral member, such as a leaf, and the next in right line above it is called a cycle.

Genetica. (Γένεσις, generation.) Good's fifth class of diseases, being those of the sexual function.

Also, agents acting on the sexual organs or functions.

Genetical. Same as *Genetic*.

Gene'va. (*Geneva*, where it was first made.) A variety of gin, distilled from malt or rye, and afterwards subjected to the same process with juniper berries.

Also, called *Hollands*.

Genial. (Γένειον, the chin.) Relating to the chin.

G. tubercles. The *Mental spines*.

Geni'an. (Γένειον, the chin.) Relating to the chin.

G. apoph'ysis. (F. *apophyse génieune*.) The *Mental spines*.

G. pro'cess. Same as *G. apophysis*.

Geniantral'gia. Same as *Genyantral'gia*.

Genicula'ris. A name given by some authors to the valerian.

Geniculate. (L. *geniculum*, a little knee. F. *généculé, genouillé*; G. *gekniel, gelenkig, knieförmig*.) Bent like a little joint, or like the knee; bent at an angle.

G. body, in'ner. The *Corpus geniculatum internum*.

G. body, out'er. The *Corpus geniculatum externum*.

G. gan'gion. See *Ganglion, geniculate*.

Genicula'tum cor'pus. See *Corpus geniculatum*.

Geniculum. (L. *geniculum*, dim. of *genu*, the knee. F. *généculé*; G. *Kniechen*.) A little knee.

In Botany, a small knot or joint.

Geni'o-. (Γένειον, the chin.) A prefix, signifying attachment to, or connection with, the chin.

Geni'o-glos'sus. (Γένειον; γλώσσα, the tongue. F. *généio-glosse*; G. *Kinnzungenmuskel*.) The *Genio-hyo-glossus* muscle.

Geni'o hy'o-glos'sus. (Γένειον; *hyoid* bone; γλώσσα, the tongue. F. *généio-hyo-glosse*; G. *Kinn-Zungenbein-Zungenmuskel*.) A thin, flat, fan-shaped muscle lying vertically on each side of the middle line, arising from the upper mental spine of the inferior maxillary bone, and inserted successively into the whole length of the tongue in the middle line and into the upper part of the body of the hyoid bone; some fibres go to the pharynx. The posterior and inferior fibres elevate the hyoid bone and approximate it and the base of the tongue to the chin, so as to protrude the tongue out of the mouth, from which position the anterior fibres withdraw it. When both act together they render the tongue concave along the middle line. It is supplied by the hypoglossal nerve.

Geni'o-hyoid. (Γένειον; *hyoid* bone. F. *généio-hyoïdien*; G. *Kinnzungenbeinmuskel*.) A thin, narrow muscle arising from the inferior maxillary bone, and inserted into the upper part of the anterior surface of the hyoid bone. It elevates and advances the hyoid bone. It is supplied by the hypoglossal nerve. It is a constant muscle in Vertebrata, but is often inserted into the cornua of the hyoid bone.

G. nerve. A branch given off by the hypoglossal nerve as it lies beneath the mylohyoid muscle.

Geni'o-pharynge'us. (Γένειον; φάρυγξ, the gullet.) Winslow's and Sabatier's name for those fibres of the superior constrictor muscle of the pharynx which sometimes arise immediately behind the symphysis of the lower jaw, on each side of the median line, from the mental spines, and extend backwards to the pharynx.

Geni'on. See *Genieion*.

Genioplasty. (Γένειον; πλάσσω, to mould.) A plastic operation for restoring the chin.

Also, see *Genyoplasty*.

Geniosporum. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiate*.

G. prostratum, Benth. (L. *prostratus*, strewn on the ground.) *Nazel-nagai*. Hab. India. Used as a febrifuge.

Genios'toma. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ*.

G. febrifugum, Spreng. (L. *febris*, fever; *fugio*, to put to flight.) The *Strychnos pseudoquina*.

Genip tree. The *Melicoccea bijuga*.

Gen'ipa. (*Genipapo*, the Guiana name of the fruit.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*.

G. america'na, Linn. The *lana tree*. Fruit, called *genipap*, is esculent; its rind furnishes a bluish-black dye.

G. edu'lis, Rich. (L. *edulis*, eatable.) Furnishes an eatable fruit.

G. esculen'ta, Lour. (L. *esculentus*, eatable.) Hab. Cochin China. Furnishes an eatable fruit.

G., gar'den. The *G. americana*.

G. oblongifo'lia. (L. *oblongus*, oblong; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Peru. Juice applied to the skin to protect it against insect stings.

Gen'ipap. The fruit of *Genipa americana*.

Gen'ipi. (G. *Genipkraut*.) A name given to many aromatic composite plants growing on the high Alps, but especially to those of the Genus *Achillea*.

The *Achillea moschata*, and also the *Artemisia rupestris*.

G. album. (L. *albus*, white.) The *Artemisia mutellina*.

Also, the *Achillea moschata*.

G. atrum. (L. *ater*, black.) The *Artemisia spicata*.

G., bastard. (F. *genipi bâtard*.) The *Achillea nana*.

G., black. The *Artemisia spicata*.

G., musk. The *iva*, *Achillea moschata*.

G., true. The *G. verum*.

G. verum. (L. *verus*, true. F. *genipi vrai*.) The *Artemisia glacialis*.

G., white. The *G. album*.

Genis, St. See *St. Genis*.

Genista. (L. *genista*, the broom plant. F. *genêt*; G. *Ginster*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Papilionaceæ*.

Also, the broom, *Sarothamnus scoparius*.

G. acanthoclada. (Ἀκανθα, a thorn; ἄκλιος, a shoot.) Hab. Greece. An antidyseric. Said to be the *μῆλαια ῥίζα* of Hippocrates.

G. canariensis. Linn. Canary rose-wood; it yields the *Lignum rhodium*, and also the *Oil of rhodium*.

G. herba'cea. Lamk. The *G. sagittalis*.

G. hirsuta. (L. *hirsutus*, hairy.) The *Sarothamnus scoparius*.

G. inermis. Hal. Göt. (L. *inermis*, unarmed.) The *G. tinctoria*.

G. jun'cea. Lamk. (F. *genêt d'Espagne*.) The *Spartium junceum*.

G. purgans. Linn. (L. *purgo*, to purge. F. *genêt purgatif*.) Hab. France. Leaves and seeds purgative and emetic.

G. sagittalis. Linn. (L. *sagitta*, an arrow. F. *genêt herbacé*.) Used as *G. tinctoria*.

G. scoparia. Lamk. (L. *scoparius*, a sweeper. F. *genêt à balais*.) The *Sarothamnus scoparius*.

G. spinosa. (L. *spinus*, spiny.) The *Ulex europæus*.

G. spinosa indica. (L. *spinus*.) An Indian tree, the roots of which in decoction, or the leaves boiled and placed in vinegar, are said to be diuretic. Also, called *Bahel schulli*.

G. tinctoria. Linn. (L. *tinctorius*, belonging to a dyer. F. *genêt des teinturiers*.) Dyer's broom. The flowery tops are used as a diuretic in dropsy; and the seeds as a purgative; it is also employed in Russia against hydrophobia.

Genistoïdes. (L. *genista*; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

G. hirsuta. (L. *hirsutus*, hairy.) The *Genista tinctoria*.

G. tinctoria. Mönch. The *Genista tinctoria*.

Genital. (Old F. *genital*, apt to beget; from L. *genitalis*, pertaining to generation; from *gigno*, to beget. F. *génital*; G. *zur Zeugung gehörend*.) Of, or belonging to, the organ of, or to, generation; serving to engender.

In the plural (G. *Zeugungsglieder*), used to denote the organs of generation.

G. canal. The canal of Müller.

G. cell. (G. *Genitalzelle*.) A cell found in many Invertebrata, characterised by its unusual size, granular character, or other peculiarity, from the segmentation of which the whole of the germ cells of the animal proceed. It

is often recognisable in one of the layers of the blastoderm when development has not proceeded beyond the gastrula stage.

G. cord. (F. *cordon génital*; G. *Genitalstrang*.) A term applied to the foetal structure in both sexes, which consists of the two Wolffian ducts and the two Müllerian ducts attached to each other, so as to form one cord, by intervening tissue; subsequently the Müllerian ducts coalesce and form one tube, from the lower part of which the vagina and inferior part of the uterus in the female, and the prostatic vesicle or uterus masculinus in the male, are formed. The Wolffian ducts become the vasa deferentia of the male, and subsequently become separated from each other; in the female they become atrophied.

G. corpuscles. The *Corpuscles* of Krause in the genital organs.

G. duct. Same as *Müller's duct*.

G. eminence. (G. *Genitalhöcker*.) A prominence, which first appears about the sixth week, in the human embryo, in front of and within the orifice of the common cloaca; from it the clitoris or the penis proceeds.

G. end-corpuscles. The *Corpuscles* of Krause in the genital organs.

G. fold. (G. *Genitalfalte*.) A fold of blastema occasionally seen on each side of the *G. ridge*.

G. frill. (G. *Genitalkrause*.) Term applied to the generative organs of *Acalephæ*, on account of their frill- or garland-like form and arrangement.

G. fur'row. (F. *sillon génital*.) A groove seen about the end of the second month of fetal life on the inferior face of *G. ridge*, running towards the cloacal orifice.

G. glands. The primary growth on the inner and anterior side of the Wolffian body from which the testicle in the male and the ovary in the female is developed.

Also, a generic term for the testicle and the ovary.

G. lamella. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate. G. *Genitallamelle*.) In *Discophora*, a band-like stria on the inner wall of the genital sacculæ. The generative products are here differentiated. In *Calycozoa*, a band with numerous glandular sacculi, each with an excretory duct opening into a genital sinus.

G. nerve. (F. *nerf génital*; G. *äusserer Samen-nerv*.) The internal branch of the genito-crural nerve. It lies near the external iliac artery, down which it sends a twig, penetrates the inguinal canal, lying behind the spermatic cord or the round ligament, gives many fine filaments to the cremaster and outside the canal, and supplies the superior and outer part of the scrotum in the male and the labia majora of the female; some filaments are distributed on the upper part of the inner surface of the skin of the thigh.

G. nerve-corpuscles. The *Corpuscles* of Krause.

G. organs. See *Generation, organs of*.

G. plates. (F. *plaques génitales*.) Those of the apical plates surrounding the upper pole of the Echinodermata which are perforated for the orifice of the genital organs.

G. pore. A fossa in each proglottis of a cestoid worm, into which the male sexual orifice and generally also the female vaginal orifice open.

G. reflex. A term applied by Saunders to severe intermittent abdominal pain caused, as he supposed, by the irritation consequent upon an adherent prepuce.

G. ridge. An elevation of the blastema on the mesial side of each Wolffian body of Vertebrata, first seen about the sixth week of fetal life, from which the genital glands are formed.

G. sac'cule. (L. *sacculus*, a small bag. G. *Genitalsäckchen*.) The organ in Discophora from which the female generative products are developed. It projects like a hernia into the subgenital cavity.

G. sinus. (L. *sinus*, a gulf.) The canal in Calycozoa into which the ova are extruded.

G. tubercle. Same as *G. ridge*.

G. vesicle. (L. *vesicula*, a small blister. G. *Genitalbläschen*.) Same as *G. saccule*.

G. vestibule. (L. *vestibulum*, a forecourt.) The entrance to the female organs of generation; the vulva.

Genitalia. (L. *genitalis*.) The organs of generation, either in an animal or in a plant.

G. viri. (L. *vir*, a man.) The male organs of generation.

Genitality. (L. *genitalis*, belonging to generation.) The property of conceiving.

Genitulum. (L. *genitalis*, from *gigno*, to beget.) Old term for a disease of the genital organs.

Genitals. (L. *genitalis*, belonging to generation. F. *parties génitales*; G. *Zeugungstheile*, *Zeugungsglieder*.) The genital organs or parts contributing to generation in the male or female.

Genito- (L. *genitus*, part. of *gigno*, to beget.) A prefix in compound words denoting relation to, or connection with, the genital organs.

Genito-cru'ral. (L. *genitus*, part. of *gigno*, to beget; *cruralis*, belonging to the thigh. F. *genito-crural*.) Of, or belonging to, the genital organs and the thigh.

G. nerve. (F. *nerf génitocrural*, n. *suspension* of Chaussier; *inguinal interne* of Cruveilhier; *femoro-genital* of Sappey; G. *ausserer Leistennerve*, *Schamschenkelnerve*.) A branch of the lumbar plexus, derived chiefly from the second lumbar nerve, and in part from the connecting cord between it and the third lumbar nerve. It passes through the psoas muscle and divides, at a variable height, into an internal or genital, and an external or crural, branch.

Genito spinal. (L. *genitus*; *spina*, the spine.) Relating to the generative organs and to the spinal cord.

G.-spinal centre. See *Centre, genito-spinal*.

G.-spinal gan'gion. Same as *Centre, genito-spinal*.

Genito-u'ri'nal. Same as *Genito-urinary*.

Genito-u'ri'ary. (L. *genitus*; *urina*, the urine. F. *génito-urinaire*.) Of, or belonging to, the genital organs and the urine. Applied to the canals or passages which are connected with generation and the secretion and discharge of the urine.

G. ap'erture. The anterior division of the common cloaca of the embryo which becomes divided into two, the anal aperture, about the seventh or eighth week of fetal life.

G. mus'cles. The transversus perinaei,

the ischio-cavernosus or erector penis of the male, the erector clitoridis of the female, the bulbo-cavernosus or ejaculator urinae of the male, the sphincter vaginae of the female, and the constrictor urethrae with its subsidiary transversus perinei profundus.

Genitura. (L. *genitura*, a begetting; from *gigno*, to beget.) Old term (Gr. *γονή*, used by Galen, *de Sem.* i, 9, and Hippocrates, *Aph.* vi, 2), for the male semen injected into the uterus.

Also, generation or conception.

Also, the penis.

Also, the result of conception, the foetus.

Gen'ium. Same as *Geneion*.

Genius. (L. *genius*, the tutelary spirit of a person. F. *génie*; I. *genio*; G. *Genie*.) The ruling spirit or power of a person or thing; an inborn faculty for original mental work of the highest kind; the special or peculiar character, or tendency, of a person or thing.

G. epidem'icus. (Ἐπιδημιος, prevalent among a people.) The prevalent epidemic tendency of disease.

G. mor'bi. (L. *morbus*, a disease. G. *Krankheitscharacter*.) The special character or tendency of a disease; the special tendency to local manifestations in an epidemic disease.

Genne'sis. (Γέννησις, an engendering.) Same as *Generation*.

Gennetic. (Γεννητικός, generative.) Of, or belonging to, the procreative function.

Gennetica. (Γεννητικός; from *γεννάω*, to beget.) The genital organs.

Gennetici mor'bi. (Γεννητικός; L. *morbus*, a disease.) Diseases of the genital organs.

Genneticocnes'mus. (Γεννητικός; κνησμός, an itching.) Itching of the genital organs.

Genneticon'osi. (Γεννητικός; νόσος, disease.) Diseases of the genital organs.

Genometab'olë. (Γένος, sex; μεταβολή, change. G. *Geschlechtsumwandlung*.) The transformation of sex, as on the cessation of the menses.

Genonu'si. (Γένος; νοῦσος, disease.) Diseases of the genital organs.

Genoplasty. Same as *Genyplasty*.

Gen-seng. See *Gin-seng*.

Gen'sing. Chinese name for the root of the *Panax quinquefolium*.

Gen'tia. Same as *Gentianin*.

Gen'tian. The *Gentiana lutea*.

Also, the *Triosteum perfoliatum*.

G., autum'nal. The *Gentiana amarella*.

G., bas'tard. The *Gentiana amarella*.

G. bit'ter. The same as *Gentiopierin*.

G., blue. The *Gentiana Catesbaei*.

G., Cates'bian. The *Gentiana Catesbaei*.

G., com'mon. The *Gentiana lutea*.

G., dwarf. The *Gentiana acaulis*.

G., extract of. See *Extractum gentianaë*, B. Ph.

G., field. The *Gentiana campestris*.

G., horse. The *Triosteum perfoliatum*.

G., infu'sion of, com'pound. See *Infusum gentianaë compositum*.

G., marsh. The *Gentiana pneumonanthe*.

G. mix'ture. See *Mistura gentianaë*, B. Ph.

G. root. See *Gentianaë radix*.

G., south'ern. The *Gentiana Catesbaei*.

G. spir'it. An alcoholic beverage made in

Switzerland, and obtained from the fermentation of an infusion of gentian.

G., spring alpine. The *Gentiana verna*.

G., tincture of. See *Tinctura gentianeae compositæ*, B. Ph.

G. violet. An anilin dye or colouring matter. Used to make a microscopic staining fluid.

G., white. The *Laserpitium latifolium*; and also the *Triosteum perfoliatum*.

G., yellow. The *Gentiana lutea*; also the *Frasera Walteri*.

Gentiana. (*L. gentiana*; from *Gentius*, a king of Slavonia, who first discovered it. Gr. γεντιανή; F. *gentiane*; I. *gentiana*; S. *gentiana*; G. *Enzian*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gentianaceæ*.

Also, the pharmacopœial name, U.S. Ph., of the root of the *G. lutea*. See *Gentianæ radix*.

G. acaulis, Linn. (*L. a*, neg.; *caulis*, a stem. F. *gentiane grandiflore*.) Dwarf gentian. Hab. Europe. Root a bitter and stomachic.

G. alba. (*L. albus*, white.) A name in the old formularies for the *Laserpitium latifolium*, or white gentian.

G. amarel'la, Linn. (*L. amarellus*, bitterish. F. *gentianelle*, *gentiane amarelle*; G. *bitterer Enzian*.) Root a bitter tonic.

G. amarylloides. (*Amaryllis*; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) The *G. quinqueflora*.

G. Andrews'ii, Griseb. Probably supplies some of the root known as *G. Catesbæi*, U.S. Ph.

G. Bürg'ri, Miq. Hab. Japan. Used as a stomachic.

G. cachenlaguen. The *Chironia chilensis*.

G. campanula'ta, Jacq. (Mod. *L. campanulatus*, bell-shaped.) The *G. punctata*.

G. campestris, Linn. (*L. campestris*, belonging to the level field. F. *gentiane champêtre*.) Field gentian. Hab. Europe. Used as a substitute for the official gentian.

G. Catesbæ'i, Elliott. Root formerly official in U.S. Ph.; and used in the same manner and for the same purposes as that of the *G. lutea*.

G. Catesbæ'i, Walt. The *G. saponaria*, Linn.

G. centaurium, Linn. (F. *centaurée petite*; G. *Tausendgüldenkraut*.) The *Erythræa centaurium*.

G. chira'ta, Wall. The *Ophelia chirata*.

G. chiray'ta, Roxb. The *Ophelia chirata*.

G. crini'ta. (*L. crinitus*, hairy.) Fringed gentian. Hab. North America. Used as *G. lutea*.

G. crucia'ta, Linn. (*L. cruciatus*, crossed. F. *gentiane croisée*, *croisette*, *crucianelle*.) A bitter tonic.

G. Elliot'ti, Chapm. The *G. Catesbæi*, Elliott.

G. fimbria'ta, Vahl. (*L. fimbriatus*, fringed.) The *G. Andrews'ii*.

G. Gerard'i. The *Erythræa centaurium*.

G. germanica, Willd. The *G. amarella*.

G. grandiflo'ra, Lamb. (*L. grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) The *G. acaulis*.

G. hyssopifo'lia, Linn. The *Cicendia hyssopifolia*.

G. kur'roo, Royle. Hab. India. Used as *G. lutea*.

G. linearifo'lia, Lamb. (*L. linearis*,

like a line; *folium*, a leaf.) The *G. pneumonanthe*.

G. lu'tea, Linn. (*L. luteus*, yellow. F. *gentiane jaune*, *grande gentiane*; G. *gelber Enzian*.) The plant which supplies *Gentianæ radix*.

G. macrophyl'la, Pallas. (*Μακρός*, long; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) Used in Siberia as a stomachic and tonic.

G. maj'or. (*L. major*, greater.) The *G. lutea*.

G. ni'gra. (*L. niger*, black.) The *Seseli libanotis*.

G. ochroleu'ca. (*Ὠχρολέυκος*, yellowish white.) Sampson's snakeroot. Hab. America. Used as *G. lutea*.

G. pannonica, Scop. (*L. pannonicus*, belonging to Pannonia, or Hungary.) Hab. Austria and Hungary. Used as *G. lutea*.

G. perfolia'ta, Linn. The *Chlora perfoliata*.

G. peruvia'na. The *Chironia chilensis*. **G. pneumonan'thō.** (*Πνεύμων*, a lung; *ἄσθη*, a flower. F. *gentiane des marais*.) Marsh gentian. Hab. Europe. A bitter stomachic.

G. pratensis, Fral. (*L. pratensis*, belonging to a meadow.) The *G. amarella*.

G. puber'ula, Mich. (*L. dim.* of *puber*, covered with soft down.) The *G. Catesbæi*, Elliott.

G. puncta'ta, Linn. (*L. punctatus*, dotted. F. *gentiane ponctuée*.) Hab. Middle Europe. Used as *G. lutea*.

G. purpurea, Linn. (*L. purpureus*, purple. F. *gentiane pourprée*.) Hab. Europe, Asia. Used as *G. lutea*.

G. quinqueflo'ra. (*L. quinque*, five; *flos*, a flower.) Hab. North America. Used as *G. lutea*.

G. ru'bra, Linn. (*L. ruber*, red. G. *rother Enzian*.) The *G. lutea*.

G. sapona'ria, Frœl. (*L. sapo*, soap.) The *G. Andrews'ii*.

G. sapona'ria, Linn. (*L. sapo*, soap.) Probably supplies some of the root known as *G. Catesbæi*, U.S. Ph.

G. sapona'ria, var. *puber'ula*, Gray. (*L. sapo*, soap; *puberulus*, rather downy.) The *G. Catesbæi*, Elliott.

G. ver'na, Linn. (*L. vernus*, belonging to spring.) *Gentianella*. Hab. European Alps. Root a bitter stomachic.

G. vet'erum. (*L. veteres*, the ancients.) The *G. lutea*.

Gentiana'ceæ. (*Gentiana*.) Epipetalous corollifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Gentianales*; or a Family of the Order *Cortoræ*, Subclass *Sympetalæ*. Leaves generally simple, sessile, and always without stipules; flowers regular; stamens alternate to the lobes of the corolla and equal to them; stigmas two, simple, on a manifest style; ovary superior; placentæ parietal. It is divided into two Suborders, *Gentianæ* and *Menyantheæ*.

Gentianæ ra'dix, B. Ph. (*L. radix*, a root. F. *racine de gentiane*; G. *Enzianwurzel*, *Bitterwurzel*.) Gentian root. The dried root of *Gentiana lutea*, occurring in nearly cylindrical pieces, or longitudinal slices, of various lengths, about an inch thick, of a deep yellowish brown without, but lighter within, the upper portion closely annulate and the lower part longitudinally wrinkled. It is slightly sweetish and very bitter from the presence of gentiopierin;

it also contains gentisin. It is a stomachic and tonic, with, it is supposed, some action on the liver. It has been used in weakness of stomach, dyspepsia, atonic gout, amenorrhœa, chronic intestinal catarrh, and indolence of the liver. The powder has been applied to unhealthy ulcers, and the root has been used as a tent to enlarge narrowed canals or passages.

Gentianales. An Alliance of perigynous Exogens, according to Lindley's classification. Flowers dichlamydeous, monopetalous; placenta axile or parietal; embryo minute, or with the cotyledons much smaller than the radicle, lying in a large quantity of albumen.

Gentianæa. (*Gentiana*.) A Suborder of the Nat. Order *Gentianaceæ*, with an intricate-twisted corolla. Example, *Gentiana*.

Gentianein. Merat's name for *Gentio-pierin*.

Gentianel. The *Gentiana verna*.

Gentianella. A name for many of the species of *Gentiana* and of *Cecidua*.

Also, formerly the official name of *Gentiana germanica*.

G. autumnalis. (*L. autumnalis*, belonging to autumn.) The *Gentiana amarella*.

G. verna. The *Gentiana verna*.

Gentianic acid. Same as *Gentisin*.

Gentianin. A yellow, crystallisable substance obtained by Henry and Caventou from gentian root. It consists of a yellow, crystalline principle, called *Gentisin*, and a little *Gentio-pierin*. It has been used as an antiperiodic, but has not fulfilled its early promise. It has also been employed as a stomachic and tonic in lymphatic or serophulous cases, and in worms.

Gentianine. Dulk's name for *Gentio-pierin*.

Gentianose. $C_{36}H_{60}O_{31}$. A crystallisable sugar obtained by Meyer from the juice of *Gentiana lutea*. It has a slightly sweet taste; it ferments under the influence of yeast, but does not reduce Fehling's copper solution.

Gentianworts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Gentianaceæ*.

Gentilitious. (*L. gentilitius*; from *gens*, a stock or family.) Of, or belonging to, a family. Old term applied to diseases inherited from parents; the same as hereditary.

Gentio-genin. $C_{14}H_{16}O_3$. A yellowish-brown, bitter substance obtained, along with glucose, by the action of dilute acids on gentio-pierin. It is isomeric with physalin.

Gentio-pierin. (*Gentiana*; Gr. *πικρός*, bitter. *G. Enzianbitter*.) $C_{26}H_{30}O_{12}$. The bitter principle of gentian; a colourless crystalline glycoside, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether. It is said not to be obtained from the dried gentian root. Obtained pure first by Ludwig and Kromayer.

Gentiotannic acid. A term for the tannic acid contained in gentian root.

Gentisic acid. Same as *Gentisin*.

Gentisin. $C_{11}H_{10}O_6$. Bright-yellow, tasteless crystals obtained from gentian root, soluble in 5000 parts of water and 500 parts of alcohol.

Gentisinic acid. $C_7H_6O_4$. A substance obtained, along with acetic acid and phloroglucin, by the action of caustic potash on gentisic acid. It is isomeric with protocatechuic or oxysalicic acid.

Genu. (Akin to *γόνυ*, the knee. F. *genou*; G. *Knie*.) The knee.

G. cor'poris callosi. (F. *genou du corps calleux*; G. *Balkenknie*.) The prominence where the anterior border of the corpus callosum bends downwards and backwards.

G. ever'sum. (*L. everso*, to turn out.) The condition of knee found in *Bow-leg*.

G. extror'sum curva'tum. (*L. extra*, on the outside; *versus*, turned; *curvatus*, curved. F. *genou en dehors*; G. *Sichelbein*, *O-bein*, *Sichelbein*.) A bending outward of the knee. Same as *Bow-leg*.

G. intror'sum flex'um. (*L. introrsus*, towards the inside; *flexus*, bent.) A term for *Knock-knee*.

G. inver'sum. (*L. inversus*, turned inwards.) Same as *Knock-knee*.

G. ner'vi facialis. (*L. nervus*, a nerve; *facialis*, belonging to the face. G. *Knie des Gesichtsnerven*.) The sharp backward bend of the facial nerve above the fenestra ovalis.

G. recurva'tum. (*L. recurvo*, to bend back. G. *Hohlknie*, *Hohlbein*.) A backward projection of the knee-joint, producing an angular hollow in front, and depending on relaxation of the posterior part of the capsular ligament, of the crucial ligaments, and of the popliteus muscle.

G. trac'tus opt'ici. (*L. tractus*, a tract; *opticus*, belonging to sight. G. *Knie des Sehstreifens*.) The bend near the origin of the optic tracts.

G. val'gum. (*L. valgus*, having the calves of the legs bent outwards.) An incorrect term for *Knock-knee*.

G. va'rūm. (*L. varus*, having the legs bent outwards.) A term for *Bow-leg*.

Gen'ua. Plural of *Genu*.

G. arcua'ta. (*L. arcuo*, to bend like a bow.) The bending of the knee outwards.

G. val'ga. See *Genu valgum*.

G. va'ra. See *Genu varum*.

Gen'uc'last. (*L. genu*, the knee; Gr. *κλάω*, to break.) An instrument for breaking down adhesions, whether osseous or fibrous, in the knee-joint.

Genuflex'ed. (*L. genu*; *flexus*, bent. G. *Kniebeugig*.) Bent at the knee; bent like a knee; bent at a joint.

Genuflex'ion. (F. *genuflexion*; from *L. genu*, the knee; *flexus*, part. of *flecto*, to bend.) The act of bending the knee; kneeling.

G., forc'ible. The forcible bending of the knee-joint, and the retaining of the leg in a state of flexion, employed in the treatment of some forms of popliteal aneurysm.

Gen'ugra. (*L. genu*, the knee; Gr. *ἄγρα*, a seizure.) The Paracelsian term for *Gonagra*, or gout in the knee.

Gen'uine. (*L. genuinus*, innate, natural; from *geno*, to beget.) Of the true race, legitimate.

Gen'us. (*L. genus*, race; cognate with Gr. *γένος*, race, family. F. *genre*; G. *Gattung*, *Geschlecht*.) An assemblage of species, or a single species, having certain characters in common, by virtue of which they are members of a special genus, and by means of which they are distinguishable from the species of another genus.

G. curatio'nis. (*L. euratio*, a curing, healing.) The kind or manner of cure.

G.-hybrid. A hybrid resulting from the union of two living things of different genera.

Geny'antral'gia. (Γένω, the cheek;

άντρον, a cave; *άλγος*, pain. G. *Oberkinnbackenhöhleiden*.) Pain in the antrum of the superior maxillary bone.

Genyantric. (Γένυς; *άντρον*.) Relating to the antrum of the superior maxillary bone.

Genyantritic. (Γένυς; *άντρον*.) Relating to *Genyantritis*.

Genyantritis. (Γένυς; *άντρον*.) Inflammation of the antrum of the superior maxillary bone.

Genyan'tron. (Γένυς; *άντρον*.) G. *Oberkinnbackenhöhle*.) The antrum of the superior maxillary bone, or antrum of Highmore.

Genyocynan'ché. (Γένυς; *κυνάγχι*, sore throat.) A term for *Mumps*.

Genyplas'ty. (Γένυς, the cheek; *πλασσω*, to form.) An operation for restoring the cheek when it has been destroyed by injury, or is imperfect from congenital deformity.

Genys. (Γένυς.) The jaw; the cheek-bone; the chin.

Geoblast. (Γῆ, the earth; *βλαστός*, a sprout.) A plumule which rises from the earth, leaving the cotyledons below the ground.

Geoblastous. (Γῆ, the earth; *βλαστός*, a sprout. F. *geoblaste*.) A term applied to those plants which in germinating produce their cotyledons underground and lose them there without their appearing on the surface.

Geoch'asia. (Γῆ; *χάσις*, a heaping up.) An earth bath.

Geocorés. (Γῆ; *κόρις*, a bug.) A Tribe of the Suborder *Hemiptera*; being land bugs, with the antennæ directed forwards and of medium length; rostrum generally long.

Geoffræ'a. Same as *Geoffroya*.

Geoffroy, Etienne François. A French apothecary and botanist, born in Paris in 1672, and died there in 1731.

Geoffroy a. (E. F. *Geoffroy*, a French botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

G. inermis, Swartz. The *Andira inermis*.

G. jamaicensis, Murray. The *Andira inermis*.

G. piso'nia, Rausch. The *Andira inermis*.

G. racemo'sa, Poir. (L. *racemosus*, full of clusters.) The *Andira inermis*.

G. retu'sa, Lam. The *Andira retusa*.

G. spino'sa, Linn. (L. *spinosus*, thorny.) The Umari of Brazil. Seeds vermifuge and astringent. Used in stomach disorders and as a vulnerary.

G. spinulo'sa, Mart. Seeds vermifuge.

G. surinamensis, De Cand. The *Andira surinamensis*.

G. vermifu'ga, St. Hil. (L. *vermis*, a worm; *fugio*, to put to flight.) The *Andira anthelmintica*.

Geoffroy'in. Same as *Surinamin*.

Geogas'teres. (Γῆ, the earth; *γαστήρ*, the belly.) Same as *Geogastromyctes*.

Geogastromyctes. (Γῆ; *γαστήρ*, *μύκτης*, a fungus. G. *Erdhalgpilze*.) The *Gastromyctes* which grow underground.

Geog'enous. (Γῆ; *γεννῶ*, to produce. G. *erdensprossend*.) Growing or springing from the ground.

Geographical. Relating to *Geography*.

G. pathol'ogy. See *Pathology, geographical*.

Geog'raphy. (Old F. *geographie*; from L. *geographia*; from Gr. *γεωγραφία*; from *γῆ*, the earth; *γράφω*, to write or to describe. G. *Geographie, Erdbeschreibung*.) A description of the whole earth, or terrestrial world, its mountains, seas, rivers, parts, limits, situation, and other things belonging to it.

G. medical. The description of the surface of the earth in its relation to health and disease.

Geol'ogy. (Γῆ, the earth; *λόγος*, a discourse. F. *géologie*; G. *Geologie, Erdkunde*.) The science of the structure of the earth and of the substances which compose it; their relations to each other; their mode and time of origination; the changes which they have undergone and are undergoing, both in development and in disintegration, under the influence of the various telluric forces and powers.

Geomancy. (Γῆ; *μαντεία*, prophesying. F. *geomancie*.) Divination by means of observations of the relationships between the superficial conditions of the earth and certain figures and points.

Geom'etræ. (Γῆ, the earth; *μετρέω*, to measure. G. *Spanner*.) A Suborder of the Order *Lepidoptera*, so called from the mode of progression of their larvæ, as if they were measuring the ground; which, when they move, fix the anterior legs, arch the body, and bring the posterior legs up to the anterior ones, then stretching out the body they fix the anterior leg; as far in advance as they can reach, and repeat the arching of the body.

Geometrical. Relating to *Geometry*.

G. shad'ow. See *Shadow, geometrical*.

Geometry. (Mid E. *geometrie*; Old F. *geometrie*; L. *geometria*; Gr. *γεωμετρία*, the measurement of land.) The science of measurement; the branch of mathematics which treats of the properties and relations of magnitudes.

Geonom'ia. (Γῆ, the earth; *νόμος*, a law. F. *géonomie*.) Term for that branch of general physics which treats of the laws which effect those changes observed on the surface of the earth and in the atmosphere.

Geophagia. Same as *Geophagism*.

Geophagism. (Γῆ, the earth; *φαγείν*, to eat. F. *géophagie*; G. *Erdessen*.) The practice of *Earth-eating*.

Geophagist. (Γῆ; *φαγείν*. F. *géophage*.) One who practises *Geophagism*.

Geophagy. (Γῆ; *φαγείν*.) Same as *Geophagism*.

Geophila. (Γῆ; *φιλέω*, to love.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*.

G. macrop'oda. The *Psychotria macropoda*.

G. renifor'mis, Cham. and Schlect. (L. *ren*, the kidney; *forma*, shape.) Hab. tropical America. Root emetic.

Geophilous. (Γῆ, the earth; *φιλέω*, to love. F. *géophile*.) Earth-loving. Applied to plants that grow on, or animals that live upon, the earth.

Geophilus. (Γῆ; *φιλέω*, to love.) A Genus of the Order *Chilopoda*, Class *Myriopoda*.

G. carpoph'agus, Leach. (Καρπός, fruit; *φαγείν*, to eat.) Has been expelled from the nasal fossa of a man after having caused agonising pain.

G. longicornis. (L. *longus*, long; *cornu*, a horn.) A species which is poisonous.

The poison glands are two longish, hard, cellular structures surrounded by striped-muscle bundles.

Geophyllous. (Γῆ, the earth; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *geophylle*.) Having leaves, or leaflets, of an earthy colour.

Georgen, St. See *St. Georgen*.

Georgenbad. Saxony. A chalybeate water and a sulphur spring are found here.

Georges des monts, Saint. See *Saint Georges des monts*.

Georgia, mineral waters of. The water of Indian springs in Butts County is sulphurous. The warm springs, in Merryweather County, have a temperature of 90° Fahrenheit. Madison's springs, in Madison County, are chalybeate; and so are Rowland's springs, in Cass County. (Dunglison.)

Geotacticism. (Γῆ, the earth; τακτικός, regulating.) Van Tieghem's term for the influence which the force of gravity exercises on the movement of mobile parts of a plant, such as the protoplasmic naked body of *Fuligo septica* which, under the negative influence of gravity, climbs vertical walls, and when grown on a horizontal rotating plate grows towards the centre of rotation.

Geotropism. (Γῆ; τρέπω, to turn.) The tendency of a plant, or a part of it, to grow towards or away from the centre of the earth.

G., negative. The form in which the growing part tends upwards, as in the case of the stem.

G., positive. The form in which the growing part tends downward to the earth, as in the case of the root.

G., transverse. The form in which the growing part tends in a direction across the line of action of gravity.

Gephyrea. (Γέφυρα, a mound.) A Class of the Subkingdom *Vermes*. Marine worms with a cylindrical body, coriaceous and occasionally imperfectly ringed integument, a retractile proboscis, mouth situated at the anterior extremity of the body or ventrally; no respiratory organs; nervous system consisting of a ventral ganglionic chain, an oesophageal collar, and frequently a cerebral ganglion; sexes distinct.

Gerace man'na. See *Manna geracina*.

Geræology. Same as *Geratology*.

Geraniou'ris. The *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

Gerania'ceæ. (*Geranium*.) A Nat. Order of thalamifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Geraniales*; or a Family of the Order *Gruinales*; having the flowers usually asymmetrical; sepals five, imbricate; fruit consisting of five carpels attached by their styles to a carpophore. Examples, *Erodium*, *Geranium*.

Geraniales. An Alliance of hypogynous Exogens, according to Lindley, with monodichlamydeous symmetrical flowers, axile placenta, an imbricated calyx, a twisted corolla, definite stamens, and an embryo with little or no albumen.

Geraniin. C₁₀H₁₆. A terpene obtained from the oil of *Andropogon schœnanthus*.

Geranin. A bitter substance found in the *Erodium* or *Geranium cicutarium*.

Geraniol. C₁₀H₁₈O. An isomer of borneol found in the oil of *Andropogon schœnanthus*.

Geranis. (Γέρανος, a crane; from a fancied resemblance.) Old name of a bandage for a dislocated humerus, or fractured clavicle, invented by Hippocrates, or, as some say, Perigenes; Gr. γερανίς, mentioned by Galen, *de Fasc.*, n. 74, and Paulus Ægineta, vi, 99, Adams's *Trans.*, vol. ii, p. 457.

Geranium. (Γεράμιον, the stork's bill; from γέρανος, a crane. F. *gérânion*, *bec-de-grue*; G. *Storchschnabel*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Geraniaceæ*; so called because its pistil resembles a crane's bill.

Also, U. S. Ph., the rhizome (F. *racine de pied-de-corneille*, r. *de bec-de-grue tacheté*; G. *Flechstorchschnabelwurzel*) of *G. maculatum*: It contains tannic and gallic acids, red colouring matter, resin, and a crystallisable principle. An astringent in diarrhœa, dysentery, and internal hemorrhage, and locally in relaxed throat and leucorrhœa; it is also used as an injection in gleet and leucorrhœa. Dose, 20—30 grains (1·3—1·95 gramme).

G. batrachyoïdes. (Βάτραχος, a frog; είδος, likeness.) The *G. sylvaticum*.

G. carolinianum. Hab. North America. Same properties as *G. Robertianum*.

G. cicutarium. Linn. The *Erodium cicutarium*.

G. columbinum. Linn. (L. *columba*, a dove.) The dove's foot. Astringent and detersive.

G., fluid extract of. See *Extractum geranii fluidum*, U. S. Ph.

G. fœtidum. (L. *fatidus*, stinking.) The *G. Robertianum*.

G. maculatum. Linn. (L. *maculatus*, spotted.) Hab. North America. Supplies *Geranium*, U. S. Ph.

G. moschatum. Linn. The musk geranium. It has astringent properties, and has been used as an antispasmodic.

G. noveboracensë. The *G. maculatum*.

G. oil. The essential oil obtained from the leaves and flowers of *Pelargonium roseum*, *P. odoratissimum*, *P. radula*, and other species.

G. oil of India. The oil obtained from *Andropogon schœnanthus*.

G. pratensë. Linn. (L. *pratensis*, belonging to a meadow. F. *geranion des prés*.) The crow-foot crane's-bill. It possesses slight astringent properties.

G. purpureum. (L. *purpureus*, purple.) The *G. Robertianum*.

G. Robertianum. Linn. (F. *herbe à Robert*, *herbe à l'esquinancie*.) Herb Robert, or stinking crane's-bill, formerly used as an external application in erysipelatos inflammation, cancer, mastodynia, and old ulcers, internally in kidney disorders, and as a gargle in sore throat.

G. rotundifolium. Linn. (L. *rotundus*, round; *folium*, a leaf.) The round-leaved crane's-bill. It is slightly astringent.

G. sanguineum. Linn. (L. *sanguineus*, bloody.) The bloody crane's-bill. It is slightly astringent.

G. sylvaticum. Linn. (L. *sylvaticus*, belonging to a wood.) The wood crane's-bill. Used as an astringent and detersive.

G. tuberosum. Linn. (L. *tuberosus*,

full of swellings.) Hab. South Europe. A wine of the root was used locally in vulvar inflammations.

Geranomorphæ. (Γέρανος, a crane; μορφή, form.) The cranes.

Gerās. (Γήρας.) Old age.

Geraticimorbi. (Γήρας, old age; L. morbus, a disease.) The diseases of old age.

Geratology. (Γήρας; λόγος, a discourse.) The account or description of what concerns old age.

Geraud, Saint. See *Saint Geraud*.

Gericterus. (Γήρας, old age; ἰκτερος, the jaundice.) The jaundice of old persons.

Gerlach, Joseph. A German physiologist of the present century.

G's nerve-network. The minute filamentous network produced by the branching of the processes of the ganglion cells of the central nervous system.

Germ. (F. *germe*; from L. *germen*, a sprout. I. *germe*; S. *germen*; G. *Keim*.) The rudiment of a new organism, animal or vegetable; the part of a living thing which after fecundation is capable of development into the likeness of the organism from whence it sprang.

That from which anything springs.

In Pathology, the term is applied to the rudiments or spore forms of those organised structures which are supposed to cause putrefaction and fermentation, and many infectious and septic diseases.

G. area. The *Gastrodisc*.

G. cell. A cell contained in the cavity of the embryo-sac of *Filices*, *Musci*, and *Hepaticæ*.

Also, the same as *Oosphere*.

Also, a term applied to *Cell, germinal*.

G. disc. The *Discus proliqerus*.

G., enam'el. See *Enamel germ*.

G.-epithelium. Same as *Epithelium, germinal*.

G., flesh. A synonym of *Sarcophyte*.

G. force. Same as *Plastic force*.

G. hill. The *Discus proliqerus*.

G. lamellæ. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate.) The two layers of the *Blastodermic vesicle*.

G. mass. The protoplasm from which the embryo is developed.

G.s of disease'. A term which is loosely used in several senses. It is most frequently employed to denote the actual thing, be it organised or unorganised, which is the special cause of a communicable disease, such as the Achorion Schönleinii of favus, the uric acid of gout, or the contagium of scarlet fever; but it is used also to denote the presence in the body of some latent, quiescent morbid matter, the result of some previous disease or of hereditary influence which, under certain circumstances, may be lighted up into action and produce a new disease or reproduce a similar disease.

G. reticulum. (L. *reticulum*, a little net.) Von Ebner's term for the nucleated fibrillar supporting network sometimes seen between the seminal cells in the seminal tubules of the adult testicle.

G. sac. (G. *Keimblase*.) The vesicular blastoderm of mammals.

G.s, specif'ic. The germs or spores of those fungoid growths which are supposed to cause specific diseases.

G. spot. The *Germinal spot*.

G. stock. The term applied to the part of the body from which budding takes place in

those animals in which a distinct special area is set apart for the purpose of generation by gemination.

G. the'ory. A term applied to the theory of the origin of many diseases in the morbid influence of certain fungi, which are introduced into the organism by means of their germs or spores.

G. ves'icle. The *Germinal vesicle*.

Also, formerly applied to the vesicular blastoderm of mammals.

G. yolk. The white yolk of the ovum of birds.

German. Relating to, or belonging to, or derived from, Germany.

G. benzo'ic acid. Benzoic acid prepared from the urine of cattle and horses by producing hippurate of calcium and boiling it with hydrochloric acid, thus forming benzoic acid and glyceoil.

G. cham'omile. The *Matricaria chamomilla*.

G. contrayer'va. The root of *Vincetoxicium officinale*.

G. geranium oil. The oil obtained from the leaves and flowers of *Pelargonium radula*.

G. gol'den locks. The *Helichrysum arvenarium*; also the *Linomyris vulgaris*.

G. ironwort. The *Sideritis scordiodides*.

G. knot-grass. The *Scleranthus annuus*.

G. lactuca'rium. See *Lactucarium, German*.

G. leopard's bane. The *Arnica montana*.

G. mad'wort. The *Asperugo procumbens*.

G. mea'sles. See *Measles, German*.

G. mil'let. The *Sorghum germanica*.

G. sarsaparilla. A name for the *Carex hirta*, which see.

G. sil'ver. Same as *Nickel silver*.

G. tam'arisk. The *Myricaria germanica*.

G. tin'der. The soft amadou made of the *Polyporus fomentarius*.

G. yeast. See *Yeast, German*.

German'der. (F. *germandrée*; from I. *calamandrea*; a corrupt form of L. *chamædrys*; from Gr. χαμαῖδρυς; from χαμαί, on the ground; δρυς, a tree. I. *camædio*; S. *escordio*; G. *Germander*.) The *Teucrium chamædrys*.

G. chick weed. The *Veronica agrestis*.

G., com'mon. The *Teucrium chamædrys*.

G., creep'ing. The *Teucrium chamædrys*.

G., jag'ged. The *Teucrium botrys*.

G. ma'rum. The *Teucrium marum*, or Syrian herb mastich.

G. scor'dium. The *Teucrium scordium*.

G., small. The *Teucrium chamædrys*.

G. speed'well. The *Veronica chamædrys*.

G., tree. The *Teucrium flavum*.

G., wall. The *Teucrium chamædrys*.

G., wa'ter. The *Teucrium scordium*.

G., wild. The *Veronica chamædrys*; and also the *Teucrium scorodonia*.

G., wood. The *Teucrium scorodonia*.

Germanis oleum. Name for the *Balsamum carpathicum*, obtained both by wounding the young branches of the *Pinus cembra* and by boiling them; also by distilling the fresh

eones. It comes to us diluted with turpentine, in a very liquid state.

Germano, St. See *St. Germano*.

Germa'rium. (L. *germen*, a sprout.) The sac in which the ova are developed in some of the lower animal forms, as the Turbellaria.

Ger'men. (L. *germen*, a sprout; from Aryan root *kar*, to make; or from Ind. Eur. root *garbh*, to conceive. F. *germe*; G. *Keim*.) The rudiment of the young fruit at the base of the pistil; the ovary of a plant.

Also, a term for the semen.

Also, see *Germ*.

G. denta'lē. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) The Tooth pulp.

G. fal'sum. (L. *falsus*, false.) A uterine mole.

G. spu'rium. (L. *spurius*, false.) A uterine mole.

Ger'micide. (*Germ*; L. *caedo*, to kill.) Having power to kill germs.

Ger'miduct. (*Germ*; L. *duco*, to lead.) The efferent canal of the *Germigene*.

Ger'migene. (L. *germen*; *geno*, to produce.) The gland of the female generative apparatus of cestoid and Trematode worms in which the germinal vesicles are formed.

Ger'minal. (L. *germen*.) Relating to a germ.

G. a'rea. The *Area germinativa*.

G. bands. The two symmetrical halves into which the ventral plate of the embryo of insects divides.

G. cell. See *Cell germinal*.

G. cells, primitive. (L. *primitivus*, first of its kind.) The larger cells of the germinal epithelium which subsequently become ova or male elements, as the case may be; they differ from the other cells, not only in their larger size, but in their possession of a large oval highly refracting nucleus.

G. corp'uscles. (L. *corpuseulum*, a little body.) Henfrey's term for the *G. vesicles* before impregnation, because they are then, according to him, merely corpuscles of protoplasm.

G. disc. The *Discus proligerus*.

G. epithe'lium. See *Epithelium, germinal*.

Also, the single layer of polyhedral or short columnar cells covering the free surface of the tunica albuginea of the ovary.

G. lay'ers. The three layers of the blastoderm, being the epiblast, hypoblast, and mesoblast.

G. mac'u'la. (L. *macula*, a spot.) The *G. spot*.

G. mat'ter. Lionel Beale's term for vitally active matter or protoplasm.

G. mem'brane. Same as *Blastoderm*.

G. nu'cleus. (L. *nucleus*, a kernel.) The *G. spot*.

G. pole. The part or pole of the egg where lies the germinal spot.

G. spot. (F. *tache germinative*; G. *Keimfleck*.) The spherical or lenticular nucleolus of the permanent ovum situated in the nucleus or germinal vesicle; sometimes there are several, one of which is usually longer than the rest, and contains small, opaque granules.

G. streak. The same as *Primitive streak*.

G. ve'sicle. (L. *vesicula*, a small bladder. F. *vesicule germinative*; G. *Keimbläschen*, *Keimblase*.) The nucleus of the permanent ovum of animals. It consists of a matrix of

nucleoplasm surrounded by a fine vesicular membrane, situated in the germinal disc on one surface, the germinal pole, of the ovum. That of the human ovum is about 1-500th of an inch in diameter. Its contents are clear when it is fresh, but become granular on the addition of reagents.

In Botany, the term germinal vesicles is applied to the cells, usually three in number, which are situated near the summit of the embryo sac of the ovule of angiospermous plants, one or more of which, on the contact of the pollen-tube, develops into the embryo.

G. wall. A thickened rim of material under the edge of the epiblast, at the inner margin of the opaque area of a fecundated bird's egg, and consisting of cells of the thickened edge of the blastoderm, yolk granules, and many nuclei.

Ger'minating. (L. *germino*, to bud.) Sprouting.

G. endothelial cells. See *Endothelium, germinating cells of*.

Ger'mination. (L. *germinatio*, a sprouting forth; from *germino*, to bud, sprout, or branch out. F. *germination*; G. *Keimen*.) The act or process of sprouting of a seed; growth.

Also, the development of a *Germ*.

G., embryomor'phous. (Ἐμβρυον, the fruit of the womb before birth; μορφή, form.) Richard's term for the form of generation in Cryptogams in which the archegonia contain a central cell analogous to the embryonal vesicle of Phanerogams, which after fecundation becomes segmented, and develops into a bud-like structure, from which the new plant arises.

G., myce'loid. (*Mycelium*; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) Richard's term for the form of generation in Cryptogams which occurs in many filamentous Algae, Fungi, Lichens, and Mosses, where the spore buds at each extremity, and sends out a long filament.

G. of pol'len. The development which the pollen grain undergoes after falling upon the micropyle, as in Gymnosperms, or upon the stigma, as in Angiosperms, until it reaches the oosphere or embryo-sac, and effects *Fecundation*.

In Gymnosperms the multicellular pollen grain falling into the open orifice of the ovary is deposited directly upon the micropyle of the ovule, where it is retained by a small drop of liquid; the largest cell of the pollen grain protrudes the intine through the extine and forms a pollen tube, which grows, and becomes applied to the embryo-sac, where fertilisation occurs.

The pollen grain of Angiosperms is unicellular, but often contains two or more nuclei of different sizes, around which the protoplasm is aggregated so as to resemble cells; when the pollen grain has reached the stigma of a flower, the pollen tube, consisting of the intine, is pushed out through the extine from the larger nucleus or cell, passes down the style by penetrating its loose conducting tissue or its canal, when this is present, and, nourished by the protoplasm of the structures, reaches the micropyle; here its walls become thickened and its protoplasm contains starch grains; growing, it reaches the apex of the nucellus, and, perforating it, comes into contact with the embryo-sac, where fertilisation is effected.

The time that intervenes between pollination and fertilisation varies much; it may be two or three days, as in the Crocus, ten days, as in

Orchids, several weeks, as in the Hazel, or a year, as in the Firs.

G. of seeds. The series of phenomena or processes exhibited in a seed when under the influence of moisture, air, a certain degree of warmth, and, it may be, of electricity, the embryo develops into a young plant. These phenomena are the rupture of the testa, the protrusion of the radicle and its growth downwards, the expansion of the cotyledons, and the growth upwards of the plumule.

In Cycadææ the primary root, after growing downwards for awhile, sometimes becomes tuberous and sometimes forms a mass of thick fibrous roots; the two cotyledons remain in the seed, absorb their nourishment from the endosperm, and by their growth push out their basal parts along with the plumule.

In Coniferæ the primary root passes through the ruptured testa at the radicular end of the seed and grows persistently, the cotyledons increase in size, push their bases and the plumule out of the same aperture, but themselves remain in the endosperm till it is absorbed, when they are drawn upwards by the growth of the axis, and unfold to act as the first foliage leaves of the plant.

In Monocotyledons the lower part of the cotyledon generally lengthens and pushes the primary root and the plumule out of the seed, itself remaining within the endosperm until its nutrient part is absorbed; or, as in grasses, the cotyledon assumes the form of a shield, the scutellum, which remains within the endosperm for nutritive purposes, the roots rupturing the root-sheath, which remains attached to the axis, as the coleorrhiza.

In Dicotyledons the seed or fertilised ovule consists of an outer coat or testa, with an inner coat or tegmen, and a body composed of the embryo alone, or of the embryo surrounded by a perisperm. In germination the testa, or, in dry indurated fruits, the pericarp, bursts from the swelling of the endosperm, or of the cotyledons, in consequence of the absorption of water. The radicular portion of the axis then begins to elongate and appears on the surface of the seed, quickly attains a considerable length, and forms secondary roots in acropetal succession, while the cotyledons and plumule remain in the seed. Soon these also begin to protrude and increase in size rapidly. The plumule becomes the primary stem of the plant and produces lateral shoots, and the cotyledons form the first pair of leaves.

In the process of germination certain chemical changes, which result in loss of weight, occur in the seed; oxygen is absorbed, carbonic anhydride is given off; the starch is converted into sugar and gum, and the fatty matters into fatty acids and glycerin; these latter changes being effected by diastase, or by a diastatic ferment, probably derived from the nitrogenous substances of the seed, which themselves undergo complicated changes; but all these chemical phenomena are still imperfectly known.

G. of spores. Spores are asexual reproductive bodies found in the vascular Cryptogams and in Muscinæ; the structures often called spores in Thallogens are not all of the same nature, and will be found described under the other names which have been given them, such as *Zygospore*.

In Filicinæ when a spore is placed in a position favourable for germination the first change is the formation of a new coat of cellulose im-

mediately on the outside of the protoplasm; shortly this external membrane is ruptured, and through the aperture the new coat develops into a short tube soon provided with chlorophyll and possessing transverse partitions; after a while it develops at its extremity, becomes more cellular, forms a triangular green layer, which has a notch on one edge so as to make it kidney-shaped, and is the prothallium. It becomes closely applied to the earth, and from its under surface arise a large number of absorbent hairs; behind the notch the cells increase in number, so as to form a sort of cushion, which sometimes, as in *Osmunda*, grows and forms a kind of median nerve. From the posterior and lateral region of the lower surface are developed the male organs, or antheridia, and at a later period are formed upon the cushion behind the notch the female organs, or archegonia.

In Equisetinæ, as described by Hofmeister, the spores possess a central globular nucleus and a yellow oleaginous fluid surrounded by four membranes, the outermost of which forms the elaters. When thrown on moist ground the cell-contents and the innermost membrane expand and rupture the other membranes, protruding in the form of a transparent process containing numerous chlorophyll granules. The nucleus quickly vanishes, and two new ones make their appearance, separated by a septum into two unequal cells, the larger and anterior containing all the chlorophyll granules, the smaller and posterior containing a finely granular hyaline substance; this cell forms the first radicular hairs of the growing prothallium.

Generally these rudimentary plants are dioecious. The male prothallia are the smaller, and bear the archegonia; the female are much the larger, are freely branching, and a little later than the males develop the antheridia on their last-formed offshoots.

In Muscinæ the endospore protrudes through a rupture of the exospore, in the form of a tube, which grows from its extremity and becomes divided by transverse septa; at each articulation is given off a septally divided tube like the first, which itself also branches several times, and therefrom results a confervoid mass of filaments called the protonema; those filaments which grow into the earth become brown in colour and serve for nutritive purposes, while those above the soil are green from abundance of chlorophyll. When the protonema becomes well developed there is observed on the lower cell of many of the branches the growth of a short tube, separated by a partition from the parent, from the terminal cell of which arises the new plant by a small tubercle, which at its base produces hairs that penetrate the soil and act as roots, and at its summit develops into a stem with leaves, becoming a sexual adult.

G., thalloid. (Θαλλός, a green leaf.) Richard's term for the form of generation in Cryptogams which occurs in the greater part of the Algæ and in Ferns, where the spore gives origin to a prominence which becomes a pediculated, broad, flattened membranous organ called a *Thallus*.

Germinative. (L. *germino*. F. *germinatif*; G. *keimfähig*.) Having power to bud or sprout, or to develop.

G. faculty. The faculty, or power, or influence, which enables seeds to germinate.

Germs. France, Département des Hautes-

Pyrénées, between Lourdes and Bagnères de Bigorre. A cold sulphur spring, used in chronic disorders of the respiratory and urinary mucous membranes.

Germule. (Dim. of *L. germen*, a sprout.) A small germ.

Gerobos'cia. (Γηροβωσκία; from γήρας, old age; βωσκή, food. *G. Greisenahrung.*) The special and appropriate nourishment of the old.

Gerocomium. Same as *Gerocomium*.

Gerocom'ia. (Γήρας; κομείω, to care for. *F. géromie*; *G. Alterspflege.*) Term for that department of hygiene which treats of the regimen and medical attention proper for old age.

Gerocomicé. Same as *Gerocomia*.

Gerocomi'um. (Γήρας; κομείω.) A hospital for the old.

Geroldsgrün. Germany, near Lobenstein. An earthy alkaline chalybeate.

Geromaras'mus. (Γήρας, old age; μαρασμός, decay.) The extreme weakness and thinning of old persons.

Geronstere. Belgium. A chalybeate water near to Spa, which see.

Gerontat'rophy. (Γέρων, an old man; ἀτροφία, a pining away.) The extreme thinning which sometimes takes place in old age.

Gerontic. (Γερωντικός, relating to an old man.) Relating to old age.

Gerontobos'cia. (Γέρων, an old man; βωσκή, food.) Same as *Geroboscia*.

Gerontomicé. Same as *Gerocomia*.

Gerontocomi'um. (Γερωντοκομείον; from γέρων, an old man; κομείω, to care for.) A hospital for the aged.

Gerontogæ'ous. (Γέρων, old; γαία, the earth.) Belonging to the old world.

Gerontophthal'mia. (Γέρων, an old man; ὀφθαλμία, a disease of the eye.) The chronic conjunctivitis which occurs in the old.

Gerontop'ia. (Γέρων; ὤψ, the eye.) Linden's term for the weakness of sight of old people.

Gerontopityri'asis. (Γέρων; πιτυρίασις, dandruff.) The pityriasis, or scurfy skin, of old persons.

Gerontopog'on. (Γέρων, an aged man; πώγων, a beard.) Old man's beard. A name for a kind of *Tragopogon*, from the likeness presented by the downy seed enclosed in the calyx to a grey beard.

Gerontopog'um. Same as *Gerontopogon*.

Gerontotox'on. See *Gerontoxon*.

Gerontox'on. (Γέρων, an old man; τόξον, a bow. *G. Altersbogen, Greisenbogen.*) A synonym of *Arcus senilis*.

G. lentis. (*Lens.*) Ammon's term for the radiating streaks, or a turbidity, in the equatorial axis of the lens of middle-aged and elderly people; sometimes they remain stationary for a long time, but generally eventually increase into a cataract.

Gerontopityri'asis. Same as *Gerontopityriasis*.

Geropog'on. See *Gerontopogon*.

Gerotox'on. Same as *Gerontoxon*.

Gerotrophé'um. (Γέρων, an old man; τροφή, nourishment.) A hospital for the aged.

Gerotroph'ia. (Γέρων; τροφή.) Same as *Gerocomia*.

Ger'sa. (Arab.) Old term for *Cerussa*; also for *Fæcula.* (Ruland.)

G. serpenta'riæ. A term for the starch prepared from the *Arum maculatum*.

Ger'vais, St. See *Saint Gervais*.

Ger'yon. Old name, used by Libavius, *Synt. A. Ch.*, vii, 15, for hydrargyrum, or quicksilver.

Gesnera'ceæ. A Nat. Order of epipetalous, corollifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Bignoniates*; or a Family of the Order *Labiatifloræ*, Subclass *Sympetalæ*. Herbs with opposite leaves, unilocular ovary, parietal placenta, embryo with minute cotyledons, and a long radicle.

Gesner'eæ. A Suborder of the Nat. Order *Gesneraceæ*, having the fruit partially adherent to the calyx, and the seeds with a little albumen.

Gesnerworts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Gesneraceæ*.

Ge'sor. (Arab.) Old name for *Galbanum*.

Gesta. (L. plural of *gestum*, a deed; from *gero*, to bear.) A term of old, used in hygienic treatises to denote the different muscular actions and positions of the body resulting therefrom, which are capable of influencing, more or less directly, the health. *Gesta* were divided by Hallé into four orders: those of waking, sleeping, movement, and repose.

Gestation. (L. *gestatio*; from *gero*, to bear, or carry.) Term for such species of exercise as may be enjoyed without any bodily exertion; as swinging in a hammock or chair, riding in a carriage, or sailing in a boat.

Also (L. *graviditas*; Gr. *κύσις*; F. *gestation*; I. *gestazione*; G. *Schwangerschaft, Trächtigkeit*), the condition of a woman when she is pregnant; gravidity. Same as *Pregnancy*.

G., ectopic. (Ἐκτοπος, away from a place.) Barnes's term for *Pregnancy, extrauterine*.

G., interstitial. See *Pregnancy, interstitial*.

G., intram'ural. See *Pregnancy, intramural*.

G., pari'etal. See *Pregnancy, parietal*.

G., peri'od of. The length of gestation in the human subject has not been accurately determined; it may be taken to be from 275 to 280 days. In the mare it is 350 days, in the cow, 280, in the sheep 150, in the dog 60; these periods being subject to variation.

G., protract'ed. See *Pregnancy, protracted*.

Gesticula'tion. (L. *gesticulatio*; from *gesticular*, to make mimic gestures.) The act of making gestures to express a sentiment; or, as in some diseases, without, or contrary to, volition.

Ge'tah-lah'oë. The vegetable wax of Ceylon, the product of *Ficus cerifera*.

Gethyllis. (Γηθυλλίς, dim. of γήθουον, a kind of leek.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amaryllidaceæ*.

G. spira'lis. (L. *spira*, a coil.) Hab. South Africa. Used in flatulence and colic.

Get'tana. A synonym of *Gutta percha*.

Gettysburg. United States of America, State of Pennsylvania, Adams County. A mineral water near this place contains sodium, potassium, magnesium, lithium, calcium and iron bicarbonates, a small quantity of magnesium borate, and some sulphates, chlorides, and phosphates.

Geum. (F. *benoite*; I. *erba benedetta*; S. *cariofilate*; G. *Benediktenkraut, Nelkenwurz, Nelkenkraut.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rosaceæ*.

Also, formerly, the name (U.S. Ph.) of the

rhizome, with the rootlets, of *Geum rivale*, or water avens. It contains a volatile oil, tannin, and a bitter principle. It is an astringent tonic, and is used in relaxation of, and increased secretion from, any of the mucous tracts; and also in rheumatism, scrofula, ague, and atonic menstrual troubles. Dose, 30 grains. It is not now official.

G. aleppicum, Jacq. The *G. canadense*.

G. canadense, Murray. Blood root. Hab. North America. A bitter astringent. Used in infantile diarrhoea.

G. caryophyllatum. (Καρυόφυλλον, the clove tree.) The *G. urbanum*.

G. chamædrifolium, Crantz. (L. *chamædryis*, the wall germander; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Dryas octopetala*.

G. intermedium, Ehrh. (L. *inter*, between; *medium*, the middle.) An astringent.

G. montanum, Linn. (L. *montanus*, mountainous.) Pink root. Hab. European Alps. Used as *G. urbanum*.

G. nutans, Rafin. (L. *nutans*, nodding.) The *G. rivale*.

G. palustris. (L. *paluster*, marshy.) The *G. rivale*.

G. rivale, Linn. (L. *rivalis*, belonging to a brook. F. *benoîte aquatique*; G. *Sumpfuellenkraut*.) Supplies *Geum*, formerly in U.S. Ph.

G. strictum, Ait. (L. *strictus*, close.) The *G. canadense*.

G. urbanum, Linn. (L. *urbanus*, cultivated, ornamental. F. *benoîte officinale*; G. *Benedictenwurzel*, *Nelkenwurzel*.) The avens; also called bennet. Formerly official in the Dublin Ph., and used as a tonic and astringent in hæmorrhages, chronic dysentery, diarrhoea, and leucorrhœa. Dose, ʒ—1 drachm.

G. vernum. (L. *vernum*, relating to spring.) Used as *G. canadense*.

G. virginianum. Same as *G. canadense*.

Geuma. (Γέυμα; from γέωω, to taste.) Food.

Geusiodysphoria. (Γεύσις, the sense of taste; δυσφορία, excessive pain.) The pain and suffering caused by sapid substances, when the mucous membrane of the mouth is inflamed.

Geusiosis. (Γεύσις; νόσος, disease. G. *Geschmackskrankheiten*.) Diseases of the organs of taste.

Geusis. (Γεύσις.) The sense of taste; the faculty of tasting.

Also, a term for the root of the tongue.

Geusterion. (Γευστήριον, a thing to taste with.) The part of the mouth where the sense of taste is located.

Geustica. (Γευστικός, for taste.) The things relating to the sense of taste.

Geustodysphoria. Same as *Geusiodysphoria*.

Geuston'usi. Same as *Geusiosis*.

Geuthmos. (Γευθμός, the sense of taste.) Same as *Geusis*.

Gezir. A term for *Opoponax*.

Ghee. Same as *Ghi*.

Gherkin. (Shortened form from Du. *agurkje*, a small cucumber; the *a* is from Ar. *al*, the; the *je* is the Dut. dimin. suffix for which *ken* was formerly used; and the body of the word is from Pers. *khiyâr*, a cucumber.) A small cucumber; the young fruit of *Cucumis sativus*. Used in pickle as a condiment and an antiscorbutic.

Ghi. (Hind. *ghi*.) Butter made from buffalo's milk and clarified by boiling.

Ghit'a. Old term for gamboge.

G. gemo'co. An old term for gamboge.

G. jeco'mo. An old term for gamboge.

G. je'mou. An old term for gamboge.

Gialappa. Old spelling of *Jalapa*.

Giant. (F. *géant*; from L. acc. *gigantem*, from nom. *gigas*; from Gr. γίγας. I. *gigante*; S. *gigante*; G. *Riese*.) A person of unusual height. An adult living being which, without any defect of the essential characters of its kind, exceeds greatly the ordinary height of others of the same species.

G.-celled sarco'ma. See *Sarcoma*, *giant-celled*.

G. cells. See *Cells*, *giant*.

G. fen'nel. The plants of the Genus *Ferula*.

G. puff-ball. The *Lycoperdon borista*.

Giantism. (F. *gigantisme*.) A condition of excess of development in which a young living thing precociously attains the size and appearance of adult life, but does not go on to surpass the average.

Gianuz'zi, crescents of. (*Gianuzzi*, a contemporary Italian physiologist.) Same as *Heidenhain, demilunes of*.

Gibar. (Arab.) Old term for a metallic medicine, or one containing any metallic substance. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Gibba. (L. *gibba*, from the root *gib*; softened from Gr. *κῠπ*, or *κῠφ*, root of *κῠπτω*, to bend forward.) A hump, a hunch.

Gibber. (L. *gibber*, of same derivation as *gibba*.) A hump, a hunch.

In Botany, a pouch at the base of a corolla or other floral envelope.

Gibberosity. (L. *gibber*.) Same as *Gibbosity*.

Gibbes's tubercle stain. See *Tubercle stain*, *Gibbes's*.

Gibberiferous. (L. *gibbus*, a hump; *fero*, to bear. F. *gibbifère*.) Bearing a hump.

In Botany, applied to the throat of a corolla in which there are prominences like humps.

Gibbiform. (L. *gibbus*, a hump on the back; *forma*, likeness. F. *gibbiforme*.) Resembling a hump or swelling on the back. See *Gibba*.

Gibbose. Same as *Gibbous*.

Gibbositas. Same as *Gibbosity*.

G. cariosa. (L. *cariosus*, decayed.) Hump-backedness from caries of the vertebrae.

Gibbosity. (L. *gibbosus*, hunchbacked. F. *gibbosité*; I. *gibbosita*; S. *gibbosidad*; G. *Buckeligkeit*.) The state or condition of being gibbous or humped.

The word has been variously used; by some it is restricted to the projection caused by *Pott's disease*; by others it includes all deviations from the right line of the vertebral column, however caused.

G., angular. Angular curvature of the spine.

G. renis. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) The outer margin of the kidney.

Gibbous. (L. *gibbosus*; from *gibbus*. F. *gibbeux*; I. *gibboso*; S. *giboso*; G. *hockerig*.) Bunched out; bulged; crooked; hump-backed.

Gibbousness. Same as *Gibbosity*.

Gibbus. (L. *gibbus*, of same derivation as *gibba*. F. *bosse*; G. *Buckel*, *Hocker*.) A hump on the back, or a similar swelling on any other part of the body. See *Gibba*.

G. Pot'ti. (*Pott*, the English surgeon.) Angular curvature of the spine from caries of the vertebrae.

Giblets. (Old F. *giblet*. F. *abatis d'oie*; G. *Gekröse*.) The internal parts or entrails of birds, especially those of the goose.

Gibum. (Arab.) Old name for cheese. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Gich. (Arab.) Alchemical name for gypsum. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Gid. (Contraction of *giddy*.) A term applied to the brain disease of sheep caused by the hydatid, *Cenurus cerebralis*.

Giddiness. (*Giddy*.) Same as *Vertigo*.
G., galvanic. The giddiness produced by sending a continuous galvanic current of sufficient strength through the head, as from ear to ear; the inclination of the body is generally towards the side where the anode is applied. Some persons are more easily affected than others, those having locomotor ataxia being the most sensitive.

Giddy. (Sax. *gyddian*, to be merry.) Having the sensation of unsteadiness or of turning round.

Giengen. Germany, in Würtemberg. An earthy mineral spring, 1450 feet above sea-level.

Giese'kia. A misspelling of *Gisekia*.

Giess'hübl. Germany, in Bohemia, not far from Carlsbad. An alkaline water, containing much free carbonic acid.

Giess'hübl-Puch'stein. Same as *Giess'hübl*.

Gif'fæ. Old term, used by Bayrus, in *Enchirid. Practic.*, iv, 10, p. 118, for tumours behind the ears.

Gifo'la. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

G. vulgaris, Cass. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Filago germanica*.

Gigante'a. (L. *gigas*, a giant.) The *Helianthus tuberosus*.

Gigante'us. (Γιγάντειος, gigantic. G. *riesenhaft*.) Of large size.

Gigantic. (L. *gigas*, a giant.) Giant-like; of large size.

Gigantism. (L. *gigas*, a giant. F. *gigantisme*.) Same as *Giantism*.

Giganto'des. (Γίγας, a giant; εἶδος, likeness.) Like a giant; of large size.

Gigantos'traca. (Γίγας, a giant; ὄστρακον, the hard shell of a tortoise.) A Group of the Class *Crustacea*, having a single pair of limbs in front of the mouth, deriving their nerve supply from the cerebral ganglion, and four or five other pairs situated around the mouth, having their basal joints transformed into a powerful jaw.

Gigartina, Ag. (Γιγαρτου, a grape stone.) A Genus of the Family *Gigartineæ*, Order *Florideæ*, Class *Carposporeæ*.

G. acicula'ris, Lamour. (L. *acicula*, a small pin.) A species sometimes found mixed with *Aloidium helminthochorton* in Corsican moss, collected on the Mediterranean coasts of France and Spain.

G. helminthochor'ton, Lamour. The *Aloidium helminthochorton*, Kütz.

G. lichenoi'des. The *Gracilaria liehenoides*.

G. mamillo'sa, Ag. (L. *mamilla*, a teat.) A species which is often found mixed with *Chondrus crispus* in Carrageen moss.

G. spino'sa. The *Euchemna spinosa*.

Gigarum. (L. *gigas*, a giant; *arum*, the wake robin.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Araceæ*.

G. serpenta'ria. (L. *serpens*, a snake.) The *Arum dracunculus*.

Gigas. (L. *gigas*; from Gr. γίγας, a giant.) A giant.

Gigerium. (L. *gigeria*, the cooked entrails of poultry.) The *Gizzard*.

Gigger. A familiar name used in the West Indies for the larva of the *Sarcophylla penetrans*, or chigoe, of which it is probably a corruption.

Giglia. Italy, in Tuscany. A chalybeate spring.

Gigon'das. France, Département Vaucluse. A sulphur spring; also known as Montmirail.

Gigon'za. Spain, Province of Cadiz. A cold, earthy, sulphur spring.

Gilarum. A name for the *Thymus serpyllum*.

Gilcom'ston. Scotland, near Aberdeen. A mild chalybeate spring.

Gil'ead. A mountainous district of Syria eastward of the Jordan.

G., balm of. See *Balsam of Gil'ead*.

G., balm of, fir. The *Abies balsamea*.

G., balsam of. See *Balsam of Gil'ead*.

Gill. (A Scandinavian word; Dan. *gielle*; Sw. *gål*. Gr. βραγχία; L. *branchia*; F. *branchie*, *ouë*; I. *branchie*; S. *branquias*; G. *Kieme*.) A term, with a hard pronunciation of the first letter, for the organ of respiration in water-breathing animals; consisting essentially of a loop of blood-vessels enclosed in a membranous expansion of the integument arranged for the purpose of exposing the blood to the aerating influence of water.

In Vermes many of the *Chaetopoda* have external tufted gills attached to the dorsal parapoda, and others possess transformed tentacles serving this purpose.

In Arthropoda the *Crustacea* possess gills of a great variety of forms; in *Branchiopoda* they are attached as flat plates to the feet; in *Isopoda* the extremities of the abdominal limbs are transformed into two plates, the inner of which serves for respiration, the outer one for the protection of the inner; in *Amphipoda* they are pouches at the base of the thoracic limbs; in *Stomatopoda* they are plume-like, and attached to the abdominal or the thoracic limbs; in *Decapoda* they are attached to the ambulatory feet, and are enclosed in rows in a cavity formed at each side of the thorax by a fold of the tegument, through which a current of water is propelled; in the land crabs they are enclosed in an air-containing cavity, and approach to the characters of a lung.

In Arthropoda the *Lamellibranchiate Mollusca* possess lamellar gills placed on each side between the mantle and the foot, each lamella consisting of two layers of fringe-like ciliated filaments, either free or connected to each other by many horizontal bands; the respiration of the *Cephalophora* is sometimes solely cutaneous, but generally there are some small membranous gills either on the dorsal or lateral regions of the body, or under the mantle in a respiratory chamber; the *Cephalopoda* possess either two or four pyramidal, non-ciliated gills, situated in the mantle-cavity.

In Pisces the gills consist of fine filaments or delicate lamellæ, enclosed in a respiratory chamber, attached to the branchial arches, in a double parallel series, receiving their blood sup-

ply from the aortic arches, returning it to the dorsal aorta, and covered with an extension of the oral mucous membrane. In Leptocephali the gills consist of leaf-shaped membranous folds in the atrial cavity, attached to the stiff rods which support the outer wall of the pharynx; between them are the slits for the admission of water from the pharynx, which escapes from the atrial cavity by the abdominal or atrial pore. In Cyclostomi the gills are a series of six or seven pouches without branchial arches, but with an outer cartilaginous framework or gill-basket, which is perforated by passages of exit for the water, and opens into the œsophagus by separate passages or by a common canal. In Selachii the gills consist of five branchial sacs on each side, supported on the lateral cartilaginous rings of the branchial arches; each has a separate opening on the sides of the cervical region in Sharks, on the ventral surface in Rays, and into a common gill-slit with a cutaneous operculum in Chimæra. In Plagiostomous Selachii the embryos bear external gills projecting from the slits of the branchial pouches. In Ganoidei the pectinated gills lie free in the branchial cavity, covered by an operculum or gill-cover, which in many genera bears on its inner surface an accessory respiratory gill. In Teleostei the gills are pectinated, usually four in number, lie free in abranched cavity, and are covered by a gill-bearing operculum, with branchiostegal rays supporting a branchiostegal membrane; the opercular gill is not a respiratory organ, and is called the pseudobranch. In the Dipnoi the gills are four in number, or fewer, in a branchial cavity opening by a gill-slit in front of the anterior fin; some have for a great part of their life external gills, and, in all, the sacs representing the swim-bladder act as lungs.

In Amphibia gills as well as lungs are present. In many the gills atrophy after the larval period; in some they persist during the whole of life. Generally there are three or four pairs, which may be contained in a cavity covered by a fold of the skin and opening externally, or they may consist of branched or tufted cutaneous appendages carried on the outside of the body.

In Botany, the term is applied to each of the radiating vertical plates on the under surface of the pileus of fungi.

Also (Mid. E. *gille*, *gylle*; Old F. *gelle*, a measure for wine), with a soft pronunciation of the first letter, a measure of liquids containing one fourth part of a pint; in many districts a gill is half a pint.

Also, a name for the *Glechoma hederacea*.

G. arches. (F. *arcs branchiaux*; G. *Kiemenbogen*.) The cartilaginous or bony rods forming a kind of framework in fishes, to which the gills are attached. In Teleostei there are usually four such arches.

G. artery. (G. *Kiemengefäss*.) The artery which, given off from the aorta, travels along the base of each gill in fishes and breaks up into capillaries, by means of which the blood is exposed to the water and undergoes oxidation. There are in the embryo usually five such vascular hoops, which become reduced to four in the adult by the atrophy or modification of the fifth arch.

G. basket. The cartilaginous framework forming the outer protection of the gills of the Lamprey and its allies.

G.s. biserial. (L. *bis*, twice; *series*, a

row.) The arrangement generally found in fishes, in which each branchial arch supports two series of gill plates.

G. cavity. (F. *sac* or *poche branchiale*; G. *Kiemenraum*, *Kiemenhöhle*.) The chamber in which the gill is contained. In the Myxini each gill has its own cavity, but in the Teleostei and many other groups of fishes the gills are contained in a cavity common to all.

G. cover. (G. *Kiemendeckel*.) The series of bones which, in most Teleostei and many Ganoidei, cover and protect the cavity containing the gills. They usually consist of the præoperculum, the operculum, the suboperculum, and the interoperculum. They are sometimes covered with so thin a membrane that the bones may be easily distinguished; at others they are hidden by a thick integument. In Siluridæ the interoperculum is rudimentary or absent.

G.s. dermic. (*Δέρμα*, the skin.) A term applied to certain caecal appendages of the body of some Echinodermata which communicate with the body-cavity, and are supposed to be respiratory organs.

G.s. external. (L. *externus*, external.) Gills which depend from the outer surface of the body. In Selachian embryos the filaments of the internal gills which protrude through the branchial cleft.

In the young of Polypterus tegumentary processes serving as respiratory organs.

In Amphibia they are also tegumentary processes, and appear in the form of two or three pairs of branched processes, which spring from as many branchial arches. In the Percenni-branchiata these are permanent; in the Caducei-branchiata they disappear.

G.s. fix'd. (F. *branchies fixes*.) Cuvier's term for the condition of the gills of Cyclostomi and Selachii, in which each supporting septum of the two branchial mucous surfaces, anterior and posterior, is attached to the pharyngeal and dermal integuments by its entire peripheral margin, and the streams of water flow out by as many fissures in the skin as those by which they enter from the pharynx.

G. flap. Same as *G. cover*.

G.s. free. The condition of the gills found in Teleostei, Plectognathi, Lophobranchii, Ganoidei, and Holocephali. The outer border of the supporting branchial arch is unattached to the skin and plays freely backward and forward, with its gill surfaces in a common gill cavity, which has a single outlet, usually vertical in direction.

G. go-by-ground. The *Glechoma hederacea*.

G.s. half. (G. *halbe Kiemen*.) The same as *G.s. uniserial*.

G.s. internal. (L. *internus*, internal.) Gills which are enclosed in a branchial cavity. Short membranous processes which in the anurous Amphibia replace the external gills.

Also, a term improperly applied to the vesicular expansions in the ambulacral tubes of Echinodermata.

G. lamellæ. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate. F. *lamelles branchiaux*, *feuilles branchiaux*.) Same as *G. plates*.

G. leaflets. (G. *Kiemenblättchen*.) The delicate layer of connective tissue supported, in some fishes, by a plate or rod of cartilage, on which the gill arteries ramify. The *G. plates*.

G. lid. Same as *G. cover*.
G. opening, external. (*L. externus*, external.) The aperture by which the water escapes from the gill cavity of fishes. In the Myxini the outlets of the six lateral branchial sacs open by short tubes into a longitudinal canal, which, directed backwards, opens by an orifice near the middle line of the ventral surface. In *Bdellostoma* and Lampreys there are some stigmata on each side. In all higher fishes, with the exception of Plagiostomi, the external gill opening is single on each side.

G. opening, internal. (*L. internus*, internal.) The aperture by which the water enters from the pharynx into the gill cavity in fishes. In the Myxini between the two outlets of the lateral longitudinal canals which carry away the water which has traversed the gill cavities there is a third larger opening, which communicates by a short duct with the end of the œsophagus and admits the water which passes from that tube by the orifices leading into the branchial sacs. In the higher groups of fishes the inlets to the branchial interspaces are situated on each side of the fauces, and are equal in number to the interspaces.

G., opercular. (*L. operculum*, a little lid. *F. branchie operculaire*.) A gill met with in many fishes which is not attached to a proper branchial arch but to the inner surface of the operculum.

G. plates. (*G. Kiemenplatte*.) Delicate vascular lamellæ by means of which the aeration of the blood is effected in fishes. They are supported on a framework. Water is driven over their surface, which presents capillaries intermediate to an artery and a vein. The number of plates on one process is estimated at 55 in the gudgeon, 135 in the carp, 700 in the eel, 1000 in the cod, 1400 in the salmon, 1600 in the sturgeon. It may be reduced to 3, as in *Lophius*, *Diodon*, and *Tetrodon*, or even to one, as in *Amphipnous*.

G. sac. (*G. Kiemensack*.) The flattened cavities, each having a separate internal and external orifice containing the gill, in the Myxine.

G.s. trache'al. (*L. trachea*, the wind-pipe.) A term applied to the modifications of the tracheal vessels of the larva of aquatic insects which adapts them for water-breathing purposes. The stigmata are replaced by foliaceous, filiform, or branched appendages traversed by fine tracheal tubes. They vary much in form and position, being foliaceous in form and ventral in position in the Ephemeridæ, filiform and confined to the four first abdominal segments in the Phryganidæ, and confined to the posterior segments in the Sialidæ.

G.s. uniserial. (*L. unus*, one; *series*, a row.) Term applied to the gills of some osseous fishes in which certain of the branchial arches support only one series of gill plates.

G. vein. (*G. Kiemenvene*.) The vessel situated at the base of each gill which returns the blood after it has been aerated to the dorsal aorta in fishes.

G.s. whole. The same as *G.s. biserial*.

Gilla. An Arabic word for salt, but applied to vitriol spontaneously resolved into water. (Ruland and Johnson.) It is the magnetic salt of vitriol, white vitriol, or sulphate of zinc, according to Frid. Hofmannus, in *Clav. ad Schr.*, i, 3, p. 4.

G. theophras'ti. Old term for white

vitriol, dissolved in water, filtered, again evaporated and dried, according to Junken, *Lex*.

G. vitrioli. An old term for sulphate of zinc.

Gille'nia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rosaceæ*.

G. stipula'cea, Nutt. (*L. stipula*, a stalk.) Small-flowered Indian physic. Rhizome and rootlets formerly official in the U.S. Ph., and used as a mild emetic.

G. trifolia'ta, Mönch. (*L. tres*, three; *folium*, a leaf.) Indian physic. Rhizome and rootlets formerly official in the U.S. Ph., and used as a mild emetic.

Gil'lenin. The bitter principle of the species of *Gillenia*; it produces nausea and vomiting.

Gilliesia'ceæ. A Nat. Order of hypogynous, petaloid Monocotyledons of the Alliance *Liliales*. Small bulbous plants with grass-like leaves and small perianth, surrounded by a whorl of six or eight petaloid leaves.

Gilliesiads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Gilliesiaceæ*.

Gilliflower. See *Gillyflower*.

Gil'lur-ka-put'ta. A local remedy in India for goitre; probably furnished by *Laminaria saccharina*.

Gillyflower. (*F. giroflée*; from Low *L. caryophyllum*; from Gr. *καρυόφυλλον*, a clove tree.) A name given to certain plants, especially the *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

G., clove. The *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

G., marsh. The *Lychnis flos cuculi*.

G., queen's. The *Hesperis matronalis*.

G., rogue's. The *Hesperis matronalis*.

G., stock. The *Mathiola incana*.

G., wall. The *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

Gillyvor. Same as *Gillyflower*.

Gilsland. England, County Cumberland, near Carlisle. Here are a sulphur spring and an iron spring. Used in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, and skin diseases.

Gilvor. (*L. gilvus*, pale yellow.) The yellow earthy colour of skin which is seen in many cachexias and dyscrasias.

Gil'vous. (*L. gilvus*, pale yellow.) A dullish reddish yellow.

Gilvus. (Arab.) Old name for a pale, dull red colour. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Gimbal. (A corruption of *E. gimnal*; from Old *F. gemeau*, a twin; from *L. gemellus*, a twin.) A contrivance for suspending a thing in such a manner that it shall keep its equilibrium; as the two rings, one moving within the other about two axes which are at right angles to each other, which are used for the suspension of the compass on board ship.

Gimbernat, Don Antonio de. A Spanish surgeon of the end of the eighteenth century. He was a professor at Barcelona from 1762 to 1774, and afterwards lived in Madrid.

G.'s collyrium. See *Collyrium, Gimbernat's*.

G.'s ligament. The thin, triangular layer of ligamentous structure forming the deeper fibres of the median attachment of Poupart's ligament attached for .75" along the inner part of the ileo-pectineal line. Its external margin is concave, and forms the inner boundary of the femoral ring. Some of its fibres assist in forming the triangular fascia.

Gimeaux. France, Département du Puy-de-Dôme. Mineral waters, containing a

little calcium and other carbonates and much free carbonic acid with traces of sodium iodide, and arseniate. There are five springs, some of which are cold, and one has a temperature of 25° C. (77° F.)

GIN. (A contraction of *geneva*; a corruption of Old F. *generre*, juniper; from L. *juniperus*, juniper, with the berries of which gin is flavoured.) A spirit distilled from a mixture of malt and barley; molasses and maize are also sometimes employed. In Holland a mixture of rye and malt is used; it is distilled with juniper berries, and often flavoured with some aromatic substance, such as coriander seeds, caraway seeds, cardamoms, grains of paradise, angelica root, calamus aromaticus, almond cake, liquorice, cinnamon, orange peel, and other matters. In addition, gin is adulterated with water, sulphuric acid, capsicum, sulphate of zinc, acetate of lead, and alum.

G. drinker's liver. A term applied to atrophic cirrhosis of the liver from its frequent cause.

G. liver. Same as *G. drinker's liver*.

Gingeli oil. Same as *Gingelli oil*.

Gingelli oil. The oil of *Sesamum indicum*.

Gingelly oil. Same as *Gingelli oil*.

Ginger. (Old F. *gingebre*; L. *zingiber*; Gr. *ζεγγιβέρις*; Sansk. *crāṅgavera*, from *crāṅga*, horn; *vera*, shape; so called from its likeness to the antler of a deer. F. *gingembre*; I. *zenzero*; S. *gingibre*; G. *Ingeer*.) The rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*. See *Zingiber*, B. Ph.

G., adulterations of. Powdered ginger has been adulterated with sago meal, tapioca, potato starch, wheat flour, ground rice, cayenne powder, mustard husks, and turmeric.

G., Barba'does. Same as *G., black*.

G., Ben'gal. Same as *G., grey*.

G., black. The scalded unscraped rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*.

G., broad leaved. The rhizome of *Cureuma zerbumbet*.

G., Chinese. Generally occurs only preserved in sugar.

G., es'sence of. The *Tinctura zingiberis fortior*.

G., flu'id extract of. See *Extractum zingiberis fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

G., gar'den. The *Capsicum annuum*.

G., grass. The *Andropogon Martini*.

G., grey. The scalded unscraped root of *Zingiber officinale* from India. The bark is yellowish.

G., In'dian. The *Asarum canadense*.

G., Jamai'ca. The *Zingiber officinale*.

G., man'go. The rhizome of *Cureuma amada*.

G., oleores'in of. See *Oleoresina zingiberis*, U.S. Ph.

G., syr'up of. See *Syrupus zingiberis*, B. Ph.

G., tinct'ure of. See *Tinctura zingiberis*, B. Ph.

G., tinct'ure of, strong. The *Tinctura zingiberis fortior*.

G., tro'ches of. See *Trochisci zingiberis*, U.S. Ph.

G., white. (F. *gingembre blanc*.) The scalded, scraped, and dried rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*. It is often artificially bleached with sulphurous acid or the hypochlorites.

G., wild. The root of *Asarum canadense*.

Gingerbread tree. The *Hypphane thebaica*, from the flavour of the pericarp of its fruit.

Gingerin. A liquid oleo-resin obtained from the root of *Zingiber officinale*. Used as an addition to purgative pills to prevent griping.

Gingerol. A straw-yellow, pungent, bitter, syrupy substance obtained by Thresh from Jamaica ginger. It is soluble in alcohol.

Gingerworts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Zingiberaceae*.

Gingibrachium. (L. *gingivæ*, the gums; *brachium*, the arm.) Old name, used by a certain Røgnerus Snoyf, a physician of great erudition and extensive practice, according to Forestus, in *Schol.*, 1, xx, 11, for scorbutus, or the scurvy, when it affects both the gums and arms.

Gingidium. (Γεγγιδίου.) Old name, used by Dioscorides, for an edible species of the carrot, probably the *Daucus gingidium*.

Gingihil. Old term for *Zingiber*. (Quincy.)

Gingili oil. The oil of *Sesamum indicum*. Same as *Gingelli oil*.

Gingipedium. (L. *gingivæ*, the gums; *pes*, a foot.) A term, by Røgnerus Snoyf, for scorbutus, when it affects both the gums and lower extremities. See also *Gingibrachium*.

Gingiva. (L. *gingiva*, a gum. F. *gencive*; I. *gingiva*; S. *encia*; G. *Zahnfleisch*.) The highly vascular, fleshy substance covering the alveoli of the upper and lower jaws, and the necks of the teeth: the gum.

G. cærulea. (L. *cæruleus*, dark blue.) The blue line which is frequently to be seen at the free margins of the gum in cases of chronic lead poisoning, first described by Burton.

Gingivæ. (L. *gingiva*.) The gums.

Gingival. (L. *gingiva*.) Relating to the gums.

G. line. The red line at the free edge of the gums seen in phthisical persons.

Gingivitis. (L. *gingiva*. F. *gingivite*; I. *gingivite*; S. *gingibitis*; G. *Zahnfleischentzündung*.) Inflammation of the gums, which become swollen and spongy; they bleed easily and frequently ulcerate, especially at the free border.

G., expul'sive. (L. *expello*, to drive out.) A form in which the inflammation spreads from the gum to the sockets of one or more teeth, and produces there such changes as to destroy and gradually to push out the tooth.

G. parenchymatosa. (Παρέγχυμα, anything poured in beside.) The form of inflammation of the gums in which there is much infiltration of the submucous tissue.

Gingivula. (L. dim. of *gingiva*.) The gums.

Gingko. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Conifera*.

G. biloba. Linn. (L. *bis*, twice; *lobus*, a lobe.) The *Salisburia adiantifolia*.

Gingkolic acid. C₂₁H₁₈O₂. A yellow fatty acid obtained by Schwarzenbach from the fruit of the gingko, *Salisburia adiantifolia*.

Ginglymoid. (Γεγγυμός, a hinge; *eidōs*, likeness. F. *ginglymoide*; G. *ginglymusformig*, *thüranclartig*.) Resembling a hinge, or ginglymoid; hinge-like.

G. joint. A hinge-like joint. See *Ginglymus*.

Ginglymus. (Γεγγυμός, a hinge. F.

ginglyme; I. *ginglimo*; S. *ginglimo*; G. *Gewerbgelenk*, *Winkelgelenk*, *Scharniergelenk*.) A diarthrodial joint having some likeness to a hinge, in that its motion is only in two directions, as the elbow-joint.

G., angular. (L. *angulus*, an angle.) The articulation described under the chief heading.

G., lateral. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) A pivot-joint or trochoid articulation, as in the upper radio-ulnar articulation.

A synonym of *Diarthrosis rotatorius*.

G., trochoid. See *Trochoid articulation*.

Ginklose. A tetanic disease common among the new-born in Iceland.

Ginöles. France, Département de l'Aude. Weak indifferent waters, of a temperature of 30° C. (86° F.), one spring containing calcium bicarbonate .15 and magnesium sulphate .3 parts in 1000; another spring contains calcium bicarbonate .26 and magnesium sulphate .18 in 1000 parts. The waters are mildly laxative, diuretic, and tonic.

Ginoria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lythraceæ*.

G. americana, Jacq. Hab. West Indies. Juice diaphoretic and diuretic. Used in syphilis.

G. syphilitica, Moc. The *Nesaea syphilitica*, H. B. K.

Ginseng. (According to Abel de Rémusat the true name is *Jin-chen*, from *jin*, a man; *chen*, triple; and signified that this wonderful plant made three with man and heaven.) The small fusiform root of the *Panax quinquefolium*. It possesses an aromatic odour, and is used in China and Japan as a febrifuge and as a cure for many diseases.

G., Asiatic. The *Panax schinseng*.

G., blue. The *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

G., Chinese. The *Panax schinseng*.

G., horse. The *Triosternum perfoliatum*.

G. of Canada. The root of *Panax quinquefolium*.

G., white. The *Triosternum perfoliatum*.

G., yellow. The *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

Gipsophila. See *Gypsophila*.

Gipsywort. The *Lycopus europæus*.

Gir. (Arab.) Old name for quicklime; also called *Git* and *Gith*. (Ruland.)

Giraldès, Cardozo Caza'do Joachim Albin. A French surgeon of Portuguese extraction, born at Gênes in 1808, died in Paris in 1875.

G., innominate body of. (L. *innominatus*, unnamed.) Same as *G., organ of*.

G., organ of. The three or more small, irregular masses situated in front of the spermatic cord, just above the head of the epididymis. They consist of convoluted tubules lined with columnar ciliated epithelium, and are persistent Wolffian tubules. Similar tubular remnants are also seen occasionally in the broad ligament of the female on the uterine side of the ovarium.

Also called *Parepididymis*.

Girumont. The seeds of the pumpkin, *Cucurbita pepo*.

Girdle. (Sax. *gyrdel*. F. *ceinture*; I. *cintura*, *cintola*; S. *cingulo*; G. *Leibband*.) A band for the waist. See also *Cingulum*.

G. bone. (F. *os en ceinture*; G. *Gürtelbein*.) A bone of the head of some Amphibia which was so called by Cuvier in consequence of its annular form; it is called by Parker the *Sphenethmoid bone*.

G., mercurial. See *Cingulum mercuriale*.

G., pelvic. (L. *pelvis*, a basin, the pelvis.) The support for the lower limbs in Vertebrata. Primarily, in Pisces, it is a single piece of cartilage, which in Selachii is expanded dorsally. In Ganoidei and Teleostei the cartilage undergoes ossification, and is divided into two lateral halves united in the middle line. Their position varies considerably being sometimes so far forwards as to be united with the shoulder girdle.

In Amphibia the pelvis is composed of two bones, which are connected proximally with the vertebral column. Distally they are divided into two pieces, a dorsal, which is the representative of the ilium, and a ventral, the ischio-pubic bone of Urodela, which joins with its fellow below in the middle line, and probably represents only the ischium. In the Anura the ilia are long and slender, and coalesce with the ischio-pubic bones, which are converted into a vertical disc and fused with each other.

In the Reptilia the ilium is greatly developed, and is connected with the sacrum behind the acetabulum. There is an os pubis and an ischium, which are more or less connected in the middle line.

In Aves the ilium also extends far backwards and forwards, and is connected with many vertebrae. The ischium runs backwards from the incomplete acetabulum. The ossa pubis are slender, directed backwards, and in Struthio form a symphysis.

In Mammals there are three bones, the ilium, the ischium, and the os pubis. The primitive connection of the pelvis with the sacrum is always in front of the acetabulum. The ilium is directed obliquely backwards. The ventral portion of the pelvis encloses an obturator foramen, and forms a symphysis. In the Monotremata and Marsupialia there are two bones in front of the pubes, which are named marsupial bones, since they support the pouch.

G. sensation. The feeling of having a string or a broad band tied round the body or one of the limbs. It is a not uncommon sensation in many diseases of the spinal cord, especially those which are confined to a short tract, and irritate without compressing or destroying the posterior nerves or their grey matter. It is a not infrequent accompaniment of caries of the vertebrae.

G., shoulder. (F. *ceinture de l'épaule*; G. *Schultergürtel*.) The support for the upper limbs in Vertebrata. Of Pisces the lowest or suctional fishes have none. In the Placoid fishes the shoulder girdle consists of large supra-scapulae completely segmented off from the scapulae. In the Ganoïd fishes the true shoulder girdle is entirely unossified, but in such an example as the Sturgeon there is a suprascapula and a coraco-scapular mass. Siluroid Teleosteans, like Callichthys, possess a supraclavicle, a clavicle, an interclavicle, and a postclavicle, a scapula, a prae-racoid, and a coracoid, more or less coalesced. In Acanthoptera, as the Morrhuæ, there are a supraclavicle, postclavicle, clavicle, scapula, coracoid, prae-racoid, and mesocoracoid.

Amongst anourous Amphibia the toad possesses a suprascapula, scapula, præcoracoid, and coracoid, all of which are ossified; the sternum is cartilaginous. The frog has, in addition, an ossified omosternum and a sternum. In lizards, as in Trachydosaurus, there is a suprascapula, scapula, mesoscapula or acromion, coracoid, epicoracoid, præcoracoid, interclavicle, clavicle, and sternum.

In Chelonia each moiety of the shoulder girdle is a bifurcated rod, the hinder fork only having a separate ossification from the main bone. The endoskeletal part of the thorax is open below. Clavicles and interclavicle forming the three anterior plates of a thoracic-abdominal (dermal) shield, which is composed altogether of nine bones.

In Aves the sternum is highly developed and divisible into a præsternal, a mesosternal, and a xiphisternal region, and laterally there may be patches of bone known as the lophosteon, coracosteon, urosteon, and pleurosteon. The clavicles are united to form a furculum.

In the lower Mammalia, as the Monotremata, there is no perfect segmentation of the shoulder girdle. In the higher Mammalia, as the Carnivora, there is a sternum, clavicle, and scapula.

Gir'kin. Same as *Gherkin*.

Gir'mer. (Arab.) Old term for tartar. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Gisekê, Paul Dietrich. A German physician, born at Hamburg in 1745, and died there in 1796.

Gisekia. (*Giseke, Paul Dietrich.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Phytolaccaceæ*.

G. pharnaceoides, Linn. (*Φαρμάκειον*, a plant, probably a panax; *εϊκος*, likeness.) Hab. India. A teniacide.

Gisi. Switzerland, Canton Unterwalden. An alkaline spring.

Gis'isim. (Arab.) Old term for gummi, or gum. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Git. Same as *Gith*. Also, see *Gir*.

Gith. (Arab.) Old term for quicksilver. (Ruland.)

Old name for a species of *Nigella*, or of *Melanthium*, or of *Piper*, according to Rhodius, *ad Seribon.*, n. 60.

Also (Eng. provincial), the corn-cockle, *Githago segetum*.

Githagin. A substance obtained by Scharling from the *Githago segetum*. It is analogous to saponin.

Githago. (*E. gith*, the corn-cockle.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Caryophyllaceæ*.

G. segetum, Desf. (*L. seges*, a corn-field. *F. nielle des blés, coquelourd des blés; G. Kornrade.*) The corn-cockle. Roots vulnerary and astringent; seeds purgative. When they occur in large quantity in wheat and are ground up with it they are said to render bread made from the flour poisonous.

Gitta'go. Same as *Githago*.

Giulia'no, San. See *San Giuliano*.

Giun'co marino. Italy, in Tuscany. An alkaline chalybeate water, containing sodium carbonate 8 grains, sodium chloride $\bar{5}$, and iron oxide one grain, in 25 ounces.

Giuse'ppe, St. See *St. Giuseppe*.

Gizard. (Old *F. gezier*; from *L. gigeria*, the cooked entrails of poultry. *F. gésier; G. Fleischmagen.*) The proper stomach of birds.

Also, applied to the thickened, and sometimes tooth-bearing, stomach of some *Ctenostomata*.

Glabella. (*L. glabellus*, dim. of *glaber*, smooth, without hair. *F. glabelle; G. Stirnglatze.*) A term for the small space between the eyebrows and immediately above a line from one to the other.

Also, the smooth median portion of the cephalic shield of a Trilobite.

G. coccyge'a. (*L. coccyx*, the bone of that name.) A smooth, hairless spot of skin over the end of the coccyx, in which the foveola coccygea lies, which is perhaps the point of closure of the sacral canal.

Glabb'lad. A term applied by Dr. Barclay, the same as *Glabbellar*, used adverbially.

Glabb'lar. Of, or belonging to, the *Glabella*.

Glabb'lo-occip'ital. (*L. glabellus*, without hair; *occiput*, the back part of the head.) Relating to the glabella and the occiput.

G. line. A line drawn through the cranium from the glabella to the external occipital protuberance.

G. plane. The horizontal plane of the cranium through the *G. line*.

Glabb'lum. Same as *Glabella*.

Glabb'rate. (*L. glaber*, smooth.) Somewhat, or becoming, *Glabbrous*.

Glabb're'ity. (*F. glabb'reité*; from *L. glabritas*, baldness. *G. Gluttheit.*) The condition of a surface which has no hairs.

Glabb'brism. (*L. glaber*, smooth.) In Teratology, the state of a part which is born smooth when naturally it should have been hairy.

Glabb'rit'ies. (*L. glaber. G. Kahlsein.*) Baldness.

Glabb'rius'culous. (*L. dim. of glaber*, smooth.) Less hairy than natural but not quite bald; possessing few, short, and fine hairs.

Glabb'rous. (*L. glaber*, smooth; akin to *Gr. γλαβρός*, hollowed, smoothed. *F. glabre; I. glabro; G. glatt.*) Smooth.

In Botany (*G. unbehaart*), having no hairs or down, and so, with a smooth surface.

G. hone wort. The *Trinia vulgaris*.

G. rup'ture wort. The *Herniaria glabra*.

Glabb'ula. Same as *Gabbula*.

Glabb'cial. (*F. glacial*; from *L. glacialis*, icy; from *glacies*, ice. *G. eisig, eiskalt.*) Icy; frozen; having the appearance of ice.

G. ac'e'tic acid. $C_2H_4O_2$. Pure acetic acid free from water, in large, transparent, glistening, tabular crystals, which melt at $16.7^\circ C.$ ($62.06^\circ F.$) The *Acidum aceticum glaciele*, B. Ph.

G. hu'mour. (*L. humor*, a liquid.) The crystalline lens of the eye.

G. phosphor'ic acid. HPO_3 . A term applied to commercial metaphosphoric acid. It usually contains some soda.

G. sulphur'ic acid. H_2SO_4 . Pure anhydrous sulphuric acid in the crystalline form.

Glabb'c'ation. (*L. glacies.*) The act or process of freezing, or of assuming a state or condition resembling ice.

Glabb'cier. (*F. glacier*; from *glace*, ice; from *L. glacies*, ice. *I. ghiacciajo; S. ventisqueros; G. Gletscher.*) An accumulation of ice in a valley or hollow of the land, formed from the snow of higher regions.

Glabb'cies. (*L. glacies. F. glace; I. ghiaccio; S. hielo; G. Eis.*) Ice, or an ice-like substance.

GLACIFICATION—GLAND.

G. mar'iae. An old name of *Selenite*.

Glacification. (L. *glacies*; *glacio*, to make.) The production of, or conversion into, ice.

Glac'ious. (L. *glacies*.) Like to ice; of the coldness of ice.

Glad'don. Same as *Gladwyn*.

Gla'den. Same as *Gladwyn*.

Gla'der. Same as *Gladwyn*.

Glad'iate. (L. *gladius*, a sword. F. *gladié*; I. *gladiato*; S. *gladiato*; G. *schwertformig*.) Of, or belonging to, a sword; sword-like.

Glad'iole, wa'ter. (L. *gladiolus*, a small sword.) The *Butomus umbellatus*.

Glad'iolus. (L. *gladiolus*, a small sword; dim. of *gladius*, a sword, from the shape of its leaves. F. *glaiéul*; G. *Schwertel*, *Siegwurz*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Iridaceæ*.

Also, in Anatomy, a term for the second piece or body of the sternum.

G. cæru'leus. (L. *cæruleus*, sky blue.) The *Iris germanica*.

G. commu'nis. Linn. (L. *communis*, common. F. *glaiéul commun*; G. *Siegwurz*.) The corn flag. Hab. South Europe. Root said to be aphrodisiac, purgative, and emetic. Bruised bulbs applied to scrofulous tumours.

G. fo'e'tidus. The *Iris fetidissima*.

G. lu'teus. (L. *luteus*, yellow. F. *iris flambe*; G. *Wasserschwertlilie*.) The *Iris pseudacorus*, or yellow water-flag.

G. palus'ter. Gand. Formerly official as *Radix Victorialis rotunda*.

G. plica'tus. Linn. (L. *plicatus*, folded.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Bulbs eaten as food.

G. seg'e'tum. Linn. (L. *seges*, a corn-field. F. *glaiéul des moissons*.) Used as *G. communis*.

G. ster'ni. (L. *sternum*, the breast-bone.) The central part or body of the sternum.

G. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *G. communis*.

Glad'ius. (L. *gladius*, the sword.) A sword. A term for the penis.

Also, the horny endoskeleton or pen of cuttlefishes.

G. pistorien'sis. (L. *pistoriensis*, belonging to Pistorium, now Pistoia, a city of Etruria when Catiline fell.) A Pistorian sword, or bistoury.

Glad'wine. Same as *Gladwyn*.

Glad'wyn. The *Iris fetidissima*.

G., stink'ing. The *Iris fetidissima*.

Glæopel'tis. See *Gloiopeltis*.

Glag'os. (Γάγος, milk.) Old name for milk.

Gla'adin. Same as *Gliadin*.

Glaine Mont'aigut. France, Département du Puy-de-Dôme. Two mineral springs rise here, containing a small quantity of iron and much free carbonic acid. Used especially in gastric troubles associated with anæmia and chlorosis.

Glair. (F. *glair*, slime; from Low L. *clara ovi*, white of egg.) Old term for albumen or white of egg, or any substance of like nature.

Glair'idin. Same as *Glairine*.

Glairig'enous. (F. *glair*, slime; G. γεινώω, to produce.) Producing slime or mucus, or *Glairine*.

G. matter. A synonym of *Glairine*.

Glair'ine. (F. *glair*; I. *glairina*; S. *glarina*; G. *Glarein*.) A synonym of *Barcigine*.

Glair'y. (*Glair*.) Slimy, like white of egg.

Glaish'er, James. An English physicist of the present century.

G.'s fac'tors. (L. *factor*, a maker.) A series of numbers by which the dew point at definite temperatures may be empirically deduced. The difference between the registered temperatures of the dry- and wet-bulb thermometers is multiplied by the factor which stands opposite the dry-bulb temperature in the following table, the product is deducted from the dry-bulb temperature, and the difference is the dew point.

Dry bulb temp. F. degree.	Factor.	Dry bulb temp. F. degree.	Factor.
10	8.78	56	1.94
11	8.78	57	1.92
12	8.78	58	1.90
13	8.77	59	1.89
14	8.76	60	1.88
15	8.75	61	1.87
16	8.70	62	1.86
17	8.62	63	1.85
18	8.50	64	1.83
19	8.34	65	1.82
20	8.14	66	1.81
21	7.88	67	1.80
22	7.60	68	1.79
23	7.28	69	1.78
24	6.92	70	1.77
25	6.53	71	1.76
26	6.08	72	1.75
27	5.61	73	1.74
28	5.12	74	1.73
29	4.63	75	1.72
30	4.15	76	1.71
31	3.70	77	1.70
32	3.32	78	1.69
33	3.01	79	1.69
34	2.77	80	1.68
35	2.60	81	1.68
36	2.50	82	1.67
37	2.42	83	1.67
38	2.36	84	1.66
39	2.32	85	1.65
40	2.29	86	1.65
41	2.26	87	1.64
42	2.23	88	1.64
43	2.20	89	1.63
44	2.18	90	1.63
45	2.16	91	1.62
46	2.14	92	1.62
47	2.12	93	1.61
48	2.10	94	1.60
49	2.08	95	1.60
50	2.06	96	1.59
51	2.04	97	1.59
52	2.02	98	1.58
53	2.00	99	1.58
54	1.98	100	1.57
55	1.96		

Gla'ma. Old term, used by Pöësius, *Æcon.*, p. 136, for *Lippitudo*; also for the sordes of the eyes; also called *Gramia*.

Glance. (Probably of Scand. origin; Old Sw. *glans*, splendour.) A swift gleam of light; a hasty look.

A name applied to minerals which have a metal-like lustre, as antimony glance.

Gland. (Old F. *gland*; from L. *glans*; from Gr. βάλανος, an acorn; from βάλλω, to cast. I. *glandula*, *ghiandole*; S. *glandula*; G.

Drüse.) In Biology, an organ whose function it is to separate from the blood some substance which may serve a useful purpose in the animal economy, or which may be of no further use, and be ejected from the body.

A secreting gland consists essentially of nucleated cells, generally resting upon a basement membrane, on the other side of which lie the capillary blood-vessels; this folded into a sac-like form is a simple gland. By projecting folds of the essential structure, or by invaginations of its surface in a simple or in a complicated fashion, compound glands are formed, and by a restriction of the cells to the finer branches the stem or trunk becomes an excretory duct; as a gland becomes more complicated its different parts are bound together by connective tissue, and the whole is often enclosed in a fibrous capsule. Many glands are provided with lymphatics often proceeding from lymphatic spaces in their midst; and probably all possess nerves either medullated, or non-medullated, or both. Pflüger has affirmed the penetration of the nucleated cells themselves with nerve-fibres.

The term was formerly applied to other organs which had a lymphatic gland-like appearance, or which were then supposed to fulfil the purposes of a gland, such as the pineal gland and the pituitary gland.

Also, the bulbous end of the penis. The *Glans penis*.

Also, the bulbous end of the clitoris. The *Glans clitoridis*.

In Botany, a cell, or collection of cells, or a cavity containing some special secretion; it is an epidermal structure. The term is also applied to other epidermic or subepidermic appendages, such as glandular hairs.

Also, the same as *Glans*.

G.s. absorbent. (L. *absorbeo*, to suck up.) The lymphatic glands, from the function of the lymphatic vessels.

G.s. accessory. (L. *accessus*, an approach.) A term for *Cowper's glands*.

G.s. accessory, of pancreas. (L. *accessus*.) A term for *Brunner's glands*.

G., accessory, of parotid. See *Parotid, accessory gland of*.

G.s. acini of. (L. *acinus*, a berry.) The sacular recesses in the lobules of a gland.

Formerly the term was applied to the smallest lobules themselves.

G.s. acino-tubular. (L. *acinus*, a berry; *tubulus*, a small pipe.) Glands in which the terminal acini or sacules have a more or less tubular character.

G., acinous. See *Acinous glands*.

G., admaxillary, inferior. (L. *ad*, to; *maxilla*, the jaw; *inferior*, lower.) A mucous gland closely attached to the submaxillary gland of the rabbit and guinea pig.

G., admaxillary, superior. (L. *ad*; *maxilla*; *superior*, upper.) A mucous gland closely attached to the parotid gland of some animals, as the rabbit.

G.s. aggregate. Same as *G.s. aggregated*.

G.s. aggregated. (L. *aggrego*, to collect into a flock.) A synonym of *Peyer's glands*, which are aggregations of simple lymphoid follicles.

G.s. aggregated, of Bruch. Same as *Bruch, clusters of*.

G.s. agminated. (L. *agmen*, a multi-

tude.) A term for *Peyer's glands*, which are groups of lymphoid nodules.

G., albu'men. (L. *albumen*, the white of egg.) A large, whitish gland on the efferent duct of the female part of the hermaphrodite sexual gland of some of the Mollusca.

G.s. albu'minous. Same as *G.s. serous*.

G.s. alve'oli of. (L. *alveolus*, a small hollow.) Same as *G.s. acini of*.

G., amygdalous. (L. *amygdala*, an almond. F. *glande amygdale*.) The *Tonsil*.

G.s. a'nal. See *Glandula anales*.

G., an'gular. See *Glandula angularis*.

G.s. anom'alous. (L. *ἄνομος*, uneven, irregular.) Lieutaud's term for glands which have no excretory duct, such as the thyroid body and the thymus gland.

G., anteprostat'ic. (L. *ante*, before; *prostate gland*.) A small gland sometimes found in front of and between Cowper's glands.

Also, a synonym of *Cowper's glands*.

G.s. apo'ric. (A. neg.; *πόρος*, an opening.) A term applied to the class of glands of which the spleen, the thymus, the thyroid, and the adrenals are representatives, because they possess no excretory duct. They are connected with the ordinary secreting glands by the ovary, the cavities of which, ordinarily closed, burst to discharge their contents.

G.s. arte'rial. (L. *arteria*, an artery.) A generic term for the bodies represented by the carotid and the coezygeal glands, in consequence of their being chiefly made up of a plexus of small arteries.

G.s. artic'ular. (L. *articulum*, a joint.) The synovial glands.

G.s. aryte'noid. See *Arytænoïd glands*.

G., assim'ulating. (L. *assimilo*, to make like to.) A gland whose function is that of the preparation of a substance for conversion into the tissues of the body.

G.s. auricular, ante'rior. (L. *auricula*, the outer ear; *anterior*, in front.) The *G.s. facial, superficial*.

G.s. auricular, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The *G.s. subauricular*.

G.s. axillary. See *Axillary glands*.

G.s. Bar'tholin's. See *Bartholin's glands*.

G.s. Bau'hin's. (*Bauhin*.) The oblong aggregated mass of glands on each side of the apex of the tongue. Some are racemose, others acino-tubular; they open by a line of ducts.

G.s. Blan'din's. A group of small glands opening by four or five apertures on each side of the median line at the apex of the tongue.

G.s. blind. Same as *G.s. aporic*.

G.s. blood. See *Blood glands*.

G.s. Bow'man's. See *Bowman's glands*.

G.s. bra'chial. (*Βραχίων*, the arm.) Some lymphatic glands lying around the brachial artery in the upper arm.

G., branchio-tympan'ic. (*Βράγχια*, the gills of a fish; *τύμπανον*, a drum.) Krause's name for the *Glandule tympanica*, in reference to its position on the superior tympanic nerve, and to its development in connection with the first branchial arch of the embryo.

G., bronch'ial. (*Βρόγχια*, the bronchial tubes.) The *Thyroid gland*.

G.s. bronch'ial. See *Bronchial glands*.

G.s. Bruch's. See *Bruch, clusters of*.

G.s. Brun'n's. Same as *Brunner's glands*.

G.s. Brun'ner's. See *Brunner's glands*.

G.s, buc'cal. See *Buccal glands.*

G., buc'cal, infe'rior. See *Glandula buccalis inferior.*

G., buc'cal, supe'rior. See *Glandula buccalis superior.*

G.s, bul'bo-cav'ernous. (L. *bulbus*, a bulb; *cavernosus*, cavernous.) A synonym of *Cowper's glands*, in reference to their situation near the bulb of the urethra and the cavernous bodies.

G.s, bul'bo-ure'thral. (L. *bulbus*; *urethra*.) Same as *G.s, bulbo-cavernous.*

G.s, cæ'cal. (L. *cæcus*, blind.) The lymphatic glands of the cæcum. In the horse and ox they form a moniliform chain in the line of each cæcal artery.

G.s, car'diac. (Καρδια, the left extremity of the stomach. G. *Kardialdrüsen*.) The same as *G.s, peptic.*

Also, the *G.s, mediastinal, superior.*

G., carotic. The *Carotid gland.*

G., carot'id. See *Carotid gland.*

G.s, cells of. The cells of secreting glands are spheroidal, polyhedral, or columnar in shape, containing granular protoplasm and a nucleus. They receive into their interior by osmosis from the blood the special substances to which they are attracted, and give them out into the excretory passage of the gland, either in the same form in which they were received from the blood, or in another form after elaboration or reconstruction in their interior. The cells may yield their secretion by osmosis, or by bursting and the escape of their contents, or by themselves becoming shed.

G.s, ceru'minous. See *Ceruminous glands.*

G., cervi'cal. (L. *cervix*, the neck. G. *Halsdrüse*.) The *Tonsil.*

G.s, cervi'cal. (L. *cervix*. F. *glandes cervicales*; G. *Halsdrüsen*.) The lymphatic glands of the neck. See the subsequent sub-headings.

G.s, cervi'cal, deep, infe'rior. See *G.s, cervical, deep, lower.*

G.s, cervi'cal, deep, low'er. (G. *tiefere Halsdrüsen*.) The lymphatic glands of the neck which lie in the supraclavicular fossa and in the angle between the internal jugular and the subclavian veins. They are covered by the superficial layer of the cervical fascia, and in part by the origin of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle. They receive the lymphatic vessels of the head and neck, the efferent ducts of the upper deep cervical ganglia, the lymphatics of the lower part of the thyroid gland, of the larynx and pharynx, and of the cervical part of the trachea and œsophagus, those of the skin and superficial muscles of the lower part of the neck, and also those accompanying the vertebral blood-vessels. They are closely connected with the axillary and the superior mediastinal glands. The efferent canals unite to form a short, generally single vessel, the jugular lymphatic trunk.

G.s, cervi'cal, deep, supe'rior. See *G.s, cervical, deep, upper.*

G.s, cervi'cal, deep, up'per. (G. *tiefe obere Halsdrüsen*.) A collection of ten to sixteen lymphatic glands lying around the internal jugular vein and on the pharyngeal wall, and extending from the bifurcation of the common carotid artery to the base of the skull; smaller ones lie between the thyroid gland and the trachea, and between the pharynx and the

vertebral column. They receive the efferent vessels of the deep facial, submaxillary, and superficial cervical glands; the lymphatics of the brain and its membranes, of the Eustachian tube, tympanum, and labyrinth, of the tongue, the larynx, the lateral lobes of the thyroid gland, and of the middle and lower parts of the pharynx, as well as those between the deep muscles of the upper part of the throat and neck. They empty into the *G.s, cervical, deep, lower.*

G.s, cervi'cal, me'dian. (L. *medius*, in the middle.) An inconstant set of lymphatic glands in the middle of the neck, through which, when they are present, the efferent vessels of the lingual lymphatic glands run in their course to the lower deep cervical glands.

G.s, cervi'cal, super'ficial. (G. *oberflächliche Halsdrüsen*.) Four to six lymphatic glands lying along the external jugular vein between the platysma myoides and the deep cervical fascia. They receive the efferent vessels of the subauricular and the occipital glands, some of the lymphatics of the superficial facial and the submaxillary glands, those of the outer ear, and of the skin of the throat and neck. They empty themselves into the lower deep cervical glands.

In addition to these, one or two small superficial cervical glands are sometimes found in the front of the neck on the sterno-hyoid muscle, and less frequently at the back of the neck over the trapezius muscle.

G., cho'roid. (*Choroid tunic*.) A rete mirabile surrounding the entry of the optic nerve in many Teleostean fishes. It is situated between the membrana argentea and vasculosa. It receives its arterial blood from the artery issuing from the pseudobranch. Where the pseudobranch is absent the choroid gland is also deficient.

G.s, Clop'ton Ha'vers's. See *Havers, glands of.*

G.s, clo'sed. Organs which are composed of adenoid tissue, but which have no excretory duct. Such are the closed follicles of the intestine, the lymphatic glands, the adrenals, the pineal gland, the pituitary body, the tonsils, the thymus gland, the thyroid body, and the spleen, to which some add the coccygeal gland.

G., coccyge'al. See *Coccygeal gland.*

G.s, cœ'liac. (Κοιλια, the belly. G. *obere Eingeweidedrüsen*.) Sixteen to twenty large glands lying behind the pancreas, duodenum, and pylorus, upon the descending aorta, between and behind the folds of the transverse mesocolon and the smaller omentum, and surrounding the cœliac axis, the vena portæ, and the origin of the superior mesenteric artery. They receive the lymphatics from a large part of the liver, both superficial and deep, those of the stomach and the upper half of the duodenum, those of the superior and inferior gastro-epiploic glands of the mesentery, and those of the spleen and the pancreas. Their efferent vessels in part join the intestinal lymphatic trunk, in part the lumbar lymphatic trunk, to empty themselves into the thoracic duct.

G.s, com'pound. (L. *com*, for *eum*, together; *pono*, to lay.) A secreting gland, consisting of a branched secreting surface more or less complex.

In Botany, glands consisting of several secreting cells attached to each other.

G.s., concat'enate. (L. *con*, together; *catena*, a chain.) A term applied to the lymphatic vessels and glands of the neck when they can be felt as a cord with knots on it.

G.s., congl'obate. See *Conglobate glands.*

G.s., congl'omerat'e. (G. *Knäueldrüsen.*) See *Conglomerate glands.*

G.s., Cow'per's. See *Cowper's glands.*

G., Cow'per's, fem'ale. The vulvo-ginal or *Bartholin's gland.*

G., Cow'per's, male. See *Cowper's glands.*

G.s., cu'bial, deep. (L. *cutitum*, the elbow. G. *tiefe Ellenbogendrüsen.*) Small lymphatic glands lying deeply in the bend of the elbow by the brachial vessels.

G.s., cu'bial, superfic'ial. (G. *oberflächliche Ellenbogendrüsen.*) One or two lymphatic glands over the inner condyle of the humerus near the basilic vein.

G.s., cuta'neous. (L. *cutis*, the skin. F. *glandes cutanées.*) The glands of the hair-follicles, the sudoriparous glands, and the sebaceous glands.

G.s., decid'ual. (L. *deciduus*, that falls off.) The glands of the decidua vera, which develop during pregnancy, as described under *Decidua*. According to Ercolani, there are no true glands in the decidua, only tortuous channels produced by the escape of the secretion of the utricular glands of the uterus, which forms a passage through the substance of the new structure, which he believes to form the decidua vera, and not, as is generally supposed, the developed mucous lining of the uterus, which, in the true sense of that term, he affirms to have no existence.

G.s., den'tal, of Serres. (L. *dens*, a tooth. G. *Zahnrüsen.*) Small white bodies studding the mucous membrane of the gum before the eruption of the milk teeth. They are patches of the epithelium of the enamel germ, which has not been obliterated.

G.s., diapnog'eous. (*Διαπνοή*, perspiration; *γίνωω*, to produce.) The *Sudoriparous glands.*

G.s., diges'tive. (L. *digero*, to carry asunder.) The glands of the leaves of certain plants, such as *Nepenthes* and *Drosera*, which secrete a viscous liquid which dissolves albuminoid matters in virtue of an acid, and, according to some, of a ferment, which it contains.

G.s., dor'sal. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) The lymphatic glands in the neighbourhood of the subscapular vessels on the back.

G., duct of. (L. *ductus*, a leading.) The canal by which a gland opens on to a surface or into a cavity or canal, and by which its secretion is conveyed away.

G.s., duct'less. Same as *G.s., aporie.*

G.s., duode'nal. (*Duodenum.*) The same as *Brunner's glands.*

G., Duver'ney's. See *Duverney's gland.*

G., epigl'ottic. See *Epiglottic gland.*

G.s., epigl'ottic. See *Epiglottic glands.*

G.s., exter'nal. (L. *externus*, outward.) The glands which are situated on the outer surface of the epidermis of a plant, such as glandular hairs.

G.s., fa'cial, deep. (G. *tiefe Antlitzdrüsen.*) Three to six lymphatic glands lying on the pharyngeal wall behind the buccinator muscle on the internal maxillary artery. They receive the deep lymphatics from the temporal

and pterygo-palatine fosse, from the orbit, the nasal cavities, the fauces and pharynx, as well as those which follow the course of the middle meningeal vessels; their efferent vessels join the upper deep cervical glands.

G.s., fa'cial, superfic'ial. (G. *oberflächliche Antlitzdrüsen.*) Three or four small glands lying in front of the ear over the parotid gland. They receive the superficial lymphatics of the frontal and temporal regions, and their efferent vessels join the submaxillary and superficial cervical glands.

G.s., fem'oral. (L. *femur*, the thigh.) The *G.s., inguinal.*

G., fe'ver. See *Gland-fever.*

G.s., follic'ular. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag. F. *glandes folliculeuses*; G. *Balgdrüsen.*) The same as *Lymphoid follicles.*

G.s., follic'ular, of the tongue. (G. *Balgdrüsen der Zungenwurzel.*) Peculiar glands found at the root of the tongue. One form presents invaginations of the mucous membrane, of hemispherical form, with a double wall and narrow lumen which opens on the surface of the membrane; the inner wall, composed of mucous membrane, presents conical simple papillae; the outer layer of the wall is made up of dense connective tissue, and the tissue between the two layers corresponding to the submucous tissue contains from 50 to 100 closed follicles, resembling those of the lymphatic system. A second form is described by Krause, in which the central cavity presents a large oval papilla at the fundus.

G.s., Galea'ti's. The same as *Lieberkühn's crypts.*

G.s., gas'tric. (*Γαστήρ*, the stomach. F. *glandes de l'estomac*; G. *Magendrüsen.*) The glands of the stomach. They consist of tubules opening by a separate or by a joint orifice on the surface of the gastric mucous membrane. They are divided into cardiac or peptic glands and pyloric glands at each end of the stomach, and an intermediate zone of glands partaking of the character of each of these.

Also, the lymphatic glands called *G.s., gastro-epiploic, inferior*, and *G.s., gastro-epiploic, superior*.

G.s., gastro-epiplo'ic, inf'erior. (*Γαστήρ*, the stomach; *επιπλοον*, the omentum; L. *inferior*, lower. G. *untere Magennetzdrüsen.*) Six or eight small lymphatic glands lying along the greater curvature of the stomach between the folds of the gastro-colic omentum. They receive the lymphatics from the lower and anterior surface of the stomach, and from the upper half of the duodenum, and they empty themselves into the cœliac glands.

G.s., gastro-epiplo'ic, super'ior. (L. *superior*, upper. G. *obere Magennetzdrüsen.*) Four to six small lymphatic glands lying along the small curvature of the stomach between the folds of the gastro-phrenic ligament and the lesser omentum. They receive the lymphatics from the upper and hinder surface of the stomach, and empty themselves into the cœliac glands.

G.s., ge'nal. (L. *gena*, the cheek.) The same as *G.s., molar.*

G.s., gen'ital. (L. *genitalis*, belonging to generation.) The glandular part of the *Wolfian body.*

G., germig'eous. (L. *germen*, a sprout; *geno*, to produce.) The germ-producing struc-

ture or ovary of cestoid worms; the structure which produces the generative vesicles.

G.s, glo'bate. Same as *Conglobate glands*.

G.s, glob'ular. (L. *globulus*, a little ball.) Ball-shaped bags attached to the leaf surface by a point, as in some labiate plants.

G.s, gut'tural. (L. *guttur*, the throat.) Same as *G.s, pharyngeal*.

G., Har'der's. See *Harder, gland of*.

G.s, Haver'sian. See *Havers, glands of*.

G.s, hepatic. (Ἡπαρ, the liver. *G. Leberdrüsen*.) Small lymphatic glands lying in or near the hepato-duodenal ligament, through which some of the lymphatics of the liver pass on their way to the cœliac glands.

Also, see *Glandula hepatica*.

G.s, hon'eycomb. The same as *Peyer, glands of*, from the appearance of the patches.

G.s, hydroph'orous. (Υδωρ, water; φέρω, to carry.) The sudoriparous glands.

G.s, hypogastric. (Υπερ, under; γαστήρ, the belly.) The *G.s, iliac, internal*.

G.s, il'iac. (L. *ilium*, the groin.) The *G.s, iliac, external*.

G.s, il'iac, anté'rior. (L. *anterior*, in front.) The *G.s, iliac, external*.

G.s, il'iac, ext'ernal. (*G. äussere Hüftdrüsen*.) Six or eight large glands lying on both sides of the common and external iliac vessels from the crural ring to the fifth lumbar vertebra. They receive the efferent vessels of the inguinal glands, the lymphatics of the psoas and iliacus muscles, and of the muscles and the peritoneum of the abdominal walls below the umbilicus; they are intimately connected with the hypogastric and sacral glands; and their efferent vessels pass in great part to the inferior lumbar glands, and some to the internal iliac glands.

G.s, il'iac, int'ernal. (*G. innere Hüftdrüsen, Beckendrüsen*.) Nine to twelve lymphatic glands lying along the internal iliac vessels. They receive lymphatics from the inguinal and external iliac glands, some deep lymphatics from the thigh which accompany the obturator vessels, some deep lymphatics from the buttocks which accompany the ischiatic vessels, lymphatics from the hinder part of the scrotum or labia majora, from the urinary bladder, from the fornix of the vagina and the cervix, and lower part of the body of the uterus. Their efferent vessels go to the inferior lumbar glands.

G.s, il'iac, sup'erior. (L. *superior*, upper.) Two or three lymphatic glands occasionally found on the crest of the ilium.

G.s, infraclav'ular. (L. *infra*, below; *clavicle*.) One or two lymphatic glands lying on the coraco-clavicular fascia between the pectoralis major and deltoid muscles.

G., infraorbital. See *Glandula infraorbitalis*.

G.s, in'guinal. (L. *inguen*, the groin. *G. Leistendrüsen*.) The glands of the groin, divided into superficial and deep.

G.s, in'guinal, deep. (*G. tiefere Leistendrüsen*.) Three to seven lymphatic glands lying behind the superficial layer of the fascia lata, close to the femoral vessels; the uppermost of them lies in a compartment of the crural canal on the inner side of the femoral vein. They are intimately connected with the superficial inguinal vessels, and receive the deep lymphatics of the lower limb, and they terminate in the external iliac glands.

G.s, in'guinal, superfic'ial. (*G. ober-*

flächliche Leistendrüsen.) Seven to thirteen lymphatic glands lying in two sets in the groin. One set, oblique, over the line of Poupart's ligament, the other set, vertical, around the upper end of the long saphenous vein. The former receive the lymphatics of the lower part of the abdomen, the outer part of the gluteal region, the perineum, and the external genital organs. Their efferent vessels partly join the deep inguinal glands, but mostly go to the external iliac glands.

G., intercarot'id. (L. *inter*, between; *carotid* artery.) The *Carotid gland*, so called from its situation at the bifurcation of the carotid artery.

G.s, intercel'lular. (L. *inter*, between; *cellula*, a small cell. *F. glandes des cloisons, De Bary*; *G. Zwischenwanddrüsen*.) A term applied to those glands of the leaves of some plants, such as the *Ledum palustre*, which dispose of their secretion, not outwardly, but into the substance of the intercellular tissue.

G.s, intercost'al. (L. *inter*, between; *costa*, a rib. *G. Zwischenrippendrüsen*.) Sixteen or twenty lymphatic glands in the hinder part of the intercostal spaces, near the heads of the ribs and the anterior surface of the vertebral column. They receive lymphatics from the intercostal spaces, the deep muscles of the back, and the vertebral canal, from the borders of the diaphragm and from the pleura, and communicate with the internal mammary lymphatic plexus and the posterior mediastinal glands. Their efferent vessels open chiefly into the thoracic duct, but some of the upper vessels of the right side open into the right lymphatic duct.

G.s, int'ernal. (L. *internus*, within.) The plant-glands which are situated beneath the epidermis.

G., interun'gulate. (L. *inter*, between; *ungula*, a hoof.) The *Canalis bysticus*.

G.s, intest'inal. (L. *intestina*, the intestines.) The mesenteric glands.

G.s, intest'inal, solit'ary. The *Solitary glands*.

G.s, jug'ular, inf'erior. The *G.s, cervical, deep, lower*, from their position in relation to the jugular vein.

G.s, jug'ular, int'ernal. The *G.s, cervical, deep, upper*.

G.s, jug'ular, superfic'ial. The *G.s, cervical, superficial*.

G.s, jug'ular, sup'erior. The *G.s, cervical, deep, upper*.

G.s, Krause's. (*Krause*, a German anatomist of the present time.) The small mucous glands embedded in the *Conjunctiva fornicis*.

G.s, lab'ial. (L. *labium*, a lip. *G. Lippendrüsen*.) The small racemose glands which lie between the mucous membrane of the lip and the orbicularis oris muscle and open near the edge of the mouth.

G., lach'rymal. The *Lacrimal gland*.

G., lac'rymal. The *Lacrimal gland*.

G., lac'rymal, acces'sory. (L. *accessus*, an approach.) The *G., lacrimal, inferior*.

G., lac'rymal, inf'erior. (L. *lacrima*, a tear; *inferior*, lower.) Rosenmüller's term for the anterior part of the lacrimal gland, which is separated from the remainder by a thin fascia; it is closely attached to the hinder part of the upper eyelid, and opens by several separate minute ducts, as well as by some which join the ducts of the main portion of the gland.

G., lac'ri-mal, pal'pebral. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid.) The *G., lac'ri-mal, inferior*, from its relationship to the eyelid.

G., lac'ri-mal, supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper. *G. obere Thränen-drüse.*) The chief part of the *Lac'ri-mal gland*.

G., lactif'eros. (L. *lact*, milk; *fero*, to bear.) The mammary gland.

G.s, larynge'al, ante'rior. (L. *larynx*; *anterior*, in front.) Rather large mucous glands situated in the space between the hyo-epiglottic, the thyreo-epiglottic, and the middle thyreo-hyoid ligaments.

G.s, larynge'al, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The *Glandulae arytenoideae mediae*.

G.s, lentic'ular. (L. *lens*, a lentil.) Flattened, rounded, cuticular appendages of the leaves and stems of *Salix*.

Also, applied to such of the lingual glands, at the base of the tongue, as have this shape.

Also, see *Glandula lenticularis*.

G.s, Lie'berkuhn's. See *Lieberkuhn's crypts*.

G.s, lin'gual. (L. *lingua*, the tongue. *G. Zungendrüs-en.*) Racemose and acino-tubular glands in the mucous membrane of the tongue, chiefly in the posterior part of its upper surface. Some open into the foramen cœcum and into the moats around the papillæ circumvallatæ; the secretion of these is watery.

Also, see *Glandula lingualis*.

Also (*G. Zungenlymphdrüs-en*), one or two lymphatic glands lying on the hyoglossus muscle.

G.s, lin'gual, poste'rior. (L. *lingua*, the tongue; *posterior*, hinder.) Glands situated in the root of the tongue, near the periphery of the follicular glands of the tongue. Their excretory ducts perforate the wall of the last-named glands obliquely, and open into their cavity by a funnel-shaped duct.

G.s, Littré's. See *Littré's glands of*.

G.s, lob'ulated. (L. *lobulus*, a small lobe.) The same as *G.s, racemose*.

G.s, lum'bar. (L. *lumbus*, the loin. *G. Lendendrüs-en.*) Twenty to twenty-five large lymphatic glands on the posterior abdominal wall, lying outside the peritoneum, upon and on the outer side of the *psaos maximus*, the *quadratus lumborum*, and the lumbar part of the diaphragm, around the abdominal aorta and the vena cava. They are divisible into a superior and an inferior group, or into a mesial and two lateral groups intimately connected with each other by a lymphatic plexus. They receive the efferent vessels of the external iliac, internal iliac, and sacral glands, the lymphatics of the sigmoid flexure of the colon through the mesocolic glands, those of the testicle, epididymis, and tunica vaginalis, and, in the female, those of the fundus and upper part of the body of the uterus, of the Fallopian tubes, and of the ovaries, those of the kidneys, of the adrenals, and the lymphatics of the deep muscles of the back, of the lumbar origin and lower surface of the diaphragm, of the lumbar part of the vertebral canal and of the posterior part of the peritoneum. The greater number of the efferent vessels join to form the lumbar lymphatic trunk, one on each side, which opens, along with the remainder of the small efferent vessels, into the lymphatic duct.

G., Luschka's. The *Coccygeal gland*.

G.s, lymphat'ic. See *Lymphatic glands*.

G., mam'mary. See *Mammary gland*.

G., mandib'ular, supe'ri'al. See *Glandula mandibularis superficialis*.

G.s, mas'toid. (*Mastoid* process.) Two or three small lymphatic glands under and behind the ear, lying over the insertion of the sterno-mastoid muscle. They receive lymphatics from the posterior part of the scalp, and their efferent vessels enter the superficial cervical glands.

G., maxil'ary. (L. *maxilla*, the jaw.) The *Submaxillary gland*.

G.s, maxil'ary, internal. (L. *maxilla*, the jaw.) The *G.s, facial, deep*.

G.s, mediastin'al, ante'rior. (L. *mediastinus*, belonging to one standing in the middle; *anterior*, in front. *G. vordere Mittelfeldrüs-en.*) Three or four lymphatic glands in the anterior mediastinum, in front of the lower part of the pericardium. They receive some of the efferent vessels of the lower sternal glands, lymphatics from the superficial surface of the right lobe and from the middle part of the liver, and from the upper surface of the diaphragm. The efferent vessels pass to the right and left lymphatic trunks.

G.s, mediastin'al, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder. *G. hintere Mittelfeldrüs-en.*) Eight to twelve small lymphatic glands lying along the descending thoracic aorta and the œsophagus. They receive lymphatics from the diaphragm, the œsophagus, and the pericardium. Their efferent vessels chiefly join the lymphatic duct, but some join the bronchial glands.

G.s, mediastin'al, supe'rior. (*G. obere Mittelfeldrüs-en.*) Eight or ten lymphatic glands in the upper part of the interpleural space, lying upon or near the arch of the aorta and the innominate veins. They receive the lymphatics of the heart, of the greater part of the pericardium, and of the thymus gland. Their efferent vessels join the thoracic and the right lymphatic ducts.

G.s, Meibomian. See *Meibomian glands*.

G.s, Me'ry's. A synonym of *Cowper's glands*.

G.s, mesenter'ic. See *Mesenteric glands*.

G.s, mesera'ic. (*Mésos*, in the middle; *ἄραια*, the small intestines.) The mesenteric glands.

G.s, mesocol'ic. (*Mésos*, in the middle; *κόλον*, the colon. *G. Gekrösdrüs-en des Dickdarms.*) Twenty to fifty lymphatic glands lying in a single or double row between the folds of the mesocolon, near to the posterior part of the intestinal wall.

G.s, mil'ary. (L. *milium*, a millet seed.) Small, superficial, roundish granules situated over the surface of a plant.

Also, a synonym of *Stomata*.

Also, a name of the *Sebaceous glands*.

G.s, Mohl's. Glands resembling the sudoriferous glands which open on the margin of the eyelids near the eyelashes. They consist of a wavy or spiral tube embedded in the tissue of the eyelid, lined with columnar epithelium, and enclosed in a longitudinal layer of non-shaped muscular fibre-cells.

G.s, mo'lar. (L. *mola*, a grinding tooth. *G. Backzahndrüs-en.*) Two or three largish racemose glands lying between the masseter and the buccinator muscles, and opening by separate ducts nearly opposite the last molar tooth.

GLAND.

G.s, Morgagni's. See *Morgagni, glands of*.

G.s, moriform. (L. *morum*, a mulberry; *forma*, likeness. F. *glandes acineuses*; G. *Maulbeerförmige Drüsen, traubenförmige Drüsen*.) The same as *Acinous glands*.

G.s, mucilaginous. (*Mucilage*.) A term applied by Havers to the fringed vascular folds of a synovial membrane, which are called *Haversian fringes*.

G.s, muciparous. (L. *mucus*, slime; *pario*, to produce.) The *Mucous glands*.

G.s, mucous. (L. *mucus*, slime.) Glands the cells of which secrete mucus. Examples of these glands are met with in the sublingual and admaxillary of the guinea pig, the glands of Nuhn at the tip of the tongue in man, the submaxillary and orbital glands of the dog and cat, and the sublingual of the rabbit. In all these the alveoli are lined by a single layer of goblet-shaped mucous cells. Outside the mucous cells, but within the *membrana propria*, there are to be found, from place to place, crescentic masses named the demilunes of Heidenhain, or the crescents of Giannuzzi, each of which is composed of several polyhedral granular-looking cells containing a spherical nucleus. During prolonged stimulation the columnar mucous cells are replaced by small polyhedral cells similar to those constituting the crescents. These are either the collapsed mucous cells, or are the products of the proliferation of the granular cells.

G.s, Naboth's. The *Ovule Nabothi*.

G.s, naso-tracheal. (L. *nasus*, the nose; *trachea*, the windpipe.) The mucous glands of the olfactory region and of the trachea. They consist of clustered saccules opening into an axial excretory duct. Their walls are soft and friable, and adhere closely to the connective tissue of the mucous membrane in which they are situated; they are filled with polyhedral epithelium, with spherical, non-nucleolated nuclei, of 6 mm. to 8 mm. in diameter; the excretory duct has a slit-like opening, and is lined with vibratile epithelium.

G.s, nectariferous. (L. *nectar*, the drink of the gods; *fero*, to bear.) The pores or depressions at the base of the petals of the flowers of some plants, as the *Ranunculus*, which contain a honey-like fluid secreted by the cells of its walls.

G.s, Needham's. Two large glands on the efferent duct of the spherical testicle of Cephalopoda, which secrete the membranous envelope of the spermatophores.

G., nervous, of pelvis. The *Coccygeal gland*, so called from its structure and its position.

G., Nuck's. See *Nuck, gland of*.

G.s, Nuhn's. Same as *G.s, Blandin's*.

See also, *Nuhn, glands of*.

G.s, occipital. (L. *occiput*, the back of the head. G. *Hinterhauptdrüsen*.) One or two variable lymphatic glands lying upon the cranial insertion of the trapezius muscle. They receive the superficial lymphatics of the back of the head, and empty themselves into the superficial cervical glands.

G.s, odoriferous. The *Glandula odorifera glandis*.

G.s, oesophageal. (*Oισοφάγος*, the gullet. G. *Speiseröhrendrüsen*.) Small, compound mucous glands situated in the submucous

tissue of the oesophagus, and opening upon its inner surface by means of a long excretory duct. They are most numerous at the lower end, and form a ring round the cardiac orifice of the stomach.

G.s of biliary ducts. Mucous glands disposed in two longitudinal rows in the smaller ducts, but scattered irregularly in the larger ones. They are of two kinds, branched tubular glands and racemose glands.

G.s of cheeks. The *Buccal glands*, or *G.s, molar*.

G.s of colon. (*Κόλον*, the large intestine.) Lymphatic glands which, in the horse and ox, form a double chain in the track of the colic arteries and of some of their collateral branches.

G. of Harder. See *Harder's Gland*.

G.s of Havers. See *Havers, glands of*.

G.s of Manz. See *Manz, glands of*.

G.s of supply. Pemberton's term for such glands, as the liver and salivary glands, which furnish a secretion for use in the body.

G.s of waste. Pemberton's term for such glands, as the kidney and mammary gland, which furnish a secretion which is not used in the body.

G.s, oil. Same as *Sebaceous glands*.

G., orbital. Same as *Glandula infra-orbitalis*.

G.s, oxyntic. (*Ὄξινον*, to make sour.) Term applied by Langley to the glands, by others termed fundus, peptic, or rennet glands, occurring in *Rana temporaria* and *Triton cristatus* and other Amphibia. The epithelium lining the mouths of these glands consists of long columnar cells, which in their outer part contain mucigen. Each cell is prolonged into a fine process. In the neck of the gland are found, in the upper portion, nearly cubical cells; in the lower portion two or three very marked mucous cells; in the body of the glands the cells are irregular or ellipsoidal. These cells are the proper secreting cells which produce an acid fluid.

G.s, Pacchionian. See *Pacchioni, glands of*.

G.s, palatine. (L. *palatus*, the roof of the mouth. G. *Gaumendrüsen*.) The small glands which are found in a continuous layer between the mucous membrane and the periosteum of the hard palate, as well as on both surfaces of the soft palate.

G.s, palpebral. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid.) The *Meibomian glands*.

G., pancreatic. The *Pancreas*.

G.s, pancreatic-splenic. (*Pancreas*; *spleen*. G. *Milz-Pankreas-Drüsen*.) Eight or ten lymphatic glands lying in the hilum of the spleen, between the folds of the gastro-splenic ligament. They receive the lymphatics of the spleen and of the fundus of the stomach, as well as the superficial and deep lymphatics of the body and tail of the pancreas, and they empty themselves into the celiac glands.

G.s, papillary. (L. *papilla*, a small pimple.) Prominent nipple-shaped glands, as in some of the Labiate.

G., parotid. See *Parotid gland*.

See also, *Glandula parotidica*.

G.s, parotid. (*Παρά, near*; *οὖς*, the ear.) Three or four small lymphatic glands lying beneath the parotid fascia, and sometimes embedded in the parotid gland; one lies in front of the tragus of the ear. They receive the

lymphatics of the temporal region, and empty into the submaxillary and superficial cervical glands.

G., parotid, accessory. See *Parotid gland, accessory*.

G.s., Pecklin's. Same as *Peyer, glands of*.

G.s., pectoral. (L. *pectus*, the breast.) Lymphatic glands lying on the serratus magnus muscle, which receive the lymphatics of the epigastrum and the front of the chest, and empty into the axillary glands; called also *Glandulae thoracicae profundae*.

Also, one or two lymphatic glands lying on the lower border of the pectoralis major muscle; also called *Glandulae thoracicae superficiales*.

G.s., pep'sin. Same as *G.s., peptic*.

G.s., pepsin forming. The same as *G.s., oxyntic*.

G.s., peptic. (Πεπτικός, assisting digestion.) The tubular gastric glands which are situated, almost side by side, over the whole mucous surface of the stomach except in the neighbourhood of the pylorus. They perforate the mucous layer, extending to the muscular layer of the mucous membrane. They are wavy tubes, 6–2 mm. in length, according to the thickness of the mucous membrane in which they are situated, and 70–80 μ in diameter. The deep part or fundus of each gland presents a slightly curved and sometimes bilobed distension; the more superficial part or neck is narrower and cylindrical, and opens, along with that of one or two neighbouring glands, into a short common duct, which has a fine aperture on the surface of the mucous membrane. The duct is lined with one layer of columnar epithelium. The neck and fundus of the gland contain two forms of cells: one form, the chief or principal cells, the adelomorphous cells of Rollet, the Hauptzellen of Heidenhain, form a continuous single layer on the basement membrane; the other form, border or parietal cells, the delomorphous cells of Rollet, the Belegzellen of Heidenhain, are interspersed between the layer of chief cells and the basement membrane, at some distance from each other in the fundus, nearer to each other in the neck of the gland. The chief cells are polyhedral in the neck, gradually becoming cylindrical, until in the bottom of the fundus they are long columnar; they are translucent and granular, with a reticulated protoplasm and a somewhat oval or a spherical nucleus. The border cells are large, oval, spherical, or angular, somewhat opaque, and closely reticulated. These glands secrete the gastric juice, or some of the chief matters from which the gastric juice is formed.

G., permanent. (L. *permaneo*, to remain.) A gland with an open duct, whose function is continually to withdraw the secretion.

G.s., perspiratory. (L. *perspiro*, to breathe through.) The glands which secrete the sweat or perspiration; the *Sudoriferous glands*.

G.s., Peyer's. See *Peyer, glands of*.

G.s., pharyngeal. See *Pharyngeal glands*.

G.s., pilous. (L. *pila*, the hair.) The glands of the hair follicles.

G., pineal. See *Pineal gland*.

G., pituitary. (G. *Schleimdrüse*.) The *Pituitary body*.

G.s., plexiform. (L. *plexus*, a twining; *forma*, shape.) A term for Peyer's glands.

G.s., poison. See *Poison glands*.

G.s., popliteal. (L. *poples*, the ham. G. *Kniekehldrüsen*.) Three or four small, variable glands, embedded in part, near the popliteal artery. They receive the deep lymphatics of the leg, and a few superficial ones which accompany the short saphenous vein. They empty into the deep inguinal glands.

G.s., præcru'al. (L. *præ*, before; *eris*, the leg.) A small, elongated mass of twelve or more lymphatic glands in Solipeds lying within the anterior border of the fascia lata, on the circumflex iliac artery. They empty themselves into the iliac glands.

G., præhyoid. (L. *præ*, before; *hyoid*.) The part of the suprahyoid accessory thyroid gland which lies over the middle of the body of the hyoid bone.

G.s., præpectoral. (L. *præ*; *pectus*, the chest.) A mass of lymphatic glands in Solipeds lying on the lower end of the jugular vein, within the inferior border of the scalenus muscle. They receive the lymphatics from the præscapular and axillary glands, and from the pharyngeal glands and those which accompany the internal thoracic blood-vessels. Their efferent vessels of the right side form the right lymphatic duct, and those of the left side join the thoracic duct, or open by its side into the vena cava. They probably represent the axillary glands of man.

G.s., præputial. (L. *præputium*, the foreskin.) The *Glandulae odoriferae glandis*.

G.s., præscapular. (L. *præ*; *scapula*, the bladebone.) A chain of lymphatic glands in Solipeds and other animals lying on the ascending branch of the inferior cervical artery, beneath the mastoido-humeral muscle. They receive the lymphatics of the neck, breast, and shoulder, and empty into the præpectoral glands.

G., prostate. See *Prostate gland*.

G., prostat'ic. See *Prostate gland*.

G.s., pulmonary. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) A term applied to those small, lentil-shaped bronchial glands which lie in the substance of the lung on the larger bronchial tubes.

G.s., pyloric. (Πυλωρός, a gate-keeper, the lower orifice of the stomach.) The gastric glands which lie in the neighbourhood of the pylorus. They consist of a convoluted and slightly branched tubular gland lined with transparent columnar epithelial cells opening by a neck, lined with polyhedral epithelium, with one or two others, into a somewhat long common duct, having its aperture on the surface of the gastric mucous membrane, and lined with columnar epithelium. Their product is unknown, it is believed not to be mucus, and some are of opinion that it is pepsin.

G.s., racemose. (L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes. F. *glandes en grappes*; G. *traubenformige Drüsen*.) Compound glands consisting of a number of saccules opening in clusters into the branched extremities of the excretory duct; the saccules are more or less rounded and lined, often very thickly, with glandular epithelium; they are united by connective tissue into groups, and those in the larger glands into lobules.

G.s., racemose, compound. A collection of simple racemose glands opening into one common excretory duct, and connected together, so as to form one, often lobulated, gland.

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Such are Cowper's glands, the lachrymal and salivary glands, the pancreas, and the mammary glands.

G.s, rac'emoſe, ſimple. Racemose glands which conſiſt of one excretory tube or follicle, which divides at its extremity into ſeveral dilated ſaccules. Such are the ſebaceous glands, the glands of the naſal mucous membrane, the œſophageal glands, Brunner's glands, the glands of the biliary ducts and of Littré, and the Meibomian glands.

G.s, re'nal. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) The *Adrenals*.

G., retic'ular. (L. *reticulum*, a web.) A name given to ſuch glandular organs as the liver and kidney, becauſe their ſecreting ſtructure is placed in the interſtices of a network of connective tissue.

G., Rivini's. (*Rivini*.) The ſublingual gland.

G., Roſenmüller's. The *G., lacrimal, inferior*.

Also, that one of the deep inguinal lymphatic glands which lies in the crural ring.

G.s, ſac'ular. (L. *sacculus*, a little ſac.) Same as the compound glands deſcribed as *G.s, racemose*.

Also, ſimple glands which are wider at their baſe than at their orifice, being flask-like.

G.s, ſac'ral. (*Sacrum*. G. *Kreuzbeindrüſen*.) Four or five large lymphatic glands lying in the hollow of the ſacrum, behind the rectum and between the layers of the meſo-rectum. They receive the lymphatics of the rectum, of the poſterior pelvic wall, and the lower part of the vertebral canal, and empty themſelves into the inferior lumbar glands. They are in connection with the ſacral lymphatic plexus and with the hypogaſtric and meſocolic glands.

G., ſali'val. Same as *G.s, ſalivary*.

G.s, ſalivary. (L. *saliva*, ſpittle. G. *Speicheldrüſen*.) The generic term of the parotid, ſubmaxillary, and ſublingual glands, which ſecrete the ſaliva.

G., ſalivary, abdom'inal. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) The pancreas, becauſe of its poſition and of its ſecretion being ſimilar to ſaliva.

G., ſalivary, exter'nal. The parotid gland.

G.s, ſcap'ular. Same as *G.s, ſubſcapular*.

G.s, ſcent. See *Scent glands*.

G.s, ſeba'ceous. See *Sebaceous glands*.

G.s, ſecre'ting. (L. *secretus*, part. of *secerno*, to ſeparate.) Glands whoſe purpoſe is to furniſh a ſecretion. They conſiſt eſſentially of epithelial cells reſting on a baſement membrane.

G.s, ſecre'tory. Same as *G.s, ſecre'ting*.

G.s, ſep'tal. (L. *septum*, a partition.) Plant-glands which exiſt in the interocular ſepta of the ovary.

G.s, ſe'rous. (L. *serum*, the watery part of blood.) Glands in which the cells are ſeparated from each other by a fluid albuminous cement-subſtance. Examples of this form of gland are found in the parotid and pancreas of man and mammals, and in the ſubmaxillary of the rabbit and guinea-pig. The cells lining the club-shaped, or flask-shaped, or tubular alveoli are columnar, or cubical, or pyramidal, and are compoſed of a denſely reticulated protoplasm and a ſpherical nucleus. When at reſt, the cells lining the alveoli of the ſerous ſalivary glands become enlarged and filled

with coarſe granules; during ſecretion, theſe granules become uſed up, ſo that the cell ſubſtance becomes more transparent, a few granules ultimately only remaining in the cells of that part of the gland near the lumen of the tube.

G.s, ſeſ'sile. (L. *sessilis*, low.) External plant-glands which lie cloſe to the epidermiſ, as the lupulin of the Hop.

G.s, ſimple. Glands which conſiſt of a depression in a ſurface without any ſide branches or recesses.

In Botany, a gland conſiſting of one cell or cavity.

G.s, ſolitary. See *Solitary glands*.

G.s, ſtalk'ed. The external plant-glands which conſiſt of one long cell diſtended at its apex with the ſecre'tion; they are alſo called glandular hairs.

G.s, ſtaph'yline. (*Σταφυλή*, the uvula.) The palatine glands.

G.s, ſter'nal. (L. *sternum*, the breast-bone. G. *Brustbeindrüſen*.) Six to ten lymphatic glands lying in a row on each ſide of the inner ſurface of the cartilages of the ſeven upper ribs, along the courſe of the internal mammary veſſels; their iſſuing and entering lymphatics form the internal mammary lymphatic plexus. They receive the lymphatics of the upper ſurface of the diaphragm, of the anterior part of the intercoſtal ſpaces, of the thoracic muſcles, of the rectus abdominiſ, and of the mammary gland; they empty themſelves into the anterior medi-aſtinal glands and into the lymphatic trunks at the root of the neck.

G.s, ſubauric'ular. (L. *sub*, under; *auricula*, the ear.) The *G.s, maſtoïd*.

G.s, ſubconjunctival. (L. *sub*, under; *conjunctiva*. F. *glandes sous-conjunctivales*.) The ſame as *G.s, tarso-conjunctival, acinous*.

G.s, ſubgloſ'sal. (L. *sub*, under; *glossa*, the tongue.) The *G.s, ſubmaxillary*, in Solipeds.

G., ſublin'gual. See *Sublingual gland*.

G.s, ſublum'bar. (L. *sub*, under; *lumbus*, the loin.) A large group of lymphatic glands, in Solipeds and other animals, occupying the ſublumbar region, lying in the angle formed by the two internal inguinal arteries, around the upper part of the femoral artery, and around the origins of the inferior meſenteric and ſpermatic arteries. They receive the lymphatics of the pelviſ, and ſome from the rectum, the large colon, and the ſpermatic cord, as well as the efferent veſſels of the deep inguinal ganglia; they empty themſelves into Pecquet's reſervoir, the receptaculum chyli.

G., ſubmaxillary. See *Glands, ſubmaxillary*.

G.s, ſubmaxillary. (L. *sub*, under; *maxilla*, the jaw. G. *Unterkieferdrüſen*.) Eight or ten lymphatic glands lying between the baſe of the lower jaw and the diſtaſtric muſcle, and underneath the ſuperficial cervical fascia. They receive the ſuperficial lymphatics of that part of the face from which the facial vein obtains its blood ſupply, thoſe of the inner ſurface of the mouth, and thoſe of part of the tongue; they are in communication with the ſuperficial facial glands, and they empty themſelves into the ſuperficial and upper deep cervical glands.

G.s, ſuboccipital. (L. *sub*, under; *occiput*, the back of the head.) One or two glands lying on the upper end of the complexuſ muſ-

cle. They receive the lymphatics of the hinder part of the scalp, and empty into the superficial cervical glands.

G.s, subscapular. (L. *sub*, under; *scapula*, the blade bone.) Lymphatic glands, of variable number, lying upon the anterior and outer surface of the scapula along the subscapular vessels, and receiving the deep lymphatics of the shoulder and the back.

G.s, substernal. (L. *sub*, under; *sternum*, the breast-bone.) The *G.s, sternal*.

G.s, sudoriferous. See *Sudoriferous glands*.

G.s, sudorip'arous. (L. *sudor*, sweat; *pario*, to produce.) The *Sudoriferous glands*.

G.s, supraclavic'ular. (L. *supra*, above; *clavicle*.) The lower deep cervical glands.

G., supracoccyge'al. (L. *supra*, above.) The *Coccygeal gland*.

G., suprahy'oid. (L. *supra*, above; *hyoid*.) An accessory thyroid gland sometimes found in man above and in the middle or outer side of the chief gland.

G.s, suprahy'oid. (L. *supra*, above; *hyoid*.) One or two lymphatic glands in the centre of the neck between the anterior bellies of the digastric muscles. They receive the lymphatics of the lower lip.

G.s, supraren'al. (L. *supra*, above; *ren*, the kidney. F. *glandes surrenales*.) The *Adrenals*.

G.s, supraren'al, acces'sory. (L. *supra*; *ren*; *accessus*, an approach.) Small, flattened bodies, 2—5 mm. in diameter, sometimes found on the surface of the suprarenal bodies or adrenals. They consist of a yellowish cortex and a brownish central substance.

G.s, syno'vial. (*Synovia*.) The same as *Havers, glands of*.

G.s, sweat. (G. *Schweissdrüsen*.) The *Sudoriferous glands*.

G.s, tar'sal. (Tapσός, the edge of the eyelid.) The *Meibomian glands*, so called from their position.

G.s, tar'so-conjuncti'val, ac'inous. (Tapσός; *conjunctiva*; *acinus*.) Acino-tubular glands found in the conjunctival fold of both lids. In the upper lid they are divided into two groups by the tendon of the levator palpebræ superiores; those situated above the tendon and near the temporal region are most numerous and largest. Some of the ducts perforate the tendon to open on the conjunctiva. They have been variously regarded as isolated portions of the lachrymal gland, and as representatives of the glands of Harder. They are highly vascular.

G.s, tar'tar. Certain glands which were formerly, erroneously, supposed to exist in the gums, and which secreted the *Tartar, dental*.

Also, the same as *G.s, dental*.

G., temporary. A gland which having prepared or elaborated its proper secretion, gives it up, and is of no more use.

G., thymus. See *Thymus gland*.

G., thyr'oid. See *Thyroid gland*.

G., thyr'oid, acces'sory. See *Thyroid gland, accessory*.

G., tib'ial, ante'rior. (L. *tibia*, the bone of that name; *anterior*, in front. G. *vordere Schienbeindrüse*.) A lymphatic gland, sometimes absent, lying on the anterior surface of the interosseous ligament of the leg.

G. tis'sue. See *Glandular tissue*.

G.s, trache'al. (L. *trachea*, the wind-pipe. G. *Luftrohrdrüsen*.) A term applied to those bronchial glands which lie on the lower end of the trachea.

G.s, trach'o'ma. See *Trachoma glands*.

G.s, tu'bular. (L. *tubulus*, a small pipe. G. *röhrenförmige Drüsen*.) Simple glands in which the cavity is of nearly the same diameter throughout, as in the gastric glands, Lieberkühnian follicles, and sweat glands.

Also, compound glands in which the several parts of the branched cavities are each of similar dimensions throughout, as in the kidney and testis.

G., tympan'ic. See *Glandula tympanica*.

G.s, Ty'son's. See *Tyson, glands of*.

G.s, ure'thral. (Ουρήθρα, the passage for the urine.) The racemose mucous glands of the urethra. Those of the male urethra are called Littre's glands.

G., uropy'gial. (Ουπό, the tail; πυγή, the rump.) The *Coccygeal gland*.

Also, in birds, a cutaneous gland over the lower extremity of the vertebral axis which secretes a greasy substance for the lubrication of the feathers.

G.s, uterine. See *Uterus, glands of*.

G.s, utric'ular. (L. *utriculus*, a small leathern bottle.) The pearl-like glands of the ice-plant.

Also, the mucous follicles of the large intestine and the uterus which have a saccular dilatation at their extremity.

G.s, vagin'al. See *Vaginal glands*.

G.s, vas'cular. (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel.) Same as *Blood glands*.

G., venenif'ic. (L. *venena*, poison; *facio*, to make.) A *Poison gland*.

G., venenip'arous. (L. *venena*; *pario*, to produce.) A *Poison gland*.

G.s, Vesa'lius's. See *Vesalius, gland of*.

G.s, vesic'ular. (L. *vesicula*, a little blister.) Glands in the form of small vesicles filled with oil as in the leaf of the myrtle.

G.s, vitellig'enous. (L. *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg; *genuo*, to produce.) The small glands in the female part of the sexual apparatus of the Tæniada which secrete the vitellus of the ovum. Their excretory ducts unite to form a vitello-duct, which joins with that of the opposite side before combining with the germiduct to form the oviduct.

G.s, vul'vo-vagin'al. (*Vulva*; *vagina*.) The same as *Bartholin, glands of*.

G.s, We'ber's. See *Weber, glands of*.

G.s, Will'is's. See *Willis, glands of*.

G.s, zygomat'ic. (*Zygoma*.) The *G.s, facial, superficial*.

Gland-cyst. A cyst developed in a gland from obstruction of a duct, or distension of a follicle.

Gland-fe'ver. A fever having connection with a disordered condition of the glands.

G., catar'hal. (Κατάρροος, a running down.) Hugo Engel's term for a febrile affection commencing, after exposure to cold and damp, with chilliness, general aching, increased temperature, quick pulse, sluggish bowels, and high-coloured and very acid urine. The superficial inguinal and some superficial abdominal lymphatic glands swell and become painful; the

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skin over them is reddened, and in from three to five weeks several of them suppurate; with this the fever declines and the patient gets well, but is for a long time very weak, and especially in the lower limbs, which are very slow to recover strength. No other glands of the body are affected.

Glanda'ceous. (*L. glans*, an acorn. *G. eichelbraun*.) Of an oaken-brown colour.

Glande'balæ. The hairs of the armpit.

Glan'dered. Having the *Glanders*.

Glan'derous. Relating to *Glanders*.

G. leucocythæ'mia. See *Leucocythæmia, glanderous*.

Glan'ders. (*Gland*, in reference to the affection of these structures. *F. morve*, from *L. morbus*, the disease; *I. moccio, ciamorvo, morva*; *S. muermo*; *G. Rotz, Rotzkrankheit*.) A virulent, contagious disease of Solipeds, especially of the horse, capable of being communicated to other animals, such as the goat, sheep, rabbit, cat, lion, bear, and man. Cattle, swine, and dogs seem to be insusceptible of the malady in its complete form, although the latter sometimes develop local troubles after inoculation with the discharges of glanders. The disease assumes two chief forms: one the form here described, and another described under the head *Farcy*; but the contagium of both is believed to be the same. Glanders may be acute or chronic, for which see subheadings. The disease described by Vegetius Renatus, in the fourth century, as malleus was probably glanders.

See also, *G., human*.

G., acute'. (*L. acutus*, sharp. *F. morve aiguë*; *G. acuter Rotz*.) The general symptoms which precede acute glanders in the horse are usually severe. There is great prostration, much muscular weakness and trembling, staring of the coat, increased temperature, 42-8° C. (109-64° F.), and quick breathing, 25 to 30 in a minute; the conjunctival and nasal mucous membranes are yellowish red and deeply congested, and the feces are covered with mucus. After twenty-four or forty-eight hours red spots, rapidly becoming violet, appear on the pituitary membrane, on them pustules arise, which speedily burst and discharge a sero-purulent fluid, and in their place red-bordered deep ulcers appear, which frequently coalesce, and from which a glutinous, often bloody, offensive discharge issues, which in many cases contains detached crusts and gangrenous shreds. The glands under the jaw and tongue rapidly become swollen and infiltrated, and sometimes contain a fluid which, if evacuated, is seen to be of an oily nature and of an orange-red colour. As the disease proceeds the frontal sinuses are implicated, and the integument over them becomes thickened and painful; the breathing is generally difficult and noisy from extension to the larynx; on one or both sides of the face and neck the lymphatic vessels become hardened and thickened, constituting the farcy cords, which enlarge in knots, ulcerate, and discharge the characteristic oily fluid; the lymphatics of the legs participate in the same destructive process, producing much painful swelling of the limbs; the eyes become sunken and the conjunctival secretion very copious, the belly is tucked up, the strength becomes exhausted, and the animal dies. The morbid changes, in addition to those above noted, consist of nodules or tubercles and local

inflammations, which end in caseous deposit or in ulcerations. The tubercles or epithelial nodules of glanders are found in the submucous tissue of the respiratory passages, in the lungs, and in the skin; they vary in size from that of a hemp seed to that of a pigeon's egg; on section they are seen to have a bright yellow centre with a festooned edge, surrounded by a dry, greyish zone, which at its borders is in many places yellow, and is situated in a black hæmorrhagic spot; these nodules may be single, or two or three may be confluent, they may be situated around a bronchiole, or may develop in the alveoli of the lung. They consist of embryonal or lymphoid cells, those in the centre undergoing degeneration, those on the periphery undergoing rapid development, and around them is a zone of hyperæmic lung tissue, often containing minute clots of extravasated blood. They are the direct result of infection from the inflammation of the pituitary membrane through the diseased lymphatics. In like manner to these pulmonary nodules the alimentary mucous membrane is sometimes affected. The blood contains fewer red corpuscles and many more white corpuscles; and there would appear to be a great excess of urea in the urine.

See also, *G., human, acute*.

G., chronic. (*L. chronicus*, long-lasting. *F. morve chronique*; *G. chronischer Rotz*.) The three chief characters of the chronic form of glanders are the ulcerations of the pituitary membrane, the sublingual glandular swellings, and the discharge from the nasal cavities; one or other of them may vary in intensity and alter the aspect of the disease. It differs in no degree, except in intensity, from the acute form.

G., contagium of. (*L. contagium*, an infection.) A rod-shaped bacillus generally containing spores, and somewhat like a tubercle-bacillus, has recently been described by Bouchard and others, which is said to be the cause of glanders. It has been cultivated in the blood-serum of the horse, and in two experiments an attack of glanders and in others farcy has followed its injection into the body of horses, rabbits, and guinea-pigs. Vasilieff has found a similar bacillus in a case of human glanders. A bacillus found in farcy deposits in the lungs has also been cultivated, and when inoculated produced farcy in a puppy. The flesh of glandered horses does not appear to be injurious when cooked; it was eaten largely during the siege of Paris in 1870, and did not appear to do harm.

G., hu'man. (*Målis*; *L. malleus*; *F. morve*; *I. morva*; *S. muermo*; *G. Rotz*.) The glanders of the horse reproduced in the human subject by inoculation. It never arises spontaneously in man. The ancient references to this disease are, at the least, doubtful; and it was not until the observations of Schilling, Elliotson, and Rayer, at the beginning of the present century, that the identity of the disease was established. Human glanders may assume an acute or chronic character, for which see subheadings. The other form of the disease, called *Farcy*, is described under that heading.

G., hu'man, acute'. Acute glanders in man may be the primary manifestation of the disease, or it may follow upon acute farcy. There is usually a period of incubation, lasting from two to fourteen days, then, after feelings of great depression, there are rigors, headache, transient rheumatoid pains in the limbs and

joints, fever with high temperature, quick full pulse, nausea, foul tongue, high-coloured and scanty urine, and perhaps diarrhoea and profuse perspirations; at this time the neck, the armpits, and the groin become tender, and the lymphatic glands there may be swollen. Then follows, somewhere about the sixth day, the characteristic eruption; this is frequently preceded or accompanied by erysipelas of the face, seldom of the limbs, which speedily vesiculates, and often ends in producing gangrenous spots. The eruption is most common on the face and the limbs, and consists of a greater or less number of pustules, which begin as red, flea-bite-looking discrete papules, which speedily appear yellow and shot-like; they soon become pustules or, more rarely, bullae, containing a sanguineous fluid; they have a hardened base, are seldom umbilicated, and either dry up and fall off, or are converted into deep ulcerations; the vesicles and bullae of the erysipelatous rash meanwhile are progressing and becoming gangrenous. The pustules assail the pituitary membrane and spread to the respiratory mucous membrane; a thin, clear fluid is discharged from the nose and fauces, which speedily becomes glutinous, then puriform and bloody; the buccal and pharyngeal mucous membrane is also attacked; the tonsils, the parotid glands, and the neighbouring lymphatic glands become swollen and painful. Cough with fetid expectoration indicates extension to the bronchial tubes, or, it may be, lobular or hypostatic pneumonia; dyspnoea may distress much and vomiting, and serous, stinking motions may pass involuntarily. The fever throughout is intense; the pulse soon becomes small, quick, and weak, sometimes irregular and intermittent; there is generally a little albumen in the urine, and at the end leucin and tyrosin. Recovery is rare. Death often takes place within a week, but sometimes does not occur for a month or more. The post-mortem appearances consist of skin eruption, subcutaneous abscesses, softening of and suppuration in the muscles; sometimes, but not frequently, inflammation of lymphatics and infiltration and suppuration of their glands, ulcerations and gangrenous patches of the nasal and respiratory mucous membranes, hepatisation and purulent infiltration of the lungs, with false membranes of the contiguous pleura; sometimes local congestions of the alimentary canal, enlarged liver with granular and hepatic degeneration of the hepatic cells, softened, diffident, and engorged spleen, occasionally a suppurating parotid, and perhaps congested kidneys with granular and fatty degeneration of the epithelium; some of the joints are not infrequently inflamed with serous or purulent effusion; but nothing morbid is recorded of the nervous system. See *G., contagium of.*

G., hu'man, chron'ic. The slowly progressing form of glanders in man is characterised by the specific ulceration of the pituitary mucous membrane, and is usually preceded by the conditions which constitute chronic farcy; recovery is rare. After a period of malaise and muscular pains, cough, sore throat, and chronic coryza appear, with some uncomfortableness in the nostrils, especially the left, and the voice becomes nasal; slowly the secretion becomes increased, and perhaps streaked with blood, and then dry scabs are expelled; seldom is the discharge as profuse or as offensive as in acute glanders. At this period ulcerations of the nasal

mucous membrane, sometimes proceeding to perforation of the septum, occur; there may be buccal and pharyngeal ulcerations; there is cough and dyspnoea, showing extension of mischief to the respiratory mucous membrane, with expectoration of heavy, purulent, and blood-streaked sputa; the voice is hoarse, and swallowing difficult; sometimes the patient is carried off by acute lobular pneumonia or capillary bronchitis. There is seldom submaxillary swelling or affection of the skin. The rheumatoid pains are very distressing. The patient gets weaker and anemic, and may be carried off by diarrhoea and exhaustion.

Glandes. Plural of *Glands*.

G. quercus. (*L. quercus*, the oak.) Acorns.

G. quercus tostæ. (*L. tostus*, toasted. *G. Eichelkaffee*.) Roasted acorns. Used as a substitute for coffee. Said to agree better with a weak stomach.

Glandiferous. (*L. glans*, an acorn; *fero*, to bear. *G. eichelltragend*.) Bearing acorns. Also (*L. glans*, a gland), bearing glands.

Glandiform. (*L. glans*, a gland; *forma*, shape. *F. glandiforme*; *G. drüsenförmig*.) Formed or shaped like a gland.

G. corpusele. A synonym of *Acinus*.

Glandilemma. (*Gland*; *Gr. λήμμα*, a coat. *G. Drüsenhäutchen*.) The membrana propria of a gland.

Glandinose. Same as *Glandulose*.

Glandium. (*L. glans*, a gland.) Old name for the thymus.

Glandula. (*L. dim. of glans*, a gland. *F. glande*; *G. Drüse*.) A gland; a little gland; a glandule.

G. ad au'rem. (*L. ad*, near to; *auris*, the ear.) The parotid gland, from its situation.

G. analis. (*L. anus*, the fundament.) A flattened acinous gland of the rabbit and other animals lying on the outer wall of the rectum about the level of the seventh caudal vertebra; it secretes an oily substance which facilitates the passage of the dung through the anus.

G. angularis. (*L. angulus*, an angle.) The submaxillary gland, from its position near the angle of the jaw.

G. arytænoïdea impar. (*Arytænoïd* cartilage; *L. impar*, unequal.) The same as *Glandula arytænoïdeæ mediæ*.

G. atrabiliaris. (*L. ater*, black; *bilis*, bile.) A term applied to the *Adrenals*.

G. Avicennæ. (*Avicenna*.) An old term for the disease called *Ganglion*.

G. Bartholinæ. (*Bartholin*.) A name of the sublingual gland.

G. basilaris. (*L. basis*, a base.) The pituitary body, from its situation at the base of the brain.

G. buccalis inferior. (*L. bucca*, the cheek; *inferior*, lower.) A small salivary gland of the rabbit and other animals lying on the upper border of the outer surface of the body of the inferior maxillary bone, at the anterior edge of the masseter muscle; it has four or five ducts, which open opposite the first and second lower molar teeth.

G. buccalis superior. (*L. bucca*, the cheek; *superior*, upper.) A small salivary gland of the rabbit and other animals lying between the buccinator muscle and the buccal mucous membrane, and opening into the mouth near to the duct of the infraorbital gland.

G. carotica. See *Carotid gland*.
G. colli. (*L. collum*, the neck.) A term for the tonsil.

G. epigastrica. (Ἐπιγάστριον, the region of the stomach.) A lymphatic gland occasionally found in the abdominal walls in the middle of the epigastric region.

G. foraminis obturatorii. (*L. foramen*, a hole; *obturator*.) A moderately large constant lymphatic gland lying at the inner end of the obturator foramen.

G. Guido'nis. An old name for a gland-like tumour, soft, movable, without roots, and not attached to the neighbouring parts.

G. Harderiana. See *Harder's gland*.

G. infraorbitalis. (*L. infra*, beneath; *orbita*, the orbit.) A salivary gland of the rabbit and other animals lying in the lower and anterior angle of the orbit behind the root of the orbital process of the zygomatic bone and the anterior end of the lower lid. It opens by a fine duct on the mucous surface of the cheek near the third upper molar tooth.

G. innominata. (*L. innominatus*, unnamed.) The *Caruncula lachrymalis*.

G. innominata Gale'ni. (*L. innominatus*, unnamed; *Galen*.) The upper and chief part of the lachrymal gland.

G. intercarotica. See *Gland, intercarotid*.

G. lachrymalis accessoria. The *Gland, lacrimal, accessory*.

G. lachrymalis inferior. The *Gland, lacrimal, inferior*.

G. lachrymalis palpebralis. The *Gland, lacrimal, palpebral*.

G. lachrymalis superior. The *Gland, lacrimal, superior*.

G. lacrimalis. See *Lacrimal gland*.

G. lacrimalis hydatoid'ea. (*L. lacrimalis*; *hydatid*. *F. hydatide de la glande lacrymale*; *G. die Wasserblase der Thränen-drüse*.) Term employed by Ad. Schmidt for hydatid in the lacrimal gland.

G. lactifera. (*L. lac*, milk; *fero*, to bear. *G. Milchdrüse*.) The mammary gland.

G. lingualis. (*L. lingua*, the tongue.) The *Sublingual gland*.

G. lingualis Bartholiniana. (*L. lingua*, the tongue.) The *sublingual gland*.

G. mammaria. The *Mammary gland*.

G. mamma'ria. The *Mammary gland*.

G. mandibularis superficialis. (*L. mandibula*, the jaw; *superficialis*, belonging to a surface.) A small, longish, salivary gland of the rabbit and other animals lying along the outer surface of the alveolus of the incisor teeth of the upper jaw.

G. maxillaris. (*L. maxilla*, the jaw.) The *submaxillary gland*.

G. orbitaria. (*L. orbita*, an orbit.) The *Lacrimal gland*.

G. parotis. The *Parotid gland*.

G. pinealis. The *Pineal gland*.

G. pituitaria. The *Pituitary body*.

G. prostata. The *Prostate gland*.

G. prostata mulie'bris. A name for the corpus glandulosum, or spongy eminence at the orifice of the female urethra.

G. Riviniana. (*Rivini*.) The *sublingual gland*.

G. salivalis externa. See *Gland, salivary, external*.

G. socia parotidis. The *Socia parotidis*.

G. sublingualis. See *Sublingual gland*.

G. submaxillaris. See *Submaxillary gland*.

G. thymus. See *Thymus gland*.

G. thyreoidea. See *Thyroid gland*.

G. thyreoidea accessoria suprahyoid'ea. (*L. accessus*, an approach; *supra*, above; *hyoid bone*. *G. Nebenschildrüse*.) A gland-like body situated, in about 14—18 per cent. of subjects, either in the median plane in front of the body of the hyoid bone, or above this bone, covered by the suprahyoid portion of the superficial lamina of the cervical fascia; or it may be situated laterally between the geniohyoid muscles. It is of yellowish or rosy hue, and is from 2—9 mm. in diameter. It may be converted into a cystiform body, which occurs in about 9 per cent. of cases. There are sometimes two such cysts.

G. tympanica. (Τύμπανον, a drum. *G. Paukendrüse, Paukenkneuedrüse*.) A small fusiform, vascular body situated on the tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve, or nerve of Jacobson, just after its entrance into the tympanic canal. It lies between the perineurium of the tympanic nerve and the periosteum of the tympanic canal. It is about 4 mm. long, and is about 1 mm. thick. The artery supplying it is a tympanic twig of the ascending pharyngeal artery. It contains some elastic tissue, a number of arteries and veins, a network of capillaries, a few nerves composed of pale nerve fibres, and occasionally ganglion cells and other variously formed cells, which sometimes contain yellow pigment. It seems to be the remains of the ramifications of a large embryonal branch of the stylo-mastoid artery which traverses the opening of the stapes; this branch is normal in some Cheiroptera, Insectivora, and Rodentia, and is an occasional variety in man. It also represents an involution or fold of the mucous membrane of the tympanic cavity or first branchial cleft.

Glandula'ceous. (*L. glandula. G. drüsenartig*.) Like to a gland.

Glandul'ea. Plural of *Glandula*.

G. aggregatæ laterales. (*L. aggero*, to heap together; *lateralis*, lateral.) A group of glands placed horizontally beneath the false vocal cord, at the lower border of the quadrangular aryteno-epiglottic fold.

G. aggregatæ posteriores. (*L. aggero*; *posterior*, behind.) A group of glands situated in the posterior wall of the larynx; the mucous membrane over them is arranged in vertical folds.

G. agminatæ. See *Agminated glands*.

G. anales. The mucous glands of the anus. Also, see *Glandula analis*.

G. antibrachii. (Ἄντι, against; βραχίον, the arm.) Two or three small lymphatic glands occasionally found on the radial or the ulnar artery.

G. apicis linguae. (*L. apex*, the tip of a thing; *lingua*, the tongue.) The same as *Glands, Blandin's*.

G. arytenoid'ea. (*Arytenoid cartilage*.) Acinous mucous glands on the hinder part of the aryteno-epiglottic folds.

G. arytenoid'ea laterales. (*Arytenoid*; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Same as *G. arytenoid'ea*.

G. arytenoid'ea med'ia. (*Arytenoid*; *L. medius*, in the middle.) Acinous

GLANDULE.

mucous glands situated behind the cartilages of Santorini, just above the point of crossing of the arytenoidei obliqui muscles.

G. assistentes. See *Assistentes glandule*.

G. aureolares. (L. *aureolus*, golden.) The glands in the areola of the mammary gland.

G. axillares. The *Axillary glands*.

G. bronchiales. The *Bronchial glands*.

G. Brunnerianæ. See *Brunner's glands*.

G. Brunnaæ. Same as *Brunner's glands*.

G. buccales. See *Buccal glands*; and also *Glandula buccalis inferior*, and *G. buccalis superior*.

G. cardiacæ. See *Glands, cardiacæ*.

G. ceruminis. The *Ceruminous glands*.

G. ceruminosæ. The *Ceruminous glands*.

G. cervicales medię. The *Glands, cervical, median*.

G. cervicales profundę inferiorę. (L. *profundus*, deep; *inferior*, lower.) The *Glands, cervical, deep, lower*.

G. cervicales profundę superiorę. (L. *superior*, upper.) The *Glands, cervical, deep, upper*.

G. cervicis uteri. (L. *cervix*, the neck, *uterus*, the womb.) The *Ovula Nabothi*.

G. concatenatę. See *Glands, concatenate*.

G. conglobatę. See *Conglobate glands*.

G. congregatę Monroii. (L. *congregatus*, gathered together.) The palpebral portion of the lachrymal gland. The *Glandula lachrymalis inferior*.

G. coronę penis. (L. *corona*, a crown; *penis*, the male organ.) The sebaceous glands of the corona penis; the glands of Tyson.

G. Cowperi. See *Cowper's glands*.

G. Cowperi feminę. (L. *feminęus*, pertaining to a woman.) The vulvo-vaginal glands.

G. cubitales profundę. (L. *cubitum*, the elbow; *profundus*, deep.) The *Glands, cubital, deep*.

G. cubitales superficiales. The *Glands, cubital, superficial*.

G. cutis spirales. (L. *cutis*, skin; *spira*, a coil.) The *Sudoriferous glands*, in reference to their position and form.

G. digestivę. (L. *digestio*, a dissolving of food.) The *Gastric glands*.

G. durę matris. (L. *durus*, hard; *mater*, mother.) The glands of the dura mater; the *Pacchionian bodies*.

G. durę meningis. (L. *durus*; *meninx*, a membrane.) The *Pacchionian bodies*.

G. epiglotticę. See *Glands, epiglotticę*.

G. faciales profundę. (L. *profundus*, deep.) The *Glands, facial, deep*.

G. faciales superficiales. The *Glands, facial, superficial*.

G. folliculares linguę. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag.) Same as *Glands, lingual*.

G. folliculi ciliarę. (L. *folliculus*; *cilium*, an eyelash.) The *Mebomian glands*.

G. fundi. (L. *fundus*, the bottom.) Heidenhain's term for the *Glands, peptic*.

G. genales. (L. *gena*, the cheek.) The *Buccal glands*.

G. glomiformes. (L. *glomus*, a ball of thread; *forma*, shape. G. *Knäueldrüsen*.) The *Sudoriferous glands*, so called from their shape.

G. hepaticę. ("Hepa, the liver. G. *Gallengangdrüsen*.) The racemose glands of the mucous lining of the bile ducts.

G. humerarię. (L. *humerus*, the bone of that name.) The *Glands, brachial*.

G. hypogastricę. See *Glands, hypogastricę*.

G. inguinales. The *Glands, inguinal*.

G. interarytenoideę. (L. *inter*, between.) The *G. arytenoideę medię*.

G. intercartilaginę. (L. *inter*, between; *cartilago*, cartilage.) The *Glands, tracheal*.

G. intestinalę. (L. *intestina*, the intestines.) *Peyer's glands*.

G. labiales. See *Glands, labial*.

G. lactiferę aberrantes. (L. *lac*, milk; *fero*, to bear; *aberro*, to wander.) The glands of the areola of the breast.

G. lactiferę accessorię. (L. *lac*; *fero*; *accessus*, an approach.) The *G. lactiferę aberrantes*.

G. lenticulares. (L. *lens*, a lentil.) The mucous glands or lymph follicles of the intestinal canal.

G. linguales Ebneri. (*Ebner*, a German anatomist of the present time.) Acinous glands in the region of the papillę circumvallatę of the tongue which secrete saliva.

G. linguales posteriorę. See *G. linguales Ebneri*, and *Glands, lingual*.

G. Littrii. See *Littrę glands of*.

G. lumbales. See *Glands, lumbar*.

G. lupuli. G. Ph. (L. *lupulus*, the hop. G. *Hopfenmehl*.) The same as *Lupulinum*, U.S. Ph.

G. lymphaticę. The *Lymphatic glands*.

G. lymphicę cervicales. See *Glands, cervical*, and its subheadings.

G. lymphicę lumbales. See *Glands, lumbar*.

G. mediastinicę posteriorę. The *Glands, mediastinal, posterior*.

G. minimę. (L. *minimus*, least.) A synonym of *Lieberkühn's crypts*.

G. moriformes. (L. *morum*, a mulberry; *forma*, shape.) The same as *Acinous glands*.

G. muciparę. (L. *mucus*, slime; *pario*, to produce. G. *Magenschleimdrüsen*.) The mucous glands of the stomach.

G. muciparę racematim congestę intestinorūm. (L. *mucus*, slime; *pario*, to produce; *racemus*, a cluster; *congestus*, pressed together; *intestina*, the intestines.) A term for *Peyer's glands*.

G. mucosę. (L. *mucus*, slime.) See *Mucous glands*.

Also, the same as *Lieberkühn's crypts*.

G. mucosę coagminatę intestinorūm. (L. *mucosus*, mucous; *coagminatus*, collected in a heap; *intestina*, the intestines.) A term for *Peyer's glands*.

G. mucosę linguales. The *Glands, lingual*.

G. mucosę palpebrarūm. (L. *mucus*; *palpebra*, the eyelid.) The mucous glands of the conjunctiva.

G. myrtiformes. The *Carunculę myrtiformes*.

G. odoriferę. (L. *odor*, a smell; *fero*, to bear.) Same as *Tyson's glands of*.

Also, the *Scent glands*.

G. odoriferę glandis. (L. *odor*, a

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smell; *fero*, to bear; *glans*, a gland.) The sebaceous glands of the corona glandis of the penis. Same as *Tyson, glands of*.

G. odoriferæ Tysoni. (L. *odor*; *fero*.) Same as *Tyson, glands of*.

G. œsophageæ. See *Glands, œsophageal*.

G. Pacchioni. The *Pacchionian bodies*.

G. palati-næ. See *Glands, palatine*.

G. palpebrales seba'cel. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid; *seba*, suet.) The *Meibomian glands*.

G. pancreat'ico-Hena'les. (*Pancreas*; *L. lien*, the spleen.) The *Glands, pancreatico-splenic*.

G. parotideæ. (Παρά, near; οὖς, the ear.) The lymphatic glands; called also *Glands, facial, superf'cial*.

G. pelvinae. (*Pelvis*.) The *Glands, iliac, internal*.

G. pharyngeæ. See *Glands, pharyngeal*.

G. præputiales. (L. *præputium*, the foreskin.) The same as *Tyson, glands of*.

G. pulmonales. Same as *Glands, pulmonary*.

G. pulmonicæ. Same as *Glands, pulmonary*.

G. renales. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) The *Adrenals*.

G. renales interna'e. (L. *ren*, the kidney; *internus*, within.) The *Malpighian corpuscles*.

G. rotteræ. Same as *Kamala*, B. Ph., the powder which consists of the glands which cover the capsules of *Rottlera tinctoria*.

G. seba'cæ. The *Sebaceous glands*.

G. seba'cæe cilia' res. (L. *seba*, suet; *cilium*, an eyelid.) The *Meibomian glands*.

G. seba'cæe glandis. (L. *seba*; *glans*, a gland.) The sebaceous glands of the corona of the glans penis.

G. seba'cæe palpebra'rum. (L. *seba*; *palpebra*, the eyelid.) The *Meibomian glands*.

G. so'ciae. (L. *socius*, associated.) A term for Peyer's glands.

G. solitariae. The *Solitary glands*.

G. splenico-pancreaticeæ. The *Glands, pancreatico-splenic*.

G. spuriae. (L. *spurius*, false.) A term applied to the ductless glands.

Also, applied to Peyer's glands.

G. sternal'es. See *Glands, sternal*.

G. sudoriferæ. See *Sudoriferous glands*.

G. suprarena'les. (L. *supra*, above; *ren*, the kidney.) The *Adrenals*.

G. tartaricæ. See *Glands, tartar*.

G. thorac'icæ profun'dæ. (L. *thorax*, the chest; *profundus*, deep.) See under *Glands, pectoral*.

G. thorac'icæ superf'cial'es. (L. *superf'cies*, the upper side.) See under *Glands, pectoral*.

G. thyroïdæe accessoriae inferior'es. (L. *accessus*, an approach; *inferior*, lower.) Small accessory lobules occasionally found on the lower border of the thyroid gland.

G. thyroïdæe accessoriae posterior'es. (L. *accessus*; *posterior*, hinder.) Small accessory lobules occasionally found on the posterior surface of the thyroid gland.

G. thyroïdæe accessoriae superior'es. (L. *accessus*; *superior*, upper.) Small

accessory lobules occasionally found on the upper border of the thyroid gland.

G. tracheales. See *Glands, tracheal*.

G. tubulosæ. Same as *Glands, tubular*.

G. Tysonianæ. See *Tyson's glands*.

G. urethrales. See *Glands, urethral*.

G. uterinae. See *Uterus, glands of*.

G. vasculares. See *Glands, vascular*.

G. vasculosæ. Same as *Glands, vascular*.

G. ventriculo'rum. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) The mucous glands of the ventricles or sinuses of the larynx.

G. Vesalianæ. See *Vesalius, glands of*.

G. vestibulares. (L. *vestibulum*, a fore-court.) The vulvo-vaginal or *Bartholin's glands*.

Glandular. (L. *glandula*, a little gland. F. *glandulaire*; G. *drüsig*.) Of, or belonging to, a glandule, or gland. Resembling a gland in appearance, function, or structure.

G. ab'scess. See *Lymphatic glands, abscess of*.

G. angina. (L. *angina*, the quinsy.) A synonym of *Pharyngitis, follicular*.

G. ascites. (ἄσκιτης, a kind of dropsy.) Dropsy of the belly caused by disease of the liver, kidneys, spleen, or lymphatic glands.

G. cell'd carcinoma. A term applied to the class of carcinomatous growths which are derived from the glandular epithelium of some organ; it includes the scirrhus and encephaloid cancers.

G. cur'rent. See *Current, glandular*.

G. disease' of Barba'does. Same as *Elephantiasis arabum*.

G. flux. (L. *fluxus*, a flowing.) An excessive flow of the normal secretion of a gland, such as the bile, milk, or sweat.

G. gran'ules. (L. *granula*, a small grain.) The *Malpighian corpuscles* of the spleen.

G. growths. The tumours described as *Adenoma*.

G. hairs. See *Hairs, glandular*.

G. hyper'trophy. See *Hypertrophy, glandular*.

G. ophthal'mia. See *Ophthalmia, glandular*.

G. paren'chyma. (Παρέγχυμα, anything poured in.) The tissue of a *Gland*.

G. tis'sue. The tissue or structure of a *Gland*.

In Botany, a term applied to the tissue which consists of vessels with concave depressions on their walls.

G. tumour. An *Adenoma*.

Glandulation. (L. *glandula*.) The mode of occurrence or presence of glands in plants.

Glan'dule. (L. *glandula*.) A small gland.

G., Malpighian. (*Malpighi*.) The plexus of blood-vessels of a Malpighian corpuscle.

Glandulif'erous. (L. *glandula*; *fero*, to bear. G. *drüsentragend*.) Bearing glandules.

In Botany, applied to an organ which possesses glands or gland-bearing hairs.

Glanduliform. (L. *glandula*; *forma*, shape.) Having the appearance of a gland or glandule.

Glandulose. (L. *glandula*, a glandule, or gland. F. *glanduleux*; G. *drüsig*.) Having

numerous little elevations like glands; full of gland-like formations.

Glandulos'ity. (L. *glandula*.) A collection or assemblage of glands.

Glanduloso-carn'eous. (L. *glandula*; *carnous*, fleshy) A term applied to certain excrescences of the mucous lining of the bladder by Ruysch.

Glanduloso-serrate. (L. *glandula*; *serratus*, notched on the edge. G. *driisig-gesägt*.) A term applied to a serrated leaf with glands on the serrations.

Glandulosum corp'us. (L. *glandula*; *corpus*, a body.) The Prostate gland.

Glandulous. Same as *Glandular*.

Also, same as *Glandulose*.

G'ans. (L. *gans*, an acorn; akin to Gr. *βιάκωνος*, in which *β* replaces an original *γ*.) Same as *Gland*.

Also, a term for *Goitre*.

Also, a synonym of *Pessary*.

Also, a synonym of *Suppository*.

Also, in Botany (F. *gland*; I. *ghianda*; S. *belotta*; G. *Eichel*), a dry, hard, inferior, indeliquescent, one-celled, or one- or two-seeded fruit often enclosed in a capsule; it is produced from a two- or more-celled ovary, having one or more ovules in each cell, all of which, except one or two, become abortive. Such is the acorn of the oak and the nut of the hazel.

Also, called *Balanus* and *Nut*.

G. clitoridis. (*Clitoris*. F. *gland du clitoris*; G. *Eichel des Kitzlers*.) The small imperforate outer end of the clitoris; it is of like structure to the *G. penis*.

G., earth. (F. *glands de terre*.) The tuberous roots of *Bunium bulbocastanum*, and of *Lathyrus tuberosus*.

G., Egyptian. (F. *noix de Ben*.) Ben nut, the fruit of *Guilandina moringa*.

G. jo'vis theophrasti. A name for the *Fagus castanea*, or Jupiter's acorn.

G. pe'nis. (L. *penis*, the male member. F. *gland de la verge*; G. *Eichel der Ruthe*.) The outer bulbous or nut-like end of the penis. Its base projects circularly, forming the corona glandis, and its extremity is perforated by a vertical fissure, the orifice of the urethra. Its structure is the same as that of the corpus spongiosum; it is covered with a delicate, minutely papillated, fibrous-tissue membrane, bearing stratified pavement epithelium. The papillae contain loops of capillary blood-vessels; the nerves form a plexus of non-medullated fibres near the surface bearing end-bulbs. It is developed about the third month of intra-uterine life.

G. pituitam excipiens. (L. *pituita*, phlegm; *excipio*, to take out.) The Pituitary body, so called because it was supposed to discharge phlegm from the nostrils.

G., sweet. The fruit of *Quercus ballota*, Dorf.

G. ul'næ. (L. *ulna*, the bone of that name.) The olecranon.

G. unguenta'ria. (L. *unguentum*, ointment.) The Ben nut, the fruit of *Guilandina moringa*.

The term has also been applied to the *Myrolalan*.

G'lap'hry'ia. (Γλαφυρός, hollow; smoothed.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ*.

G. nit'ida. (L. *nitidus*, shining.) Leaves used as tea; called *Benecoolen* tea.

Gla'rea. (L. *glarea*, gravel. G. *Kies*.) Urinary sand.

Gla'reose. (L. *glarea*.) Growing in gravel.

Gla'ser, Jo'hann Hein'rich. A Swiss anatomist, born at Basel in 1629, died in 1675.

G., fis'sure of. See *Fissure, Glaserian*.

Gla'ser's polychrest salt. See *Sal polychrestus Glaseri*.

Glase'rian. Relating to *Glaser*.

G. fis'sure. See *Fissure, Glaserian*.

G'lass. (Sax. *gles*; a derivative of the old European base *gal*, from Aryan root *ghar*, to shine. G. *Glas*; L. *vitrum*; F. *vitre, verre*; I. *vetro*; S. *vidrio*.) A hard, brittle, transparent, non-crystalline substance obtained by fusing together silica in some form, as white sand or quartz; an alkali, as purified potashes, refined soda-ash, or sodium sulphate; and calcium silicate in some form, as marble or limestone; with, in some varieties, lead or iron and metallic colouring matters. It is a mixture of silicates with excess of silica. Glass is insoluble in water and acids, and is capable of liquefaction by heat, assuming in the process of fusion all degrees of consistence.

G.-blow'ers, disea'ses of. Glass-blowers use a long tube, the end of which is dipped into a mass of molten metal. They then blow through the tube and expand the metal into a globe. When large globes or cylinders have to be blown the tube to which the mass of molten metal is attached is often passed from one workman to another to complete the expansion. The end is often rough, and hence their lips get cracked and fissured, whilst syphilis is sometimes communicated. The violent effort of blowing is said to produce pulmonary emphysema, and cardiac and renal disease is common.

G., Bohemian. A silicate of potash and lime, made from iron powdered quartz and purified potashes. It is very free from colour, is very little affected by chemical reagents, and bears a high temperature without softening. It is used for making combustion tubes and other chemical apparatus.

G., bottle. A silicate of soda and lime, with alumina and iron oxide, made from impure materials, such as coloured sand, the residual alkaline and earthy salts from gas works, common salt, and clay. It is harder and more infusible than crown glass, and more easily attacked by acids.

G., co-efficient of expansion of. The co-efficient of the cubical expansion of glass is obtained by deducting the co-efficient of the absolute expansion of mercury from that of its apparent expansion in glass, the result being the co-efficient of the expansion of glass, or .002584; it varies somewhat with different kinds of glass.

G., crown. A silicate of soda and lime made with sodium sulphate. It has a faint blue colour; it is harder than *G., Bohemian*, but is more fusible and more readily acted on by acids. Its sp. gr. is 2.535, and its refractive index for the D. line is 1.53.

G., devitrified. (L. *de*, from; *vitrum*, glass.) Glass which has assumed the character of porcelain in consequence of being heated strongly for a long time while surrounded by sand or gypsum, by which, as Reaumur originally thought, it took up some of its surround-

ings; or, as Lewis later suggested, some of its alkali was volatilised; or, as Pelouze taught, and is now believed, some of the silicates become crystallised.

G., flint. A silicate of potash and lead, of great lustre, and refracting powers. It is very fusible and easily attacked by acids. The purest is called *Crystal*, and is used for optical instruments. A variety with still higher refracting power is called *Strass*. The sp. gr. varies from 3.135 to 3.417, and the refractive index for the D line from 1.707 to 1.778.

G., gall. See *Gall, glass*.

G., green, common. Same as *G., bottle*.

G., Muscovy. A name of *Selenite*, or *Mica*.

G. of antimony. See *Antimony, glass of*.

G. of borax. The transparent solid mass into which borax cools after being liquefied above a red heat. It is used as a flux.

G., optical, heavy. The variety of *G., flint*, called *Crystal*.

G., plate. Same as *G., crown*.

G., pox. A term for *Varicella coniformis*.

G.-rod cautery. (*Καυτήριον*, a branding iron.) A glass rod heated in a Bunsen's burner or other flame, and used for cauterising purposes.

G. snake. The *Ophisaurus ventralis*.

G., soluble. A solution obtained by melting silica with twice its weight of potassium or sodium carbonate, and dissolving in water; acids precipitate the silica in a gelatinous condition. See, for medical properties, *Sodium silicate*.

G., toughened. Glass heated till it softens, then plunged into melted wax, fat, bituminous substances, or paraffin, and allowed to cool slowly.

G., win'dow. A term for *G., crown*, from its frequent use.

G. wool. Glass spun to a very fine fibre. Used in the filtration of acids.

G.-wort. The *Salsola soda*.

G.-wort, Alicant. The *Salsola sativa*.

G.-wort, joint'ed. The *Salicornia herbacea*.

G.-wort, snail-seed'ed. The *Salsola kali*.

Glas'sy. Relating or like to *Glass*.

G. membrane. A hyaline membrane immediately outside the outer root-sheath of the hair-follicle; it is continuous with the basement membrane of the skin.

G. swelling. Weber's term for amyloid infiltration.

Glas'tea bilis. (L. *glasteum*, the blue dye called woad; *bilis*, bile.) An old name for bile having a bluish colour.

Glas'tum. An old name for the *Isatis tinctoria*, or woad. (Quincy.)

Glauber, Jo'hann Ru'dolf. A German chemist, born at Carlstadt in 1604, died at Amsterdam in 1688.

G.s salt. The sulphate of soda, which was first artificially made by Glauber in 1656.

G.'s spirits of nitre. A synonym of *Nitric acid*.

Glauberi alcahest. See *Alcahest glauberi*.

Glauberite. (*Glauber*.) Brogniart's term for oblique four-sided prisms of sulphate of soda and lime found in association with rock salt.

Glauce'do. (Γλαυκός, bluish, or sea-green.) The same as *Glaucoma*.

Glauc'es'cence. (Γλαυκός.) The state or condition of having a glaucous appearance.

Glauc'es'cent. (Γλαυκός. F. *glaucescens*; G. *graugrünlich*.) Of a greyish-green colour.

Glauc'ic acid. (Γλαυκός, sea-green.) An acid obtained from *Glaucium luteum*, identical with *Pimaric acid*.

Also, a synonym of *Ferdic acid*.

Glauc'ium. An alkaloid of unknown composition discovered by Probst in the first year's leaves of *Glaucium luteum*. It assumes the shape of crystalline crusts formed of small mucous tears; it is acrid and bitter to the taste, dissolves in alcohol and ether, with difficulty in cold water, and melts at 100° C. (212° F.) When heated with concentrated sulphuric acid it changes to a violet-blue colour.

Glauc'ine. (Γλαυκός, sea-green.) A term for spontaneous cow-pox, in consequence of the greyish-blue colour of the vesicles.

Glauc'ium. (Γλαυκός, a sea-green colour. F. *glaucier*; G. *Horrmohn*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Papaveracæ*. The horned poppy.

G. cornicula'tum, Curt. (F. *glaucier rouge*.) Seeds furnish by expression an odourless, tasteless, yellow oil, which is used for cooking purposes.

G. flavum, Crantz. (L. *flavus*, yellow. F. *pavot cornu, glaucier jaune*.) The yellow horned poppy. Seeds and juice anodyne, afterwards purgative.

G. fulvum, Loisel. (L. *fulvus*, tawny-yellow.) The *G. flavum*.

G. luteum, Scop. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) The *G. flavum*.

Glauc'oma. (Γλαύκωμα, from γλαυκός, gleaming. F. *glaucome*; I. *glaucoma*; S. *glaucoma*; G. *Glaucom, grüner Staar*.) A term for a disease of the eye in use from the very earliest times. The exact signification of the term as used by the ancients has been a subject of much discussion, based upon the true interpretation of its base-word γλαυκός, when used in reference to colour. By some, this is supposed to denote a greenish-yellow colour, and by others, a bluish-grey. Were the latter the real meaning glaucoma would seem to signify cataract, and were the former the true rendering it would probably signify some other diseased condition or conditions of the eye, such as those included under the term amaurosis in later times. According to Sichel, who has examined this question with great learning, the glaucoma of the ancients and their successors was cataract; and it was not until Brisseau, in 1705, established by his dissections the distinction between true glaucoma, or incurable cataract, as he called it, and ordinary cataract, showing that the former was a disease of the vitreous body, and the latter of the crystalline lens, that any one thought of connecting the word glaucoma with a deep-seated greenish opacity restricted to the vitreous body. Heister, in 1720, speaks of glaucoma as an incurable disease consisting of a glaucous opacity of the vitreous body, manifestly situated deeply behind the pupil at the back of the crystalline lens. Woolhouse, about the same time, described glaucoma in the same sense, noting especially the dilatation and irregularity of the pupil, the retraction of the iris, and the tortuosity and the

varicose condition of the conjunctival blood-vessels. Yet at this period other surgeons, such as Mery, Taylor, and Palfyn, write of alterations of the structure of the crystalline lens as among the characteristics of glaucoma. Under this term Morgagni also, in 1740, included opacity of the lens, as well as opacity of the vitreous body. In 1776 Desmouneux mentions an alteration in the colour of the choroid as an accompaniment of the disease. In 1807 Autenrieth speaks of it as an affection of the choroid, probably of psoric origin; in 1825 von Beer looks to gout as a causative influence; in 1831 Fabini draws attention to the stony hardness of the eye, which Plattner had previously described, as characteristic of one form of the disease; in 1832 Fischer describes it as a chronic choroiditis, in which the ocular veins were the principal seat of the inflammation, in connection with a similar affection of the whole venous system, but especially of that of the abdomen; in 1841 Schröder van der Kolk considered that an inflammatory exudation from the choroid, between it and the retina, of a yellowish or whitish fibro-albuminous fluid constituted the essence of the disease; and in 1846 Tavignot found the origin of glaucoma in a functional disturbance of the ciliary nervous system. In 1851 Helmholtz made public his discovery of the ophthalmoscope, and within a few years it bore good fruit in the observations of Jäger as to the profound alteration of the optic nerve at its entrance and of the retina, observations which were confirmed by von Gräfe in 1854 as to the projecting appearance of the rim of the optic disc, to which he added pulsation of the central artery of the retina; and thus the proof of the individuality of the disease glaucoma as at present understood was completed.

Glaucoma may be described as a disease of the eye, characterised by increased tension of the globe and gradual impairment or loss of vision. It presents various forms.

In regard to the ætiology of glaucoma, evidence has accumulated to show that the increased tension, which is the central feature of the disease, may be induced by various causes. Under ordinary conditions it is believed that the aqueous humour is secreted by the ciliary processes into the posterior chamber of the eye. From this chamber a current sets through the pupil into the anterior chamber; the fluid secreted escapes for the most part through the lacunar spaces forming the canal of Fontana, though there may be some other channels of discharge, and the quantity secreted and that draining away are equal. It is clear that if the quantity secreted be increased, or if some obstacle be presented to the escape of the fluid, an increase in the quantity of fluid in the chambers of the eye will result, and the tension of the globe be correspondingly augmented. Glaucoma is accordingly threatened or induced by increased blood pressure, whether local or general; by mitral disease and emphysema, causing venous stasis; by gout and rheumatism, which occasion vascular changes; by atheromatous arteries, which thus become converted into rigid tubes, which fail to equalise and extinguish the shock of the pulse wave.

Amongst the circumstances which may prevent the escape of the fluid, the chief are the approximation of the iris to the cornea, with narrowing or total obliteration of the canal of Fontana, adhesion of the iris to the lens, and enlargement

of the lens itself, pressing the iris forwards. A ready explanation is afforded of the bad effects of atropin solutions in eyes previously threatened with glaucoma, for in such cases the dilator of the iris contracting renders the iris thicker and still further interferes with the drainage of the anterior chamber, already more or less obstructed, and an explosion of glaucoma follows. The shallow anterior chamber naturally existing in hypermetropic eyes renders such persons especially liable to glaucoma. Physical changes, such as increased rigidity of the sclerotic, and enlargement of the lens with advancing age, have been assigned as causes of glaucoma. It is almost equally common in the two sexes, but occurs most frequently about fifty years of age, in those who have had much trouble, who have wept much, slept badly, suffered from confined or disordered bowels, who are hypermetropic, and who are of a gouty or rheumatic habit of body.

The pathological conditions which result from the excessive pressure are the pressing outwards and yielding of the retinal vessels and eribriform fascia, flattening of the vessels against the sclerotic ring, and atrophy of the peripapillary choroidal tissue.

The predisposing causes are unquestionably gout and rheumatism, leading to changes in the structure of the choroidal vessels, and perhaps to abnormal rigidity of the sclerotic.

In some instances, however, the attack is induced by hæmorrhage from the choroidal vessels.

G., absolute. (*L. absolutus*; from *absolveo*, to loose from.) The same as *G. consummatum*.

G., acute. (*L. acutus*, pointed. *F. glaucome aigu.*) The premonitory symptoms of an acute attack of glaucoma are chiefly subjective, the patient complaining of more or less frequent attacks of misty vision, of fogs and obscurations before the eyes, of gradually increasing presbyopia, vision for distant objects remaining good, whilst the near point gradually recedes, so that stronger and stronger glasses are required for reading, sewing, or other near work, of contraction of the field of vision, of coloured sparks, bright flashes of light and other luminous appearances, or photopsie before the eyes, of haloes and coloured rings round candles and lamps. There is constant or intermittent increase of tension. More or less headache and shooting pains in the temple, brow, and nose are experienced. The media are often hazy. The disc may or may not be cupped.

The symptoms during an attack may also be divided into the subjective and the objective. The subjective are pain, which is often very intense, insensitiveness of the cornea, and impaired vision, or complete loss of sight. The objective are increased tension, the eye feeling as hard in some cases as a marble, more or less conjunctivitis and chemosis, injection of the sclerotic, especially in the ciliary region, dulness and steaming of the cornea, its polished surface appearing as if it had been breathed upon, a shallow anterior chamber, dulness of the iris, the markings on which become obscured, dilatation and immobility of the pupil, and cloudiness of the media. The fundus can be seen with difficulty or not at all. If visible the margins of the disc are often ill-defined, and it is possible that pulsation of the veins or of the arteries may be recognised. The symptoms, if no treatment be adopted, usually remit after some days, leaving the patient with impaired vision. A second

and a third attack may then supervene, and blindness with white atrophy of the optic nerve is the usual result.

G., angioneurotic. (*Αγγείον*, a vessel; *νεῦρον*, a nerve. F. *glaucome par angionévrose*.) Glaucoma arising from excess of secretion.

G., auricular. (F. *glaucome auriculaire*. Morisset's term for a disturbance of the organ of hearing, caused by excess of fluid in the labyrinth, which produces an auditory tension analogous to the ocular tension of glaucoma, and with similar results. Such are buzzings, giddiness, and variable deafness. The excess of tension may arise from external pressure, as by a mass of wax on the membrana tympani, or from circulatory disturbances.

G., chronic. See *G., inflammatory, chronic*.

G., chronic non-inflammatory. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting; *non*, not; *inflammo*, to kindle. F. *glaucome chronique simple*; I. *glaucoma simpliciter cronico*.) The same as *G. simplex*.

G., collateral. (L. *collatero*, to admit on both sides. F. *glaucome collaterale*.) The same as *G., congestive*.

G. complicatum. (L. *complicio*, to fold together.) Glaucoma occurring in cases of detached retina or intraocular hæmorrhage, or after the extraction of the lens.

G., confirmed. (L. *confirmo*, to strengthen.) Glaucoma when fully developed or expressed.

G., congenital. (L. *con*, together with; *genitus*, born. G. *angeborenes Glaucom*.) Term applied by Michel to the state of increased intra-ocular tension to which congenital hydrophthalmus is attributable.

G., congestive. (L. *congestus*, part of *congero*, to accumulate. F. *glaucome congestif*.) Glaucoma due to general increase of arterial pressure.

G., consecutive. (L. *consequor*, to follow after. F. *glaucome consécutif*.) The same as *G., secondary*.

G. consummatum. (L. *consummo*, to perfect.) Glaucoma when the attack has subsided, but left the eye with increased tension and a cupped disc.

G. diabeticum. (*Diabetes*.) Term applied by Roster to a form of glaucoma occurring in association with diabetes.

G. evolutum. (L. *evolvo*, to roll out.) A pronounced or fully developed attack of glaucoma.

G. fulminans. (L. *fulmino*, to hurl lightning. F. *glaucome foudroyante*.) That form of glaucoma in which the symptoms supervene with suddenness and great violence, the pain being intense, the failure of vision rapid, and loss of sight almost certain, unless appropriate remedial measures are speedily adopted.

G. hæmorrhagicum. (*Αἱμορραγία*, hæmorrhage. F. *glaucome hæmorrhagique*.) Glaucoma associated with retinal hæmorrhage. The retina becomes thickened, chiefly owing to serous infiltration and to hæmorrhages. The hæmorrhages chiefly run in the direction of the vessels, and in the internal molecular layer and the internal fibrous layer. The arteries appear as whitish lines, their coats being affected with sclerosis, and sometimes present miliary aneurysmal dilatations. The veins are full. The choroid is irregularly pigmented, the small arteries and capillaries dilated and gorged with

blood. The conjunctival elements are in a state of proliferation. The sclerotic is thickened. The media of the eye are often hazy. Cupping of the disc is sometimes slight or absent, at others well marked. The symptoms are amblyopia, with scotomata corresponding to the hæmorrhages, which may be seen with the ophthalmoscope. After a certain period of quiescence, which may be prolonged for some months or years, an acute attack of glaucoma supervenes. The prognosis is always bad, and enucleation is often necessary to relieve pain.

G. imminens. (L. *imminens*, threatening.) The premonitory stage of glaucoma, in which the patient has photopsia, obscurations, haloes round light, increased tension of the globes, periodical or occasional impairment of vision, and sometimes cupping of the disc, with intermissions when vision is more or less perfectly restored.

G. inflammatorium. (L. *inflammo*, to inflame.) The same as *G., acute*.

G., inflam'matory, acute. (L. *acutus*, sharp-pointed; *inflammo*, to inflame.) The same as *G., acute*.

G., inflamma'tory, chronic. (L. *chronicus*, long lasting; *inflammo*, to kindle. F. *glaucome inflammatoire chronique*.) Glaucoma in which the general symptoms caused by increased pressure are accompanied with redness of the sclerotic and general congestion of the globe of the eye. The cornea is slightly steamy, its sensibility diminished; the aqueous humour often turbid; the pupil dilated; the anterior chamber shallow, owing to the iris being pressed forwards; the visual power diminished. It may either, owing to some exciting cause, suddenly develop into an attack of acute glaucoma, or it may lead to white atrophy of the optic discs, attended with more or less cupping of the disc.

G. malignum. (L. *malignus*, evil.) Glaucoma persisting or becoming more intense after iridectomy.

G., mechan'ical. (*Μεχανικός*, mechanical. G. *mechanisches Glaucom*.) Glaucoma the cause of which is to be sought in mechanical conditions interfering with the current of blood or lymph through the eye.

G. myopicum. (*Myopia*.) Glaucoma occurring in myopic eyes.

G., nerv'ous. (L. *nervus*, a nerve. G. *nervoses Glaucom*.) Glaucoma in which the cause of the disease is referable to vaso-motor influence affecting the flow of fluids through the eye.

G., ophthal'mic. (*Ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. F. *glaucome ophthalmique*.) Glaucoma arising from some cause resident in the eye itself.

G. periodicum. (*Περιοδικός*, returning at stated times.) Typical glaucoma, or glaucoma recurring at regular intervals.

G., primary. (L. *primus*, first.) Glaucoma proceeding from vascular changes in the choroid, ciliary processes, and iris, or to the enlargement of the lens, which, according to Priestley, occurs with advancing years. In either case the intra-ocular tension is increased, owing to obstruction or obliteration of the filtration channels at the periphery of the anterior chamber.

G., prim'itive. (L. *primus*, first.) The same as *G. simplex*.

G., prodrom'ic. (*Πρόδρομος*, going before. F. *glaucome prodromique*.) Term em-

ployed by De Wecker to include the symptoms which are premonitory of an attack of glaucoma. The principal symptoms are the appearance of smoke or fogs before the eye, haloes or rainbows round lights, increased tension of the globe, great reduction of the amplitude of accommodation, hazy cornea, sometimes pulsation in the vessels, and some subacute inflammatory symptoms.

G., secondary. (L. *secundarius*, belonging to the second class. F. *glaucome secondaire*.) Term applied to glaucoma when it is the result of some antecedent inflammation or other lesion of the eye. The most noticeable of these are panniform keratitis, staphyloma of the cornea, congenital hydrophthalmia, anterior sclero-choroiditis, inclusion of the iris in cicatrices of the cornea, serous iritis, posterior synechia, injury or dislocation of the lens, posterior sclero-choroiditis, hæmorrhagic choroiditis, syphilitic retinitis, tumours, injury by cuts, and especially by puncture in the ciliary region.

G. simplex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) Glaucoma occurring without inflammatory symptoms, though the presence of increased tension is manifested by cupping or excavation of the optic disc, which is generally of porcelainous whiteness. The vision is greatly reduced or altogether lost.

G. simplex cum inflammatioñe intermittente. (L. *simplex*; *cum*, with; *intermittens*, inflammation; *intermitto*, to leave off for a time.) In this form whilst there is, as a rule, constantly excessive tension of the globe, inflammatory attacks supervene.

G., v. Græfe's forms of. v. Græfe recognised three forms of glaucoma. In the first the whole sequence of glaucomatous symptoms at once arises, and consecutively degeneration of the optic nerve is visible by the ophthalmoscope. In the second the lesion of the optic nerve is the first striking symptom, the other glaucomatous signs being only feebly marked, though they may subsequently attain their typical development. In the third form there is throughout only the degeneration of the optic nerve.

Glaucomatic. (F. *glaucomatique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Glaucoma*.

Glaucomatose. (Γλαύκωμα.) Same as *Glaucomatous*.

Glaucomatous. (Γλαύκωμα.) Having, or affected with, *Glaucoma*.

A term applied to an eye which presents an increase of tension and more or less amblyopia.

G. excavation. (L. *excavatio*, to hollow out.) The cupping or hollowing of the optic disc seen in glaucoma.

Glaucohyllous. (Γλαυκός, sea-green; φύλλον, a leaf.) Having leaves of a sea-green or azure colour.

Glaucopticrin. (Γλαυκός, sea-green; πικρός, bitter.) A white, bitter, crystalline substance obtained by Probst from the root of *Chelidonium glaucinum*. It is soluble in hot water and in alcohol, slightly so in ether. It is also found in the root of *Glaucium luteum*.

Glaucosis. (Γλαύκωσις, blindness from glaucoma.) The origination of *Glaucoma*.

Also, blindness from *Glaucoma*.

Glaucoctin. Probst's term for a product of the decomposition of chelerythrin when treated with hydrochloric acid.

Glaucons. (Γλαυκός, sea-green, or blue colour. F. *glauque*; G. *blaugrün*, *bläulich-grün*,

grünlich-blau, *meergrün*, *graugrün*.) Of a grey or bluish green colour, sea-green, approaching to green; hoary.

In Botany, covered with a bloom.

Glaura. A term by Paracelsus for amber.

Glauz. (Γλαύξ.) The name of a marine plant, mentioned by Dioscorides, which was used to excite the secretion of milk. It has been supposed to be the milk vetch, *Astragalus glycyphyllos*; and also, perhaps with less reason, the *Glauz maritima*.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Primulaceæ*.

G. maritima. Linn. (L. *maritimus*, belonging to the sea. G. *Milchkraut*.) Used as a pot herb and a salad, to increase the secretion of milk.

G. vulgaris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Astragalus glycyphyllos*.

Glaze. (Glüss.) To furnish with glass; to assume a glassy appearance.

Glazed. (Glaze.) Furnished with glass. Also, applied to a bright shining surface.

Glazing. (Glaze.) The being furnished with a glazed surface.

G. of wounds. See *Wounds*, *glazing of*.

G., poisonous. Ironware is occasionally glazed with a glaze containing lead and arsenic in a form soluble in weak acids. The presence of these metals may be recognised by boiling it in dilute nitric acid and applying the usual tests to the acid liquid.

Gleba. (L. *gleba*, a clod.) The nucleus or tissue lying within the peridium of the sporiferous apparatus of some *Gastromycetes*, in which the spores are produced.

Glebulæ. (L. *glebulæ*, a small clod.) A term used in Botany for small crumb-like masses.

Glecho'ma. (Γλήχων, pennyroyal. G. *Gundermann*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiata*.

G. hedera'cea. Linn. (L. *hedera*, ivy.) The *Nepeta glechoma*.

G. hirsuta. (L. *hirsutus*, hairy.) The *Nepeta glechoma*.

Glechon. (Γλήχων.) Old name, used by Hippocrates and Dioscorides, for the *Mentha pulegiata*, or pennyroyal.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiata*.

G. spatulatus. A diuretic and dia-phoretic.

Glechonites. (Γλήχων.) Old name for wine impregnated with the Glechon, or *Mentha pulegium*.

Gleditsch, Jo'hann Gottlieb. A German physician and botanist, born at Leipzig in 1714, died at Berlin in 1786.

Gleditschia. (Gleditsch.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

G. brachycarpa. Pursh. (Βραχύς, short; καρπός, fruit.) Used as *G. triacanthos*.

G. ferox. (L. *ferox*, fierce.) The unripe fruit furnishes *Gleditschin*.

G. monosperma. Walt. (Μόνος, single; σπέρμα, seed.) Used as *G. triacanthos*.

G. triacanthos. Linn. (Τρεῖς, three; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) Hab. North America. The unripe fruit furnishes *Gleditschin*; the pulp of the fruit is used in bronchial catarrhs, and from it an intoxicating fermented liquor is made: the seeds are used to feed animals; the sap yields a sugar.

Gleditschin. An alkaloid contained in the unripe fruit of *Gleditschia ferox* and *G.*

triaanthos. It forms rhomboidal crystals, which are almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. Said to have a poisonous action.

Glect. (Sax. *glidan*, to glide, to slip down gently, from the slow oozing of the discharge. F. *goutte militaire*; I. *scolo eronico*; G. *Nachtripper*.) The last stage of gonorrhœa when it becomes chronic. It consists of a scanty discharge from the urethra, which may be of a gummy or a muco-purulent character; it produces no pain in passing urine, and depends on some chronic urethritis, or on vegetations of the mucous membrane, or on implication of the urethral glands, or on stricture, and is often the consequence of a strumous or gouty, or rheumatic disposition, especially when occurring in a delicate person.

Gleich'enberg. Austria, Styria, in the circle of Gratz. Six warmish mineral springs, containing small quantities of sodium carbonate and chloride, with much free carbonic acid, and one of them, the Klausnerstahlquelle, a very little iron carbonate. Used in anæmia, scrofula, lymphatic enlargements, acid dyspepsias, chronic catarrhal conditions of the respiratory and urinary mucous membranes, gout, and diabetes. They are often combined with milk or whey.

Gleichenia. (After Frau von Gleichen.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Polyodiaceæ*.

G. Hermani. Rhizome used as food.

Gleisliberg'erbad. Austria, in the Tyrol, Circle Botzen. A cold sulphur spring.

Gleis'sen. Prussia, in Brandenburg, near Landsberg. Cold, weak iron waters with free carbonic acid. Used in anæmic conditions and as a calmative in neurotic and hysterical diseases. Mud baths are used, and the whey cure is also employed.

Gleisweiler. Bavaria, near Landau. A cold water, containing a small quantity of sodium chloride and some free carbonic acid. The whey and grape cure are also employed.

Glemë. (Γλήμη.) The gummy mucus of chronic inflammation of the tarsal edge of the eyelid, or *Lippitudo*.

Also, a synonym of *Lippitudo*.

Glenac. France, Département du Cantal. A chalybeate spring, containing much carbonic acid.

Glen'dye. Scotland, in Kincardineshire. A chalybeate water.

Glenë. (Γλήμη, the pupil of the eye.) The pupil of the eye.

Also, the front part of the eye.

Also, the eyeball itself.

Also, the socket of the eye.

Also, the crystalline lens.

Also (γλήμη, a shallow joint-socket), a shallow cavity for the articulation of a bone.

Glenitis. (Γλήμη.) Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

Glenocercaria. (Γλήμη, a socket; *έρκας*, a tail.) A larval form of a trematode worm.

G. fla'va. De la Valette. (L. *flavus*, yellow.) The same as *Monostomum flavum*, Mehlis.

G. lophocer'ca. de Filippi. Found in *Bythnia tentaculata*.

Glenoid. (Γλήμη, a shallow joint-cavity; *είδος*, likeness.) Resembling a pit, or cavity.

G. cavity. (F. *cavité glénoïde*; G. *Gelenkgrube*.) A shallow cavity on a bone for the reception of a projection or prominence of another bone to form a joint.

G. cavity of scapula. (F. *cavité glénoïde d'omoplate*; G. *Gelenkhöhle des Schulterblatt*.) A shallow, pyriform, articular surface on the head of the scapula, looking outwards, forwards, and slightly upwards, for articulation with the head of the humerus; the narrower end is uppermost, and is marked for the attachment of the long head of the biceps; and to its border is attached the glenoid ligament.

G. cavity of temporal bone. Same as *G. fossa of temporal bone*.

G. fac'ets. (F. *facette*, dim. of *face*.) Three convex articular surfaces on the external surface of the shoulder-girdle of some fishes for the articulation of the three chief divisions of the fin.

G. fis'sure. The *Glaserian fissure*.

G. fos'sa. (L. *fossa*, a trench.) Same as *G. cavity*.

G. fos'sa of temporal bone. (F. *cavité glénoïde du temporal*; G. *Gelenkgrube des Schläfenbeins*.) A fossa situated between the anterior and middle roots of the zygoma of the temporal bone; it is bounded in front by the eminentia articularis and the anterior root of the zygoma, behind by the vaginal process, and externally by the auditory process and the middle root of the zygoma. It is divided into two parts by the Glaserian fissure; the anterior part, covered by cartilage, articulates with the condyle of the lower jaw; the posterior part lodges a portion of the parotid gland.

G. lig'ament of phalan'ges. Cruveilhier's term for the anterior ligaments of the metacarpophalangeal articulations.

G. lig'ament of scapula. (L. *ligamentum*, a band. F. *bouretlet glénoïdien*; G. *Pfannenlippe*.) A triangular, fibrous rim, '16" thick, attached to the edge of the glenoid cavity of the scapula, and deepening it.

G. surface. Same as *G. cavity*.

Gleucinum. (Γλεύκος, must.) Old term (Gr. γλεύκων), for an ointment mentioned by Galen, de *C. M. per Gen.* vii, 14, in which must was used as an ingredient; a simpler form was also proposed by Dioscorides, i, 6.

G. o'leum. (L. *oleum*, oil.) An infusion of several aromatics in wine and olive oil.

Gleucometer. (Γλεύκος, must; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the amount of sugar in the must of wine.

Gleucos. (Γλεύκος.) Must; a sweet wine.

Gleucose. (Γλεύκος.) Same as *Glucose*.

Gleuxis. (Γλεύκος, sweet wine.) Old name for a certain sweet wine, or wine that has much must mixed with it.

Gliacoc'cus. (Γλία, glue; κόκκος, a kernel.) The gelatinous envelope which Billroth's *Coccobacterium septicum* develops when in process of multiplication.

Gliadin. (Γλία, glue. G. *Pflanzenleim*.) A name for one of the constituents of vegetable gluten. It is obtained by evaporating the alcoholic solution of gluten from which mucin has been separated. It is a yellowish glazy substance which absolute alcohol and ether change to a friable earthy mass. It is soluble in diluted alcohol of 40° to 80°, which solution becomes milky on the addition of absolute alcohol or water, and flocculent on the addition of ether. It is soluble in weak alkalies and diluted acetic and tartaric acids. With sulphate of copper and potassium the saturated solution of gliadin in

aectic acid gives no appreciable violet coloration except after boiling.

Also, Gmelin's term for *Hæmatin*.

Ritthausen gave the name to a vegetable glum containing sulphur.

Glide. (Mid. E. *gliden*; Sax. *glidan*; G. *gleiten*. F. *glisser*; I. *scorrere*.) To slide; to move smoothly.

Gliding. (*Glide*.) Moving smoothly.

G. joint. A form of diarthrosis in which the articular surfaces of the bones are nearly flat, and have only a sliding motion between each other.

G. mo'tion. (F. *glissement*; G. *Ver-schiebung*.) The movement of the bones of a joint which consists in the slipping of flat surfaces upon each other without any angular or rotatory motion, as in the movements of the carpal and tarsal bones on each other.

Glio'ma. (*Glía*, glue.) Virchow's name for a tumour originating from, and largely consisting of, the neuroglia cells of the central nervous system, especially of the brain, and sometimes of the spinal cord. A glioma has an ill-defined outline and a softish feel; it may be grey and translucent, or whitish or reddish and more opaque; it is generally solitary, and may be a small granule on the surface of the ventricles, or a large mass in the nervous substance. It consists of a finely reticulated or felted mass of glistening filaments, branching processes of cells, the oval nuclei of which are numerous and very visible, but which themselves, with their small amount of protoplasmic contents, can only be seen in the fresh state or after staining; some cells contain several nuclei; it is fairly vascular, sometimes freely supplied with vessels, which are sacculated or dilated, and which frequently have given way, so that a clot is formed. Degeneration, both fatty, mucoid, and caseous, may occur. It has been supposed by Klebs that glioma grows from the ganglion cells, but this view is not generally accepted. It is a variety of rounded-celled sarcoma.

G. myxomatodes. Same as *Gliomyxoma*.

G., retinal. A soft tumour, having many of the characters of glioma, growing from the retina, filling up the eyeball or breaking through the cornea. The cells are some of them simple and some of them branched. By some this tumour is looked on as a sarcoma.

G. sarcomatodes. Same as *Gliosarcoma*.

G., teleangiectatic. (*Tήλη*, far; *ἀγγειον*, vessel; *έκτασις*, dilatation.) A form of glioma characterised by the presence of numerous vessels.

Gliomata. (*Glía*.) The tumours of connective tissue described by Virchow under the term *Glioma*.

Gliomyxoma. A term applied to those tumours which present the characters both of a *Glioma* and a *Myxoma*, that is to say, proceed from, and, when mature, contain numerous neuroglia cells, whilst at the same time the ground substance is translucent and traversed at intervals by fibres. Such tumours have been seen in the central organs of the nervous system. See also *Sarcoma mucosum*.

Gliosarco'ma. A term applied to those tumours which resemble both a *Glioma* and a *Sarcoma*, that is to say, develop from and contain numerous neuroglia cells, whilst they also con-

tain rounded or fusiform sarcoma cells and fine fibres situated between the cells; such tumours are found in the central organs of the nervous system. See also *Sarcoma gliosum*.

G. retinae. A retinal glioma which has the appearance of a sarcoma. See *Glioma, retinal*.

Gl'ires. (L. *glis*, a dormouse.) Same as *Rodentia*.

Glir'ina. (L. *glis*.) Same as *Rhizophaga*.

Glischras'ma. (*Γλίσχροασμα*, gluten.) Viscidity, stickiness.

Glischroch'olous. (*Γλίσχος*, viscid; *χολή*, bile. F. *glischrochole*.) That which is glutinous and bilious.

G. stools. Applied to the alvine evacuations which have these characters.

Glis'chroid. (*Γλίσχος*, likeness. F. *glischroide*; G. *kleberählich*.) Resembling, or of the nature of, that which is viscous, or glutinous.

Glis'chron. (*Γλίσχος*, glutinous.) A name for gluten.

Glis'chrose. (*Γλίσχος*, viscous, or glutinous. F. *glischreux*; G. *klebrig, schleimig*.) Having, or full of, gluten, or viscosity; viscous; glutinous.

Glis'chrotes. (*Γλίσχροότης*, tenacity.) Term for tenacity, or viscosity.

Glischro'tic. (*Γλίσχροότης*, tenacity.) Of, or belonging to, gluten.

Glis'chrous. (*Γλίσχος*, glutinous, or viscous. F. *glischreux*.) Of, or belonging to, gluten; glutinous; viscous.

Glis'chrum. Same as *Glischron*.

Gliscomar'go. Old name for white chalk. (Kuland and Johnson.)

Glis'son, Francis G. An English physician, born at Rampisham in Dorset in 1596, died at Colechere in 1677. He was Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Cambridge, and at one time Professor of Anatomy in the Royal College of Physicians of London.

G., capsule of. (L. *capsula*, a small bag. G. *Glisson'sche Kapsel*.) A strong sheath of areolar tissue which surrounds the portal vein, the hepatic artery, and the hepatic duct, at the transverse fissure of the liver, and in diminished thickness accompanies their branches some distance into the substance of the organ; it serves also to form incomplete septa between the lobules.

Glis'ten. (Sax. *glisian*.) To shine, to glitter.

Glis'tening. (Sax. *glisian*.) Shining, glittering.

Glis'ter. Same as *Clyster*.

Glob ber'ries. The fruit of the yew, *Taxus baccata*.

Glo bate. (L. *globus*, a ball. F. *globé*; G. *Kugelförmig*.) Ball-shaped.

Glob'ba. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Zingiberaceæ*.

G. nutans. Linn. (L. *nutans*, nodding. F. *globbée pendante*.) Hab. Moluccas, West Indies. A decoction of the root is used in menorrhagia and leucorrhœa.

G. sylvestris. Rumph. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *G. nutans*.

G. uniformis. Rumph. (L. *unus*, one; *forma*, form.) Hab. West Indies. A decoction of the root is used in diarrhœa, and the fruit is employed in colic.

Globe. (F. *globe*; from L. *globus*, a ball.

I. globo; **S. globo**; **G. Kugel**.) A round body; a sphere.

G. crow-foot. The *Trollius europæus*.

G. dai'sy. The *Globularia vulgaris*.

G.s, epidermic. Same as *Cell-nests*.

G. flower. The *Trollius europæus*, from the shape of its heads.

G. flower, mountain. The *Trollius europæus*.

G., hysteric. See *Globus hystericus*.

G. lightning. See *Lightning, globe*.

G., ocular. (*L. oculus*, the eye.) The eyeball after the separation of its muscles and outer connections.

G. of segmenta'tion. Same as *G., vitelline*.

G., organ'ic. Same as *G., vitelline*.

G. ranunculus. The *Trollius europæus*.

G. this'tle. The *Echinops sphaerocephalus*, from the shape of its heads.

G. this'tle, lit'tle. The *Echinops ritro*.

G., u'terine. (*L. uterus*, the womb.) The rounded mass of the womb felt in the hypogastric region immediately on delivery and for ten or twelve days afterwards, until it has resumed its normal size.

Also, the pregnant womb.

G., vitelline. The granular cells resulting from the earlier processes of segmentation of the ovum.

Globi. Plural of *Globus*.

G. martiales. (*L. Mars*, iron.) The *Ferrum tartaratum*, obtained by mixing one part of iron filings and two parts of cream of tartar, and formed into small balls for convenience of swallowing.

Globif'erous. (*L. globus*; *fero*, to bear.) Bearing a globe or ball. Applied to insects which have bulbous-ended antennæ.

Globin. Preyer's term for the proteid which is formed, along with hæmatin, when a solution of hæmoglobin is boiled or treated with strong acids, or with absolute alcohol. It contains no inorganic matter, is insoluble in water, and swells up without dissolving in solutions of common salt or sodium hydrate. It is probably a mixture.

Globoceph'alus. (*L. globus*, a globe; *Gr. κεφαλή*, the head.) A sexually mature form of nematode worm.

G. longemucrona'tus. *Molin.* (*L. longus*, long; *mucronatus*, pointed.) Found in the intestines of *Sus serafa*.

Globoids. (*L. globus*, a ball; *Gr. εἶδος*, likeness.) Small, round bodies composed of a double phosphate of calcium and magnesium, the latter base in excess, frequently found embedded in *Aleurone grains*.

Globose. (*L. globus*. *F. globuleux*; *G. geballt, kugelig, kugelrund*.) Round like a ball.

Globular. (*L. globulus*, a small ball. *F. alobulaire*.) Like to a globule; composed of globules.

In Botany, not quite *Globose*.

G. den'tine. (*G. Körnerschicht des Zahneins*.) A layer of dentine, presenting rounded masses, lying immediately beneath the enamel.

G. light'ning. Same as *Lightning, globe*.

G. spu'ta. See *Sputa, globular*.

Globulare'tin. C_9H_9O . The purgative principle of the *Globularia alypum* and *G. vulgaris*. It is a resinous substance, tasteless when pure. It acts on the kidneys as well as on the

bowels, increasing the quantity of the solid constituents of the urine, and for this reason has been recommended where a fit of gout is impending.

Globula'ria. (*L. globus*, a globe; from the appearance of its flower. *F. globulaire*; *G. Kugelblume*.) The French daisy. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Selaginæceæ*.

G. alypum. *Linn.* (*Ἄλυπος*, without pain. *F. globulaire turbitik*; *G. dreizählige Kugelblume*.) The Montpellier turbitik, wild senna; the leaves are used in Spain for syphilis; used also in intermittents. It is said to be a powerful but safe cathartic. It was formerly called *Frutex terribilis*.

G. fruticos'a. *Tournef.* (*L. fruticosus*, shrubby.) The *G. alypum*.

G. nondupliensum. The *G. alypum*.

G. nudicaulis. *Linn.* (*L. nudus*, naked; *caulis*, a stem.) *Hab. Germany.* Purgative.

G. vulg'aris. *Linn.* (*L. vulgaris*, common. *F. globulaire commune*.) Purgative, resolvent, and vulnerary.

Globulariæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Selaginæceæ*; or a Family of irregular flowered, anisostemonous, hypogynous, gamopetalous Exogens, including only the Genus *Globularia*.

Globularin. $C_{13}H_{20}O_8$. A bitter glucoside obtained from the *Globularia alypum* and *G. vulgaris*. It is an uncrystallisable resinous substance, slightly soluble in water, freely in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, and having an acid reaction.

Globularires'in. $C_{20}H_{30}O_8$, a doubtful estimation. The pleasant smelling resin of the leaves of *Globularia alypum*. It is an olive-green substance, soluble in alcohol and ether.

Also, a synonym of *Globularetin*.

Globularitan'nic acid. The tannic acid obtained from *Globularia alypum*.

Globule. (*L. globulus*, a small ball. *F. globule*; *I. globetto, globettino*; *S. globulo*; *G. Kugelchen*.) A small globe; a small rounded body.

In Biology the word is applied to many minute spherical or rounded structures, such as the corpuscles of pus, lymph, or blood, the spores of ferns or minute fungi, and such like.

In Botany, a term applied to the male reproductive organs or antheridia of Characeæ, which grow at the base of the branches below or alongside of the nucule. Each globule consists of eight flat cells, called *Shields*, the four at the distal pole are triangular, the basal four being quadrangular; from the middle of the inner face of each shield a cylindrical shell, the *Manubrium*, projects inwards, bearing on its extremity a roundish hyaline cell, the *Copitulum*.

Also, applied to the antheridia of carposporous Thallophytes.

In Pharmacy, a small pill or pilule is called a globule.

G.s, blood. The red and white blood-corpuscles. See under *Blood*.

G.s, chyle. See *Chyle-corpuscles*.

G.s, colostrum. Same as *Colostrum corpuscles*.

G.s, cy'toid. See *Cytoid globules*.

G.s, den'tine. See *Dentinal globules*.

G.s, direc'tive. (*L. dirigo*, to set in a straight line. *F. globules de direction*; *G. Richtungsbläschen* of Van Beneden.) The polar globules; so called because they influence segmentation.

G.s, gan'gion. The cells of grey nerve-tissue, from their occurrence in ganglia.

G.s, hæmâtic. (*Αἷμα*, blood. F. *globules hæmatiques*.) The blood-corpuses.

G.s in pulp. Spherical detached masses of dentine occasionally found in the tooth-pulp of adults.

G.s, lymph. See *Lymph corpuses*.

G.s, milk. See *Milk globules*.

G.s, mu'cous. See *Mucus corpuses*.

G.s, mu'cus. (*L. mucus*, slime.) The corpuses of mucus. See *Mucus corpuses*.

G.s of crystalline lens. (F. *globules du cristallin*; G. *Linsenkegeln*.) The layer of cells covering the anterior surface of the lens, and situated beneath the anterior capsule of the lens.

G.s of direc'tion. See *G.s, directive*.

G.s of Morgagni. The same as *G.s of crystalline lens*.

G.s, organoplas'tic. (*Organ*; Gr. *πλασσω*, to form.) The embryonal cells.

G.s, pale. The white corpuses of the blood.

G.s, po'lar. (*L. polus*, an axle. F. *globules polaires*; G. *Polarzellen*.) Robin's term for certain spheroidal bodies, one or two or more in number, which appear in the transparent zone of an ovum undergoing segmentation, and which are detached particles of the germinal vesicle, lying upon the spheres of segmentation, which have become extruded from it at one pole, whence their name.

G.s, pus. See *Pus globules*.

G.s, py'oid. See *Corpuses, pyoid*.

G.s, red. The red corpuses of the blood.

G.s, transpa'rent. Same as *Blood corpuses, transparent*.

G.s, white. The white corpuses of the blood.

Glob'uli. Plural of *Globulus*.

G. arteria'rum termini. (*L. arteria*, an artery; *terminus*, a boundary.) Nichol's term for the acini of a gland.

G. lentis. The *Globules of crystalline lens*.

G. lymphatici. The *Lymph corpuses*.

G. mamilla'res. (*L. mamilla*, a small teat.) The *Corpora albicantia*, from their appearance.

G. martia'les. Same as *Globi martiales*.

G. medulla'res. (*L. medulla*, marrow.) The *Corpora albicantia*.

G. mercuria'les. Globules composed of an amalgam of mercury and tin. Used formerly to purify water by boiling them in it.

G. sanguinis. (*L. sanguis*, the blood.) The blood corpuses.

G. tar'tari ferrugino'si. (*L. ferrum*, iron.) Same as *Globi martiales*.

G. tar'tari martia'les. (*Tartar*.) Same as *Globi martiales*.

G. tar'tatis fer'ri et lixiv'iaë. (*L. ferrum*, iron; *lixivia*, lye.) Same as *Globi martiales*.

G. vagina'les. (*Vagina*.) Large oval or spherical capsules of gelatin containing some drug for introduction into the vagina.

Globulim'eter. (*L. globulus*, a small ball; Gr. *μετρον*, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the number of the red corpuses or globules in the blood, based on the differences of tint of a mixture of blood and solution of

carbonate of soda according to the greater or less number of red corpuses present.

Globulin. A proteid contained in blood, the crystalline lens, the cornea, connective tissue and other structures. It may be obtained as a granular deposit by passing carbonic acid gas through blood-serum, or a filtered aqueous solution of the crystalline lens. It is insoluble in water, soluble in oxygenated water, and in dilute neutral saline solutions. A solution of globulin becomes opalescent at 73° C. (163.5° F.), and deposits at 93° C. (199.4° F.) It is precipitated from its solution by alcohol and carbonic acid gas. The term was used by Mülder and Berzelius.

Also, called *Crystallin*.

Also, Donné's term for the white granulated corpuses of chyle.

Also, Lecanu's term for hæmatosin, in that it is contained in the red blood-globules.

Also, Turpin's term for chlorophyll grains.

Globulins. The bodies of which *Globulin* is the type. They are insoluble in water, but are dissolved by a one per cent. solution of sodium chloride, from which, with the exception of vitellin, they are precipitated, both by stronger solutions of salt and by the addition of a large quantity of water. They consist of globulin or crystallin, vitellin, myosin, fibrinogen, and fibrinoplastin.

Globulism. (*Globule*.) A term for homœopathy, because of the use of small globules in the administration of remedies.

Globulose. (*L. dim. of globus*, a ball.) Like a small ball or sphere.

Globulus. Same as *Globulose*.

Globulus. (*L. dim. of globus*, a ball.) A little ball, a globule. Same as *Globule*.

Also, an old name for a round, movable, slightly painful tumour in the lip.

G. Aran'tii. Same as *Aran'tii corpora*.

G. hystericus. See *Globus hystericus*.

G. na'si. (*L. nasus*, the nose.) The tip of the nose.

G. pallidus. (*L. pallidus*, pale.) The internal and middle paler zones of the lenticular nucleus of the corpus striatum.

G. sanguineus. (*L. sanguineus*, bloody.) The first moving red point of the early embryo.

Also, called *Panetum saliens*.

G. stap'edis os'sis. (*L. stapes*, the bone of that name; *os*, a bone.) The *Os orbiculare* of the inner ear.

Globus. (*L. globus*, a round ball. F. *globe*; G. *Kugel*, Ball.) A ball, or globe.

G. hystericus. (*Hysteria*. F. *globe hysterique*; G. *hysterische Kugel*.) The choking sensation, as of a lump in the throat, felt by hysterical persons. It is not unusual for the sensation to commence apparently in the epigastrium, or even in the lower part of the abdomen, and gradually to rise into the throat so as to produce the choking sensation. It is probably caused by irregular spasmodic contractions of the œsophagus or the pharyngeal muscles.

Ewald regards it as the result of an abnormal irritation of the nerves of the mucous membrane of the œsophagus, or a visceral paralgesia. Others, as Jolly, consider it to be a disturbance of the motor nerves with antiperistalsis. Globus has occasionally been observed as a kind of aura in epilepsy.

G. ma'jor. (*L. major*, greater. G. *Kopf des Nebenhodens*.) The upper and larger end or

head of the epididymis consisting of the collected conical vasculosis.

G. minor. (L. *minor*, less. G. *Schwanz des Nebenhodens*.) The lower and more pointed end or tail of the epididymis.

G. pallidus. (L. *pallidus*, pale.) The inner and middle paler zones of the *Nucleus lenticularis*.

G. uterinus. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) The hard round lump in the hypogastrium after delivery, formed by the firmly contracted uterus.

Glochideous. Same as *Glochidiata*.

Glochidiate. (Γλωχίς, the point of a dart. F. *glochidié*; G. *widerkakig*, *angelborstig*.) Barbed like a fish-hook; applied to hairs of plants.

Glochidium. (Dim. of γλωχίς, any projecting point.) A projection from the gills of the mussel, which is now known to be the young.

Glochinate. (Γλωχίς, the point of a dart.) Same as *Glochidiata*.

Glochis. (Γλωχίς, the point of a dart. F. *glochide*; G. *Angel*, *Widerhake*.) A sharp or barbed point.

In Botany (G. *Angelborste*), applied to a bristle-like hair turned backwards at its point into two or more straight teeth.

Gloiocarp. (Γλοῖός, any sticky stuff; καρπός, fruit.) The quadruple spore of some Alge.

Gloiopeletis. (Γλοῖός, any sticky stuff; πέλτη, a shield.) A Genus of the Order *Florideæ*.

G. tenax. Kutz. (L. *tenax*, holding fast.) A species from which Japanese isinglass is obtained.

Glome. (L. *glomus*, a ball of thread.) A rounded mass.

In Botany, a round head of flowers.

See also *Glomus*.

G. of frog. Bracey Clark's name for the two rounded, elastic eminences, separated by a cleft, which form the posterior extremity or base of the frog of the horse's foot. They cover the angles of inflexion of the wall of the foot, and are continuous with the perioplic band.

Glomer. (L. *glomus*, a clue of thread.) Old term for a conglomerate gland.

Glomerate. (L. *glomero*, to wind round. F. *gloméré*; G. *genauelt*, *zusammengeballt*.) Applied to glands that are formed of a clue, as it were, of sanguineous vessels having an excretory duct but no cavity. Same as *Conglomerate*.

Also, in Botany, crowded together; congregated; gathered into a round head or *Glomerule*.

Glomerated. Same as *Glomerate*.

Glomeration. (L. *glomus*.) Heaping into a roundish mass.

An old term for a tumour.

Glomeros. (G. *knäuelig*.) Same as *Glomerate*.

Glomerulate. (L. *glomerulus*. F. *glomerulé*.) Possessing, or arranged in, the form of a *Glomerulus*.

Glomerule. (L. dim. of *glomus*. F. *glomerule*; G. *Knäuel*.) A small round mass.

In Anatomy, applied to a rounded congeries of blood-vessels, as the glomeruli of the kidney.

In Botany (G. *Blüthenknäuel*), a head or dense cluster of flowers, being a cyme with a few sessile or short pedicelled flowers, as in the box, *Buxus sempervirens*.

See also *Glomerulus*.

G. of Ruysch. See *Ruysch*, *glomerules* of.

Glomeruli. Plural of *Glomerulus*.

In Botany, powdery masses on the surface of some lichens.

G. Malpighii. See *Glomerulus* of *Malpighi*.

G. of kidney. See *Glomerulus* of *Malpighi*.

G. renales. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) The Malpighian corpuscles.

Glomerulitis. (*Glomerulus*.) Inflammation of the glomeruli of Malpighi and their capsule. It may occur in the acute or the chronic affections of the kidney, and may result in thickening of the capsule, with development of its epithelium, and a new formation of cells in the loops of the capillaries.

Glomerulo-nephritis. (L. dim. of *glomus*, a ball; Gr. *νεφρίτις*, inflammation of the kidney.) Klebs' term for a form of inflammation of the kidneys, in connection with scarlet fever, in which the interior of the Malpighian corpuscles is full of small angular nuclei resulting from the free proliferation of the connective-tissue corpuscles, and embedded in a finely granular ground substance. According to Waller, the cells are also derived from the diapedesis of leucocytes; nucleated cells are found also outside the capsule of the Malpighian corpuscles and around some of the arteries and small veins of the cortex, but the usual intratubular changes found in ordinary scarlatinal nephritis are not present, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the Malpighian corpuscles. In addition, many of the cortical capillaries are so stuffed with leucocytes that the circulation is much impeded, or it may be arrested. The tube-casts crowded with leucocytes described by George Johnson have their origin probably in glomerulo-nephritis.

Glomerulose. (L. *glomerulus*, dim. of *glomus*, a ball of thread.) Closely clustered like a *Glomerulus*.

Glomerulus. (L. dim. of *glomus*. F. *glomerule*; G. *Knäuelchen*.) A small round ball, especially consisting of a collection of vessels.

Also, applied to the convolutions of the fibres of the olfactory nerve which constitute the *Stratum glomerulosum*.

Also, a synonym of *Granule-cell*, or *Gluge's corpuscles*.

G. arterio-coccygeus. The *Coccygeal gland*, from its shape, position, and structure.

G. arteriosus coccygeus. The *G. arterio-coccygeus*.

G. caudalis. (L. *cauda*, a tail.) The *Coccygeal gland*.

G. chorioideus. Same as *Glomus chorioideus*.

G., external. Same as *G. of Wolfian body*.

G. of kidney. Same as *G. of Malpighi*.

G. of Malpighi. (*Malpighi*. F. *glomerule vasculaire*; G. *Gefässknäuel*.) The spheroidal tuft of vessels in the Malpighian corpuscles of the kidney, being capillary blood-vessels derived from an afferent branch of an interlobular artery, which, after an intricately convoluted course, are collected into an efferent vein which emerges near the entrance of the artery.

G. of proneph'ros. (Πρόσ, before; νεφρος, the kidney.) A term originally applied by Balfour to the glomerulus of the Wolffian body before its true nature was made known by A. Sedgwick.

G. of Wolffian body. A vascular growth projecting into the series of peritoneal funnels which leads from the body-cavity into the lumen of the Wolffian tubules of the embryo of the chick.

G., peritone'al. (Περιτόνειου, the lining membrane of the abdomen.) The *G. of Wolffian body*.

Glomuliferous. (L. *glomus*; *fero*, to bear.) Bearing clusters of minutely branched, coral-like excrescences. (M. C. Cooke.)

Glomulus. Same as *Glomerulus*.

Glomus. (L. *glomus*, a ball of thread. F. *glome*; G. *Knäuel*.) A clue of thread.

Also, swelling of the frog of the horse's foot.

Also, the same as *Globus*.

G. chorioideus. (*Choroid*.) The convoluted mass of vessels of the choroid plexus at the entrance into the middle cornu of the lateral ventricle.

Glonoin. A synonym of *Nitroglycerin*.

Glonoine. Same as *Glonoin*.

Glonoinum. Same as *Glonoin*.

Gloiriade. A drink composed of a litre of water, ten grammes of ground roasted coffee, and fifty grammes of rum.

Glorianes. France, Département des Pyrénées Orientales. A cold, weak chalybeate water, containing some free carbonic acid.

Gloriosa. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*.

G. superba, Linn. (L. *superbus*, splendid.) Hab. India. Contains an acrid narcotic poison. The white farinaceous powder obtained from the root by bruising and repeated washing is used in Travancore as a remedy for gonorrhœa.

Gloss. (A Scand. word; Iccl. *gossi*, a blaze.) Brightness, lustre.

Glossa. (Γλώσσα, the tongue.) The tongue.

Also, the faculty of speech.

Glossagra. (Γλώσσα, the tongue; ἄγρα, a seizure.) Violent pain occurring in the tongue.

Glossal. (Γλώσσα.) Relating to the tongue.

Glossalgia. (Γλώσσα, the tongue; ἄλγος, pain. F. *glossalgie*; G. *Zungenschmerz*.) Pain in the tongue.

Glossalgic. (Γλώσσα; ἄλγος. F. *glossalgique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Glossalgia*.

Glossalg'y. Same as *Glossalgia*.

Glossanischon. (Γλώσσα, the tongue; ἀνίσχω, to raise on high. F. *glossanischon*; G. *Zungenhochhalter*, *Zungenheber*.) An instrument for raising, or taking hold of, or holding up, the tongue.

Glossanischum. (Γλώσσα; ἀνίσχω.) Same as *Glossanischon*.

Glossanocheus. (Γλώσσα; ἀνίσχω.) Same as *Glossanischon*.

Glossan'ochon. (Γλώσσα; ἀνίσχω.) Same as *Glossanischon*.

Glossanthrax. (Γλώσσα, the tongue; ἄνθραξ, a burning coal. F. *glossanthrax*; G. *Zungencarbunkel*, *Zungenbrand*.) Carbuncle of the tongue, which is of rare occurrence in human beings, but is not unfrequent in some kinds of

domestic animals. It is said to be exceedingly malignant.

Glossarium. (Γλώσσα, the tongue.) The middle part of the proboscis of Diptera.

Glossata. (Γλώσσα.) A synonym of *Lepidoptera*, in reference to the long proboscis.

Glossepiglottic. See *Glossa-epiglottic*.

Glossianus. (Γλώσσα, the tongue.) The lingualis muscle.

Glossina. A Genus of the Family *Muscicidæ*, Suborder *Brachyptera*, Order *Diptera*.

G. mor'sitans, Westwood. (L. *morsito*, to bite.) The tsetse. Hab. Central Africa. It is a little bigger than the common fly, having large, yellowish eyes, a filiform, horizontal, sharp proboscis, a longitudinal striped thorax, and a yellow abdomen with black spots. Its bite is not dangerous to man or to wild animals, so it is said, but is most fatal to domestic cattle, sheep, horses, and dogs. The parts about the bite swell, the fat becomes soft, viscid, and yellow; and in a few days the animal dies with inflammatory congestions or gangrenes of the liver, heart, and lungs, and incipient putrefaction of the whole body. It has been supposed that the bite is serious by reason of septic infection, the fly having fed on putrid flesh, and having inoculated the putrefying juices.

Glossitic. (F. *glossitique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Glossitis*. Of, or belonging to, the tongue.

Glossitis. (Γλώσσα, the tongue. F. *glossite*; I. *glossite*, *glossitide*; S. *glossitis*; G. *Zungenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the tongue.

G. circumsc'rip'ta partia'lis. (L. *circumscribo*, to enclose in a circle; *partialis*, from *pars*, a part.) A dense, firm exudation affecting a limited region of the tongue. It sometimes passes slowly into an abscess.

G. diffu'sa unive'rsalis. (L. *diffusus*, part. of *diffundo*, to spread; *universalis*, belonging to all.) A dense, firm exudation affecting the whole mass of the tongue. It is an acute febrile process.

G., dissec'ting. (L. *disseco*, to cut asunder.) A term applied to those cases of inflammation of the tongue in which the surface becomes fissured.

G., erect'ile. (L. *erigo*, to raise.) Salter's name for a form of inflammation of the tongue, in which there is enormous and rapid distension of the organ by blood, rendering it very large, hard, and stiff, so that respiration is performed with difficulty even through the nostrils. If free incisions are made, the blood escapes and recovery ensues.

G., general. A synonym of *G. diffusa universalis*.

G., gum'matous. (*Gumma*.) The development of syphilitic gummata in the substance or on the surface of the tongue. They arise from the connective tissue of the corium of the mucous membrane, or from that of the muscles.

G., mercu'rial. Severe inflammation of the tongue with swelling of an œdematous character. It has been occasionally observed as a result of the use of mercury, and has been known to terminate fatally.

G. metastat'ica. (Μετástasis, a removing.) A form of glossitis said to occur in sep-

tiæmia, and especially in typhus, smallpox, and puerperal fever.

G. mucosa. (L. *mucosus*, slimy.) Inflammation of the mucous surface of the tongue.

G. papillaris. (L. *papilla*, a nipple.) A swelling of one or more of the papille circumvallatæ occasionally observed in hysterical women.

G., papillary. (L. *papilla*, a nipple.) Inflammation of the papille of the tongue only; a rare form.

G. parenchymatosa. See *G. parenchymatous*.

G., parenchymatous. (Παρέγχυμα, anything poured in beside.) Inflammation of the substance of the tongue due to the severe administration of mercury, or of iodide of potassium, to exposure to cold and damp, or to the local influence of acrid or septic substances. The organ becomes red, swollen, and œdematous, livid in colour, dry and brown if it protrudes from the mouth, not very painful, but often producing great distress from the interference with breathing and swallowing. It may gradually subside, or may result in sloughing or in a circumscribed abscess, or in an increase of connective tissue with permanent hardening. The muscular fibres become swollen, pale and brittle.

G. profunda. (L. *profundus*, deep.) Same as *G., parenchymatous*.

G., sclerous. (Σκληρός, hard.) A manifestation of tertiary syphilis in the tongue, consisting of a circular or oval, indurated thickening of the mucous corium, which is infiltrated with small leucocytes, or of a lobulated thickening arising from the muscular tissue. Neither form gives rise to severe ulcerations.

G., superficial, chronic. The disease called *Leukoplakia*.

G., superficial, non-ulcerative. Simple inflammation of the mucous surface of the tongue.

G., ulcerative. Inflammation of the mucous surface of the tongue which proceeds to ulceration.

Glosso- (Γλώσσα, the tongue.) A prefix signifying connection with the tongue.

Glossoblennotheca. (Γλώσσα, βλήνω, mucus; θήκη, a sheath.) A mucous bursa under the tongue.

Glossocacæ. (Γλώσσα; κακός, bad.) A foul ulceration of the tongue with an enfeebled condition of body.

Glossocarcinoma. (Γλώσσα; καρκίνωμα, cancer. F. *glossocarcinome*; G. *Zungenkrebs*.) Cancer of the tongue.

Glossocardia. (Γλώσσα; καρδία, the heart.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

G. Boswallæ, De Cand. Hab. India. A potherb tasting like fennel.

G. linearifolia, Cass. (L. *linea*, a line; *folium*, a leaf.) The *G. Boswallæ*.

Glossocatochus. (Γλώσσα, the tongue; κατάχω, to hold. F. *glossocatoche*; G. *Zungenhalter*.) A term (Gr. γλωσσοκάτοχος) applied by Paulus Ægineta, vi, 30, as a name for an instrument for depressing the tongue, or a *Spatula lingvæ*. It was a kind of forceps, one end pressing on the tongue, the other placed under the chin.

Glossocœle. (Γλώσσα; κήλη, a tumour. F. *glossocœle*; I. *glossocœle*; S. *glossocœle*; G. *Zungenbruch*.) Protrusion of the tongue from

the mouth in consequence of inflammatory swelling, hypertrophy, salivation, or other cause.

Glossocoma. (Γλώσσα; κόμα, drowsiness.) A word said, probably erroneously, to be the same as *Glossospasmus*.

Glossocomeion. (Γλωσσοκομῆιον, a case to keep mouth-pieces; from γλώσσα, the tongue; κομῆω, to take care of.) A box or case, mentioned by Galen and Foesius, in which to place a fractured limb.

Also, the female pudendum.

Glossodes mus. (Γλώσσα; δεσμός, a band. G. *Zungenbandchen*.) The frænum of the tongue.

Glosso-epiglottic. (Γλώσσα, the tongue; επιγλωττίς, the epiglottis.) Relating to, or connected with, the tongue and the epiglottis.

G. folds. The folds of mucous membrane which runs backwards from the base of the tongue to the epiglottis; two are lateral, and one central, the latter is the largest, and is called the *Frænum epiglottidis*.

G. frænula. (L. *frænulum*, dim. of *frænum*, a bridle.) The *G. folds*.

G. ligament. (L. *ligamentum*, a band.) Same as *G. folds*.

G. muscles. The *G. folds*, on the assumption that they include some transverse muscular fibres.

G. pliæ. (L. *plica*, a fold.) The *G. folds*.

Glosso-epiglottidean. Same as *Glosso-epiglottic*.

Glosso-facial. (Γλώσσα, the tongue; L. *facies*, the face.) Relating to the tongue and the face.

G. artery. The external maxillary artery with its branches.

Glossography. (Γλώσσα; γράφω, to write.) A description of the tongue.

Glossohyal. (Γλώσσα; ὑοίη, hyoid bone.) Relating to, or connected with, the tongue and the hyoid bone.

A name for a median projecting process extending forwards from the basihyal, as seen in the horse and other animals, or a separate bone supporting the tongue in fishes; in man it is represented by the vertical ridge on the anterior convex surface of the body of the os hyoides.

Also, an old term for the posterior cornu of the hyoid bone.

Glossoid. (Γλώσσα; εἶδος, likeness. G. *zungenförmig*.) Like to a tongue.

Glosso-labio-pharyngeal. (Γλώσσα; L. *labium*, the lip; Gr. φάρυγξ, the gullet.) Relating to the tongue, the lips, and the pharynx.

G. paralysis. (Παράλυσις, a loosening by the side. F. *paralysée glosso-labio-pharyngée*.) See *Paralysis, glosso-labio-pharyngeal*.

Glosso-laryngeal. (Γλώσσα; λάρυγξ, the opening of the windpipe.) Relating to the tongue and the larynx.

G. paralysis. See *Paralysis, glosso-laryngeal*.

Glossology. (Γλώσσα; λόγος, a discourse.) An account of the tongue.

Also, an account of the faculty of speech.

Also, De Candolle's term for the section of Botany concerning the names of plants and their parts.

Also, an account of the terms used in any science.

Glossolysis. (Γλώσσα; λύσις, a loosening.) Paralysis of the tongue from relaxation; also from apoplexy or hemiplegia.

Glossomanteia. (Γλώσσα; μαντεία, prophesying.) Prognosis of disease from a consideration of the condition of the tongue.

Glossomegismus. (Γλώσσα; μεγιστός, greatest.) Great swelling, or enlargement, of the tongue.

Glossoncus. (Γλώσσα; ὄγκος, a mass. G. *Zungeneschwulst*.) A swelling of the tongue.

G. inflammatorius. Inflammation with swelling of the tongue.

Glossopalatine. (Γλώσσα; L. *palatum*, the palate.) Belonging to the glossopalatine muscle or arch.

G. arch. The anterior arch of the fauces, situated between the palatoglossi muscles.

G. muscle. The *Palatoglossus*.

Glossopalatinus. (G. *Zungengau-memuskel*.) The *Palatoglossus*.

Glossopetalum. (Γλώσσα; πέταλον, a flower-leaf.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Celastraceæ*.

G. glabrum, Schreb. (L. *glaber*, smooth.) Hab. Guiana. Leaves used in ophthalmias and other inflammations; juice astringent.

Glossopharyngeal. (Γλώσσα, the tongue; φάρυγξ, the throat.) Relating to, or connected with, the tongue and the pharynx.

G. muscle. See *Glossopharyngeus*.

G. nerve. (F. *nerf glossopharyngien*; G. *Zungenschlundkopfnerve*.) The ninth cranial nerve. It arises from its nucleus, a few fibres joining it from the solitary bundle, and, after traversing the medulla oblongata, issues by five or six filaments from the upper part of the groove between the olivary and the restiform bodies below the facial and auditory nerves, passes outwards in front of the flocculus to the middle part of the jugular foramen, where it lies in a groove or canal of the petrous bone, within a separate sheath of dura mater, in front of the pneumogastric and spinal nerves, and emerging thence between the internal carotid artery and the jugular vein, it is directed downwards between the artery and the styloid muscles to the posterior border of the stylopharyngeus, around which it curves and passes beneath the hyoglossus muscle to be distributed to the posterior part of the tongue. In the jugular foramen it presents the jugular and the petrous ganglia, and by means of its branches it supplies the mucous membrane of the tongue, pharynx, and middle ear and the stylopharyngeus muscle; and is connected with the inferior maxillary, the facial, the pneumogastric, and the sympathetic nerves. It is chiefly a nerve of taste where it is distributed to the base of the tongue and the soft palate; some part is a nerve of common sensation, and a few fibres are motor, chiefly, if not altogether, derived from the facial nerve; it is also said to be a vaso-dilator nerve.

G. nerve, nucleus of. (L. *nucleus*, a kernel.) The upper part of the column of ganglion-cells lying at the outer and back part of the central canal, at the base of the posterior cornu in the lower part of the medulla oblongata which forms the nucleus of the pneumo-gastric and spinal accessory nerves also.

G. paralysis. See *Paralysis, glossopharyngeal*.

Glossopharyngeus. (Γλώσσα, the tongue; φάρυγξ, the throat.) A term applied to those fibres of the superior constrictor muscle of the pharynx, which arise from the side of the tongue and the mucous membrane of the mouth. Also, a term for the *Glossopharyngeal nerve*.

Glossophyte. (Γλώσσα; φυτόν, a plant.) A vegetable parasite growing on the tongue.

Glossophytia. (Γλώσσα; φυτόν. F. *langue noire*.) Dessoir's term for a dark discoloration of the tongue caused by fungoid growths, dead epithelium, and debris of food.

Glossoplegia. (Γλώσσα; πηγή, a stroke. G. *Zungenlähmung*.) Paralysis of the tongue, being paralysis of the muscles supplied by the glossopharyngeal nerve. It occurs generally in hemiplegia from hæmorrhage or other mischief in the hemispheres and basal ganglia of the brain. It is frequently present in bulbar paralysis and in progressive muscular atrophy, occasionally in the later stages of locomotor ataxy and in those cases of sclerosis in which the ganglion cells of the hypoglossal nerve are affected. It may also result from injury to the nerve in fractures of the upper vertebrae and in wounds, and from the pressure of tumours. It may be unilateral or bilateral, partial or complete.

Glossoptosis. (Γλώσσα; πτώσις, a falling down. G. *Zungenorfall*.) Protrusion of the tongue.

Glossorraphy. (Γλώσσα; ραφή, a stitching. G. *Zungenrath*.) The suturing of the tongue.

Glossorrhagia. (Γλώσσα; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) Severe bleeding from the tongue.

Glossoscirrhus. (Γλώσσα; σκίρρος, a hard tumour. G. *Zungenkrebs*.) Scirrhus cancer of the tongue.

Glossoscopy. (Γλώσσα; σκοπέω, to observe.) The inspection or observation of the tongue for the purposes of the diagnosis and the treatment of disease.

Glossosemeiotics. (Γλώσσα; σημειώω, to mark.) The signs of disease as observed in the tongue.

Glossospasmus. (Γλώσσα; σπασμός, a spasm. F. *glosso-spasme*; G. *Zungenkrampf*.) Spasm of the tongue.

Glossopathia. (Γλώσσα; πάθος, a broad blade. G. *Zungenspatel*.) A flat, broadish instrument for depressing the tongue to facilitate the ocular examination of the throat or the application of remedies.

Glossostaphylinus. (Γλώσσα; σταφολή, the uvula.) A synonym of the *Palatoglossus muscle*.

Glossostere'sis. (Γλώσσα; στέρνω, to deprive. F. *glossostere'se*; G. *Aussehädigung der Zunge*.) Excision or extirpation of the tongue.

Glossostrophia. (Γλώσσα; στρέφω, to turn.) The forcible turning of the tip of the tongue upwards and backwards, so as to produce suffocation.

Glossotomy. (Γλώσσα, the tongue; τίμνω, to cut. G. *Zungenschneid*.) The dissection of the tongue.

Also, the cutting out of the tongue. See *Tongue, removal of*.

Glossy. (A Scandinavian word; Icel. *glossi*, a blaze.) Bright, shining, and smooth.

G. fingers. (G. *Glanzfinger*.) See *G. skin*.

G. skin. (G. *Glanzhaut*.) A peculiar thin, smooth, shining, reddened condition of skin, generally painful with a burning pain, and sometimes fissured or excoriated, usually seen in the hand, and caused by injury to the nerve which supplies it. It was first described by Paget as an accompaniment of certain intractable neuralgias, but had been previously noted by Denmark as following on an injury to the radial nerve by a bullet, and has been particularly observed by Weir Mitchell as a sequel of nerve-injury along with disturbances of nutrition of the nails, hairs, and subcutaneous connective tissue. According to Charcot, it is due to an inflammatory condition of the skin, akin to that which causes scleroderma.

G. toes. (G. *Glanzzehen*.) See *G. skin*.

Glossypertrophia. (Γλώσσα, the tongue; ὑπερ, above; τροφή, nutrition. F. *glossypertrophie*; G. *Übernahrung der Zunge*.) Hypertrophy or excessive enlargement of the tongue.

Glotta. (Γλώττα, the tongue.) The tongue.

Glottagra. (Γλώττα; ἄγρα, a seizure.) The same as *Glossagra*.

Glottalgia. (Γλώττα; ἄλγος, pain.) The same as *Glossalgia*.

Glottic. (Γλώττα, the tongue. F. *glottique*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Tongue*.

Also, belonging to the *Glottis*.

G. souffle. (F. *souffle*, breath.) The sound heard through the stethoscope over the neck produced by the passage of the air through the glottis in respiration.

Glottidospasmus. (Γλωττίς, the glottis; σπασμός, a spasm. F. *glottidospasme*; G. *Stimmritzenkrampf*.) Term for spasm of the glottis.

Glottis. (Γλωττίς, the mouth of the wind-pipe. F. *glotte*; I. *glotta*, *glottide*; S. *glotis*; G. *Stimmritze*.) The triangular opening in the middle of the larynx, the apex being in front where the vocal cords meet at the thyroid cartilage, the base being behind between the lower ends of the arytenoid cartilages, and the sides being formed by the true vocal cords. It may be closed by approximation of the vocal cords, partly closed, as in the production of the voice, when it is widest in the middle, or quite expanded when it is lozenge-shaped. In the adult male it is about 23 mm. long, and when fully expanded 12 mm. broad.

G., cartilaginous. The posterior third of the aperture of the glottis formed by the bases of the arytenoid cartilages.

G., false. (F. *fausse glotte*.) The space between the superior or false vocal cords.

G., functions of. The chief use of the glottis is the production of the voice, which is accomplished by the air being driven with sufficient force over the free edges of the chink formed by the vocal cords to cause them to vibrate. It is also a protection against the entrance of foreign bodies into the trachea, for the exquisite sensibility conferred upon its mucous membrane by the superior laryngeal nerve enables the muscles closing it to respond to the slightest mechanical irritation. See *Voice* and *Vocal cords*.

G., inferior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The *G., true*.

G., ligamentous. The anterior two thirds of the opening of the glottis formed by the vocal cords.

G., ligaments of, inferior. The true or inferior vocal cords.

G., lips of. The true or inferior vocal cords.

G., œdema of. See *Larynx, œdema of*.

G., respiratory. (L. *respiro*, to breathe out.) The *G., cartilaginous*.

G., rima of. (L. *rima*, a cleft.) The interval between the true vocal cords as described under *Glottis*.

G., spasm of. A sudden paroxysm of apparent suffocation occurring in children under a year old, caused by the complete or almost complete closure of the glottis from spasm of the muscles, which may last from one to twenty seconds, when the child breathes again with short sonorous inspirations until a longer one terminates the paroxysm. During the attack the face is turgid and livid, the eyes are fixed, the mouth is open, and the head is drawn back. During, and often for some time before, the attack there may be spasmodic flexion of the feet and extension of the hands, and when severe it may be terminated by a genuine epileptic convulsion. The paroxysms may be single, or there may be several at short intervals, to be renewed after some days or weeks. The mortality is high, males are more frequently attacked than girls, and rickets is the chief predisposing cause. The attacks come on most frequently in cold weather. Some writers, as Ross, distinguish between spasm of the glottis and laryngismus stridulus, directing attention to the circumstances that laryngismus stridulus occurs in children over two years old, that in it the dyspnoea is more or less continuous, with a raucous cough, and that it is less fatal. Other writers use the two terms in the same sense. Spasm of the glottis is also known as internal convulsions.

G. spuria. (L. *spurius*, false.) The *G., false*.

G. superior. (L. *superior*, upper.) The *G., false*.

G., true. The *Glottis*.

G., tubage of. (L. *tuba*, a trumpet. F. *tubage de la glotte*.) The introduction of a tube into the lumen of the larynx, suggested by Desault, for the purpose of keeping a free passage for the air in cases of croup, and so avoiding the need of tracheotomy. It has been recommended also in œdema of the glottis and laryngitis, but is not now practised.

G. vera. (L. *verus*, true.) The *Glottis*.

G., vocal. (L. *vocalis*, speaking.) The *G., ligamentous*.

Glottiscope. (Γλωττίς; σκοπέω, to observe.) Babington's term for the instrument which he invented in 1829, and which consisted of a small mirror attached to a wire shank, which was introduced into the back of the mouth and illuminated by the sun's rays or a mirror held in the left hand, so that a reflection of the glottis and the adjacent parts of the larynx could be seen in it. It was essentially the same instrument as the modern laryngoscope.

Glottitis. (Γλώττα, the tongue.) Same as *Glossitis*.

Gloucester. England, in the county of that name. There is here a saline water, con-

taining 50 grains of sodium chloride and 10 grains of sodium sulphate in the pint.

Gloutius. (Γλουτός, the buttock.) Same as *Gluteus*.

G. maximus et ex'timus. (*L. maximus*, greatest; *et*, and; *ex'timus*, outermost.) The *Gluteus maximus*.

G. secundus et me'dius. (*L. secundus*, second; *et*, and; *medius*, in the middle.) The *Gluteus medius*.

G. tertius et in'timus. (*L. tertius*, third; *et*, and; *in'timus*, innermost.) The *Gluteus minimus*.

Glove. (Mid. E. *gloue*; Sax. *glóf*. F. *gant*; L. *quanto*; S. *quante*; G. *Handschuh*.) A close-fitting cover for the hand.

G.-shaped. Having the appearance of the finger of a glove, as the corolla of the fox-glove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

Glover. (*Glove*.) One who makes gloves.

G.s suture. See *Suture, glover's*.

Glow. (Mid. E. *glowen*; Sax. *glówan*; G. *glúhen*; from a Teutonic base *glo*, through an older base from the Aryan root *ghar*, to shine.) To shine brightly, to burn with a bright light without flame.

G. discharge'. The luminous discharge of electricity from the pointed conductor of an electric machine in vigorous action where the electrified particles of air stream away.

G., electrical. Same as *G. discharge*.

G. worm. See *Glow-worm*.

Glow-worm. (*F. ver-luisant*; G. *Johanniswurm*.) The *Lampyrus noctiluea*. It was formerly thought to be lithontriptic.

Glucæmia. See *Glycæmia*.

Glucic. (Γλυκός, sweet.) Relating to sugar.

G. acid. $C_{12}H_{18}O_6$; or, according to Reichardt, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{10} = C_{12}H_{16}O_9 \cdot 3H_2O$. An acid resulting from the dehydration of glucose by alkalis, or by boiling it with dilute sulphuric acid. It is colourless, uncrystallisable, hygroscopic, and very soluble in water and in alcohol.

Glucina. (Γλυκός, sweet.) Same as *Berylla*.

Glucinic acid. Same as *Glucic acid*.

Glucinum. (Γλυκός.) Same as *Beryllium*.

Glucogenesis. See *Glycogenesis*.

Glucogeny. See *Glycogenesis*.

Glucohæmia. See *Glycæmia*.

Glucolignose. See *Glycolignose*.

Gluconic acid. $C_6H_{12}O_7$. An acid obtained by Hlasiwicz from the action of chlorine water on glucose or on cane sugar.

Glucosamides. Same as *Glycosides*.

Glucosan. $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$. A slightly bitter substance obtained by heating anhydrous glucose to a temperature of 160°–170° C. (320°–338° F.), by which it loses two equivalents of water. It is dextrogyrous. When boiled with dilute acids it is again converted into dextrose.

Glucose. (Γλυκός, sweet.) $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Grape-sugar, dextrose. A variety of sugar found in grapes and other fruits, in honey, and in diabetic urine. It may be obtained from starch by the action of diastase, or by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid. It differs from cane-sugar in being less sweet, and less soluble in water and in alcohol; from water it crystallises in thin hexagons, which agglomerate into globular masses; from alcohol it is deposited in anhydrous micro-

scopic needle-like crystals, which melt at 140° C. (284° F.) Its solution turns the plane of polarisation of a light ray to the right, its molecular rotatory power being +56°. Glucose is found in chyle, urine, liver, eggs, the allantoic fluid in greater or less quantity in the normal condition, and in the urine in diabetes. It is more properly called *Dextrose*. When injected into the veins or into the rectum it acts as a diuretic.

G. ferment. The ferment in the animal body which is instrumental in the conversion of glycogen into glucose. It is contained in the liver, and possibly results from the destruction of red blood corpuscles there, but it has not yet been isolated.

G. hydrate. $C_6H_{12}O_2 \cdot H_2O$. A granular, warty substance obtained from the watery solution of glucose.

G., ordinary. The substance described as *Glucose*.

G., tests for. Solution of glucose becomes brown, or blackish brown, when boiled with solution of potash, *Moore's test*. When heated with a cupric salt it reduces it, and throws down oxide of copper, *Trommer's test*, *Fehling's test*. It reduces salts of tin, *Mau-mène's test*. It reduces bismuth nitrate, throwing down a black deposit, *Bottger's test*. It undergoes fermentation when yeast is added, *Yeast test*. Also, see *Indigo-carminic test* and *Pieric acid test*.

Glucoses. (Γλυκός.) The sugars having the composition $C_6H_{12}O_6$. They are ordinary glucose, levulose, mannitose, galactose, inosite, sorbin, eucalyn, and dambose.

Glucosides. (Γλυκός.) Vegetable substances which by boiling with dilute acids or alkalis, or by the action of ferments, are resolved into glucose and some other substance; they are very numerous, and include amygdalin, arbutin, ehitin, convolvulin, myronic acid, salicin, and many others.

G., artificial. (*L. ars*, art; *facio*, to make.) Compound ethers formed by heating glucose to 100°–120° C. (212°–248° F.) with some organic acid, as acetic or benzoic. The natural glucosides have none of them, as yet, been made in this fashion.

Glucosis. (Γλυκός, sweet.) The condition of *Glycosuria*.

Glucosuria. See *Glycosuria*.

Glue. (Old F. *glu*, glue; from Low L. *glutem*, acc. of *glus*, glue. F. *colle*, *glu*; L. *glutina*, *colla*; S. *cola*; G. *Leim*.) An impure gelatin obtained by boiling the hides and hoofs of animals, straining the solution and evaporating sufficiently to produce a solid when cooled.

G. bandage. See *Bandage, glue*.

G. bone. The *Osteocolla*.

G.-bone stone. The *Osteocolla*, or bone-binder.

G., fish. A term for *Isinglass*.

G.-makers, diseases of. Dr. Goldie found in a colony of glue makers, numbering 1335 persons, the mean annual mortality was 35.6 per 1000, and that from the five zymotic diseases, smallpox, measles, scarlatina, fever, and diarrhoea, amounted to 9.12 per 1000. This high proportion has not been observed by others. But the boiling of the animal tissues from which glue is prepared produces very offensive gases.

G., marine'. A mixture of shell-lac, caoutchouc, and naphtha. Used for microscopic purposes in making shallow cells, or in fixing

glass rings for deeper cells, or for building up cells with glass plates for the mounting of objects.

G. plant. The *Plocaria tenax*.

G., veg'etable. Same as *Gladin*.

Gluge, Gottlieb G. A Professor in the University of Brussels, born at Brakel in Westphalia in 1812.

G.'s corpuscles. A term applied to the cells in inflammatory exudations described by Gluge as compound inflammatory globules. They are pus cells which have undergone fatty degeneration and become filled with fine granules of oily matter; they soon break up.

Gluma. Same as *Glume*.

Gluma'ceæ. (L. *gluma*, a husk of corn.) A Subclass of the Class *Monocotyledones*, including *Cyperaceæ* and *Graminaceæ*.

Gluma'ceous. (L. *gluma*. F. *glumacé*.) Of, or belonging to, or of the nature of, chaff, or a glume.

Glumal. (L. *gluma*, a husk.) Relating to, or characterised by, a *Glume*.

G. alliance. Same as *Glumales*.

Glumales. An Alliance of Endogens, according to Lindley; or a Cohort of the Series *Glumifloræ*, having a unilocular ovary and an erect ovule.

Glumate. (L. *gluma*, a husk. F. *glumé*.) Having a *Glume*.

Glume. (L. *gluma*, a husk of corn; from *glubo*, to deprive of the bark. F. *glume*; I. *gluma*; S. *gloma*; G. *Balg*, *Deckspezle*.) The husk of corn or grass seeds; especially applied to the bract or bracts at the base of the spikelet of *Graminaceæ*, or at the base of the flowers of the *Cyperaceæ*.

Glumella. Same as *Glumelle*.

Glumelle'. (L. dim. of *gluma*. F. *glumelle*; G. *Bälglein*.) An inner, smaller, or secondary glume.

Glumellula. Same as *Glumellule*.

Glumellule. (L. dim. of *gluma*. G. *Honigspetze*.) The scale or scales, having the nature of a bract, frequently found at the base of the ovary of grasses.

Glumif'eræ. (L. *gluma*; *fero*, to bear.) Same as *Glumaceæ*.

Glumifloræ. (L. *gluma*; *flos*, a flower.) An Order of the Series *Micranthæ*, having a spiked or panted inflorescence without a spathe, inconspicuous flowers concealed by glumes, superior, small, one-seeded, dry, indehiscent fruit.

Glumose. (L. *gluma*. F. *glumoux*.) Having husky calyces; chaffy, or full of chaff.

Gluta. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Terebinthaceæ*.

G. benghas. Linn. The Kayo rangas of the Malays. The fresh juice is used as an irritant.

Glutæ'al. Same as *Gluteal*.

Glutæ'us. (Γλουτός, the buttock.) Of, or belonging to, the buttock. See *Gluteus*.

Glutamic acid. Same as *Glutaminic acid*.

Glutamin. $C_5H_9NO_3 \cdot NH_2$. An amide of asparagin existing in beet root, in the shoots of the vetch, and the pumpkin, but not yet obtained pure.

Glutaminic acid. $C_5H_9NO_4 = C_3H_5(NH_2)(CO_2H)_2$. A substance obtained by Ritt-hausen from gluten and substances containing it, along with leucine and tyrosine. It occurs in brilliant, white, anhydrous, rhombic crystals, melting at 135° — 140° C. (275° — 284° F.), and at

a higher temperature decomposing with the production of yellow oily drops smelling of burnt horn. It is a dextro-rotatory substance.

Glutanic acid. $C_5H_9O_5 = C_3H_5(OH)(CO_2H)_2$. A substance obtained by acting on a watery solution of glutaminic acid with a current of nitrous acid gas. It crystallises with difficulty, and is levogyrous. Also called oxyglutaric acid; it is the homologue of mallic acid.

Glutaric acid. $CO_2H \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO_2H$. A crystalline substance obtained by heating glutanic acid with hydriodic acid. It crystallises in large monoclinic prisms, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

Glute'al. (Γλουτός, the buttock.) Relating to, or connected with, or belonging to, the buttock.

G. aponeuro'sis. (Ἀπουνευρώσις, the end of a muscle.) The hinder and upper part of the fascia lata, which invests the gluteus medius and, after splitting, encloses the gluteus maximus.

G. arch. The aperture in the gluteal aponeurosis for the passage of the gluteal vessels and nerve.

G. artery. (F. *artère fessière*; G. *oberer Gesässschlagader*.) The continuation of the posterior division of the internal iliac artery; it passes backwards between the lumbo-sacral cord and the first sacral nerve, turns round the upper margin of the great sacro-ischiatic foramen above the pyriformis muscle, and divides into a superficial part, which supplies the gluteus maximus and the integument over the sacrum, anastomosing with the posterior branches of the lateral sacral arteries; and a deep branch which subdivides into two, the upper of which supplies the gluteus maximus, and anastomoses with the external circumflex and deep circumflex iliac arteries, and the lower of which supplies the smaller gluteal muscles and the hip-joint, and anastomoses with the external circumflex and the sciatic arteries. In the pelvis the gluteal artery gives off branches to the pyriformis and obturator internus muscles, and the innominate bone.

G. ar'tery, infe'rior. (G. *unterer Gesässschlagader*.) The *Sciatic artery*.

G. ar'tery, supe'rior. The *G. artery*.

G. bur'sa. See *Bursa, gluteal*.

G. lymphatic glands. Several lymphatic glands which lie just above the pyriformis muscle upon the gluteal vessels as they pass through the great sacro-sciatic foramen.

G. nerve, infe'rior. (F. *nerf fessier inférieur, petit sciatique*; G. *unterer Gesässnerv*.) A branch from the lumbo-sacral cord and the first and second sacral nerves at the back of the sacral plexus; it supplies the gluteus maximus and sends a branch to the commencement of the small sciatic nerve.

G. nerve, supe'rior. (F. *nerf fessier supérieur*; G. *oberer Gesässnerv*.) A branch from the lumbo-sacral cord and the first sacral nerve, which leaves the pelvis, with the gluteal vessels, through the sacro-ischiatic foramen above the pyriformis muscle, and divides into an upper branch, which supplies the gluteus medius, and a lower branch, which supplies the gluteus medius, the gluteus minimus, and the tensor vaginæ femoris.

G. re'flex. See *Reflex, gluteal*.

G. ridge. The rough ridge of bone, formed by the prolongation of the external lip of the linea aspera to the great trochanter of the femur,

to which the glutens maximus is attached. It is the representative of the third trochanter of the horse, rhinoceros, and other animals.

G. veins. Branches accompanying the gluteal arteries and joining the internal iliac vein.

Gluten. (L. *gluten*, gluc. F. *gluten*; I. *glutine*; S. *gluten*; G. *Kleber*, *Pflanzenleim*.) The tenacious substance which remains after washing dough in a stream of water. According to Einhof, only part of this mass consists of gluten, which is soluble in alcohol; the remaining insoluble portion is identical with vegetable albumen. It consists of a soft, elastic mass which, when dried, becomes yellowish and brittle; when placed in water it swells up, and in water slightly acidulated with hydrochloric acid it ultimately dissolves; it is leevigrous. It putrefies easily, and then becomes liquid, giving off carbonic acid, hydrogen, and hydrogen sulphide, and forming, among other things, leucine and ammonium acetate and phosphate. It contains probably four albuminoid principles, gliadin, mucidin or mucin, gluten-fibrin, and gluten-cascin.

G. amyla'ceum. (L. *amylum*, starch.) The gluten of flour.

G., animal. Frank's name for plastic lymph.

Also, a term for fibrin.

G. articulo'rum. (L. *artium*, a joint.) A term for the synovia.

G. Beccaria's. (*Beccaria*, an Italian chemist.) The substance described as *Gluten*, so called from its discoverer.

G. bread. Bread made from wheat flour from which all the starch has been washed out. The gluten is made vesicular by the aid of compressed air or carbonic acid gas, and was first recommended by Bouchardat for use by diabetic persons.

G., common. The substance described as *Gluten*.

G., determina'tion of. A weighed quantity of flour is made into a paste with water and kneaded on a muslin sieve under a stream of water till it ceases to give off a milky fluid; the crude gluten is left. The amount may also be determined by the *Aleurometer*.

G. fabrilè. (L. *Fabrilis*, belonging to an artificer.) Glue.

G., granulated. A mixture of wheat flour with gluten.

G. granule. Same as *G., granulated*.

G. of tears. Same as *Diaryolin*.

G., pure. The part of common gluten which is soluble in boiling alcohol.

G., vegetable. Ordinary gluten.

Gluten-ca'sein. The *Pflanzenfibrin* of Liebig, the *unlösliches Pflanzenalbumin* of Berzelius. One of the constituents of gluten. It is obtained by digesting freshly made gluten, with alcohol of 60°, with alcohol of 80°, with absolute alcohol, and then with ether; the residue is dissolved in an aqueous solution of potash, filtered, precipitated by acetic acid, washed in water and in alcohol, and dried in a vacuum. It is a greyish, earthy substance, insoluble in boiling water, slightly soluble in alcohol acidulated with acetic or tartaric acid, soluble in alkalis. The alkaline solutions are precipitated by the metallic salts; sulphate of copper causes a blue precipitate, soluble in excess of potash, and producing a violet-blue solution. It contains in

100 parts, carbon 50.2, hydrogen 6.8, nitrogen 17.4, oxygen 24.1, and sulphur 1.5 parts.

Gluten-fibrin. One of the constituents of gluten, obtained by distilling a cold alcoholic extract of gluten to one half, so that the gliadin and mucidin are left; on cooling, the gluten-fibrin is deposited as a brown mass, which is purified by frequent washing in alcohol and in ether. It is a brownish-yellow, elastic substance, becoming horny when dried over sulphuric acid. It is insoluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol; in ammonia water it swells and forms a gelatinous, transparent mass. In 100 parts it contains carbon 54.7, hydrogen 7.5, nitrogen 15.6, oxygen 21.5, and sulphur .7 parts.

Gluten-pepton. The peptone of gluten.

Glutenoid. (*Gluten*; Gr. *εἶδος*, likeness.) Like to *Gluten*.

Gluteus. (Πλουτός, the buttock.) Relating to the buttocks.

The name of the muscles of the buttock.

G., deep. The muscle of Solpeds and other animals analogous to the *G. minimus* of man.

G. exter'nus. (L. *externus*, outward.) Percival's name for the *G., superficial*.

G. magnus. (L. *magnus*, great.) The *G. maximus*.

G. major. (L. *major*, greater.) The *G. maximus*.

G. max'imus. (L. *maximus*, greatest. F. *grand fessier*; G. *grosser Gesässmuskel*.) A large, quadrilateral muscle which arises from the posterior fourth of the crest of the ilium, and from the rough surface between it and the superior curved line of that bone; from the posterior surface of the last two pieces of the sacrum and the first three pieces of the coccyx; from the posterior surface of the great sacro-sciatic ligament; and from the aponeurosis of the erector spine muscle; it is inserted into the fascia lata of the outer side of the thigh, and by a flattened tendon into the gluteal girdle.

Also, Bourgelat and Percival's name for the middle glutens of Solpeds, the analogue of the glutens medius of man.

G. me'dius. (L. *medius*, in the middle. F. *moyen fessier*; G. *mittlerer Gesässmuskel*.) A muscle which arises from the surface of the ilium between its superior and middle curved lines, from the outer lip of that portion of the crest which is between them, and from the part of the gluteal aponeurosis which covers it, and is inserted into the oblique impression on the outer surface of the great trochanter. It is an abductor of the thigh.

The name has been given by Pigot to the *G., superficial*; and by Bourgelat to the *G., middle*.

G., mid'dle. The muscle of Solpeds and other animals analogous to the *G. medius* of man.

G. min'imus. (L. *minimus*, least. F. *petit fessier*; G. *kleiner Gesässmuskel*.) A muscle which arises from the surface of the ilium between the middle and inferior curved lines, and is inserted into an impression on the anterior border of the great trochanter. It is an abductor of the thigh.

G. mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) The *G. minimus*.

The name has been given by Bourgelat to the superficial glutens of Solpeds, which is the analogue of the glutens maximus of man.

G. quartus. (L. *quartus*, fourth.) A small, delicate muscle of the cat and other animals which arises in front of the acetabulum just outside the origin of the rectus femoris, and is inserted in the fore part of the femur on the inner side of the great trochanter.

G. secundus. (L. *secundus*, second.) The *G. medius*.

G., superficial. A term applied to the muscle of Solipeds and other animals which is analogous to the gluteus maximus of man.

G. tertius. (L. *tertius*, third.) The *G. minimus*.

Gluti. (Γλουτός, the buttock.) The buttocks, the nates.

Glutia. (Γλουτός, the buttock.) The two anterior or upper *Corpora quadrigemina* of the brain; also called *Nates*.

Also, a term for the buttocks.

Glutin. (L. *gluten*, glue. F. *glutine*.) The gelatin obtained from skin, serous membrane, hoof, bone, tendon, fibrous and spongy cartilage, and cartilage of bone.

Also, a synonym of *Gelatin*.

Also, applied by Soubeiran to vegetable albumen, as distinguished from gluten.

Also, a term for *Gluten-casein*.

Glutinant. (L. *glutino*, to glue.) Capable of uniting severed parts.

Glutinaria. The *Salvia officinalis*.

Glutination. (L. *glutino*.) Same as *Agglutination*.

Glutinative. Same as *Agglutinative*

Glutinosum spontaneum. (L. *glutinosus*, gluey; *spontaneus*, of one's free will.) An old term for phlegm generated in the primæ or secundæ viæ from viscid aliments and a morbid coction of the blood by reason of debility of the viscera, and the cause of many chronic diseases.

Glutinous. (L. *gluten*, glue. F. *glutineux*; L. *glutinoso*; S. *glutinoso*; G. *klebrig, leimartig*.) Having the properties of gluten; gluey; adhesive; viscid.

Glutinum. Same as *Glue*; also, the same as *Gluten*.

Glutitis. (Γλουτός, the buttock. F. *glutite*; G. *Gesäss-Muskel-Entzündung*.) Inflammation of the buttocks, or of the glutæi muscles.

Gluttoi. (Γλουτός, the buttock.) The nates.

Glutophthisis. (Γλουτός, the buttock; φθίσις, consumption. F. *glutophthisie*; G. *Gesäss-vereiterungsschwindsucht*.) Atrophy or tabs from suppuration of the buttocks or glutæi muscles.

Glutopyo'sis. (Γλουτός; πύωσις, suppuration. F. *glutopyo'sie*; G. *Gesäss-Muskel-Vereiterung*.) Suppuration of the buttock, or of the glutæi muscles.

Glutos. (Γλουτός.) The buttock.

Also, the great trochanter, because the muscles of the buttocks are inserted into it.

Gluttony. (F. *glutton*, a glutton; from L. *gluto*, a glutton.) Inordinate eating.

Gluttu'patens. (L. *gluttus*, the throat; *patens*, to extend, or be stretched out.) An epithet, used by Q. Serenus, according to Kenchenius, in *not.*, p. 149, for the stomach, which is an extension or continuous portion of the œsophagus or canal communicating with the throat.

Glutus. (L. *gluttus*, for *glutus*, the gullet.) The gullet.

Glutus. (Γλουτός, the buttock.) The nates, or buttock.

Also, a term for the trochanter major.

Glycæ'mia. See *Glycohæmia*.

G., normal. A term applied to the condition of the blood when sugar is normally present.

Glyc'amyli. A synonym of *Glycerinum amyli*, and compounded of the two words.

Glycan'sis. (Γλῦκανσις, a sweetening.) A synonym of *Edulcoration*.

Glycar'aton. The *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

Glycas'ma. (Γλῦκασμα, that which is sweetened.) Old term for a sweet medicated wine prepared from must, as Lindenus considers, *Exerc.* x, § 15.

Glycelæ'um. (Γλυκός, sweet; ἔλαιον, olive oil.) Groves's name for a compound of finely powdered almond meal one part, glycerin two parts, and olive oil six parts. Used as a basis for ointments.

Glyc'erals. The substances resulting from the combination of a molecule of aldehyd with a molecule of glycerin, and the elimination of a molecule of water.

Glyc'erate. (*Glycerin*.) A solution of some substance in glycerin.

Cap restricts the term to those medicaments having glycerin for an excipient which retain a solid or semisolid consistence.

Also, a salt of *Glyceric acid*.

G. of aloes. Half an ounce of Socotrine aloes, in fine powder, is mixed with four fluid ounces of glycerin, agitated occasionally for several days, heated in a water bath for fifteen minutes, and strained through linen. It is a bright mahogany-coloured liquid. Used as a local application in lichen agrius and the exoriations of eczema; it is applied by means of a camel's-hair brush.

G. of iodide of iron. Iodine 70 parts, powdered iron 35 parts, glycerin 400 parts. It is an emerald-green fluid, five grains containing one grain of iodide of iron.

G. of tar. Glycerin an ounce, oil of cade half a drachm, and starch powder half an ounce, are mixed with the aid of heat. Used as a local application in chronic skin diseases.

Glycera'ton. A synonym of *Glycyrrhiza*.

Glycer'ia. (Γλυκερός, sweet.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminacæ*.

G. fluitans. Brown. (L. *fluito*, to float. G. *Süssgras*.) Flote grass, manna grass. Seeds used as food, in soup or as gruel, especially fitted for weakly persons or invalids.

Glycer'ic. Relating to *Glycerin*.

G. ac'id. $C_3H_5O_4 = C_2H_4OH \cdot CHOH \cdot COOH$. A syrupy, colourless substance obtained by the action of fuming nitric acid on glycerin. It is monobasic, and forms crystallisable salts.

G. ether. $C_2H_5O_4(C_2H_5)$. Ethyl glycerate. A thick, bitter-tasting liquid formed when glyceric acid is heated for some hours with four times its bulk of absolute alcohol at a temperature of 170°–190° C. (338°–374° F.)

G. oxide. Same as *Glycerin ether*.

Glycer'ides. The neutral fats or glycerin ethers. They are the compound ethers of the triatomic alcohol, glycerin. They are insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, and soluble in ether and bisulphide of carbon.

Glycerin. (Γλυκερός, sweet. *F. glycérine*; *I. glicerina*; *G. Glycerin, Ölzucker.*) $C_3H_5O_3 = C_3H_7(OH)_3$. A propenyl alcohol obtained by the action of alkalis or salts on natural fats, by which salts of the fatty acids are formed, and the glycerin, with which they are combined to form the fat, is set free. It used to be prepared by boiling fat with litharge and water, but is now obtained by decomposing and distilling the neutral fats by means of superheated steam. It is a colourless, sweet-tasted, syrupy liquid, of sp. gr. 1.27, boiling at $290^\circ C.$ ($554^\circ F.$), and becoming solid at $-40^\circ C.$ ($-40^\circ F.$) It forms monoclinic, colourless crystals at a very low temperature. It is soluble in water.

Glycerin was discovered by Scheele, and was called by him the sweet principle of fats.

See *Glycerinum*, B. Ph.

G. barometer. (Βάρος, weight; μέτρον, measure.) A barometer, constructed by Jordan, in which the fluid used is glycerin. The advantages consist in its greater range of oscillation than a mercurial barometer, in consequence of the tenfold greater length of the column and in its smaller liability to be affected by back pressures than a water barometer, in consequence of the very low tension of its vapour at ordinary temperatures; and its disadvantage is that it easily absorbs water from the air, but this is largely prevented by a layer of liquid paraffin in the cistern over the glycerin.

G., butyrate of. Same as *Butyrin*.

G. cream. Glycerin, soft soap, and cherry-laurel water mixed together in equal proportions. An application for chilblains.

G. cream, camphorated. Glycerin two parts mixed with camphor one part, dissolved in rectified spirit one part.

G., creosoted. A solution of creasote in glycerin. One formula is creasote 2 parts, alcohol 25 parts, glycerin 50 parts. Used as an application to ulcers.

G. ether. A term for *Propenyl oxide*.

G. ethers. Same as *Glycerides*.

G. fermentation. (*G. Glyceringährung.*) See *Ferment, glycerin-forming*.

G., iodised. See *Glycerinum iodi*.

G. jelly. A gelatinous substance formed by dissolving gelatin or gum arabic in glycerin with the aid of heat. Used for the mounting of microscopic objects.

Martindale gives the following formula for a jelly to be used for the hands when chapped:—Gelatin 140 grains is soaked for a few minutes in rose water 6 oz., heated in a water bath to solution, mixed when cool but fluid with white of egg .75 oz., then heated till the albumen is coagulated, glycerin 6 oz. and salicylic acid 12 grains added, and filtered.

G. lymph. A mixture of vaccine lymph with glycerin.

G. of borax. See *Glycerinum boracis*.

G. of carbolic acid. See *Glycerinum acidi carbolicæ*.

G. of gallic acid. See *Glycerinum acidi gallici*.

G. of starch. See *Glycerinum amyli*.

G. of tannic acid. See *Glycerinum acidi tannici*.

G. of tan'nin. Same as *Glycerinum acidi tannici*.

G. ointment. The following formula has been given:—Melt together at a moderate heat half an ounce of spermaceti, a drachm of

white wax, and two fluid ounces of oil of almonds; pour them into a mortar and rub in an ounce of glycerin, stirring till the ingredients are cold. Used in chaps and excoriations.

G. pessary. Glycerin 2 parts heated with starch 3 parts, and then made in a mould into pessaries weighing two drachms and a half.

G. plug. A ball of cotton wool of the size of a small Tangerine orange well soaked in glycerin and a string attached to it. It is introduced into the vagina by means of a speculum, lodged close to the cervix uteri, and kept in position by a plug of dry cotton wool. It is used for the purpose of relieving uterine congestion, which it does by producing, usually, a free watery discharge. It should be allowed to remain six or eight hours, then removed by means of the string, and a hot vaginal douche used.

G., solvent power of. According to Klever, 100 parts by weight of glycerin dissolve at ordinary temperatures of the following substances the number of parts here denoted:—Acid, arsenious, 20; acid, arsenic, 20; acid, benzoic, 10; acid, boracic, 10; acid, oxalic, 15; acid tannic, 50; alum, 40; ammonium carbonate, 20; ammonium chloride, 20; antimony, potassium tartrate, 5.5; atropin, 3; atropin sulphate, 33; barium chloride, 10; borax, 60; brucin, 2.2; calcium sulphide, 5; cinchonine, .5; cinchonine sulphate, 6.7; copper acetate, 10; copper sulphate, 30; iodine, 1.9; iron potassium-tartrate, 8; iron lactate, 16; iron sulphate, 25; lead acetate, 20; mercuric chloride, 7.5; mercuric cyanide, 27; morphia, .45; morphia acetate, 20; morphia hydrochlorate, 20; phosphorus, .2; potassium arseniate, 50; potassium chlorate, 3.5; potassium bromide, 25; potassium cyanide, 32; potassium iodide, 40; quinine, .5; quinine tartrate, .25; sodium arsenate, 50; sodium bicarbonate, 8; sodium borate, 60; sodium carbonate, 98; sodium chlorate, 20; sulphur, .1; strychnia, .25; strychnia nitrate, 4; urea, 50; veratrin, 1; zinc chloride, 50; zinc iodide, 40; zinc sulphate, 35.

G. tampon. (*F. tampon*, a plug.) See *G. plug*.

Glycerin-phosphoric acid. Same as *Glycerophosphoric acid*.

Glycerina. Same as *Glycerin*.

Glycerine. See *Glycerin* and *Glycerinum*.

Glycerinum, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (Γλυκερός, sweet. *F. glycérine*; *G. Glycerin, Ölsüss.*) $C_3H_5O_3$. Glycerin. A sweet principle obtained from fats and fixed oils, and containing a small percentage of water. It is used as a vehicle for medicaments, as an addition to poultices to keep them moist, to collodion to make it flexible, and to extracts and other masses to keep them soft and to preserve them from mouldiness. It is applied locally to chaps, excoriations, and dry skin complaints; and has been given internally as a laxative, and, according to some, as a nutritive substitute for cod-liver oil. At one time it was thought to be useful in phthisis and in diabetes. See *Glycerin*.

Also, the name used in the B. Ph. to denote a solution of some medicinal substance in glycerin, for which it is eminently fitted by reason of its bland, sweet, and pleasant taste, its wide solvent power, its unchangeability and its capacity for keeping other substances unchanged, and its non-drying faculty.

G. ac'idi carbol'ici, B. Ph. (F. *glycérolé d'acide phénique*; G. *Phenolglycerit.*) Carbolic acid one ounce dissolved in four fluid ounces of glycerin.

G. ac'idi gall'ici, B. Ph. (F. *glycérolé d'acide gallique*; G. *Gallussäure-glycerit.*) Gallic acid one ounce dissolved by the aid of heat in four fluid ounces of glycerin.

G. ac'idi tann'ici, B. Ph. (F. *glycérolé de tannin*; G. *Tannin-glycerol.*) Tannic acid an ounce dissolved by means of a gentle heat in four fluid ounces of glycerin.

G. am'yli, B. Ph. (F. *glycéré d'amidon*; G. *Stärke-glycerit.*) Starch an ounce mixed with glycerin eight fluid ounces, and heated to 210° F. until a transparent jelly is formed.

G. belladonnæ. Extract of belladonna an ounce rubbed with a drachm or so of boiling distilled water to make a smooth paste, and then mixed with an ounce of glycerin. Used as an application to the breasts to arrest the secretion of milk, and as an anodyne application to carbuncles and boils.

G. bismu'thi. See *Glycerole of nitrate of bismuth*.

G. bora'cis, B. Ph. (F. *glycérolé de borax*; G. *Borax-glycerol.*) Borax an ounce dissolved in four fluid ounces of glycerin.

G. iod'i. Twenty grains of iodine combined by means of heat with an ounce of glycerin. Used for the local application of iodine.

G. nitro'sum. Same as *Nitro-glycerin*.

G. ol'e'i ric'ini. (L. *oleum*, oil; *ricinus*, the castor-oil plant.) Equal parts of glycerin and castor oil rubbed together in a mortar till they form a semisolid substance, and flavoured with some essential oil. A purgative. Dose, a teaspoonful or more.

G. plum'bi subaceta'tis. Acetate of lead 5 oz., oxide of lead 3.5 oz., glycerin 20 oz., and distilled water 12 oz. are boiled together for fifteen minutes, filtered, and evaporated to one pint. Used, diluted with water or milk, as an application in eczema.

G. rosa'tum. (L. *rosa*, the rose.) Glycerin mixed with an equal part or more of rose water. Used as an emollient application to the skin.

G. tragacanthæ. Powdered tragacanth 60 grains, glycerin half an ounce, water a drachm and a half, are heated together for ten minutes in a water bath. Used as a pill excipient.

Glycerised. Containing, or compounded with, *Glycerin*.

G. collo'dion. The *Collodium flexibile*.

Glycerite. Same as *Glyceritum*.

G. mercu'rial. A solution of perchloride of mercury 1.5 drachm in glycerin 3 drachms. Recommended by Vigier as an innocuous parasiticide, the glycerin preventing absorption of the mercury.

G. of starch. See *Glyceritum amyli*.

G. of tannic acid. Same as *Glycerinum acidi tannici*.

G. of tan'nin. Same as *Glycerinum acidi tannici*.

G. of tar. See *Glyceritum picis liquidæ*.

G. of yolk of egg. See *Glyceritum vitelli*.

Glyceritum. (F. *glycéré*, glycerat, *glycérolé*; G. *Glycerit*, *Glycerolat*.) The official term, U.S. Ph., for a solution of a substance in glycerin.

G. am'yli, U.S. Ph. Glycerite of starch.

Ten parts of starch mixed with ninety parts of glycerin and heated to 140° C. (284° F.), and not exceeding 144° C. (291° F.), until a transparent jelly is formed.

In Fr. Codex (F. *glycéré d'amidon*), starch 10 parts is heated with 140 parts of glycerin.

G. cum extracto belladonnæ, Fr. Codex. (L. *cum*, with. F. *glycéré d'extrait de belladonne*.) Extract of belladonna 10 parts mixed with 90 parts of glyceritum amyli.

G. cum iodure'to potas'sico, Fr. Codex. (F. *glycéré d'iodure de potassium*.) Potassium iodide 4 parts dissolved in distilled water 4 parts, and mixed with glyceritum amyli 22 parts.

G. cum ox'ido zin'cico, Fr. Codex. (F. *glycéré d'oxyde de zinc*.) Ten grammes of oxide of zinc mixed with 20 grammes of glyceritum amyli.

G. cum tan'nico, Fr. Codex. Ten parts of powdered tannin mixed with 50 parts of glyceritum amyli.

G. pi'cis liquidæ. Tar a troy ounce, carbonate of magnesium two troy ounces, glycerin four fluid ounces, alcohol two fluid ounces, water ten fluid ounces; mixed and strained, and the amount brought up to a pint by percolating the residue with water. Formerly in U.S. Ph.

G. so'dii bora'tis. Same as *Glycerinum boracis*.

G. vitelli, U.S. Ph. (L. *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg.) Fresh yolk of egg forty-five parts rubbed with fifty-five parts of glycerin till they are thoroughly mixed. It has the disadvantage of acidifying rapidly, and soon giving off hydrogen sulphide, according to Littré; but others report that it may be kept indefinitely. It is used as a protective local application in burns, erysipelas, cracks of the nipples, and some skin diseases, and is employed as a vehicle for the administration of drugs such as cod-liver oil.

Glycerol. The term given by some modern chemists to *Glycerin*.

Glycerole. A combination of glycerin with some substance. Cap has proposed that this term should be restricted to those combinations which are liquid.

G. of al'o'es. Chausit's term for a solution of alcoholic extract of aloes in glycerin.

G. of hypophosphites. Squire gives the following formula:—One part each of hypophosphites of lime, potash, and soda, dissolved in 40 parts of water, filtered, and 40 parts of sugar, 2 of orange-flower water, 2 of cherry-laurel water, and 12 of glycerin, added. Dose, 1—2 drachms.

G. of lead. Squire gives the following formula as a substitute for Goulard's ointment:—Triturate camphor one drachm with a few drops of rectified spirit, dissolve it by heat in glycerin 13.5 oz., and when cool add solution of subacetate of lead 2.5 oz.

G. of ni'trate of bis'muth. Two troy ounces of crystalline bismuthous nitrate dissolved in sufficient glycerin to make 8 ounces. Used as a local application in eczema.

Glycerophosphate. A salt of *Glycerophosphoric acid*.

G. of lime. A salt occurring in micaceous crystals, soluble in cold water, and having a pleasant, sweetish taste. Proposed as an efficient substitute for phosphate of lime. Dose, 7—15 grains.

Glycerophosphoric acid. C₃H₅O₇

PO_6 , or $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{O} \cdot \text{PO}(\text{OH})_2$. A syrupy liquid formed when lecithin is decomposed by caustic baryta. It has both a sour and a sweet taste. It is found in the brain, nerves, muscle, yolk of egg, bile, and pus.

Glyceryl. (Γλυκός, sweet; ἔλαιον, stuff, matter.) $(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5)^m$. The triatomic radical of glycerin and the glycerides. When it behaves as a monotomic radical it is *Allyl*. The fixed or fatty oils are supposed to be compounds of the different fatty acids with glyceryl.

G. alcohol. A term for *Glycerin*.

G. ether. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_3 = (\text{C}_3\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}_3$. A colourless, oily, inodorous liquid obtained when glycerin is treated with calcium chloride. It boils at $171^\circ - 173^\circ \text{C}$. ($339^\circ 8 - 343^\circ 4 \text{F}$.), and mixes in all proportions with water, alcohol, and ether.

G., hydrate of. A term for *Glycerin*, and its three allies diglycerin, diglycide, and triglycerin.

G. oxide. Same as *G. ether*.

Glyceryl-phosphoric acid. Same as *Glycerophosphoric acid*.

Glycicoll. See *Glyceoll*.

Glycide. $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$. The alcohol corresponding to the glycidic ethers. It is obtained by treating an ethereal solution of glycidic acetate with sodium hydroxide. It is a mobile liquid, boiling at $161^\circ - 163^\circ \text{C}$. ($321^\circ 8 - 325^\circ 4 \text{F}$.)

Glycidic ethers. The diatomic ethers derived from the glycerides by the action of an alkali.

Glycidyl. C_3H_4 . The hypothetical diatomic radicle of the glycidic ethers.

Glycin. Same as *Glyceoll*.

Glycina. See *Glycina*.

Glycinë. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

G. ab'rus. The *Abrus precatorius*, Linn.

G. ap'ios. Linn. The *Apios tuberosa*, Mönch.

G. his'pida. Sieb. The *Soja hispida*.

G. so'ja. The *Soja hispida*.

G. subterra'nea. Linn. The *Foandzeia subterranea*.

G. tomento'sa. Linn. Radical tubereles esulent.

Glycinium. (Γλυκός, sweet.) Same as *Beryllium*.

Glycion. Same as *Glycyrrhizin*.

Glyciph'agus. (Γλυκός, sweet; φαγεῖν, to eat.) A Genus of the Family *Sarcoptida*, Order *Acaridea*; so called by Héring because some of the species feed on sugary substances.

G. cursor. Gerv. (L. *cursor*, a runner.) Lives on dead and dried insects, old anatomical specimens, dried fruits and conserves, and other like substances, and in the dust of stables.

G. hippopod'os. Gerv. (ἵππος, a horse; πούς, a foot.) The *G. cursor*.

G. palmifer. Fumouse. (L. *palmia*, a palm; *fero*, to bear.) Found in the dust of stables and eaves.

G. plumiger. Fumouse. (L. *pluma*, down; *gero*, to bear.) Found in the dust of stables and eaves.

G. pruno'rum. Héring. (L. *prunus*, a plum.) The *G. cursor*.

G. spi'nipes. Koch. (L. *spina*, a thorn; *pes*, a foot.) Habits the same as *G. cursor*.

Glyciph'ylla. (Γλυκός, sweet; φύλλον, a leaf.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Facciniaceæ*.

G. hispid'ula. Raf. (L. *hispidulus*, rather rough.) The *Phalerocarpus serpyllifolia*, Don.

Glycipc'ros. (Γλυκός, sweet; πικρός, bitter.) A name for the *Solanum dulcamara*, from its taste.

Glyco-benzoic acid. A synonym of *Hippuric acid*.

Glyco'cene. Same as *Glyceogen*.

Glycocholate. A salt of glycocholic acid. The glycocholates are generally soluble in water and in alcohol. They have a bitter and, at the same time, a sweetish taste. When sugar and a few drops of sulphuric acid are added they assume a purple colour, which disappears on the addition of water.

Glycocholic acid. (Γλυκός, sweet; χολή, bile.) $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{49}\text{NO}_6$. A constituent, in the form of a soda salt, of the bile discovered by Gmelin. It crystallises in long, white, delicate needles, or it forms an amorphous resinous mass; it is soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in water, and hardly at all soluble in ether; hydrochloric, sulphuric, and acetic acids, alkaline solutions, and glycerin dissolve it; it has a bitter-sweet taste. Its solutions are dextrogyrous. It is found in the bile of man and the ox, but not in that of carnivorous animals. Glycocholic acid is resolved by boiling with alkalis into glyceoin and cholic acid.

Glycocholon'ic acid. Same as *Cholon'ic acid*.

Glyco'cin. Same as *Glyceoll*.

Glyco'coll. (Γλυκός, sweet; κόλλα, glue. G. *Leinzucker*, *Leinzüss*.) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{NO}_2 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2\text{COOH}$. A crystalline substance obtained by boiling hippuric acid for an hour with four times its weight of strong hydrochloric acid; it is then evaporated nearly to dryness, extracted with water treated with plumbic oxide, and then with hydrogen sulphide, and afterwards evaporated and crystallised. It is easily formed in the liver, but is probably not one of its natural constituents.

Glyco'cyamin. $\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$. A colourless crystalline substance produced by the action of cyanamide on glyceoll. It is soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol. One of its atoms of hydrogen is replaceable by a metal.

Glycodys'lysin. $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{39}\text{NO}_4$. A white, amorphous powder formed by heating glyceoin and cholic acid to $190^\circ - 200^\circ \text{C}$. ($374^\circ - 392^\circ \text{F}$.) It is easily soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform.

Glycogel'atin. Gelatin an ounce is soaked in orange-flower water 2.5 oz. for two hours, then heated in a water bath to solution, glyceoin 2.5 oz. is added; when cool the fluid is coloured with an ammoniacal solution of carmine, and then allowed to become solid. Used for the making of lozenges and pastilles.

Glyco'gen. (Γλυκός, sweet; γεννάω, to produce.) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5$; $5(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)$, Hoffman; $11(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Abels; $6(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5) + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, Külz and Bornträger. A white, amorphous, tasteless, inodorous, starch-like substance obtained by Bernard from the liver of the calf, the pig, and other animals. It is soluble with opalescence in cold water, insoluble in alcohol and ether; its watery solution is dextro-rotatory. To obtain it the liver of a newly-killed animal is quickly removed, cut into fine pieces, and thrown into boiling water to destroy the liver ferment and prevent the change of the glyceoin into grape sugar, boiled for some time, and filtered. The filtrate is

treated alternately with dilute hydrochloric acid and potassio-mercuric iodide as long as a precipitate is formed, and again filtered; the result is an opalescent solution of glycogen, from which it may be obtained by precipitation with strong alcohol and drying. It collects in amorphous granules around the nuclei of the liver cells, and is most abundant in young animals, in the developing bird's ovum, and in most embryonic tissues; it is found also in the muscles, in the blood, especially in the leucocytes, and in small quantities in the organs generally. It is very abundant in the liver after a diet containing much starch, or milk, or fruit, or cane sugar, but it is not increased when mannite, or inosite, or gum is taken; it is in somewhat small quantity after a purely albuminous or fatty diet; and it is almost absent during prolonged starvation and in fevers. Its direct source is not known, and it is not supposed by all that the carbohydrates go directly to form glycogen, but that in some indirect method, as by economising other uses of albumen, they allow some of it to become converted into glycogen as an intermediate product. Its destination is still unsettled. Bernard's original view was that it is being continually converted into sugar in the liver through the agency of a ferment, that this sugar is carried by the blood to the muscles, where it is chiefly used up, as well as in smaller quantities into the lungs and other tissues. Pavy contends that it is not converted into sugar in the normal condition, but that it is stored up in the liver cells to form a preliminary step in the metamorphosis of sugar into fat. Pavy believes that glycogen is a natural constituent of the blood, in which it can exist without being transformed into sugar; he has extracted it from the brain, spleen, pancreas, kidney, and intestine. Glycogen is converted into dextrose by boiling in dilute hydrochloric acid; and when acted on by diastase, dextrine, maltose, and dextrose are formed. The proportion of glycogen found in the liver of the adult man is from 1.5 to 2 per cent.

G. ferment. The ferment which effects the conversion of glycogen into sugar. It has not yet been isolated, although there is no doubt of its presence in the liver and other parts of the body. It would appear to be contained in the blood, inasmuch as there is a more rapid conversion of glycogen into sugar in the liver when the circulation is quickened. Schiff has noticed the absence of this ferment in the liver of frogs during the latter part of the winter and in the early spring months.

Glycogenesis. (Γλυκός; γεννάω, to produce.) The formation of sugar. Especially applied to the formation of sugar in the animal body.

Glycogenic. (Γλυκός; γεννάω.) Relating to *Glycogenesis*.

G. acid. $C_6H_{12}O_7$. An acid, syrupy liquid formed by treating an aqueous solution of glycogen at 100° C. (212° F.) with bromine, and then with silver oxide.

G. matter. A term for *Glycogen*.

G. the'ory. See under *Glycogen*, *Glyco-hæmia*, and *Glycosuria*.

Glycogeny. (Γλυκός; γεννάω.) Same as *Glycogenesis*.

Glyco-hæmia. (Γλυκός; αίμα, blood.) Healthy blood of Vertebrata always contains a small proportion of dextrose, or a sugar resembling it, varying, in different animals and in

different individuals, from .5 to 1 part per 1000. According to Bernard, the blood of man contains .9 per 1000, according to Pavy, it does not exceed normally .04 to .07 per 100. An excess of sugar in the blood is got rid of by the kidneys; small quantities may be injected into the blood without any excess being found in the urine, but if so much is injected that it exceeds .3 per 1000 of blood it passes into the urine. The normal proportion of sugar in the blood is exceeded and is diminished in different diseases, but at no time is it absent except just before death. Levulose has been found in the blood after a free use of farinaceous foods, and lactose in nursing women; but saccharose has never been found, and if it be injected into the blood in ever so small a quantity it is speedily removed from the body by the kidneys. The proportion of sugar in the blood of different parts of the circulatory system varies, according to most observers; in the left heart and arteries it is constant and at its highest proportion, in the veins it is distinctly lower, except in the vena cava inferior at the entrance of the hepatic veins, where the proportion suddenly rises. These observations of Bernard have been contested in detail by Pavy and Mering, but the weight of later evidence goes to show that venous blood is less rich in glucose than arterial blood, and that this excess is not derived from the alimentary canal by way of the thoracic duct, but from the liver through the hepatic veins. On the other hand, it would seem probable that Bernard has over-estimated the amount and constancy of the production of glucose in the liver, and that there is much evidence in favour of the view that in healthy conditions little is so manufactured. The amount of sugar in the blood is affected not only by different diseases as above mentioned, and by different foods as described under *Glycogen*, but also by certain drugs as curare, and by interference with the vaso-motor nerves of the liver, for which see *Glycosuria*.

The further question, what becomes of the sugar, be it little or much, which is contained in the blood, is also unsettled. According to Bernard and others, it is used up in the muscles, according to Pavy, it goes to the formation of fat.

G., alimentary. (L. *alimentum*, food.) The excessive amount of sugar in the blood which proceeds from the excessive use of farinaceous or saccharine foods.

Glyco-hæmic. Relating to *Glyco-hæmia*.

G. gan'grene. Marchal's term for *Gan-grene, diabetic*.

Glycochohic acid. See *Hydroglycocholic acid*.

Glycol. (Γλυκός, sweet; alcohol.) C_2H_6 . $O_2 = C_2H_4(OH)_2$. A substance obtained by Wurtz from ethylene di-iodide by treating it with silver acetates and decomposing the resulting ethylene diacetate with caustic potash. It is a viscous, colourless, odourless, sweetish liquid, soluble in water and alcohol, but not in ether; it boils at or about 197° C. (386.6° F.), has a specific gravity of 1.125, and a vapour density at 292° C. (557.6° F.)

It is the ethylene glycol, and the type of a class called *Glycols*.

G. ethylene. The substance described under the chief heading.

Glycolamide. $C_2H_5NO_2 = CH_2(OH) \cdot CO(NH_2)$. The amide of glycollic acid, isomer-

ous with glycecoll, obtained by the action of ammonia on ethyl glycolate. It forms colourless crystals, fusing at 120° C. (248° F.)

Glycolamine. A synonym of *Glycecoll*.

Glycoleucin. See *Glykoleucin*.

Glycolide. $C_4H_4O_4$. Formed during the dry distillation of tartaric acid, or by heating glycollic acid to 240° C. (464° F.) It is a white, colourless substance, insoluble in cold water.

Glycolignose. $C_{30}H_{46}O_{21}$. Erdmann's term for the substance which forms pine-wood. He considers it to be an ether of lignose. It is found in poplar-wood also. According to Bente, it is not a distinct substance.

Glycolinic acid. $C_3H_4O_4$. Friedländer's term for an acid supposed to be formed by the action of sodium amalgam on an alcoholic solution of ethyl oxalate. This is probably an error. According to Debus, the only products are glycollic, glyoxylic, and tartaric acids.

Glycollic acid. $C_2H_4O_3 = CH_2(OH).CO_2H$. Obtained by Strecker by treating glycecoll with nitrous acid. It forms colourless, stellate crystals, very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It is an homologue of lactic acid. Also called oxyacetic acid. It occurs in unripe grapes, and in the leaves of the *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.

Glycols. A class of diatomic alcohols, discovered by Wurtz, of which ethylene glycol, usually called *Glycol*, is the type. They may be obtained from the haloid ethers of the dyad radicals, as the monad alcohols are obtained from their respective ethers. As well as the ethylene glycol, propylene, butylene, and amylene glycols are known. The name was given to mark the double analogy between glycerin and alcohol.

Glycoluric acid. $(NH_2)CO.NH.CH_2.CO_2H$. An acid obtained by Strecker and Rheineck from the action of baryta on glycolylurea. It is identical with hydantoic acid. It crystallises in monoclinic prisms.

Glycoluryl. Same as *Glycolyl-urea*.

Glycolyl. C_2H_3O . The radicle of glycollic acid and the other glycolyl compounds.

Glycolyl-urea. $C_4H_6N_2O_2$. A substance obtained by treating slightly acidulated allantoine with a sodium amalgam. It crystallises in octahedral crystals, or in needles.

Glycomalic acid. $C_5H_6O_6$. A product of the reduction of oxalic ether. It is uncrystallisable, and very soluble in water.

Glyconin. Siehel's term for a mixture of four parts of yolk of egg and five parts of glycerin used in pharmacy. The *Glyceritum vitelli*.

G. emulsion of cod-liver oil. Close's formula is: add cod-liver oil 4 ounces very gradually with brisk stirring to glyconin or glyceritum vitelli, then aromatic spirit of ammonia one drachm, sherry 2 fluid ounces, dilute phosphoric acid 4 drachms, and essence of bitter almonds 2 drachms, in succession.

Glycoprotein. ($\Gamma\lambda\upsilon\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, sweet; *protein*.) Schützenberger's term for the bodies of the formula $C_mH_{12m}N_2O_4$ ($m = 10$ or 12), which on crystallisation split up into leucins or leucins.

Glycorrhœa. Same as *Glycyrrhœa*.

Glycosamine. $C_6H_{12}NO_5 = COH(COOH)_4.CH_2.NH_2$. A product, along with acetic acid, of the decomposition of chitin by

dilute acids. It is only known as a hydrochlorate.

Glycosan. See *Glycosan*.

Glycose. Same as *Glucose*.

Glycosides. ($\Gamma\lambda\upsilon\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, sweet.) Same as *Glucosides*.

Glycosin. ($\Gamma\lambda\upsilon\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$.) $C_6H_6N_4$. A crystalline substance formed, along with glyoxalin, when glyoxal is warmed with aqueous ammonia. It is slightly soluble in water.

Glycos'nis. ($\Gamma\lambda\upsilon\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$; *δσμή*, a smell.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Aurantioideæ*.

G. citrifolia. (*L. citrus*, the citron tree; *folium*, a leaf.) Fruit pleasant to eat; leaves used as orange leaves.

Glycosuria. ($\Gamma\lambda\upsilon\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$; *οὔρον*, urine.) The presence of sugar in urine. In the normal condition the urine contains a trace of sugar only, but the term glycosuria is applied to the abnormal state in which a sensible amount is present. It is the external manifestation of the excessive presence of sugar in the blood. This excess may be produced by temporary causes, or may be a constant morbid process constituting the disease diabetes. The transitory form may be produced by puncturing the medulla oblongata a little above the point of the calamus scriptorius, by injuring the spinal cord at the origin of the brachial nerves, by division of the thoracic part of the sympathetic nerve, by injecting defibrinated arterial blood, weak solution of sodium chloride, solutions of sugar or inulin, and other substances into the portal vein, and by the administration, in large doses, of curare, strychnia, morphia, chloral, amyl nitrite, chloroform, carbonic acid, and other drugs, as well as by the ingestion of excessive quantities of starch and sugar. In all or most of these cases there is an interference with the hepatic circulation in the direction of excess, and from this it is argued that the cause of the permanent form, or diabetes, is to be looked for in vaso-motor paralysis affecting the liver. See *Glycœhæmia* and *Diabetes*.

G., alimen'tary. (*L. alimentum*, food.) Bernard's term for the condition in which sugar appears in the urine from the taking of an excess of starch or saccharine food.

G. in lacta'tion. (*L. lac*, milk.) The presence of sugar in the urine of nursing women, when the breasts are turgid with milk.

G. in pregn'ancy. The presence of sugar in the urine which sometimes occurs in the later weeks of pregnancy. It would appear to be confined to those cases in which there is milk in the breasts.

G., perman'ent. (*L. permanens*, to remain.) The disease called *Diabetes*.

G., persis'tent. The disease *Diabetes*.

G., tempo'rary. (*L. temporarius*, belonging to time.) The occurrence of sugar in the urine from some cause acting for a short time only, such as the ingestion of excess of sugary or sugar-forming food, or the taking of certain drugs, as amyl nitrite, or the presence of some disease, as certain brain affections.

Glycosuric. ($\Gamma\lambda\upsilon\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$; *οὔρον*.) Relating to *Glycosuria*.

G. amauro'sis. A synonym of *Ammaurosis, diabetic*.

Glyco-u'ril. $C_4H_6N_4O_2$. Obtained by acting on a hot solution of allantoine with sodium amalgam. It forms octahedra, or pointed needles, slightly soluble in water. It is decomposed into

urea and glycolyl-urea by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid.

Glycyl. (Γλυκύς.) A synonym of *Tro-penyl*.

G. hydrate. Glycerin.

Glycymeter. (Γλυκύς; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the quantity of sugar in a liquid.

Glycyphyton. (Γλυκύς, sweet; φυτόν, a plant.) A name of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

Glycyrrhetin. $C_{18}H_{20}O_4$. A brown resin, obtained, along with glucose, when glycyrrhizin is boiled with dilute acids. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and alkaline solutions.

Glycyrrhiza. (Γλυκύς; ρίζα, a root. *F. réglisse*; *G. Süßholz*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

Also, U.S. Ph., same as *Glycyrrhizæ radix*, B. Ph.

G. aspera. Pall. The *G. asperima*.

G. asperima. Lin. fil. (*L. asper*, rough.) Supplies probably the Russian liquorice root.

G. echinata. Linn. (*L. echinatus*, prickly.) Prickly liquorice. Hab. Europe. Juice used in ringworm; root sometimes substituted for *G. glabra*.

G. glabra. Linn. (*L. glaber*, smooth.) The species supplying the official liquorice.

G. glandulifera. W. K. (*L. glandula*, a small gland; *fero*, to bear.) A variety of *G. glabra*, with roughly glandular or pubescent stem, leaves, and pods.

G. lævis. Pall. (*L. lævis*, light.) The *G. glabra*.

G. lepidota. (Λεπιδωτός, scaly.) Hab. Southern United States. Used as *G. glabra*.

Glycyrrhizæ radix. (*L. radix*, a root. *F. réglisse*, *bois doux*, *racine douce*; *G. Spanische Süßholzwurzel*), the official name of the root of *G. glabra*, liquorice root. It is in long, cylindrical pieces, 2" to 1" thick, externally greyish-brown and longitudinally wrinkled, and internally tawny yellow. It has a sweet but somewhat acrid taste. It is demulcent and laxative, and is said to promote secretion from a congested bronchial mucous membrane.

Glycyrrhizic acid. $C_4H_5NO_{18}$. The saccharine principle of liquorice root. It crystallises in needles and in hemispherical masses; it reduces cupro-potassic tartrate.

Glycyrrhizin. $C_{24}H_{36}O_9$. The glucoside contained in the root of the liquorice, *Glycyrrhiza glabra* and *G. echinata*. It is a yellowish powder, of a bitter and a sweet taste, slightly soluble in cold water, soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and in ether.

Glycyrrhizine. (*F. glycyrrhizine*; *G. Süßholzzucker*.) The saccharine juice of the *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

Glycyrrhizinum ammoniatum. U.S. Ph. Ammoniated glycyrrhizin. One hundred parts of liquorice root, in No. 20 powder, are macerated for twenty-four hours in a mixture of 95 parts of water with 5 parts of water of ammonia; it is then percolated with water until 500 parts are obtained. Sulphuric acid is added to the percolate so long as a precipitate is formed; this is collected on a strainer, washed with cold water, redissolved in water and water of ammonia, and again precipitated with sulphuric acid and washed, then redissolved in the water and water of ammonia in equal parts; the clear solution is spread upon plates

of glass, so that, on drying, the product may be obtained in scales, which are dark brown or brownish red, inodorous, very sweet, and soluble in water and alcohol. Used as liquorice root. Dose, 5—15 grains.

Glycyrrhœa. (Γλυκύς; ροία, a flow.) A flow of a sweet or saccharine substance from the body.

G. urinosæ. (*L. urina*, urine.) A term for *Diabetes*.

Glycys. (Γλυκύς.) An old name for, probably, the *Artemisia abrotanum*.

Glycysancon. (Γλυκύς, sweet; ἄγκων, the elbow.) Old name for a species of southern-wood, according to Turton, from its sweet taste and angular joints.

Glycyzidæ. (Γλυκυσιδή.) A term employed by Hippocrates and Dioscorides to designate several species of *Raconia*.

Glykoleucin. $C_6H_{13}NO_2$. A chemolytic isomer of leucin obtained by Thudichum from brain albumin which were acted on by baryta. It is a pearl-white, sweet substance, less soluble in water than ordinary leucin.

Glyoxal. $C_2H_2O_2 = HOOC \cdot COH$. A solid, crystallisable substance, obtained as a secondary product in the preparation of glycollic acid by the action of nitric acid on alcohol. It is deliquescent and very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It is an aldehyde of oxalic acid, and is also called *Oxalaldehyde*.

Glyoxalic acid. Same as *Glyoxylic acid*.

Glyoxalin. $C_3H_4N_2 = C_3H_3N(NH)$. A crystalline substance formed, along with glycosin, when glyoxal is heated with aqueous ammonia. It forms fine prismatic crystals, or thick, nacreous prisms, having a somewhat fishy odour. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

Glyoxyl. The radicle of *Glyoxyl-urea*.

G. carbamide. Same as *Glyoxyl-urea*.

G. dicarbamide. $C_6H_8N_4O_2$. The same as *Allantoin*.

Glyoxyl-urea. $C_3H_4N_2O_2$. An isomer of allanturic acid formed, along with carbon dioxide and ammonia, when a salt of oxonic acid is decomposed by acetic acid. It crystallises in thick needles.

Glyoxylic acid. $C_6H_4O_4 = CHO \cdot CO_2H + H_2O$, or $CH(OH)_2 \cdot CO_2H$. A crystalline substance formed when the silver salt of dibromacetic acid is boiled with water. It forms small monoclinic crystals of acid taste, which melt when heated.

Glyoxylin. The name of an explosive compound containing *Nitrolycerin*.

Glypholœcine. Channelled in a labyrinthine manner, like the Genus *Glyphis*.

Glyster. See *Clyster*.

G. herbs. See *Herbæ pro enemate*.

Glyzina. Fr. Codex. (*F. glycyrrhizine ammoniacale*.) Same as *Glycyrrhizinum ammoniatum*.

Gmelin-Heintz reaction. Same as *Gmelin's reaction*.

Gmelin, Johann Georg. A German botanist, born at Tübingen in 1709, died there in 1755.

Gmelin, Leopold. A German physician and chemist, born at Göttingen in 1788, died at Heidelberg in 1853.

G's reaction. A test for the bile pigments by adding to a solution containing them some nitric acid which contains nitrous acid,

when a play of colours appears, passing from green through blue, violet, and red to yellow.

Gmelina. (*Gmelin*, the botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Verbenaceæ*.

G. asiatica, Linn. Hab. India. Roots mucilaginous. Used as an emollient, depurative, and tonic.

G. parviflora, Roxb. (L. *parvus*, small; *flor*, a flower.) Demulcent. Used in gonorrhœa.

Gmünd. Austria, Cirele Villach. A cold sulphur spring.

Gnampsis. (*Γνάμπτω*, to bend inwards. F. *courbure*; G. *Einbügung*, *Krümmung*.) An incurvature or curvature.

Gnamp'tous. (*Γνάμπτω*, F. *courbé*; G. *gebogen*, *gekrümmet*.) Bent inwards; curved; curved; incurved.

Gnaphalium. (*Γνάφαλιον*, the teal. F. *piéd de chat*; G. *Rohrkraut*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*. The cotton-weed.

G. album. The *G. dioicum*.

G. arenarium, Linn. The *Helichrysum arenarium*.

G. arven'se, Willd. The *Filago arvensis*.

G. conglobatum, Mönch. (L. *conglobo*, to gather into a ball.) The *G. luteo-album*.

G. dioicum, Linn. The *Antennaria dioica*.

G. gallicum, Wall. (L. *gallicus*, French.) The *Filago montana*, Linn.

G. germanicum, Willd. The *Filago germanica*, Linn.

G. legitimum, Gärtn. (L. *legitimus*, right.) The *Diotis maritima*.

G. leontopodium, Linn. The *Leontopodium alpinum*.

G. luteo-album, Linn. (L. *luteus*, yellow; *album*, white.) The Jersey cudweed. Used in catarrh.

G. margaritaceum, Linn. (L. *margarita*, a pearl.) Pearly cudweed, life everlasting. Hab. North America. A mild astringent. Used in chest and bowel diseases, and in hæmorrhages; it is also said to be anodyne.

G. minimum, Smith. The *Filago minima*.

G. montanum, Willd. The *Filago montana*, Linn.

G. orientale, Linn. The *Helichrysum orientale*.

G. plantagin'cum. (*Plantago*.) The *Antennaria plantaginifolia*.

G. plantaginifolium. (L. *plantago*, plantain; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Antennaria plantaginifolia*.

G. polycephalum, Linn. (*Πολύς*, many; *κεφαλή*, the head.) Catfoot; sweet-scented life everlasting. A mild astringent. Used as *G. margaritaceum*.

G. stæchas, Linn. The *Helichrysum stæchas*.

G. sylvaticum, Linn. (L. *sylva*, a wood.) Highland cudweed. Flowers astringent and diaphoretic. Used in erysæ.

G. tomentosum. (L. *tomentosus*, woolly.) The *G. sylvaticum*.

G. vira-vira, Molina. Hab. Chili. Used as a diaphoretic.

Gnarr. (Sax. *gnarran*, to gnash.) A warty excrescence of the stem of a tree.

Gnat. (Sax. *gnæt*. F. *cousin commun*; G. *Mücke*.) The *Culex pipiens*. Their bite is sharply stinging, and in some sensitive skins

produces papules, patches of urticaria, or boils with extensive inflammation of the skin.

Gnathalgia. (*Γνάθος*, the cheek; *ἄλγος*, pain. F. *gnathalgie*; G. *Wangenschmerz*.) Pain of the cheek; facial neuralgia.

Gnathankylo'sis. (*Γνάθος*, the jaw; *ἀγκύλωσις*, a stiffening of the joints.) Anchylosis of the jaw.

Gnathantrop'ypus. (*Gnathantrum*, the antrum, or cavity of the cheek-bone; *polyypus*, a morbid excrescence. F. *gnathantropolypé*.) Polypus of the antrum Highmorianum.

Gnathantrum. (*Γνάθος*, the jaw; *ἄντρον*, a cavern. F. *gnathantré*; G. *Ober-Kinnbackenhöhle*.) The cavity of the malar bone, or the antrum Highmorianum.

Gnathic. (*Γνάθος*, the cheek-bone. F. *gnathique*.) Of, or belonging to, the cheek or superior maxilla.

G. index. (L. *index*, a pointer.) The number by which is indicated the relative projection of the jaws beyond the anterior surface of the cranium, estimated by the plan of Flower, which consists in taking the basinasal length or the distance between the anterior part of the foramen magnum and the root of the nose as 100, and reducing the actual basialveolar length or the distance between the anterior part of the foramen magnum and the centre of the anterior margin of the upper alveolar arch to the same proportion. This number is the gnathic index. In the English race this is 96, in the Chinese 99, in the Fijian 103, and in the native Australian 104.

Gnathite. (*Γνάθος*, the jaw.) The anten-nary and the masticating structures of Arthropoda.

Gnathit'ic. (*Gnathitis*. F. *gnathitique*; G. *Wangenentzündung betreffend*.) Of, or belonging to, *Gnathitis*.

Gnathitis. (*Γνάθος*, the cheek bone. F. *gnathite*; G. *innere Wangenentzündung*.) Internal inflammation of the cheek, or maxilla, according to Kraus.

Gnathimus. (*Γναθμός*, the jaw.) The upper jaw.

Gnathobdel'lidæ. (*Γνάθος*, the jaw; *βδέλλα*, a leech.) A Family of the Subclass *Hirudinea*, being those having three jaws in the pharynx, often serrated, and folded longitudinally, and a spoon-shaped oral sucker in front of the mouth.

Gnathocéphalus. (*Γνάθος*, the jaw; *κεφαλή*, the head.) A monstrosity having no distinct head, only very large jaws.

Gnathocynan'ché. (*Γνάθος*; *κυνίγκη*, quinsy.) Cynanche parotidea.

Gnathogramma. (*Γνάθος*; *γράμμα*, the lines of a drawing. G. *Wangenziug*.) A line or furrow leading from the middle of the cheek to the *Rhinogramma*, and which alone, or in combination with this latter, is a sign in children of abdominal disease, according to Jadelot.

Gnathoneuralgia. (*Γνάθος* & *νεύρον*, a nerve; *ἄλγος*, pain.) Pain of a nerve of the cheek or maxilla, or maxillary neuralgia.

Gnathoparalysis. (*Γνάθος*; *παράλυσις*, paralysis.) Paralysis of the motor branches of the inferior maxillary nerve.

Gnathopharyngeus. (*Γνάθος*; *φάρυγξ*, the throat.) Same as *Mylopharyngeus*.

Gnathoplastic. (F. *gnathoplastique*.) Of, or belonging to, the operation of *Gnathoplasty*.

Gnathoplasty. (Γνάθος, the cheek; πλάσσω, to form. F. *gnathoplastie*; G. *Wangenbildung*.) The operation of restoring any deficiency of the cheek, the effect of a wound or lesion, by appropriating a sufficient portion of the sound parts contiguous.

Gnathoplegia. (Γνάθος; πλῆγη, a stroke.) Paralysis of the cheek.

Gnathopod. (Γνάθος; ποῦς, a foot.) A term applied by Spence Bate to the second and third maxillipedes of Crustacea.

Gnathorrhagia. (Γνάθος; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) Severe bleeding from the inner surface of the cheeks.

Gnathoschisis. (Γνάθος; σχίσις, a division. G. *Kiefernspalte*.) A congenital fissure of the jaw forming cleft palate, and often accompanied by hare-lip.

Gnathospasmus. (Γνάθος; σπασμός, spasm. G. *Wangenkrampf*.) A synonym of *Trismus*.

Gnathostegite. (Γνάθος; στέγη, a roof.) A broad plate developed from the third thoracic appendages of the Brachyura.

Gnathostoma. (Γνάθος; στόμα.) A Genus of nematode worms.

G. hispidum. (L. *hispidus*, bristly.) Found in the stomach of the pig.

Gnathostomata. (Γνάθος; στόμα, the mouth.) A Division of the Suborder *Eucepoda*, Order *Copepoda*, having all the rings well developed and the buccal pieces arranged for mastication; the upper lip is very prominent, and forms, with the lower bilobed lip, a buccal vestibule.

Gnathus. (Γνάθος. F. *joue*; G. *Baek*, *Wange*.) The cheek.

Also (F. *machoire*; G. *Kiefer*, *Kinnlade*), the jaw.

Gnaur. Same as *Gnarr*.

Gnawed. (Sax. *gnagan*, to gnaw.) Eaten away; eroded.

Gneiss. (G. *Gneiss*, a term applied to a granitic-looking rock at the bottom of the primary strata.) A name for the series of hard, crystalline, granitic schists, constituting the lowest portion of the metamorphic, non-fossiliferous strata. It differs from granite in the indistinctness and confused aggregation of the crystals of quartz, felspar, and other bodies which occur in both, but which in granite are large and distinct.

Gnetaceæ. The jointed firs; a Nat. Order of the Class *Gymnospermæ*. Small trees or shrubs with branched and jointed stems; opposite, entire, net- or parallel-veined leaves; unisexual flowers; and two- or three-celled anthers with porous dehiscence.

Gnetum. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gnetaceæ*.

G. gne'mon, Linn. Hab. Molluccas. The boiled fruit and the seeds are eaten.

G. ovalifolium, Poir. (L. *ovalis*, oval; *folium*, a leaf.) Used as *G. gne'mon*.

Gnidian. See *Cnidian* School.

Gnidii grana. (L. *granum*, a seed.) Mezereon berries.

Gnidium. See *Cnidium*.

Gno'mon. (L. *gnomon*; Gr. γνόμων, an interpreter.) The index of a dial.

Gnomonical. (Γνόμων, the pin of a sun-dial.) In Botany, applied to a stalk which is bent at a right angle.

Gnos'copin. $C_{34}H_{36}N_2O_{11}$. An amor-

phous alkaloid discovered by Smith in opium. It melts at 233° C. (451.4° F.), and is soluble in chloroform and carbon disulphide, but not in ether.

Go'a powder. (F. *poudre de Goa*; G. *Goa-Pulver*.) An orange-yellow powder, darkening with age, contained in irregular interspaces in the wood of the *Andira araroba*, Aguiar. It has neither taste nor smell, is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol; when heated to 162° C. (323.6° F.) it melts. It may be partially sublimed, and on ignition is totally dissipated. Sulphuric acid dissolves it with a deep red colour; on pouring the solution into water the goa powder separates unchanged. It contains resin 2 per cent., woody fibre 5.5, bitter extractive 7, and 80 to 84 per cent. of chrysophanic acid, according to Atfield, chrysoarobin, according to Liebermann. It is a gastro-intestinal irritant, producing vomiting and watery stools. It has been used in many skin diseases, especially ringworm, but is almost superseded by chrysophanic acid, which is derived from it.

Goat's solution. A fluid in which to mount Zoophytes and other marine objects, consisting of bay salt 4 ounces, alum 2 ounces, corrosive sublimate 4 grains, dissolved in 4 parts of boiling water. For delicate preparations it should be diluted with several times its bulk of water. Arsenious acid may be substituted for the corrosive sublimate, and where the structure contains calcareous matter the alum should be omitted.

Goat. (Mid E. *goot*, *gote*; Sax. *gát*; G. *geiss*, from an Aryan form *ghaida*, from root *ghid*, probably meaning to play. F. *chèvre*; I. *capro*; S. *cabra*; G. *Ziege*.) The animals of the Genus *Capra*, especially the *Capra hircus*, the common goat, the flesh of which is eaten, and the milk much esteemed.

G's bane. A term given to some of the species of *Aconitum*.

G's-beard, com'mon. The *Tragopogon pratense*.

G's-beard, grey. The *Clavaria cinerea*.

G's-beard mush'room. The *Clavaria coralloides*.

G's beard, pur'ple. The *Tragopogon porrifolium*.

G's beard, yellow. The *Tragopogon pratense*.

G. mar'joram. The *Tragopogon pratense*.

G's milk. See *Milk*, *goat's*.

G's rue. The *Galega officinalis*; also the *Tephrosia virginiana*.

G's stones. See *Goatstones*.

G's thorn. The *Astragalus verus*.

G-weed. See *Goatweed*.

Goatbeard. Same as *Goat's-beard*.

Goatsbeard. See *Goat's beard*.

Goatstones. The *Orchis hircina*, from the resemblance of their roots to the testicles of a goat.

G., large military. The *Orchis fusea*.

Goatweed. The *Egopodium podagraria*.

G., shrubby. The *Cupraria bifolia*.

Gobio. (Κοβίος, the gudgeon.) A Genus of the Family *Cyprinidae*, Suborder *Abdominalia*, Order *Teleostei*, Class *Pisces*.

G. criniger. (L. *erinis*, the hair; *gero*, to bear. F. *calou-oulové*.) Hab. Indian seas. The flesh is poisonous to man and animals.

G. fluviatilis. Linn. (L. *fluviatilis*, be-

longing to streams. *F. gonjon*; *I. ghiozzo*; *G. Gründling*.) The gudgeon, an esculent fish.

Gobius. Same as *Gobio*.

G. vulgaris. The *Gobio fluviatilis*.

Goblet. (*F. goblet*; dim. of Old *F. gobet*; from Low *L. cupellus*, a cup.) A large cup for drinking out of.

G., bitter. A cup made of quassia wood, in which water or wine is allowed to stand until it has dissolved some of the bitter principle, when it is drank as a stomachic.

G. cells. See *Cells, goblet*.

G., emetic. Same as *Cup, antimonial*.

G.-sha'ped. (*G. becherförmig*.) Having the shape of a cup or goblet, as the cup of a narcissus.

Goczalkowitz. Germany, in Silesia. A strong sodium chloride spring, containing also carbonate of iron and small quantities of iodide and bromide of magnesium.

Godelheim. Germany, in Westphalia. An earthy chalybeate water arising in two springs, and containing small quantities of sodium, calcium, and magnesium chlorides, sulphates and carbonates, with iron and manganese carbonates, and free carbonic acid.

Goder'naux, powder of. A compound, formerly in great esteem, containing metallic mercury, calomel, antimony, and charcoal. It was used in skin diseases, epilepsy, and syphilis.

Godesberg. Germany, on the left bank of the Rhine. An alkaline chalybeate water, containing sodium chloride.

Godfrey's cordial. An old secret preparation of opium, one formula for which was, dissolve 2·5 ounces of carbonate of potassium in 26 pints of water, add 16 pints of molasses, heat over a gentle fire till they simmer, and scum; mix a pint and a half of laudanum, 2 pints of alcohol, and 4 drachms of oil of sassafras, and add them to the decoction. In some formulae coriander, anise, and caraway seeds were also employed.

Godomolla. The Javanese name of *Grangea maderaspatana*.

Gœffrœa. A misspelling of *Geoffroya*.

G. inermis, Swartz. The *Andira inermis*.

Gœffroya. Same as *Geoffroya*.

Goëmin. (*F. goëmon*, seaweed.) Blondeau's term for a mucilaginous substance obtained from Carrageen moss by boiling in distilled water and precipitating with alcohol. The precipitate is redissolved in water and evaporated, so as to form thin, transparent, elastic plates like isinglass, which soften and swell up in cold water. It is tasteless and odourless, neutral, and soluble in alkaline liquids.

Goëtre. Same as *Goitre*.

Gögging. Bavaria. A sulphur spring.

Goggles. (*E. goggle*, to roll the eyes; probably of Celtic origin.) A pair of spectacles with dark glasses and plush-edged wire sides, to protect the eyes from dust and sun glare. Originally they were made of horn, or of blackened ivory, having a small hole fitted with glass in the centre, in order that they might also be used to correct squinting by keeping the optic axes in the same direction.

Gohier. France, Département de Maine et Loire. Cold, weak chalybeate waters, containing a little free carbonic acid.

Goître. (*F. goître*; from *L. guttur*, the throat. *I. gozzo*; *S. papera*; *G. Kropf*.) A term applied in recent years to enlargements of the thyroid gland of any nature, but latterly by many restricted to the hypertrophic enlargements, to the exclusion of the inflammatory, cancerous, and other diseases of the gland. The term is of comparatively recent origin, although Fabricius Hildanus, in the seventeenth century, had applied the word *gutturiosi* to people suffering from this affection. By Galen and Paulus of Egina, and, following them, the Latin authors, it was called *bronchocele* and *tracheocele*. The School of Salerno applied to it the term *boëcium*, and in the sixteenth century it was called *struma*, a term employed by many German authors of the present time; but the exact seat of the disease, the thyroid gland, was first demonstrated by Körtum in the eighteenth century. Goitre may be sporadic or endemic; it is more common in females than in males, and commences generally between the ages of seven and twenty. It is an hypertrophy of the different structures of the whole or of part of the thyroid gland, either in uniform proportion, or in preponderating excess of one or other tissue; the increase in size may be little above the natural, or it may be so great as to form a swelling which hangs over the upper part of the chest, or even, in rare instances, which reaches to the thighs. The surface of the tumour is smooth, fusiform, and often lobulated; the consistence varies from a soft pulp to a fibrous or a stony hardness; in some cases it contains cysts. It is seldom painful except by reason of its weight. As it grows it may compress the trachea so as to cause difficulty of breathing or suffocation and a hoarse voice; it may compress the œsophagus so as to cause difficulty or impossibility of swallowing; it may compress the carotid arteries so as to cause cerebral anæmia; it may compress the jugular veins so as to produce a livid face, with distended veins, somnolence, and cerebral hæmorrhage; and it may compress the nerves, such as the recurrent laryngeal, so as to cause aphonia, the brachial plexus so as to cause pains in the arms or even paralysis of motion and sensation, the phrenic so as to produce paralysis of the diaphragm, or the sympathetic so as to produce dilatation of the facial blood-vessels, exophthalmos, and unequal pupils; in addition, the goitrous tumour may be the seat of inflammation, of suppuration, or of hæmorrhage; and thus in many ways its progress may cause death. On the other hand, a goitre may undergo resolution, the hypertrophied parts undergoing fatty degeneration and absorption, or its growth may be arrested before it has become a source of trouble or of danger. The cause of goitre is not yet satisfactorily settled; it is commonly held that the presence of lime salts in the water habitually used for drinking is the morbid agent, and Virchow has suggested that some telluric influence, probably of a malarious character, is a necessary condition. For the varieties of goitre, see the subheadings.

G., accessory. (*L. accessus*, an approach.) Hypertrophy of the accessory thyroid glands.

G., acute. (*L. acutus*, sharp.) A term applied to the cases of goitre which proceed rapidly, especially to the quickly progressing cases of the epidemic form.

G., ærial. (*L. aer*, air. *F. goître aérien*.)

Larrey's term for a tumour of the neck containing air, which may have been either emphysema of the thyroid gland or of the surrounding tissues, or a hernia of the respiratory mucous membrane constituting *Tracheocoele*.

G., aneurysmatic. (Ἀνεύρησμα, an aneurysm.) Walther's term for *G., vascular*, but restricted, after Heidenreich, to the form in which the arteries chiefly are dilated. The large arteries are mainly affected, but sometimes the arterioles are also much dilated, and become the subjects of minute aneurysms, and occasionally anastomose so frequently as to form a kind of erectile tissue. The walls of the vessels are seldom altered in structure, but sometimes they are calcareous. The tumour in many cases is pulsatile.

G., aqueous. (L. *aqua*, water.) Same as *G., cystic*.

G., calcareous. (L. *calx*, lime.) Same as *G., osscous*.

G., cancerous. Cancer of the thyroid gland.

G., colloid. (Κόλλα, glue; εἶδος, likeness.) The form in which the follicles of the gland have become filled with a viscous, transparent, yellowish or greyish, jelly-like substance, either secreted by the cells or a degenerative product. It often attains a very great size.

G., cystic. (Κύστις, a bladder. F. *goitre kystique*; G. *Cystenknopf*.) An enlargement of the thyroid gland accompanied by the formation of cysts, which may be single or multiple, and may contain a serous fluid rich in paralbumin, or a dark grumous substance consisting chiefly of blood exuded from vegetations on the interior of the cyst-wall, or a colloid substance containing little albumin, but much mucin, the result of degenerative changes in a colloid goitre. The cyst-wall is sometimes provided with trabeculae, which form imperfect partitions, many of which enclose patches of unaltered gland tissue.

G., endemic. (Ἐν, in; δῆμος, a people.) The disease described under the chief heading.

G., epidemic. (Ἐπιδημία, among the people.) A form of the disease which attacks in rapid succession a large number of individuals living together, such as soldiers in barracks, or prisoners in jail, or pupils in schools. Outbreaks of this form have only been observed in localities where goitre is endemic, or in the immediate neighbourhood of such places; inhabitants of non-goitrous places are attacked under these circumstances as freely as those belonging to districts where goitre is endemic, but it is chiefly the new-comers who suffer, and of these the younger persons rather than the elder. A good condition of health does not afford any chance of immunity. Epidemics of goitre are most common in the spring and autumn. The origin of the disease is unsettled. A chill got whilst sweating, by taking cold drinks, or by opening the dress at the throat, sleeping in close, ill-ventilated, overcrowded rooms, sudden changes of atmospheric temperature, unaccustomed compression of the neck by the dress, such as occurs in recruits, have all been suggested as causes, and, most importantly, perhaps, the water of the district. Some have supposed that the disease is infectious, and others that it is rheumatic in origin. Little is known of the morbid anatomy, save that the thyroid body in one case was red and vascular, and the epithelial cells were granular; and that

in another case the gland was greyish and hard, the connective tissue was hypertrophied, and two small cysts filled with a brownish glutinous fluid were found. At first the symptoms are purely local, only rarely is there much pain, and there is no fever; the gland enlarges steadily, sometimes producing hoarseness, or oppression in the breathing, or redness of the face, or protrusion of the eyeballs; occasionally a murmur is heard in the carotid arteries, and now and then there is enlargement of the cervical or submaxillary glands. After attaining its greatest size it remains stationary for some time, and then declines. The duration of the disease varies much; in some epidemics it lasts seven or eight days, in many fifteen to twenty, and in a few sixty to seventy days. The swelling usually subsides entirely; but occasionally chronic thickening or cystic enlargement persists.

G., exophthalmic. (Ἐξ, out; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) A term for *Graves's disease*, in reference to the prominence of the eyes.

G., fibro-areolar. (L. *fibra*, a filament; *areola*, a small space.) The same as *G., fibrous*.

G., fibrous. (L. *fibra*, a filament. F. *goitre fibreux*; G. *Faserknopf*.) The form in which the connective tissue of the whole or of a part of a follicular goitre becomes thickened, and compressing the vesicles causes the tumour to contract and to become hard in the parts which have been invaded.

G., fleshy. (F. *goitre charnu*.) Same as *G., fibrous*.

G., follicular. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag. F. *goitre folliculaire*.) The ordinary form or type of the disease. It is a growth of the normal structure of the thyroid gland in a natural but excessive manner; the epithelial cells increase by fission, and the follicles by budding, and so solid outgrowths advance into the soft tissue; the connective tissue grows also, and in some cases cuts off fragments of these outgrowths, which themselves take on the same mode of growth; at a further stage the bud-like offshoots become softened in the centre and become vesicular. Sometimes this hyperplasia invades the whole gland, and sometimes it is confined to certain lobules, which occasionally grow in such fashion as to become pedunculated. The blood-vessels also participate in the excess of growth.

G., follicular, hyperplastic. (Υπέρ, in excess; πλάσσω, to form.) Same as *G., follicular*.

G., ganglionic. (Γάγγλιον, an excrescence under the skin.) Alber's name for the enlargement of the accessory thyroid glands, under the false impression that they were lymphatic glands or ganglions.

G., gelatinous. (*Gelatin*.) Same as *G., colloid*.

G., glandular. Same as *G., follicular*.

G., glandular, encysted. (Ἐν, in; κύστις, a bag.) Stromeyer's name for the form of follicular goitre in which the contents of the vesicles have atrophied and left merely a shell.

G., glandular, soft. Same as *G., follicular*.

G. leaf. A species of *Laminaria* chewed in India as a remedy for goitre.

G., lymphatic. (*Lymph*.) Same as *G., colloid*.

G., osseous. (L. *os*, a bone.) A fibrous goitre which has become infiltrated with calcareous salts.

G., paren'chymatous. (Παρίγχυμα, anything poured in beside.) Same as *G., follicular*.

G., pneu'mo-gut'tural. (Πνεύμα, wind; *L. guttur*, the throat.) Same as *G., aerial*.

G., pul'sating. (*L. pulso*, to beat.) Same as *G., aneurysmatic*.

G., retropharynge'al. (*L. retro*, behind; *pharynx*, the gullet.) The form of cystic or other disease of the thyroid gland in which a part of the growth lies behind the pharynx.

G., scir'rhous. (Σκίρρῶς, hard.) Same as *G., fibrous*.

G., se'rous. (*L. serum*, the watery part of the blood.) Same as *G., cystic*.

G., simple. A goitre which consists in simple hypertrophy of the thyroid gland, without cysts or other morbid structures.

G., sporadic. (Σποραδικός, scattered.) The form described under the chief heading.

G. stick. The stem of a seaweed, *Sargassum bacciferum*, used in South America as a remedy for goitre.

G., submaxill'ary. (*L. sub*, under; *maxilla*, the jaw.) Goitre affecting a thyroid gland which, by congenital defect, is placed above its natural situation; the enlarged lobes may extend behind the angles of the jaws and produce serious symptoms from the compression of neighbouring structures.

G., substernal. (*L. sub*; *sternum*, the breast bone.) A goitre in which the lower part of the gland, as it grows, passes behind the sternum and may produce symptoms of suffocation by its pressure on the trachea.

G., suffocating. (*L. suffoco*, to choke. *F. goître suffoquant*.) The form in which, from pressure of the tumour on the trachea, there is great dyspnoea.

G., var'icose. (*L. varix*, a dilated vein.) The form, frequently congenital, of vascular goitre in which the veins, especially the periph'eric veins, are largely dilated into sacculi, with thinning of their walls and disappearance of the transverse layer of unstriped muscular fibre-cells. The veins are frequently subject to calcareous and amyloid degeneration, and may burst and cause a thyroid apoplexy.

G., vas'cular. (*L. vasculum*, a small vessel.) A goitre in which the dilatation and growth of the blood-vessels exceed in proportion that of the cellular elements of the gland; it may be a *G., aneurysmatic*, or a *G., varicose*.

G., vesic'ular. (*L. vesicula*, a small blister.) Same as *G., aerial*.

Also a synonym of *G., follicular*.

Goitred. Affected with Goitre.

Goitrous. (*Goître. F. goitreux*; *l. gozzuto*; *G. kropffg, kropffartig*.) Relating to, or affected with, Goitre.

Gokatu. The *Garcinia morella*.

Gok'hu. The fruit of *Pedalinum murex*. Used in India for nocturnal emissions, impotence, and incontinence of urine.

Golaise', la. Switzerland, Canton Val-lais, near Geneva. A sulphur spring.

Gol'coin. Same as *Glyconin*.

Gold. (*Sax. gold*; *G. Gold*; from Aryan root *ghar*, to be yellow. *L. aurum*; *F. or*; *I. oro*; *S. oro*.) Symb. Au; atomic weight 196.2. A bright-yellow metal, usually found native combined with a little silver. It sometimes occurs in small regular crystals. At 15° C. (55.4° F.) its sp. gr. is 19.265; according to

Pouillet, it fuses at 1381° C. (2517.8° F.), according to Becquerel, at 1037° C. (1898.6° F.). It is very soft, and is the most ductile of metals, and may be beaten out to an exceeding thinness, .0001 mm. It is unacted on by water or by oxygen; it is insoluble in all acids except aqua regia and selenic acid; alkalis and the nitrates also attack it. For goldsmiths' work and for coins it is alloyed with silver or copper, in order to obtain an amount of hardness fitting it for frequent use. Its ancient name was Sol.

G., ammo'nio-chlo'ride of. The *Auri et ammonii chloridum*.

G. and so'da, hydrochlo'rate of. See *Auri et sodii chloridum*.

G. and so'da, muri'ate of. Same as *Auri et sodii chloridum*.

G. and so'dium, chlo'ride of. The *Auri et sodii chloridum*.

G. and so'dium, chlo'ride of oxide of. The *Auri et sodii chloridum*.

G., chlo'ride. See *Auri chloridum*.

G., chlo'ride of, ac'id. The same as *Auri chloridum*.

G., chlo'ride of, yel'low. The *G., chlo'ride of, acid*.

G. chlo'ride staining solution. Chloride of gold is used as a staining agent for microscopic preparations. A solution of one or two per cent. in water is employed, the tissues are soaked in it for a few minutes, washed in distilled water, and then placed in a one per cent. dilution of acetic acid in water for some minutes; the structure is again washed in water, put into glycerin, and exposed to the light. The nerves become blue or violet.

G. chlo'ride, test solution of, U.S. Ph. One part of chloride of gold dissolved in twenty parts of distilled water.

G., crys'tal. Gold in crystals; *G., sponge*.

G. cups. (*Sax. copp*, a head.) The plants of the Genus *Ranunculus*.

G. cy'anide. See *Auri cyanidum*.

G. disulph'ide. Au₂S₂. A black powder obtained by passing hydrogen sulphide into a solution of auric chloride.

G. foil. (*F. feuille*, a leaf.) A thicker form of *G. leaf*.

G., fulminating. Au₂O₃(NH₃)₄. See *Aurum fulminans*.

G., hydrochlo'rate of. The *Auri chloridum*.

G. i'odide. See *Auri iodidum*.

G. knobs. The plants of the Genus *Ranunculus*.

G. leaf. A thin leaf of gold made by beating it out at first between pieces of vellum and then between pieces of goldbeaters' skin. It is used to cover pills, and a thicker kind is employed to fill cavities in teeth.

G. leaf electro'scope. (*Electricity*; *Gr. σκοπῖω*, to observe.) An instrument consisting of a metallic rod, to the lower end of which are attached two slips of gold-leaf, enclosed in a glass shade on a metal foot, and ending externally in a knob; when this is touched with a body charged with electricity the gold leaves diverge.

G. lith'arge. The *Plumbi oxidum semivitreum*, being litharge having a red colour.

G. monochlo'ride. Same as *Aurous chloride*.

G. monox'ide. Same as *Aurous oxide*.

G., moss. A term applied to gold when

found in hair-like filaments consisting of a series of crystals connected with each other.

G., muriate of. The *Auri chloridum*.

G., nitromuriate of. The *Auri nitromurias*.

G. of pleas'ure. The *Camelina sativa*.

G. of pleas'ure, wild. The *Camelina sativa*.

G. oxide. The *Auri oxidum*.

G. perchloride. The *Auri chloridum*.

G., percyanide of. The *Auri cyanidum*.

G. peroxide. Same as *Auri oxidum*.

G. prepared with tin. The *Purple of Cassius*.

G., purple. Same as *Cassius's purple*.

G., size. See *Size, gold*.

G., sponge. A form of gold used by dentists for filling teeth, in which the metal is reduced to a crystalline mass of spongy texture. One form, in which the crystals are those of natural gold, is obtained by precipitating a solution of gold in aqua regia by means of oxalic or sulphurous acids; another form is in foliaceous crystals.

G. terchloride. The *Auri chloridum*.

G., terycyanide of. The *Auri cyanidum*.

G. teroxide. The *Auri oxidum*.

G., tests for. In solutions of gold salts ferrous sulphate gives a brown precipitate, forming in the blowpipe flame a bead of metallic gold; stannous chloride gives the brownish purple precipitate called the purple of Cassius.

G.-thread. See *Goldthread*.

G. trichloride. The *Auri chloridum*.

G. trihydroxide. The *Auri oxidum*.

G. trioxide. Au₂O₃. A blackish-brown powder obtained by heating gold hydroxide to 100° C. (212° F.)

Goldach. Switzerland, Canton St. Gallen, near Rorschach. A cold chalybeate spring containing some oxide of manganese.

Goldbach. Bavaria, near Aseffenburg. An alkaline, earthy chalybeate water, with some free carbonic acid.

Goldbeater's skin. (F. *baudruche*; I. *minugia*; G. *Goldschlagerhaut*.) The large intestine of the ox prepared so that little but the peritoneal covering remains. It is used to separate the gold leaves during the beating out; and in surgery is employed as an adhesive protection for cuts and abrasions, either simply or coated on one side with isinglass.

Goldberg. Germany, in Meeklenburg. A chalybeate spring containing also sodium chloride, calcium chloride, calcium carbonate, and free carbonic acid.

Golde. The *Calendula officinalis*.

Gold'en. Like to, or consisting of, *Gold*.

G. bug. The *Coccinella septempunctata*.

G. chain. The *Cytisus laburnum*.

G. cud'weed. The *Tanacetum annuum*.

G. flower. The *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

G. knop. The *Coccinella septempunctata*.

G. locks. The *Polytrichum commune*.

G. locks, German. The *Linesyris vulgaris*; also the *Helichrysum arenarium*.

G. locks, Orient'al. The *Helichrysum orientale*.

G. lung-wort. The *Hieracium murorum*.

G. maid'enhair. The *Polytrichum commune*.

G. mar'casite. An old name for *Zinc*.

G. mouse-ear. The *Hieracium pilosella*.

G. ointment. See *Singleton's golden ointment*.

G. rod. The *Solidago virgaurea*.

G. rod, American. The *Solidago odora*

G. rod, Cana'dian. The *Solidago canadensis*.

G. rod, fra'grant. The *Solidago odora*.

G. rod, rig'id. The *Solidago rigida*.

G. rod, sweet-scent'ed. The *Solidago odora*.

G. sax'ifrage. The *Chryso-splenium alternifolium*.

G. sax'ifrage, com'mon. The *Chryso-splenium oppositifolium*.

G. seal. The *Hydrastis canadensis*; also the *Fraseria Walteri*.

G. sulphide. Same as *G. sulphuret*.

G. sulphur. The *Antimonium sulphuratum*.

G. sulphuret. The *Antimonium sulphureum*.

G. syr'up. Same as *Molasses*, the drainings from raw sugar.

G. this'tle. The *Scolymus maculatus*.

G. thread root. The *Coptis tecta*.

Gold'enbridge. Ireland, near Dublin. A sulphur water spring here, called the Waterloo spring.

Gold'ens. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

Gold'ielocks. The *Helichrysum stachas*, the *Chrysocoma linosyris*, and the *Ranunculus auricomus*.

Gold'ing. The *Calendula officinalis*, and the *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

Gold'shrub. The *Palicourea speciosa*.

Gold'thread. The *Coptis trifolia*.

Goll, Fried'rich. A Swiss anatomist of the present century, born at Zürich in 1829.

G., col'umn of. (F. *cordons de Goll*.) See *Column of Goll*.

G., tract of. Same as *Column of Goll*.

Gollindrine'ra. The Mexican name of the *Euphorbia prostata*.

Golondri'na. A name given in Peru, according to Feuillée, to a plant probably of the Genus *Opeuraria*, which is used as a refrigerant in fevers.

Gom'bo. The *Hibiscus esculentus*.

Gom mart. The *Bursera gumifera*.

Gommuti palm. The *Araca saccharifera*.

Gomorte'geæ. (F. *gomortigées*.) A Series of the Family *Monimiaceæ*, having hermaphrodite flowers, two or three carpels with an ascending ovule, drupaceous fruit, albuminous seeds, and a straight embryo.

Gom'phia. (Γόμφος, a nail. G. *Nagel-beere*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ochnaceæ*.

G. angustifolia, Vahl. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. India, Ceylon. Root and leaves bitter. Used in decoction as a tonic and stomachic, in dyspepsia with nausea.

Gomphi'asis. (Γομφίασις, toothache.) Pain in the teeth; also any uncomfortable sensation in the teeth, as from taking acids.

Also, looseness of the teeth in their sockets.

Gomphias'mus. (Γομφιασμός, toothache.) Same as *Gomphiasis*.

Gom'phioi. (Γομφίος, a grinder tooth; from γόμφος, a bolt, because they are like nails that are driven into wood. F. *dents molaires*; G. *Backenzähne*.) Old term for the molar or grinder teeth.

Gom'phious. (Γόμφος, a bolt. G. *nagelartig, keilförmig*.) Nail-like; conical.

Gomphocarpus. (Γόμφος, a bolt; καρπός, fruit.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Asclepiadaceæ*.

G. crispus, R. Brown. (*G. crispus*, curled.) Hab. South Africa. Root bitter and acrid. Used as a diuretic in dropsy, and as an antispasmodic in colic.

G. fruticosus, R. Brown. Hab. Syria. Found as an adulterant of senna leaves.

G. pedunculatus, Linn. (*G. pedunculus*, a little foot.) Hab. Abyssinia. Roots esculent.

Gompholobium. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*. The leaves of some species are used as food.

G. uncinatum. (*G. uncinatus*, furnished with prickles.) Hab. Australia. Said to be poisonous to sheep.

Gomphoma. Same as *Gomphosis*.

Gomphosia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cinchonaceæ*.

G. chlorantha. (Χλωρός, pale green; άνθος, a flower.) Bark, according to Weddell, mixed as an adulteration with genuine calisaya bark, from which it is distinguished by a peculiar odour, by a fasciculate disposition of the cortical fibres, and by containing in some of its vessels a ruby-coloured juice. It contains no alkaloid.

Gomphosis. (Γόμφωσις, a bolting together; from γομφίω, to fasten with a bolt or a nail. *F. gomphose*; *I. gonfosi*; *S. gonfosis*; *G. Nagelfigung*, *Einkleidung*.) A variety of the Class *Synarthrosis*, in which one bone is fixed into its socket as a nail into wood. The mode of fixture of teeth into their sockets is the only instance of this form of articulation in the body.

Gomphrena. (*G. Kugel-amaranth.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amaranthaceæ*.

G. macrocephala, St. Hil. (Μακρός, large; κεφαλή, the head.) Hab. Brazil. Used as *G. officinalis*.

G. officinalis, Mart. (*G. officina*, a shop.) Hab. Brazil. Root, a stimulant and tonic. Used in fevers, diarrhoea, indigestion, and spasms. It is one of the substances called Paratudo in Brazil, meaning proper for all, that is, all diseases.

G. polygonoides. (*Polygonium*; *Gr. εἶδος*, likeness.) The *Achyranthes repens*.

Gomu'to palm. The *Arenga saccharifera*.

Gomu'tus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ*.

G. gomu'to. The *Arenga saccharifera*.

G. saccharifer, Spreng. The *Arenga saccharifera*.

Gonacra'sia. Misspelling of *Gonacra'tia*.

Gonacra'tia. (Γονή, the semen; άκρατής, not having power over.) A synonym of *Spermatorrhœa*.

Gonade. Hæckel's term for the sexual glands of the Medusæ.

Gonæ. (Γονή, the parts of generation.) Old term (*Gr. γωναι*), used by Hippocrates, de *Humid. Usu*, vi, 2, 3, for the sexual parts, male or female.

Gonagra. (Γόνυ, the knee; άγρα, a seizure. *F. gonagre*; *G. Kniesgicht*.) Gout occurring in the knee or knee-joint.

Gonalgia. (*G. Knieschmerz*.) See *Gonyalgia*.

Gongan'gium. (Γόνος, offspring; αγγείον, a vessel.) The chitinous receptacle in which the sexual buds, planoblasts, or sporosacs of the Hydrozoa are produced.

Gonapophyses. (Γόνυ, the knee; απόφυσις, an offshoot.) Two pairs of elongated processes arising from the eighth and ninth somites of the cockroach and allied species.

Gonarthritis. (Γόνυ, the knee; άρθρον, a joint. *F. gonarthrite*; *G. Kniegelenkentzündung*, *Kniesgicht*.) Inflammation of the knee-joint; also gout of the knee.

Gonarthrocacé. (Γόνυ, the knee; άρθρον, a joint; κάκη, evil or disease.) A cancerous or ulcerated condition of the knee-joint; the disease formerly called white swelling of the knee-joint.

Gonarthromeningitis. (Γόνυ; άρθρον, a joint; μήνιγγις, a membrane.) Inflammation of the synovial membrane of the knee-joint.

Gonarthrotomy. (Γόνυ; άρθρον, a joint; τομή, a cutting.) Incision into the knee-joint; a proceeding which has been employed under antiseptic precautions, combined with free drainage, in the treatment of various forms of disease of the knee-joint.

Gonatalgia. See *Gonyalgia*.

Gonatan'cos. See *Gonyancos*.

Gonatocele. See *Gonocèle*.

Gonapterides. See *Gonopterides*.

Gonatorrheu'ma. See *Gonyorrhœuma*.

Gonaura. (Γονή, the semen; αύρα, a gentle wind. *F. gonaura*; *G. Samenäunst.*) The *Aura seminalis*, or seminal vapour of old authors.

Gon'dret, Lou'is Fran'cois. A French surgeon, born at Auteuil in 1776, died in 1855.

G.'s ammoniacal caustic. Solution of ammonia two parts, mixed with one part each of mutton suet and oil which have been melted together. Used as a vesicant and revulsive.

G.'s pommade'. Same as *G.'s ammoniacal caustic*.

Goné. (Γονή, produce; from γίνομαι, radical form of γίνομαι, to be born.) Old term for the semen; also, applied by Heyschius to the uterus.

Gonecystic. (Γονή, the semen; κύστις, a bladder. *F. gonecystique*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Vesicula seminalis*.

Gonecystides. (Γονή; κύστις.) The *Vesicula seminales*.

Gonecystis. (Γονή, the semen; κύστις, a bladder. *F. gonecyste*; *G. Samenbläschen*.) A term for a seminal vesicle, but usually applied in the plural, *Gonecystides*.

Gonecystitis. (Γονή; κύστις. *G. Samenbläschenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the vesicula seminales.

Gonecyston'cus. (Γονή; κύστις; όγκός, a tumour. *F. gonecystoncus*; *G. Samenbläschengeschwulst*.) A tumour or enlarged condition of a seminal vesicle, from obstruction of its excretory duct, inflammation, or the like.

Gonecystopy'osis. (Γονή, the semen; κύστις, a bladder; πύον, pus. *F. gonecystopyose*.) Suppuration in a seminal vesicle.

Gonepæ'us. (Γονή.) Same as *Spermatopus*.

Gonepoie'sis. (Γονή; ποίω, to make. *F. gonepoise*; *G. Samenbereitung*.) The preparation and the secretion of the semen.

Gonepoietic. (Γονή; ποίω.) Relating to the production and the secretion of the semen.

Gongon'ha tea. The leaves of *Ilex gongonha*. Used in Brazil.

Gongro'na. (Γόγγρος, an excrescence on trees.) Old term (Gr. γογγρόμη), used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* vi, 3, *t.* 14, and explained by Galen, to signify all hard round tumours in tendinous parts, but specially a bronchocele.

Also, a term for a nerve-ganglion.

Also, an old term for a forceps for removing a foreign body from the gullet.

Gongrophthisis. (Γογγρός; φθίσις, consumption.) Term for tubercular phthisis.

Gongros. (Γόγγρος, the conger eel.) The *Conger eel*.

Gongrus. Same as *Gongros*.

Gongulidion. (Dim. of γογγυλίσ, a turnip.) A small pill.

Gongulis. (Γογγυλίσ, a turnip.) An old name for a pill.

Gongylan'gium. (Γογγύλος, round; αγγύσιον, a vessel.) The sporangium of cryptogams.

Gongylary. (Γογγύλος, round.) Relating to a *Gongyle*.

G. reproduction. Reproduction by means of gongyles.

Gongylë. (Γογγύλος, round.) A name for the turnip cabbage, which has a globular stem, as well as for the turnip.

Also, the same as *Gongyilion*.

Gongyle. (Γογγύλος. F. *gongyle*; G. *Keimknoten*.) A round, hard, reproductive, simple body which is contained in the cuticular layer of the plant, and is detached by the progress of age, as in several of the Hepaticæ.

Gongy'lion. (Γογγύλιον, round.) Old name (Gr. γογγύλιον), used by Hippocrates, *de Interu. Affect.* xliii, 33, and explained by Galen, to signify a small pill.

Gongyloid. (Γογγυλοειδής, roundish; from γογγυλίσ, a turnip; είδος, likeness.) Like a turnip; round.

Gongylone'ma. (Γογγύλος, round; νημα, a thread.) A sexually mature form of nematode worm.

G. contortum. Molin. (L. *contortus*, twisted.) Found in the œsophagus of *Ursus arctos*.

G. filifor'më. Molin. (L. *filum*, a thread; *forma*, likeness.) Found in the abdomen of *Cynocephalus sphinx*.

G. minimum. Molin. (L. *minus*, least.) Found in the stomach and liver of *Mus musculus*.

G. pul'chrum. Molin. (L. *pulcher*, beautiful.) A filariform worm found in the wild hog, *Sus scrofa*.

G. spiralë. Molin. (L. *spira*, a coil.) Found in *Cervus dama*.

Gongy'lous. (Γογγύλος. F. *gongyle*; G. *rund*.) Round; globular.

Also, the same as *Gongyle*.

Gongylus. Same as *Gongyle*.

Gonia. (Γωνία, an angle. F. *gonie*; G. *Kniechen*, *Winkelchen*.) The same as *Geniculum*.

Gonian'con. See *Gonyancon*.

Gonic. (Γωνί, the semen. F. *gonique*.) Of, or belonging to, the semen; also, pertaining to the genital organs.

Gonid'ial. Relating to a *Gonidium*.

G. layer. The stratum lying between the cortex and the medulla of the stratified lichens which contains the gonidia.

Gonid'ium. (Dim. of γόνος, offspring.) An asexual reproductive organ of Thallophytes.

The gonidia of fungi are called conidia. The gonidia of lichens are now believed to be algae, on which the lichen, an ascomycetous fungus, is parasitic; they are solitary or irregularly scattered throughout the thallus. See *Conidium*.

Gonig'onium. (Γόνου, the knee; γόνος. G. *Gliederstock*.) A joint-stem, a bulb-like part of a monocotyledon, the fibres of which do not proceed from the nodes but from the internodes. (Schliekum.)

Gonimic. Relating to a *Gonidium*.

G. layer. The layer in the thallus of a lichen which contains the gonidia in more or less regular order.

Gonimos. (Γωνί, the semen.) Fruitful; fecund; in which sense it was used (Gr. γόνιμος) by Hippocrates, *de Diæt.* i, xxii, 14; also vital, and applied by him, i, xix, 9, to the fœtus in utero. It is opposed to *Agonios*.

Gonimous. (Γωνί, the semen. F. *gonimeux*; G. *zeugungs-fähig*.) Having, or full of, semen; capable of generating; generative.

Goniocath'eter. (Γωνία, an angle; καθήτηρ, a catheter. F. *goniocatheter*.) Name by Carrière for an angulated or crooked catheter.

Gonioc'otes. (Γωνία; κοτίς, the back of the head.) A Genus of the Suborder *Mallophaga*, Order *Hemiptera*.

G. g'igas. Megnin. (L. *gigas*, a giant.) A parasite of some *Gallinacea*.

G. haplog'onus. Nitzsch. (ἄπλος, single; γόνος, offspring.) A parasite of the *Lophophorus impeyanus*.

G. holo'gaster. Burm. (ὅλος, entire; γαστήρ, the belly.) A parasite of pigeons, partridges, and quails.

Gonio'des. (Γωνία; είδος, likeness.) A Genus of the Suborder *Mallophaga*, Order *Hemiptera*.

G. dissim'ilis. Nitzsch. (L. *dissimilis*, unlike.) A parasite of the quail, partridge, and like birds.

G. stylif'erus. (L. *stylus*, a stake; *fero*, to bear. F. *goniode à claque*.) A parasite of the turkey.

Goniom'ë. (Γωνία, an angle; μήλη, a probe. F. *goniomële*; G. *Kniesonde*.) Name by Carrière for an angulated or crooked probe or sound.

Goniom'eter. (Γωνία, an angle; μέτρον, a measure. F. *goniomètre*; G. *Winkelmesser*.) An instrument for determining the measurement of the angles of crystals and minerals.

Also, an instrument for measuring the cranial and other angles.

G., anchylo'sis. (Ἀγκύλωσις, a stiffening of the joints.) An instrument consisting of two hinged pieces to be attached to the two segments of the affected limb, and having a graduated arc by which the angle they make with each other can be measured.

G., chest. A *Stethometer*.

G., fa'cial, of Bro'ca. An instrument for measuring the facial angle on the living person, or on the skeleton, and for constructing the facial triangle of Cuvier. The base is composed of two flat pieces of wood joined at a right angle, one of them carrying a third piece, which can be moved parallel to the first on the second; the parallel branches are graduated and furnished with two screws for insertion into the external auditory canal. At the angle of junction of the first and second limbs is jointed a fourth limb carrying a projecting piece to be applied to the forehead, a

graduated arc is fixed on the first piece which declares the angle which the perpendicular limb forms with the base.

G., hand. An instrument first made in the last century by Carangeot, of Paris, for the measurement of crystals. It consists of a divided semicircle, to which two metallic rules are adapted; the one meeting the extremities of the semicircle is fixed, the other is movable on an axis at the centre of the circle of which the semicircular arc forms part; the crystal is placed between the two rules so that their edges may both be at right angles to the line of intersection of the two faces whose angular distance is to be measured, and the angle is then indicated on the divided semicircle.

G., parietal, of Quatrefages. A pair of compasses with long articulated legs which may be applied on each side to the zygomatic arch and the parietal protuberance; a graduated arc on one of the legs near the middle joint registers the angle.

G., reflecting. (L. *reflecto*, to bend back.) An angle measurer for crystals invented by Wollaston. It consists of a divided circle carrying a movable axis, on which the crystal is fixed by means of wax, and is so placed that the angle of inclination which has to be measured is in a line with the axis of the instrument; this is then placed opposite a window so that a reflection of a window bar can be seen in one face of the crystal, the circle is now moved round till the window bar can be seen in the second face; the angle through which the crystal has been turned is marked by a pointer on the divided circle, and is the supplement of the required angle.

Goniometry. (*Gonia*; *μέτρον*.) The measuring of angles; the use of the *Goniometer*.

Gonion. (*Gonia*, an angle.) The angle of the lower jaw.

Goniophyte. (*Gonia*, an angle; *φύτον*, a plant.) Applied by Necker to a plant which has angular fruit.

Goniosis. (*Gonia*, an angle.) Old term (Gr. *γωνίωσις*), by Aëchigenes, for a species of pulse, high and sharp, indicative of debilitating and exhausting ailments, according to Galen, *de Præag. ex Puls.* ii, 11.

Gonios'toma. (*Gonia*; *στόμα*, a mouth.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Loganiaceæ*.

G. febrif'ugum. Spreng. (L. *febris*, fever; *fugio*, to put to flight.) The *Strychnos pseudoquina*.

Gonios'tomous. (*Gonia*, an angle; *στόμα*, a mouth. F. *goniostome*.) Applied to a univalve shell in which the opening presents an angle more or less marked in a certain point of its circumference.

Gonitis. (*Gonv*, the knee.) Inflammation of the knee-joint.

Gonnag'ra. Same as *Gonagra*.

Gonoblastid'ium. (*Gonos*, offspring; *βλαστός*, a sprout.) The process which carries a gonophore, or a sporosac, in Hydrozoa.

Gonobolia. (*Gonos*, the semen; *βωλίζω*, to throw a dart. F. *gonobolisme*; G. *Ausspritzung des Samens*.) Ejaculation of the semen.

Also, a term for *Spermatorrhœa*.

Gonobolis'mus. Same as *Gonobolia*.

Gonoc'acè. (*Gonv*, the knee; *κακv*, an evil.) Term by J. F. Lobstein for white swelling of the knee.

Gonocalyx. (*Gonos*, offspring; *κάλυξ*, a pod.) The bell-shaped disc forming the

swimming organ of the gonophore of the Calycophoridae.

Gon'ocèle. (*Gonos*, the semen; *κήλη*, a tumour.) Effusion of the semen out of the ruptured seminal vesicles into the cellular texture; also, a swelling of the testicle and spermatic cord, from supposed retention of the semen.

Also, a synonym of *Spermatocèle*.

Gon'ochème. (*Gonos*, offspring; *χήμη*, a yawning.) According to Allman, a medusiform planoblast which gives origin directly to the generative elements.

Gonochor'isis. (*Gonos*, sex; *χωρισίς*, separation.) The separation of the sexes in two individuals.

Gonochor'ism. (*Gonos*; *χωρισμός*, a separating.) Hæckel's term for the form of sexual generation in which the embryo, which in its early stage presents the same rudimentary sexual organs for both sexes, as it advances separates into one or other of the sexes by a combined process of atrophy of one part and development of another part of the primitive common sexual organ.

Gonococ'cus. (*Gonos*, semen; *κόκκος*, a kernel.) The name given by Neisser to the micrococcus found in the discharge of gonorrhœa which he believes to be the specific agent in the production of the disease.

Gonocra'sia. See *Gonacra'tia*.

Gonocyst'ic. See *Gonocyst'ic*.

Gonocyston'cus. See *Gonocyston'cus*.

Gonocystopy'osis. See *Gonocystopy'osis*.

Gonodis'cus. (*Gonos*, offspring; *δίσκος*, a round plate.) The *Discus proligerus*.

Gonodos. (*Gonv*, the semen. F. *gonoux*; G. *spermatisch*.) Having, or full of, semen.

Gonoid. (*Gonv*, the semen; *εἶδος*, likeness.) Resembling the semen.

Also (Gr. *γονοειδής*), applied by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 186, 362, 580, to a white, viscid, and thick discharge from the bowels, or to the dregs of the urine having a similar appearance.

Gonol'obus. (*Gonia*, an angle; *λοβός*, a pod.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Asclepiadaceæ*.

G. conduran'go. Triana. A species said to furnish one of the Condurango barks.

G. macrophyll'us. Mich. (*Μάκρος*, great; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) Root cathartic. Said to furnish an arrow poison.

G. tetrago'nus. (*Τετράς*, four; *γωνία*, an angle.) A species said to furnish one of the Condurango barks.

Gonon'cus. See *Gonyon'cus*.

Gonophy'tum. See *Goniophy'te*.

Gon'ophore. (*Gonos*, offspring; *φορέω*, to bear. F. *gonophor*; G. *Befruchtungsträger*, *Geschlechtstheilträger*.) In Botany, a term by De Candolle for a prolongation of the receptacle which proceeds from the bottom of the calyx, and sustains the stamens and pistil, as in the Anonaceæ; it is an internode between the calyx and the corolla.

In Zoology (G. *Brutträger*), the receptacles of the reproductive elements or generative products of the Hydrozoa; they are medusoid buds formed from both cell-layers as an external process of the body wall, being the ultimate generative zooid.

G., medu'soid. (*Medusa*; *εἶδος*, likeness.) The *Gonophore* of animals described above.

Gonophyse'ma. (Γόνυ, the knee; φῦσμα, an inflation.) A swelling of the knee-joint.

Gonopoe'is. See *Gonepōiesis*.

Gonopoe'tic. See *Gonepōietic*.

Gonopoe'us. (Γονή, the semen; ποίω, to make. F. *gonopoié*; G. *samenmachend*.) Favouring the secretion of semen; semen-making.

Gonopter'ides. (Γόνυ, the knee; πτερίς, the fern. F. *gonopterides*; G. *Gliederfarne*.) A term applied by Willdenow to a Class of plants comprehending the Families of the *Characeæ* and *Equisetaceæ*, which resemble the ferns, and have the stem articulated.

Gonorrhœ'ma. (Γόνος, semen; ῥέυμα, a flow.) A synonym of *Gonorrhœa*.

Gonorrhoblepharrhœ'a. (Γονόρροια, a flow of semen; βλεφάρων, the eyelid; ῥοια, a flow. F. *gonorrhoblepharrhée*; G. *Augenliedertripper*, *Augentrippler*.) Term for a gonorrhœal inflammation and discharge of purulent matter from the eye and eyelids.

Gonorrhœ'a. (Γόνος, semen; ῥοια, a flow. F. *gonorrhée*; I. *gonorrhœa*; S. *gonorrhœa*; G. *Samenfluss*.) A term originally applied to a flux of semen; as well as to the disease now so called, especially the chronic stage known as gleet, because the discharge was formerly regarded as consisting of diseased semen.

Now (F. *blennorrhagie*, *chaude-pisse*, *goutte militaire*; I. *caldi pissæ*, *scoto*, *scotazione*, *scotamento*; Da. *Drypper*; Du. *Druipert*; Swed. *Droppel*; G. *Tripper*; Russ. *peveloi*; Turk. *belzouk*) exclusively applied to an inflammation of the mucous membrane of some part of the genito-urinary tract of venereal origin usually, commencing generally in the male at the fossa navicularis, and spreading backwards to the neighbourhood of the bulb; successive attacks are usually milder. It is accompanied by a purulent discharge, at first thin and semi-transparent, then thick and creamy or greenish, by pain in passing urine, often by painful erections at night, by œdematous swelling of the prepuce, and occasionally by abscesses of the lacunæ, swelled testicle, conjunctivitis, and gonorrhœal rheumatism. When the discharge does not pass off with the inflammatory symptoms but continues for a long time it is known as gleet. The inflammation may spread to the bladder and the prostate, and to the lymphatics of the penis or groin, and may end in abscess in the submucous membrane or in the follicles, or in bubo; hæmorrhage from the urethra may occur, and phimosis or paraphimosis.

Gonorrhœa in the female is less common and less severe than in the male, and usually assails the vaginal mucous membrane or the vulva. When the latter is affected the parts become swollen and painful, a copious discharge is poured out from the mucous follicles, and the vulvo-vaginal glands may become inflamed and suppurate; the inflammation may spread to the uterus, especially to the canal of the cervix; the urethra is often implicated, but it is rarely the only seat of the disease. The inguinal glands may become enlarged and tender, peritonitis from extension of the disease may occur, and the ovaries may become inflamed, but gonorrhœal ophthalmia and gonorrhœal rheumatism are rare.

The cause of gonorrhœa is by some considered to be a specific poison usually propagated by contact, but occasionally, perhaps, generated

afresh in the female from the decomposition of retained vaginal mucus and of semen from indiscriminate intercourse, characterised by the presence of a special growth, the gonococcus, and occasionally capable of infecting the system and producing other forms of the disease, such as gonorrhœal rheumatism and some forms of gonorrhœal inflammation of the epididymis. On the other hand, many contend that gonorrhœa is in no degree a specific disease, but that it is a simple inflammation of mucous membrane caused by some local irritation which, in the nature of things, is usually some foul discharge in the genital organs; that the secondary complications, such as gonorrhœal rheumatism, are in no degree evidences of any specific disease, but are rather of a pyæmic nature caused by the absorption of pus, or some product of the purulent discharge; and that the gonococcus is not a structure special to gonorrhœa, but rather one of the forms of micrococcus found in pus under all circumstances; or, according to some, it is identical with the *Micrococcus ureæ* of Cohn, the cause of the alkaline fermentation of the urine.

G., abortive. (L. *aborior*, to set, to disappear.) Same as *G., irritative*.

G. bal'ani. (L. *balanus*, an acorn; the glans penis. F. *balanite*; G. *Eichelentzündung*.) The gonorrhœa of the glans penis. A term for a purulent discharge from the surface of the entire glans, which is inflamed and raw.

G., benign'ant. (L. *benignus*, mild.) A term for a mucopurulent discharge from the urethra consequent on mere irritation, and not the effect of venereal infection or lascivious inclination. It is often merely an excessive secretion of the mucous glands of the urethra.

G., catarr'h'al. The milder form, especially as it occurs in those who have previously had the disease. There is generally little pain in micturition, very slight chordee, and a free mucopurulent or purulent discharge. The articular and ocular complications are said especially to follow this form of the disease.

G. catarrha'lis. (Κατάροπος, a running down.) Purulent discharge from the urethra not produced by impure connection.

G. chorda'ta. (L. *chorda*, a cord. F. *chaude-pisse cordée*.) Gonorrhœa with chordee.

G., chron'ic. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting.) The sequel of an ordinary gonorrhœa when, after all other symptoms have disappeared, a creamy pus is still secreted, and may be pressed out of the urethra sometime after urination; it comes from the fossa navicularis, or from the anterior membranous portion of the urethra.

G. chron'ica. (L. *chronicus*, long lasting.) A synonym of *Gleet*.

G. contagio'sa. (Contagious.) Gonorrhœa produced by impure sexual connection.

G. corda'ta. See *G. chordata*.

G. dormient'um. (L. *dormio*, to sleep.) The emission of semen in sleep, caused by dreaming of venery.

G., external. (L. *externus*, outward.) Inflammation of the mucous surface of the glans penis and of the prepuce. Also called *Balanitis*.

G. foemina'rum. (L. *fœmina*, a woman.) Gonorrhœa in the female.

G. impu'ra. (L. *impurus*, impure.) Gonorrhœa from connection with a contaminated person.

G., inflam'matory, acute'. The ordinary form of gonorrhœa with marked symptoms.

G., irritable. The form in which, a few days after connection, there is a little redness and swelling of the lips of the meatus and some semitransparent secretion, which, instead of proceeding further, aborts, as it were, and soon entirely subsides.

G., latent. Nöggerath's term for the period in which gonorrhœa does not make itself manifest by any external sign, a period which for most people extends for the whole period of life subsequent to an attack of gonorrhœa. In man it gives little trouble, but whoever has had gonorrhœa at any time of his life is liable, if he marries, to produce troubles in his wife; generally she will be sterile; she will be liable to frequent catarrh of the genital passages, to oöphoritis, or to acute perimetritis, and if by chance she become pregnant she will be in risk of a dangerous form of puerperal fever. This persistency is attributed by him to the persistence of the fungoid growth which is the cause of the disease.

G. laxorum. (L. *laxus*, loose.) The involuntary discharge of semen, or of a thin morbid secretion from the testes, or from them and the vesiculæ seminales, without erection of the penis, the effect of a relaxed state of the constitution.

G. libidinosæ. (L. *libidinosus*, full of sexual desire.) An emission of semen without sexual intercourse.

G. longæ. (L. *longus*, long.) A synonym of *Gleet*.

G. malignæ. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature.) The same as *G. venerea*.

G. marium. (L. *mas*, a male.) Gonorrhœa in the male.

G. mucosæ. (L. *mucosus*, slimy.) A term for *Gleet*, in reference to the character of the discharge.

G. muliebris. (L. *muliebris*, belonging to a woman.) Old epithet of *Leucorrhœa*.

G. non-contagiosæ. (L. *non*, not; *contagiosus*.) Gonorrhœa produced by some non-venereal cause.

G. nothâ inveterata. (L. *nothus*, spurious; *inveteratus*, kept for a long time.) A synonym of *Leucorrhœa*.

G. of rectum. A form which has been said to occur as a result of unnatural erime, but the evidence is inconclusive.

G. oneirognos. (*Öneiros*, a dream; *γόνος*, the semen.) Emission of semen during sleep from a lascivious dream.

G. præputialis. (L. *præputium*, the foreskin.) A term for *Balanitis* affecting the prepuce only.

G. pura. (L. *purus*, pure.) Same as *G. benigna*.

G. sicca. (L. *siccus*, dry.) A form of gonorrhœa supposed by some to exist, in which there is pain and scalding on passing water, but no discharge.

G. spuria. (L. *spurius*, false.) A synonym of *Balanitis*.

G., subacute. (L. *sub*, under; *acutus*, sharp.) Same as *G., catarrhal*.

G. syphilitica. (*Syphilitis*.) A term which has been applied to the ordinary venereal gonorrhœa, but which it would be well to restrict to those cases of urethral discharge caused by a urethral chancre or by the contamination of vaginal discharge from a syphilitic woman.

G., uterine. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) The inflammation in this form is usually limited to the lining membrane of the cervix, but may extend into the body of the womb, and spread through the Fallopian tubes to the peritoneum.

G. venerea. Ordinary gonorrhœa from venereal infection.

G. vera. (L. *verus*, true.) Spermatorrhœa; nocturnal emissions.

G. virulenta. (L. *virulentus*, poisonous.) Ordinary venereal gonorrhœa.

G. vulvæ. (L. *vulva*, a wrapper; the vulva.) Gonorrhœa affecting the vulva only.

Gonorrhœal. (*Gonorrhœa*. F. *gonorrhœal*; G. *Gonorrhœe betreffend.*) Of, or belonging to, *Gonorrhœa*.

G. cystitis. See *Cystitis, gonorrhœal*.

G. iritis. See *Iritis, gonorrhœal*.

G. ophthalmia. See *Ophthalmia, gonorrhœal*.

G. synovitis. See *Synovitis, gonorrhœal*.

Gonorrhœic. Relating to, or resembling, *Gonorrhœa*.

Gonorrhoprostatis. (*Gonorrhœa*; *prostatitis*. F. *gonorrhoprostatis*.) A term for inflammation of the prostate gland produced by gonorrhœa.

Gonorrhochitis. (*Gonorrhœa*; *orchitis*.) Inflammation of the testicle caused by gonorrhœa.

Gonorrhorhinorrhœa. (Γονόρροια, gonorrhœa; ῥίμη, the nose; ῥοία, a flow.) A discharge from the nose produced by gonorrhœal infection.

Gonorrhosphilis. (*Gonorrhœa*; *syphilis*.) A term loosely applied sometimes to gonorrhœa supposed to be caused by syphilitic infection, and sometimes to syphilis supposed to be produced by a gonorrhœa.

Gonos. Same as *Gonë*.

Gonos. Same as *Gonia*.

Gonoschecele. (Γονή, the semen; ὄσχος, the scrotum; κήλη, a tumour. F. *gonoschecele*; G. *Samenfussbruch*.) Term for a swelling of the testicle or epididymis from accumulation of the semen. The same as *Spermatocœle*.

Gonose. (Γόνος, semen.) Full of, or possessing, semen.

Gonosome. (Γόνος, offspring; σῶμα, the body.) Allman's term for the entire assemblage of the reproductive or sexual zooids of the Hydrozoa.

Gonospermous. (Γωνία, an angle; σπέρμα, a seed. F. *gonosperme*.) Having angular seeds, as the *Phaseolus gonospermus*.

Gonosphere. (Γόνος, offspring; σφαίρα, a globe.) The irregular globe resulting from the conjunction of the antheridium and the oogonium in the reproduction of the *Saprogæne*.

Gonospora. A Genus of *Monocystidæ*.

G. terebellæ. Koll. A species which lives in *Terebella* and some allied species.

Gonostroma. (Γόνος, offspring; στρώμα, a stratum, or bed.) The *Discus proliferus*.

Gonostromatodiscus. (Γόνος; στρώμα; δίσκος, a round plate.) The *Discus proliferus*.

Gonostromatosore. (*Gonostroma*;

L. sorus, a heap.) The elevation or prominence of the *Discus proligerus*.

Gonostrome. Same as *Gonostroma*.

Gonostromodiscus. Same as *Gonostromatodiscus*.

Gonostromosorus. Same as *Gonostromatosorus*.

Gonotheca. (Γόνος; θήκη, a case.) Same as *Gonangium*.

Gonous. Same as *Gonose*.

Gonozemia. (Γονή, the semen; ζημία, loss, or detriment. F. *gonozémic*; G. *häufiger Samenverlust*.) Excessive loss or discharge of semen.

Gonoze'mic. Of, or belonging to, *Gonoze'mia*.

Gonozo'id. (Γόνος, offspring; ζῶον, an animal; εἶδος, likeness.) Hincks's name for the sexual zoid enclosed in certain of the gonophores of Hydrozoa.

Gonten. Switzerland, Canton Appenzell. An earthy chalybeate water, 2800 feet above sea-level.

Gonagra. Same as *Gonagra*.

Gonus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Terebinthaceæ*.

G. amaris'simus, Lourd. (*L. amarus*, bitter.) The *Bruccea sumatrana*, Roxb.

Gonyagra. See *Gonagra*.

Gonyalgia. (Γόνυ, the knee; ἄλγος, pain. F. *gonalgie*; G. *Knieschmerz*.) Pain occurring in the knee.

Also, a term applied to the diseased condition of the knee-joint formerly called white swelling.

Gonyan'con. (Γόνυ, the knee; ἄγκυον, a curvature.) A bending or curvature of the knee.

Gonybatia. (Γόνυ, the knee; βατία, to tread.) The act of progressing on the knees, instead of walking upright on the feet.

Gonycamp'sis. (Γόνυ, the knee; κάμψις, a curvature.) Curvature of the knees.

Gonycines. (Γονυκλινής, with bent knee.) One who walks with the knees bent forward.

Gonycrotus. (Γονύκροτος, knocking the knees together.) One who is knock-kneed.

Gonycetyposis. (Γόνυ, the knee; ἐκτύπωσις, a squeezing out.) Excurvation or outward curvature of the knees.

Gonyocelē. (Γόνυ; κήλη, a tumour. F. *gonyocèle*; G. *Kniebruch*, *Kniebruchschwullst*.) A swelling, or what has been called hernia of the knee.

Gonyoncus. (Γόνυ; όγκός, a tumour. F. *gonyoncc*; G. *Kniegeschwullst*.) A swelling or tumour of the knee.

Gonyopterides. See *Gonypterides*.

Gonyorrheuma. (Γόνυ, the knee; ῥέυμα, a flowing. F. *gonyorrheume*; G. *Knieschmerz*.) A swelling of the knees from rheumatism, as if produced by a flowing of the humours to the part.

Gonyscamposis. A false spelling of *Gonyampsis*.

Gonytheca. (Γόνυ, the knee; θήκη, a cover.) Kirby's name for a concavity situated at the extremity of the thigh of insects, which is destined to receive the base of the tibia.

Gonytylē. (Γόνυ; τύλη, a callus. F. *gonytyle*; G. *Knieschwiele*.) A callus, or a hard thick skin of the knee.

Gonza'lo-al'oës. The wood of *Astronium fraxinifolium*.

Gooch, Benjamin. An English surgeon of Shottisham in Norfolk, who lived in the middle and end of the eighteenth century.

G's splint. A splint made of a thin piece of wood almost cut through into many longitudinal slips held together by the gluing to them of a facing of linen or leather. It may thus be adapted to the rounded surface of the limb.

Gooch, Robert. An English physician, born at Great Yarmouth in 1784. He was attached to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London, and died in 1830.

G's can'nula, polypus. (*L. cannula*, a small reed.) A double tube of silver or other metal, open at each end and having an eye or a winch at the lower extremity. A wire or silk thread is passed up one tube and down the other, so that a loop is formed at the upper end, which, when passed round a polypus of the womb or nose, may be fastened to the eye or the winch at the lower end and tightened, so as to produce strangulation.

Good. (Mid. E. *good*, *gode*; Sax. *gód*; G. *gut*; perhaps from a Teutonic base *gad*, to suit.) Excellent.

G. Hen'ry. Same as *G. King Harry*.

G. King Harry. The *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*.

Good, John Ma'son. An English physician, born at Epping in 1764, died at Shepperton in 1827. His chief work was his celebrated 'Study of Medicine.'

Goodenia'cea. A Nat. Order of epigynous, corollifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Campanales*, having an irregular, quinquipartite corolla with induplicate aestivation, two- or more celled ovary, and indusiate stigma.

Goodeniads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Goodeniaceæ*.

Goody'ra. (*Goodyer*, an English botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ*.

G. pubes'cens, R. Brown. (*L. pubescens*, downy.) Rattlesnake leaf, cancer weed. Hab. North America. Fresh leaves applied to scrofulous sores.

Googul tree. The *Balsamodendron mukul* and the *B. Roxburghii*.

Goose. (Sax. *gōs*; perhaps from the Aryan root *gha*, to gape. G. *gans*; Gr. *χην*; S. *gansa*, *ansar*, *oca*; I. *oca*; F. *oie*, from Low L. *auca*, from L. *anser*.) The *Anser domesticus* and other species of *Anser*, as well as of some allied genera.

G. and gos'lings. The *Orchis bifolia* and *O. morio*, from the shape of the flowers.

G. flesh. Same as *G. skin*.

G. foot. See *Goosefoot*.

G. grass. The *Galium aparine* and other species of *Galium*.

Also, the *Potentilla anserina*.

G. grass, great. The *Asperugo procumbens*.

G. grease. The fat of the domestic goose. See under *Anser*.

G. pimples. Same as *G. skin*.

G. share. The *Galium aparine*.

G. skin. A term applied to the condition of skin called *Horripilatio*, from its likeness to the skin of a plucked goose.

G. tan'sy. The *Potentilla anserina*.

G. tongue. The *Achillea ptarmica*.

Gooseberry. (The first part of the word is from the old French name of the fruit, *groisele*, *groselle*; and the other is the E. berry.)

The fruit of the *Ribes grossularia* and its cultivated varieties. It is much eaten, and is slightly laxative when ripe. The ground seeds have been used as a substitute for coffee.

Goosebill. The *Galium aparine*, in reference to the serrated edges of the leaves and their resemblance to the rough edges of the mandibles of the goose.

Goosefoot. The *Chenopodium murale* and the *C. anthelminticum*.

G., angular-leaved. The *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*.

G. mercury. The *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*.

G., nettle-leaved. The *Chenopodium murale*.

G., smooth-seeded. The *Chenopodium viride*.

G., stinking. The *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

G., worm. The *Chenopodium anthelminticum*.

Goose'tongue. The *Achillea ptarmica*.

Göppingen. Germany, in Württemberg, between Stuttgart and Ulm. A mineral water containing calcium, sodium, and magnesium carbonate, with free carbonic acid.

Goräd'schewodsk. Russia, in the Caucasus, near Terek and Grosnoe. A mineral spring, of a temperature of 91° C. (195·8° F.), containing sodium carbonate, sulphate, and a little sulphide, with hydrogen sulphide, carbonic acid, and some naphtha.

Görbersdorf. Prussia, not far from Breslau. A cure place for consumption, 1750 feet above sea-level, where special attention is paid to diet and hygiene in aid of the atmospheric influence.

Gordius. (Γόρδιος, a king of Gordium, in Phrygia Major, famous for the inextricable knot on his chariot which Alexander the Great cut in two with his sword.) A Genus of the Order *Nematoda*, Class *Nemethelmintha*, so called because they wriggle themselves into apparent knots.

G. acilii sulca'ti, Linstow. (L. *sulco*, to furrow.) Found in the abdomen of *Aerilius sulcatus*.

G. acry'dii, Diesing. Found in the abdomen of *Aeridium tuberculatum*.

G. agro'tidis ripæ, v. Siebold. (L. *ripa*, a bank.) Found in the abdomen of *Agrotis ripæ*, Hübn.

G. aphidis galla'rum, Hartig. (L. *galla*, an oak apple.) Found in the larva of *Chermes abietis*.

G. aphroph'oræ spuma'riæ, v. Siebold. Found in the abdomen of *Aphrophora spumaria*.

G. ap'odis cancrifor'mis, Diesing. (L. *cancer*, a crab; *forma*, likeness.) Found in *Apus cancriformis*.

G. aquaticus, Dujard. (L. *aquatius*, living in water. F. *dragonneau*.) The hair worm of fresh water. In its early stage it is parasitic in insects and their larvae. In former times this worm was supposed to be very destructive, causing, when taken in drinking water, parotitis and even death.

See also, *Malis Gordii*.

G. araneæ, Rudolphi. (L. *aranea*, a spider.) Found in a species of *Aranea*.

G. barbist'idis perfora'ti, Diesing.

(L. *perforatus*, part. of *perforo*, to pierce through.) Found in the abdomen of *Barbistides perforatus*.

G. barbist'idis serricaudæ, v. Siebold. (L. *serra*, a saw; *cauda*, a tail.) Found in the abdomen of *Barbistides serricauda*.

G. bla'pis mortisa'gæ, Hope. (L. *mors*, death; *saga*, a female diviner.) Found in the abdomen of *Blaps mortisaga*.

G. bla'pis orienta'lis, v. Siebold. (L. *orientalis*, eastern.) Found in the abdomen of *Periplaneta orientalis*.

G. bla'pis produc'tæ, Diesing. (L. *productus*, part. of *produco*, to stretch out.) Found in the abdomen of *Blaps gages*.

G. bom'bi, Hope. Found in the abdomen of *Bombus*, species unknown.

G. bom'bi terre'stris, Hope. (L. *terrestris*, belonging to the earth.) Found in the abdomen of *Bombus terrestris*.

G. brachyerc'i unda'ti, v. Siebold. (L. *undatus*, part. of *undo*, to rise in waves.) Found in the abdomen of *Brachyercus undatus*.

G. brady'ori Laxman'ni, v. Siebold. Found in the abdomen of *Bradyporus Laxmanni*.

G. bupres'tidis, Rudolphi. Found in *Buprestis*, species undescribed.

G. cal'athi cistelo'idis, v. Siebold. Found in the abdomen of *Calathus cisteloides*.

G. cal'athi Stephen'sii, Hope. Found in the abdomen of *Calathus Stephensii*.

G. callip'tami ita'lici, v. Siebold. (L. *italicus*, Italian.) Found in the abdomen of *Calliptamus italicus*.

G. car'abi alternan'tis, v. Siebold. (L. *alterno*, to alternate.) Found in the abdomen of *Carabus morbillosus*.

G. car'abi catenu'ati, Hope. (L. *catena*, a chain.) Found in the abdomen of *Carabus catenulatus*.

G. car'abi hortens'is, Diesing. (L. *hortensis*, belonging to a garden.) Found in the abdomen of *Carabus hortensis*.

G. car'abi moni'lis, Hope. (L. *monile*, a collar.) Found in the abdomen of *Carabus monilis*.

G. car'abi morbillo'si, Hope. (L. *morbilli*, measles.) Found in the abdomen of *Carabus Utrichii*.

G. car'abi viola'cei, Hope. (L. *violaceus*, of violet colour.) Found in the abdomen of *Carabus violaceus*.

G. catoca'læ frax'ini, v. Siebold. (L. *fraxinus*, the ash.) Found in the abdomen of *Catocala fraxini*.

G. chiron'omi plumo'si, Hope. (L. *plumosus*, feathery.) Found in the abdomen of *Chironomus plumosus*.

G. chordo'des, Diesing. Found in the abdomen of *Acanthodis glabrata*.

G. coc'ci, Hope. (Κόκκος, a berry.) Found in the abdomen of *Coccus*, species undescribed.

G. coleoptero'rum, Diesing. Found in *Carabus*, species undescribed.

G. colym'beti ferrugin'e'i, Diesing. (L. *ferrugo*, iron-rust.) Found in the abdomen of *Agabus ferrugineus*.

G. colym'beti stria'ti, v. Siebold. (L. *striatus*, part. of *strio*, to flute.) Found in the abdomen of *Cymalopterus striatus*.

G. corixæ stria'tæ, Ball. (L. *striatus*,

part. of *strio*, to groove.) Found in the abdomen of *Corixa striata*.

G. cy'chri rostra'ti, Hope. (L. *rostratus*, beaked.) Found in the abdomen of *Cyehrus rostratus*.

G. cymin'dis humera'tis, v. Siebold. Found in the abdomen of *Cymindis humoralis*.

G. dras'si fusc'i, v. Siebold. (L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky.) Found in the abdomen of *Drassus fuscus*.

G. dras'si lucif'ugi, v. Siebold. (L. *lux*, light; *fugo*, to flee.) Found in the abdomen of *Drassus lucifugus*.

G. elachis'tæ cygnipenell'æ, v. Siebold. Found in the abdomen of *Elachista argentella*.

G. en'nomi cratæga'tæ, Hope. Found in the abdomen of *Opisthographis cratægata*.

G. epei'ræ cerope'giæ, v. Siebold. Found in the abdomen of *Epeira ceropegia*.

G. epei'ræ diadem'æ, Diesing. Found in the abdomen of *Epeira diadema*.

G. eupre'piæ ca'jæ, v. Siebold. Found in the larva of *Arctia caja*.

G. eupre'piæ jacob'eæ, v. Siebold. Found in the abdomen of *Callimorpha jacobæa*.

G. fero'nîæ mad'idæ, Diesing. (L. *madidus*, wet, moist.) Found in the abdomen of *Steropus madidus*.

G. fero'nîæ melana'riæ, v. Siebold. (L. *melania*, blackness, black spots.) Found in the abdomen of *Omasus vulgaris*.

G. fero'nîæ metallic'æ, v. Siebold. (L. *metallicus*, metallic.) Found in the abdomen of *Pterostichus metallicus*.

G. fero'nîæ nigrít'æ, v. Siebold. (L. *nigritia*, black colour, blackness.) Found in the abdomen of *Omasus nigritia*.

G. fero'nîæ strio'læ, Diesing. Found in the abdomen of *Abax striola*.

G. forfic'ulæ auricula'riæ, Diesing. (L. *auricula*, the ear.) Found in the abdomen of *Forficula auricularia*.

G. forfic'ulæ borea'lis, v. Siebold. (L. *borealis*, northern.) Found in the abdomen of *Forficula borealis*.

G. formica'rum, v. Siebold. (L. *formica*, an ant.) Found in the abdomen of the species of *Formica*.

G. galleru'cæ tanace'ti, Diesing. (L. *tanaectum*, tansy.) Found in the abdomen of *Galleruca tanacetii*.

G. gastrop'achæ quercifo'liæ, v. Siebold. (L. *quercus*, an oak; *folium*, a leaf.) Found in the abdomen of *Gastropacha quercifolia*.

G. gastrop'achæ querc'cus, v. Siebold. (L. *quercus*, an oak.) Found in the larva of *Gastropacha quercus*.

G. gastrop'achæ trifo'lii, v. Siebold. (L. *tres*, three; *folium*, a leaf; three-leaved.) Found in the larva of *Gastropacha trifolii*.

G. gryll'i, Hope. (L. *gryllus*, a grasshopper.) Found in the abdomen of *Gryllus*, species undescribed.

G. grylli campes'tris, Blanchard. (L. *campester*, pertaining to a field.) Found in the abdomen of *Gryllus campestris*.

G. har'pali ænei, Hope. (L. *æneus*, brazen.) Found in the abdomen of *Harpalus æneus*.

G. har'pali azu'rei, v. Siebold. Found in the abdomen of *Harpalus azureus*.

G. har'pali binota'ti, Hope. (L. *bis*,

two; *noto*, to mark.) Found in the abdomen of *Anisodactylus binotatus*.

G. har'pali ruicor'nis, Hope. (L. *rufus*, red; *cornu*, a horn.) Found in the abdomen of *Harpalus ruicornis*.

G. hepi'oli hum'muli, Hope. (L. *humus*, the ground.) Found in the abdomen of *Epilulus humulus*.

G. hydroph'ili, Deslongchamps. Found in the abdomen of *Hydrophilus*, species undescribed.

G. hylotru'pis baj'uli, v. Siebold. (L. *bajulus*, a carrier.) Found in *Hylotropes bajulus*.

G. libel'lulæ flave'olæ, Diesing. Found in the abdomen of *Libellula flavicola*.

G. libel'lulæ variegat'æ, Diesing. (L. *variegata*, to variegate.) Found in the abdomen of *Libellula variegata*.

G. lipar'idis dis'paris, Leuckart. Found in the abdomen and in the larva of *Oeneria dispar*.

G. lipar'idis mon'achæ, v. Nordmann. (L. *monachus*, a monk.) Found in the abdomen of *Oeneria monacha*.

G. lipar'idis salic'is, v. Siebold. Found in the abdomen of *Dasychira salicis*.

G. lycæ'næ betul'æ, v. Siebold. (L. *betula*, the birch.) Found in the larva and abdomen of *Thecla betule*.

G. lycæ'næ querc'us, v. Siebold. (L. *quercus*, the oak.) Found in the larva and abdomen of *Thecla quercus*.

G. medinen'sis, Linn. The *Dracunculus*, or *Filaria medinensis*.

G. mise'liæ aprilin'æ, v. Siebold. (L. *aprilis*, April.) Found in the larva of *Dichonia aprilina*.

G. noc'tuæ typ'icæ, v. Siebold. (L. *typicus*, typical.) Found in the abdomen of *Aenia typica*.

G. notodon'tæ camelin'æ, v. Siebold. (L. *camelus*, a camel.) Found in the larva of *Lophoteryx camelina*.

G. notodon'tæ zie'zac, v. Siebold. Found in the larva of *Notodonta ziezac*.

G. oedip'odæ bigut'tulæ, v. Siebold. (L. *bis*, twice; *guttula*, a little drop.) Found in the abdomen of *Oedipoda biguttula*.

G. oedip'odæ cœrulescent'is, v. Siebold. (L. *cœruleus*, dark coloured.) Found in the abdomen of *Oedipoda cœrulescens*.

G. oedip'odæ migrato'riæ, Diesing. (L. *migrator*, a wanderer.) Found in the abdomen of *Oedipoda migratoria*.

G. oedip'odæ paralle'læ, v. Siebold. (L. *parallelus*, parallel.) Found in the abdomen of *Oedipoda parallela*.

G. orna'tus, Grenacher. (L. *ornatus*, adorned.) Found in the abdomen of a species of *Mantis*.

G. otiorhynch'i ragusen'sis, v. Siebold. Found in the abdomen of *Otiorhynchus ragusensis*.

G. papilio'nis, v. Siebold. (L. *papilio*, a butterfly.) Found in several species of *Papilio*.

G. pelo'ris blapto'idis, Diesing. Found in the abdomen of *Labrus blaptoidis*.

G. phrygan'æ, v. Linstow. Found in the abdomen of *Phryganea*.

G. phrygan'æ gris'æ, v. Siebold. Found in the abdomen of *Phryganea grisca*.

G. pilo'sus, Möbius. (L. *pilosus*, shaggy.)

Found in the abdomen and in folliculi of *Blabera gigantea*.

G. platypter'icis fal'culæ, v. Siebold. (*L. falcula*, a small sickle.) Found in the larva of *Platypteryx falcataria*.

G. pœ'cilli cu'prei, Hope. (*L. cupreum*, of copper.) Found in *Pocillus cupreus*.

G. priston'y chi terrico'læ, Hope. (*L. terricola*, a dweller of the earth.) Found in the abdomen of *Pristonychus terricola*.

G. pustulo'sus, Baird. (*L. pustulatio*, pustulation.) Found in the abdomen of *Blaps similis*.

G. sa'græ nato'læ, v. Siebold. Found in the abdomen of *Saga nataliæ*.

G. satur'niæ pyri, v. Siebold. Found in the larva and abdomen of *Saturnia pyri*.

G. se'ta, Müller. (*L. seta*, a bristle.) The *G. aquaticus*.

G. sil'phæ obscu'ræ, Gœze. (*L. obscurus*, obscure.) Found in *Silpha obscura*.

G. smerin'thus til'liæ, Hope. (*L. tilia*, the linden, or lime tree.) Found in the abdomen of *Smerinthus tilie*.

G. sphæ'coidis gib'bi, v. Siebold. (*L. gibbus*, a hunch or hump.) Found in the abdomen of *Dichroa gibbus*.

G. sphin'gis euphor'biæ, v. Siebold. Found in the larva and in the abdomen of *Sphinx euphorbiæ*.

G. sphin'gis ligus'tri, v. Siebold. (*L. ligustrum*, the privet.) Found in the larva of *Sphinx ligustri*.

G. sphod'ri leucophthal'mi, Hope. Found in the abdomen of *Sphodrus leucophthalmus*.

G. subbifur'cus, v. Siebold. (*L. sub*, under; *bifureus*, two-pronged.) Found in the abdomen of *Silpha carinata*.

G. tenthre'dinis, Gmelin. Found in the larva of *Tenthredo*.

G. tricus'pida'tus, Meissner and v. Siebold. (*L. tres*, three; *cuspido*, to make pointed.) Found in the abdomen of *Gryllus bordigalensis*.

G. vane'ssæ antiopæ, v. Siebold. Found in the larva and in the abdomen of *Vanessa antiopa*.

G. vane'ssæ polychlor'i, v. Siebold. Found in *Vanessa polychloros*.

G. vane'ssæ urticæ, Hope. (*L. urtica*, a nettle.) Found in the larva and abdomen of *Vanessa urtica*.

G. ves'pæ crabron'is, v. Siebold. (*L. vespa*, a wasp; *crabro*, a hornet.) Found in the abdomen of *Vespa crabro*.

G. viola'ceus, Baird. (*L. violaceus*, violet.) Found in the abdomen of *Carabus violaceus*.

Gordonia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ternströmiaceæ*.

G. lasian'thus, Linn. (*Λάστος*, hairy; *ἔνθος*, a flower.) Hab. North America. Contains much tannin, and is used as an astringent.

G. pubes'cens, Pursh. (*L. pubescens*, downy.) Used as *G. lasianthus*.

Gordwakes'falü. Hungary. An earthy chalybeate water with free carbonic acid.

Gorget. (*F. gorgeret*; from *gorge*, a groove; from *L. gurgus*, an abyss. *I. gorgiereto*, *guida*; *S. gorgeret*; *G. Wegweiser*, *Gorgeret*.) A steel instrument having the form of a channel, used for several operations, such as for fistula in ano, and for stone in the bladder.

G., blunt. (*F. gorgeret conducteur*.) A gorget with a probe point or beak and a handle bent at an angle with the channelled blade, which is somewhat conical, is about 6" long, and has blunt edges. It is used in lithotomy to dilate the wound and facilitate the introduction of the forceps, when the finger cannot be introduced into the bladder in consequence of the size of the prostate or the depth of the perinæum, by running the beak along the groove of the staff after the urethra has been divided by the knife.

G., cut'ting. (*F. gorgeret tranchant*.) An instrument sometimes used in lithotomy to effect the opening of the bladder through the prostate. It consists of a shallow gutter-shaped blade from 1" to 1·5" wide, with a projecting beak on one side of the end, which is oblique and forms a cutting edge; the handle is bent at an angle. The structures having been divided by a scalpel or other knife, and the membranous urethra opened, the beak of the gorget is introduced into the groove of the staff, and the instrument being pushed onwards its cutting edge divides the prostate and neck of the bladder. It was supposed to diminish the chances of a too extensive opening of the bladder.

G., fist'ula. A grooved wooden stem introduced into the rectum in the operation for fistula, into which the point of the bistoury is fixed after its passage through the sinus, so that the opposite wall of the intestine may not be injured.

G., hook'ed. (*F. gorgeret suspenseur*.) An instrument made like the ordinary blunt gorget, but with a recurved hook instead of a beak, used in supra-pubic lithotomy for introduction into the bladder and the retaining of it in close apposition to the wall of the abdomen.

G., lithot'omy. (*Αἶθος*, a stone; *τομή*, section.) A gorget used in cutting for the stone. See *G., blunt*, *G., cutting*, and *G., hooked*.

Gorgonia. A Genus of the Order *Gorgoniaacea*, Subclass *Aleyonaria*.

G. antip'athes. A name for the *Coralium nigrum*, or black coral.

Gorgonia'ceæ. An Order of the Subclass *Aleyonaria*, Class *Actinozoa*, having a sclerobasic, horny or calcareous, branched, erect axis, permanently rooted, and a smooth cœnenchyma.

Gori. Russia, in the Caucasus. A sulphur water, temp. 18° C. (64·4° F.), used in chronic skin affections, old ulcers, liver and spleen disease, bronchial catarrhs, rheumatism, mercurial dyscrasia, scrofula, and paralysis.

Gorse. (*Mid. E. gorst*; *Sax. gors't*.) The *Ulex europæus*.

Gos'selin, Athanase Lé'on G. A French surgeon of the present time, born in Paris in 1815.

G.'s frac'ture. A V-shaped fracture of the lower end of the tibia extending into the ankle-joint.

Gos'sum. An old name for *Bronchocele*.

Gossyp'ii la'na. (*L. gossypium*, the cotton tree; *lana*, wool.) Cotton wool.

G. radic'is cor'tex, U.S. Ph. (*L. radix*, a root; *cortex*, bark. *G. Baumcolleu'wurzelrinde*.) The bark of the root of *Gossypium herbaceum* and other species of *Gossypium*. It is inodorous, has a slightly acrid and faintly astringent taste, and contains an acid resin, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, and ether. It is

used as an emmenagogue and a producer of uterine contraction. Experiments on rabbits do not confirm its abortifacient powers. In large doses it produces stupor and impairment of motility and sensibility.

Gossypina. (*Gossypium*, cotton. F. *gossypine*.) A name by Thompson for cotton.

Gossypine. (*Gossypium*.) Thompson's name for the cellulose of cotton.

Also, in Botany, like to or resembling cotton.

Gossypium. (L. *gossypium*, the cotton tree. F. *cotonnier*; G. *Baumwollenbaum*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Malvaceæ*.

Also, B. Ph. (F. *coton*; L. *cotone*; S. *algodon*; G. *Baumwolle*), cotton or cotton wool, the hairs of the seed of various species of *Gossypium* carded; in addition, the U.S. Ph. orders them to be freed from adhering impurities and deprived of fatty matter. It consists of white, soft filaments, which under the microscope are seen to be flattened, hollow, twisted bands, spirally striate, and thickened at the edges. It is soluble in strong alkaline solutions; nitric acid converts it into gun-cotton. It consists chiefly of cellulose, but contains also some vegetable wax, a fatty acid, peptic acid, and an albuminous substance. It is used in pharmacy for filtering purposes, and in medicine for the same object as a respirator. It is applied to burns and scalds and blistered surfaces, to erysipelas, and to wounds.

G. absorbens. (L. *absorbeo*, to suck up.) Absorbent cotton wool, prepared by treating bleached cotton alternately with hydrochloric acid and solution of soda and finally washing in water. Used as an application to wounds and sores.

G. acidi boracici. Cotton wool charged with 50 per cent. of boracic acid.

G. album. Haw. (L. *albus*, white.) Yields the short staple or upland cotton.

G. ammoniacalè. Cotton wool charged with gaseous ammonia, which it retains for some time. Used as a local application to rheumatic or gouty limbs.

G. anomalum. W. and Peyr. (*Ἀνώμαλος*, irregular.) Hab. Nubia. Cotton brownish.

G. arboræum. Linn. (L. *arbor*, a tree.) Cultivated in America, Asia, and tropical Africa.

G. barbadensè. Linn. Hab. West Indies. Seeds yield by expression an oil used in cooking and for other general purposes. It furnishes the chief commercial sorts of cotton of North America, and many of those of Asia; it is extensively cultivated in tropical Africa.

G. benzoatum. (G. *Benzoëwatta*.) Cotton wool impregnated with benzoic acid. Used as an antiseptic and stimulating dressing.

G. carbolicum. (G. *carbolisirte Baumwolle*.) Cotton wool charged with six per cent. or more of carbolic acid. Used as an antiseptic dressing.

G. depuratum. G. Ph. (L. *depuro*, to purify.) Cotton wool cleared from extraneous matters and almost free from oil.

G. fulminans. (L. *fulmino*, to thunder. G. *Schiessbaumwolle*.) A synonym of *Gun-cotton*.

G. hæmostaticum. (*Ἀιμόστασις*, a means of stopping blood.) Richter's term for cotton wool soaked in solution of chloride of iron and then dried.

G. herbaecum. Linn. (L. *herbaecus*, herb-like. F. *cotonnier*; G. *Baumwollenbaum*.) The cotton tree. Seeds and young buds mucila-

ginous; used in coughs. Seeds yield an oil. It furnishes the cotton of India, and some of that of Africa, and of Europe. See *Gossypii radidis cortex*.

G. hirsutum. Linn. (L. *hirsutus*, hairy.) The *G. herbaecum*.

G. hydrophilum. (Ἵδωρ, water; φιλέω, to love.) Absorbent cotton wool, consisting of ordinary cotton wool boiled in a solution of soda, so as to remove all oily matter and to render it capable of easily taking up water.

G. iodataum. (F. *coton iodé*; G. *iodirte Baumwolle*.) Iodised cotton wool. Greenhalgh recommends that 16 parts of cotton wool should be soaked in a solution of 2 parts of potassium iodide, and one of iodine in 16 parts of glycerin and 4 of alcohol. It is to be dried and kept in a closed vessel.

G. nigrum. Haw. (L. *niger*, black.) Yields the long-staple or sea-island cotton.

G. peruvia-num. De Cand. The *G. barbadense*.

G. peruvia-num. Royle. According to Royle, it furnishes the cotton of Brazil, Peru, and other parts of South America.

G. prostratum. (L. *prostratus*, strewn on the ground.) The *G. herbaecum*.

G. punctatum. Guillem. The *G. herbaecum*.

G. punctatum. Schum. (L. *punctatus*, dotted.) The *G. barbadense*.

G. salicylicum. (G. *Salicylwatta*.) Cotton wool charged with salicylic acid. Used as an absorbent dressing.

G. saturninum. (L. *Saturnus*, an old name for lead. G. *Bleiwatte*.) Cotton wool soaked in a solution of lead acetate and dried.

G. vitifolium. Lamk. (L. *vitis*, a vine; *folium*, a leaf.) The *G. barbadense*.

Gostoa-Kisfalud. Hungary, County Gömör. An earthy chalybeate water, containing free carbonic acid.

Göthe, Johann Wolfgang. The great German poet, born at Frankfort in 1749, died at Weimar in 1832.

G's bone. The interparietal bone of Rodents, first observed by Göthe.

Gotium. Old term for a hard bronchocoele.

Go-to-bed at noon. The *Tragopogon pratense*, from the early closing of the flowers.

Gou'dron. See under *Royal*.

Gouge. (F. *gouge*; from Low L. *guvia*, a kind of chisel. G. *Hohlmeißel*.) A cutting chisel-shaped instrument with a channelled blade in line with the handle or bent at an angle. Used for the removal of carious bone, or other hard structures.

G. forceps. See *Forceps, gouge*.

Goulard, Thom'as. A French surgeon of the eighteenth century, born at Saint Nicolas de la Grave, near Montauban, who died about 1784.

G's balsam. A preparation of oil of turpentine, heated, to which the acetate of lead is added, constantly stirring till no more will dissolve. Used as an application to croding and painful ulcers.

G's cerate. The *Ceratum plumbi subacetatis compositum*, B. Ph.

G's extract. (F. *extrait de Goulard*.) A solution of the acetate of lead. The *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.

G.'s lead water. The *Aqua plumbi Goulardi*.

G.'s lotion. The *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.

G. powder. Acetate of lead.

G. water. (*G. Goulard'sches Wasser*.) Same as *G.'s extract*.

Also, the *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.

Gou'pia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Celastraceae*.

G. gla'bra. The *Glossopetalum glabrum*.

Gourd. (*F. gourde*, short for *gouhourde*, a corruption from *congourde*; from *L. cucurbita*, a gourd. *F. calabasse*; *I. zucca*; *S. calabaza*; *G. Kürbiss*.) The fruit of *Cucurbita pepo*.

G., bit'ter. (*F. colocynthe*; *G. Koloquinthe*.) The *Cucumis colocynthis*, both plant and fruit.

G., bottle. The *Cucurbita pepo*.

G., common. The *Cucurbita pepo*.

G. oil. An oil expressed from the seeds of various species of gourd and cucumber.

G. seeds. The seeds of the water melon, *Cucurbita citrullus*, the pumpkin, *Cucurbita pepo*, the common gourd, *Cucurbita lagenaria*, the musk melon, *Cucumis melo*, and the cucumber, *Cucumis sativus*. Used in emulsion with water as a demulcent in stranguary, bronchial affections, and intestinal disorders.

G. worm. The *Distoma hepaticum*, so called because it is somewhat of the shape of a gourd seed.

Gournay en Bray. France, Département de la Seine-Inférieure. A cold, weak, earthy, chalybeate water.

Gout. (Old *F. goutte*, *goutte*; from *L. gutta*, a drop. *F. goutte*; *I. gotta*; *S. gota*; *G. Gicht*.) A disease known from very early times as *Podagra*, which obtained its present name long ago, when it was supposed to be a catarrhal affection, in which an acrid humour was formed in the body that dropped upon or distilled into the affected joint. At first, rheumatic and other affections of the joints were included along with true gout under the term *podagra*. Celsus and Galen, indeed, had glimpses of the differences between gout and rheumatism, but probably Cælius Aurelianus, in the sixth century, was the first who laid stress on the localisation of the disease in the feet, on the redness and heat and swelling of the affected joint, and on the consequent deformity from chalky deposit, as special circumstances indicating true *podagra*, although he did not separate it from rheumatism; at a later time Aetius recognised the hereditary character of the disease, and Paulus of Egina declared that it was caused by a thickening of the humours from which were distilled the chalk-stones; and so for several centuries the matter rested, other facts being by degrees added, such as the causation of *podagra* by excessive eating and drinking, combined with defective excretion, and its prevention and cure by moderation in diet, by the drinking of water instead of wine, and by the taking of regular and considerable exercise. At the end of the sixteenth century Baillou noted the distinction between gout and rheumatism, but it was reserved for Sydenham to draw in memorable lines the true lineaments of gout, and differing from the earlier view that it was caused by the accumulation of a tartar in the blood which was de-

posited in the joints and formed chalk-stones, to revert to the opinions of the ancient physicians, and to express his belief that it was caused by the efforts of the system to expel from it a morbid agent developed by imperfect coction. At the very end of the eighteenth century Wollaston and Tennant discovered urate of soda in chalk-stones, and gave an impulse to the chemical idea of the formation of gout, which acquired precision when Bence Jones, in the early part of the present century, demonstrated the existence of urate of soda in the blood and the interstitial fluids of the body, and attained its apparent demonstration in Garrod's theory, that the disease is caused by defect of the kidney in ceasing to remove from the body the constantly produced urates of the blood, and that its local manifestation is a substituted eliminative process. That an excess of uric acid or urates in the system is an essential of gout is now admitted, but there is a disposition to recede, in company with Ord and Bristowe, from the idea of the purely chemical causation of the disease, and to refer its origin to some antecedent constitutional defect, hereditary or acquired, by reason of which certain tissues are prone to a degenerative change characterised by the excessive formation of uric acid, and to attribute the actual attack to some exciting cause, be it general, such as a chill, or local, such as an injury.

Gout is an eminently hereditary disease of middle life and of men, although it may occur in youth and in women; and not infrequently it is generated in one who has no hereditary disposition thereto. It may be produced or lighted up by excess in eating, especially of nitrogenous foods, or by the immoderate use of alcoholic drinks, especially in those who lead sedentary lives; its occurrence is helped by bodily fatigue, by mental worry, by defective excretions, and by everything that injures the health; specially are those subject to an attack who have become impregnated with lead. The structures of the joints are the first to become affected by the deposit of urate of soda on the articular surfaces and in the ligamentous tissues; the smaller joints, and especially the metatarso-phalangeal joint of the great toe being first attacked; but in the course of time the arteries, the cardiac valves, and the connective tissue of the kidney and liver undergo degeneration, and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes, and vesicular and scaly diseases of the skin occur.

G., acute. (*L. acutus*, sharp.) An attack of acute gout usually comes on suddenly in the night with pain in the metatarso-phalangeal joint of the great toe, which becomes hot, swollen, and red; the pain increases, fever occurs, there are chills or rigors, a hot skin, and then perspiration, a quick pulse, and furred tongue. The febrile symptoms subside in the day, but recur in the evening, and are repeated during two or three days, when they decline, but the joint continues swollen, oedematous, and tender for some time longer, and the skin desquamates. Occasionally the attack passes off along with a critical discharge, such as a diarrhoea, a sweating, or a deposit of urates. An attack of gout usually recurs, at first at a distant period, it may be two or three years, afterwards at shorter and shorter intervals. In subsequent attacks other joints become affected, and each succeeding attack leaves them more disorganised and deformed from the deposit of urate of soda.

G., asthenic. (*Ἀσθενής*, weak.) Same as *G., atonic*.

G., atonic. (*Ἄτονος*, languid.) A form of the disease in which, although there is considerable thickening of the ligaments, and deposit in the periosteum, and effusion into the joints, there is no pain of consequence except on motion; but the general symptoms are usually severe, such as nausea, flatulence, acid eructations, vertigo, palpitation, and shortness of breath. It is in these cases that it is said that the patient is not robust enough to develop an attack of the gout.

G., blood in. Garrod was the first to show that the blood during an attack of acute or chronic gout invariably contains an excess of uric acid and some oxalic acid. The presence of excess of urica is also probable. The alkalinity of the blood is much diminished.

G., cardiac. (*Καρδία*, the heart.) A term applied to the condition of gouty persons when they suffer from symptoms referable to the heart, such as palpitation or fluttering, pain, and oppression in the breathing.

Also, applied to those cases of retrocedent gout in which the heart is affected.

G., cerebral. (*L. cerebrum*, the brain.) A term applied to the symptoms, such as headache, nausea and giddiness, which sometimes afflict gouty persons, without the development of much joint trouble.

Also, a term for those cases of retrocedent gout in which the brain appears to be affected.

G., cerebral apopleciform. Same as *G., cerebral*, when the symptoms resemble those of apoplexy.

G., chronic. (*L. chronicus*, long-lasting.) A term applied to the forms of gout which are very persistent, and are not characterised by any great heat of the affected joints.

Also, to the disorders of the different organs which are supposed to be caused by a gouty condition.

G., diaphragmatic. (*Διάφραγμα*, a partition-wall.) A term for *Angina pectoris*, on the assumption that it is of gouty origin.

G., flying. A term applied to gouty or rheumatic cases in which there is no swelling of the joints, but pain in their interior, which frequently changes its seat.

G., imperfect. Same as *G., chronic*.

G., inveterate. (*L. invetero*, to retain for a long while.) Sydenham's term for *G., chronic*.

G., irregular. Same as *G., chronic*.

G., ivy. The *Ajuga chamaepitys*.

G., larval. (*L. larva*, a mask.) A term applied to the functional visceral troubles which often precede an attack of articular gout when they are the only manifestations of the disease.

G., misplac'd. Same as *G., retrocedent*.

G. pa'per. The *Charta cum extracto Gnidii*; and also the *C. resinosa*.

G., prostatic. See *Prostatitis, gouty*.

G., rece'dent. (*L. recedo*, to go back.) Same as *G., retrocedent*.

G., regular. Same as *G., acute*.

G., retrocedent. (*L. retrocedens*, going back.) A term applied to the metastasis of gout to some internal organ or organs, whereby, on the sudden cessation of the inflammation of the joint, grave symptoms referable to the nervous or circulatory or digestive system appear.

G., re'trograde. (*L. retro*, backward; *gradior*, to step.) Same as *G., retrocedent*.

G., rheumatic. See *Rheumatic gout*.

G., saturnine. (*L. Saturnus*, an old name for lead.) Gout determined by saturation of the system with lead.

G., spinal. A term applied to cases in which symptoms of spinal irritation are produced by gouty thickening of, or deposits of urates in, the spinal membranes.

G. stone. Same as *Chalk-stone*.

G., suppress'd. (*L. supprimo*, to press down.) A term applied to those cases in which symptoms of disturbance of internal organs is supposed to depend upon a gouty condition, in which the external articular inflammation is imperfectly developed.

G.-weed. The *Egopodium podagraria*.

G.-wort. The *Egopodium podagraria*.

Gouty. (*Gout*.) Relating to, of the nature of, or affected with, *Gout*.

G. apoplexy. See *Apoplexy, gouty*.

G. diathesis. See *Diathesis, gouty*.

G. inflammation. See *Inflammation, gouty*.

G. meningitis. See *Meningitis, gouty*.

G. rheumatism. See *Rheumatic gout*.

Gouvieux. France, Département de l'Oise. A cold, weak, chalybeate water, with a little free carbonic acid.

Gouzabam. The name in India of the stems, leaves, and flowers of several species of Echium; or, according to some, of *Cacalia kleinia*. It is said to be tonic and diuretic, and is used in syphilis, leprosy, and rheumatism.

Gowan. (Gael. *gugan*, a daisy.) The *Bellis perennis*, and also the different species of *Ranunculus* and other yellow flowers.

G., ewe. The *Bellis perennis*.

G., yellow. Several of the species of *Ranunculus*.

Gowk. A Scotch and North English name of the cuckoo.

G. meat. The *Oxalis acetosella*, from its blossoming at cuckoo time.

Gowland's lotion. Term for a preparation of an ounce of bitter almonds triturated with two ounces of sugar and two pounds of distilled water, adding to the strained liquor two scruples of corrosive sublimate previously ground with two drachms of rectified alcohol. Used in obstinate cutaneous diseases.

Gown. (Welsh *gun*, a gown.) A loose robe, the outermost of a female's ordinary dress.

G., red. A synonym of *Strophulus*, in reference to its covering the whole body.

G., yellow. The jaundice of new-born children.

Gr. A contraction of *Gramme*, *Grana*, or *Granum*.

Graaf, Re'gnier de. A Dutch anatomist, born at Schoonhoven in 1641, died at Delft in 1673.

Graafian. (*Graaf*.) Relating to De Graaf.

G. fol'licles. (*L. folliculus*, a small bag. *F. follicules de Graaf*; *G. Graaf'schen Follikeln*.) The small vesicular bodies seen in the subserous cortical layer of the ovary, and the larger structures of the same nature more deeply situated in the stroma of the organ; each containing an ovum, and occasionally two ova.

The small follicles in the cortex of the ovary are about 1-1000th of an inch in diameter, and

consist of a single layer of flattened, granular cells, with a flattened, oval nucleus, surrounded by a delicate membrana propria derived from the germinal epithelium and enclosing the ovum. According to some, the smallest follicles possess no membrana propria, and Foulis believes that the cells are derived from the connective-tissue cells of the ovarian stroma. As the follicle develops, further layers of cells, which become columnar, are formed, the layer immediately surrounding the ovum becoming, by a thickening of one side, the discus proligerus, and the outer one the membrana granulosa. Soon a transparent fluid is poured out amongst the cells, the liquor folliculi, which becomes collected in a crescentic cavity, the follicular cavity; at the same time the membrana propria becomes thicker, and divides into an outer and fibrous part, the tunica fibrosa folliculi, containing the larger blood-vessels of the follicle, and an inner layer, the tunica propria folliculi, containing the plexus of capillaries, which converge to a non-vascular point in the middle of the most superficial part, the stigma or hilum, at which the rupture of the mature vesicle occurs, an occurrence which results in the formation of a corpus luteum.

G. vesicle. (L. *vesicula*, a small blister. F. *vésicule de Graaf*; G. *Graaf'schen Bläschen*.) Same as *G. follicle*.

Grabalos. Spain, Province of Logroño. A sulphur spring, 340 metres above sea-level.

Grabserbad. Switzerland, Canton St. Gallen. A cold sulphur spring.

Gracilaria. (L. *gracilis*, slender.) A Genus of the Family *Sphaerococcidae*, Order *Floridæ*, Class *Carposporæ*.

G. compressa, Greville. Used to make a pickle.

G. confervoides, Greville. Supplies some *Ceylon moss*.

G. lichenoides, Ag. (*Λειχίν*, a lichen; *εἶδος*, likeness.) Hab. Indian Ocean. A species known as *Ceylon moss*.

G. tenax, Greville. (L. *tenax*, tenacious.) Used as a substitute for gum.

Gracilis. (L. *gracilis*, slender. F. *droit interne, sous-pubio-pretibial*, Ch.; G. *schlanker Schenkelmuskel*.) A long, slender muscle running almost vertically on the inner side of the thigh. It arises by an aponeurotic tendon from the lower border of the symphysis pubis on its own side of the body, and from the inner half of the pubic arch, and is inserted into the inner side of the upper end of the tibia by a tendon which curves round the inner tuberosities of the femur and tibia, and has a bursa between it and the internal lateral ligament of the knee. Its nerve supply is from the obturator nerve, and its blood supply from branches of the deep femoral artery. It is an adductor of the femur when this is in extension; it is also a flexor of the leg and a rotator of it inwards.

G. anterior. (L. *anterior*, in front.) The *Rectus femoris* muscle.

Gradatio. (L. *gradus*, a step.) An old term for the exaltation of the qualities of metals, by which their weight, colour, and consistence are brought to a greater degree of perfection. (Rulandus and Johnson.)

Gradatory. (L. *gradus*, a step.) Suitable for walking.

In Biology, applied to the limbs of an animal when fitted for walking on dry land.

Gradientia. (L. *gradis*, to walk.) An Order of *Amphibia* equivalent to *Urodela*.

Graduate. (Low L. *graduat*, one who has taken a degree; from L. *gradus*, a step.) One on whom a university degree has been conferred.

Also, to proceed to a degree.

Also (F. *graduier*; I. *graduare*; S. *graduare*; G. *abgraden*, in *Grade abtheilen*), to divide into degrees; to mark with divisions.

Graduated. (L. *gradus*, a step.) Marked with divisions; divided into degrees.

G. compress. A compress formed of a number of circular or other-shaped pieces of cotton cloth, each progressively decreasing in size, and the whole forming a sort of pyramid, the apex of which can be applied to the precise point wished, in cases of wounded arteries, or wherever pressure on a limited surface is needed.

G. solutions. Solutions of known strength used in volumetric analysis.

Graduation. (L. *gradus*.) The act of proceeding to a university degree.

The division of an instrument into degrees.

G. houses. The buildings in which weak natural solutions of common salt, or other salts, are concentrated by evaporation from extensive surfaces of twigs or faggots, over which they are caused to pass.

G. of salt waters. The process performed in *G. houses*.

Græa. (*Γραία*.) An old woman.

Also, the pellicle which forms on milk when it is boiled.

Also, the folds of skin round the umbilicus.

Græna. Spain, near Granada. A sulphur spring, of a temp. of 35°--38° C. (95°--100·4° F.) There is also a chalybeate spring.

Gräfe, Albrecht von. A German surgeon and ophthalmologist, born at Finkenheerde, near Berlin, in 1828, died at Berlin in 1870.

G's, von, coin-catch'er. (F. *panier à bascule*.) A fine whalebone rod, 15" long, with a piece of watch-spring, 1·5" long, attached to its lower part, carrying on its distal end a hollow, flattened metal cone; the watch-spring is hinged to the inner surface of the apex of the cone, so as to allow of free motion of the latter, by which means a sort of basket is formed on either side of the stem, in which a coin may be caught. It is used for the removal of flattened foreign bodies from the œsophagus.

G's, von, cramp. The same as *Blepharospasmus*.

G's, von, operation for cataract. See *Cataract, extraction of, von Gräfe's*.

G's, von, serre-nœud. See *Serre-nœud, von Gräfe's*.

Graft. See *Graft*.

Graft. (Old F. *graffe*; from L. *graphium*; from Gr. *γραφίς*, a style, or anything sharpened towards the top; in reference to its being sharpened in order to be adapted to the stock. F. *greffe*; G. *Pfropfreis*.) The name for the branch or bud which is transferred from one plant and inserted into another, the stock, in the operation of grafting. The original form is *Graft*.

Also, to insert a part into another.

In Botany, the application of a young shoot of one plant upon an old stem of the same, or of a different, species. The surfaces applied are usu-

ally made as broad as possible, and surrounded by clay to prevent desiccation, and to keep the parts in apposition. An actual continuity of tissue takes place with the result of producing changes in the graft of size, quality, epoch of indorescence, longevity, and the like.

In Animal Physiology (F. *heteroplastie, greffe animale, soudure transplantation, néoplastie, ente animale, autoplastie*), the adhesion to one animal of a part detached from the same or another animal. Thus, parts of the extremities partially or completely severed from the parent trunk have, when replaced, been known to grow to it again, and by refreshing the surface, new noses and eyelids have been formed by the application of portions of skin taken from the forehead, temple, arm, or thigh, the graft being altogether detached in some cases, but remaining adherent by a stalk in others. Reverdin has applied the property of portions of the skin growing when grafted to the healing of ulcers, and attempts have been made, though hitherto without much success, to replace corneæ rendered opaque from disease by transparent corneæ taken from man or from animals.

G., animal. See under the chief heading.
G., cutaneous. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) See *Skin grafting*.

G., epidermic. (Ἐπί, upon; δέρμα, the skin.) See *Skin grafting*.

G., periosæal. (Περί, around; ὅσσιον, a bone.) See *Osteoplasty*.

G. theory. A theory which attributes the causation of disease to organic particles detached from the body of a diseased person, which becoming engrafted into a healthy person set up a diseased process in his body similar to that which existed in the body of the person from which they were detached.

Grafting. (Participle of the verb to *Graft*. G. *Pfropfen*.) An operation by which a part, the graft or scion, of one plant is united to another, the stock, and they become completely joined by means of the cambium, or proper juice of the bark, exuding from the edges of each, and becoming organised, so that the vessels inosculate and form a complete union.

Also, any similar operation.

G., epidermic. (Ἐπίδερμις, the cuticle.) Same as *Skin grafting*.

G., skin. See *Skin grafting*.

Grahe's test. (G. *Grahe's Probe*.) A test for cinchona bark, applied by heating five or ten grains of the bark in a test tube to redness; if the bark be cinchona, whitish smoke and watery vapour are first given off, then the fumes become purplish or reddish, and a fine pulverulent film, which condenses to a thick oily carmine-coloured liquid, forms on the sides of the tube.

Grain. (Mid. E. *grein*, *greyin*; F. *grain*, seed; from L. *granum*, corn. G. *Korn*.) A name for all kinds of corn.

Also, a small hard seed.

Also, a term for a small pill, or any small hard particle.

Also, the fibres of wood or of other fibrous substance and their direction.

Also (F. *grain*; G. *Gran*), the twentieth part of a scruple, or sixtieth of a drachm in apothecaries weight; the seven thousandth part of a pound avoirdupois weight; the twenty-fourth part of a pennyweight troy. It is equal to .06479895 gramme.

G.s, Adriano'sple. Same as *G.s, Persian*.

G.s, Algèrian. (F. *graines d'Alger*.) Same as *Scimen-contra*.

G.s, Ambrette. (F. *grains d'Ambrette*.) The seeds of *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

G.s, Angora. A variety of *G.s, Persian*.

G.s, Avignon. The dried fruits of *Rhamnus infectorius*.

G.s, Guinea. Same as *G.s of paradise*, from their place of growth.

G., horse. The *Cicer arietinum*.

G.s, Is'kilip. A variety of *G.s, Persian*.

G.s, ker'mes. (*Kermes*.) The dried bodies of the female *Coccus ilicis*.

G. lac. See *Lac, grain*.

G.s, mac'anet. The kernels of the fruit of the *Cerasus mahalet*. Used as a scent.

G.s, Mexican. The seeds of *Ricinus communis*.

G.s, Molucca. The seeds of *Croton tiglium*.

G.s, More'a. Same as *G.s, Persian*.

G.s, musk. See *Musk in grains*.

G.s of paradise. (F. *graines de paradis*; G. *Paradieskörner*.) The seeds of the *Amomum granum paradiisi*, *A. mclequeta*, and perhaps other species.

G. oil. A term for *Fusel oil*.

G., oily. The *Sesamum orientale*.

G.s, Persian. The dried fruits of *Rhamnus amygdalinus* and *R. saxatilis*.

G., poisonous. (F. *graine vénéneuse*; I. *grani avvelenati*; G. *giftige Samenkörner*.) The seeds of plants used as grain which produce poisonous symptoms; such are the seeds of rye when affected with ergot, and of *Lathyrus sativus*.

G.s, scar'let. (F. *graines d'ecarlate*.) Same as *Chermes*.

G. spir'it. Alcohol obtained from grain, such as barley, oats, maize, or other.

G.s, Tilly. The seeds of *Croton tiglium*.

G. tin. See *Tin, grain*.

G.s, To'kat. A variety of *G.s, Persian*.

G.s, Turkey. Same as *G.s, Persian*.

G.s, worm. The seeds of *Chenopodium anthelminticum*.

Grallæ. (L. *grallæ*, stilts; cont. of *gradule*, dim. of *gradus*, a step; from *gradior*, to take steps. F. *échassiers*; G. *Stelzvoegel*.) An Order of the Class *Aves*, having long legs, non-webbed toes, neck and bill long, body thin and compressed, wings powerful, often with a spur near the carpal joint. It includes cranes, plovers, storks, and herons.

Grallatores. (L. *grallator*, one who goes on stilts.) A synonym of *Grallæ*.

Gram. Same as *Gramme*.

Also, the seed of the chick pea, *Cicer arietinum*.

G., Beng'al. The *Cicer arietinum*.

G., black. A variety of *Phaseolus mungo*.

G., green. The *Phaseolus mungo*.

G. plant, horse. The *Dolichos uniflorus*.

Gramat. France, Département du Lot. A cold, chalybeate, carbonated water. Used in anæmia, chlorosis, and digestive disorders.

Gramen. (L. *gramen*, grass; from Aryan root *gar*, to eat.) Grass; herbs in general.

Also, the *Triticum repens*.

G. ægypti'acum. The *Dactylis glomerata*.

G. al'bum. (L. *albus*, white.) The *Triticum repens*.

G. avena'ceum. (L. *avena*, the oat.) The wild oat grass, *Bromus arvensis*.

G. cani'num. (L. *caninus*, belonging to a dog.) The dog's grass, *Triticum repens*.

G. citra'tum. The *Andropogon citratus*.

G. cru'cis. (L. *crux*, a cross.) The Egyptian cock's-foot grass, or grass of the cross. The roots and plants are used in the same manner as *Triticum repens*, in the early stages of dropsy, being supposed to correct the factor of the breath, and to relieve colics and nephritic disorders.

G. cyperio'i'dis. (Κύπερος, a rush; εἶδος, likeness.) The same as *G. crucis*.

G. dac'tylon. The *Daetylis glomerata*.

G. dac'tylon aromati'cum. (L. *aromaticus*, fragrant.) The *Andropogon citratus*.

G. dac'tylon esculen'tum. (L. *esculentus*, eatable.) The seeds of *Glyceria fluitans*.

G. Dioscor'i'dis. The grass of Dioscorides, or *Triticum repens*.

G. lolia'ceum. The *Lolium temulentum*.

G. ma'jus. (L. *major*, greater.) The *Carex arenaria*.

G. man'na. The manna grass, *Glyceria fluitans*.

G. man'næ. The seeds of *Glyceria fluitans*, which, when husked, are eaten as food. They have a sweet taste.

G. officina'rum. (L. *officina*, a shop.) The *Triticum repens*.

G. orienta'le. The *Andropogon schenanthus* and *A. citratus*.

G. ossifrag'um. The *Anthericum ossifragum*.

G. Parnas'si, Bank. The *Parnassia palustris*.

G. ru'brum. (L. *ruber*, red.) The *Carex arenaria*.

G. spica'tum. (L. *spicatus*, eared.) The *Phalaris canariensis*.

Gram'ia. An old term of the same meaning as *Gluma*, or sordes of the eyes.

Gramina'ceæ. (L. *gramen*, grass. F. *graminées*; G. *Gräser*.) A Nat. Order of the Alliance *Glumales*, or of the Subclass *Glumaceæ*, Class *Monocotyledonæ*, having a one-celled ovary with a solitary, ascending ovule, and a laterally-lying, lenticular, naked embryo.

Gramina'ceous. (L. *gramen*, grass.) Like unto grass; belonging to the *Graminaceæ*.

Gramin'ceæ. Same as *Graminaceæ*.

Gramin'eal. Same as *Gramineous*.

Gramin'eous. (L. *gramen*. G. *grasartig*.) Grass-like.

Graminic'ulous. (L. *gramen*, grass; *colo*, to inhabit. F. *graminicole*.) Living, or growing, among grass.

Graminifoli'ate. (L. *gramen*; *folium*, a leaf. F. *graminifolié*; G. *grasblättrig*.) Having leaves like those of grass; grass-leaved.

Graminifoliosus. Same as *Graminifoli'ate*.

Gramin'iform. (L. *gramen*; *forma*, likeness. F. *graminiforme*; G. *grasähnlich*.) Resembling grass; grass like.

Graminivorous. (L. *gramen*, grass; *voro*, to devour. F. *graminivore*; G. *Grasfressend*.) Eating, or feeding upon, grass.

Graminology. (L. *gramen*, grass; G. *λόγος*, a discourse. F. *graminologie*; G. *Graslehre*.) A mongrel term for a treatise or dissertation on the grasses.

Gram'ma. (Γράμμα, a letter, or writing;

from γράφω, to write.) Term for a scruple; the twenty-fourth part of an ounce.

Grammar'thron. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

G. scorpio'i'des. The *Aronia scorpioides*.

Grammatical faults of speech.

The faulty use of words for the expression of ideas. The faults resulting from imperfect education should be distinguished from those made by educated persons, or from a bad habit, a desire for originality, or an absurd fancy, and also from those which result from disease, and form a complication of amnesia, aphasia, and paraphasia, and which are accompanied by grave disturbances of the intellect, particularly by weakness of the intellectual powers, or which constitute the expression of an insane caprice. The chief grammatical faults of speech may be included under the heads of interruption in the flow of words, imperfect grammatical diction or grammatical akataphasia, articles, pronouns, or auxiliary verbs being omitted, strong verbs being conjugated with a weak inflection, and the like.

Gram'mè. (Γραμμί, a line; from γράφω, to write. F. *gramme*.) The iris of the eye, from its linear appearance.

Gramme'. (Γράμμα, a small weight used by the Greeks.) A unit of weight in the decimal system, being the weight of one cubic centigramme of distilled water at its greatest density, which occurs at a temp. of 4° C. (39.2° F.) in a vacuum in Paris. It is equal to 15.43234874 grains troy.

G. atom. The quantity of a chemical element amounting to its atomic weight expressed in grammes.

G. equiv'alent. (L. *æquus*, equal; *valere*, to be worth.) The quantity of a substance which will combine with one gramme of hydrogen.

G. mo'lecule. The quantity of a chemical compound amounting to its molecular weight expressed in grammes.

Gramme's magne'to-electric machine'. A machine furnishing a continuous current, consisting of an endless coil of copper wire surrounding three soft iron rings, which are made to rotate between the poles of an electro-magnet.

Grammitis. (Γραμμί, a line. G. *Strichfarrrn*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Filices*.

G. ceterach, Swartz. The *Asplenium ceterach*.

Grammopetalous. (Γραμμί, a line; πέταλον, a flower-leaf.) Having linear petals.

Gran. Hungary, on the right bank of the Danube. An active purgative water, containing magnesium sulphate 12 parts and sodium sulphate 4 parts in 1000.

Grana. (L. nom. pl. of *granum*, a grain. F. *graines*, grains; G. *Körner*, *Samenköerner*, *Samen*.) Grains.

G. acetes. (Ἀκτέα, the elder tree. G. *Attiebbeeren*.) The dried berries of the elder tree, *Sambucus nigra*. Formerly used in dropsy.

G. avinionen'sia. (*Avignon*.) The dried unripe berries of the *Rhamnus infectorius*.

G. co'dri. See *Seamen cedri*.

G. cher'mes. Same as *Kermes*.

G. cnid'ii. Same as *G. gnidia*.

G. cocco'nid'ii. (L. *coccum*, a berry; *gnidius*, *gnidian*.) The fruit of *Daphne gnidium*.

G. coc'culi. Same as *Cocculi fructus*.

G. dil'la. Same as *G. tig'li*.
G. gnid'ia. The berries of the *Daphne gnidium*.
G. guineën'sia. The seeds of *Anomum grana paradisi*.
G. infecto'ria cher'mes. (*L. infectorius*, serving for dyeing.) Same as *Kermes*.
G. lentis'ci. The dried buds of the *Pistacia lentiscus*. Used as an astringent and tonic in catarrhal affections of the respiratory and urinary mucous membranes.
G., Molucca'na. The seeds of the *Croton tiglium*; also called *Grana tig'li*.
G. moscha'ta. Same as *G. moschi*.
G. mos'chi. The seeds of *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.
G. ni'gra. (*L. niger*, black.) The dark-coloured cochineal grains.
G. orient'is. (*L. oriens*, the east.) The fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*. Same as *Cocculus indicus*.
G. paradisi. See *Grains of paradise*.
G. re'gia mino'ra. (*L. regius*, royal; *minor*, less.) The seeds of *Euphorbia lathyris*.
G. secalis degenera'ti. (*L. secale*, rye; *degeneratus*, deteriorated.) Ergot of rye.
G. sylvest'ra. A variety of cochineal consisting chiefly of very small insects.
G. tig'lii. The seeds of the *Croton tiglium*.
G. tilii. Same as *G. tig'li*; or, according to some, the seeds of an allied species.
G. tritic'ea. (*L. triticeus*, like wheat.) The lesser cornua of the hyoid bone, from their shape.
G. veneno'sa. (*L. venenosus*, poisonous.) See *Grain, poisonous*.
G. virid'ia. (*L. viridis*, green.) Pistachio nuts, the fruit of *Pistacia vera*.
G. ze'lim. Ethiopian pepper, the fruit of *Unona ethiopica*.
Grä'na. Spain, near Guadix. A chalybeate spring.
Granada, Alha'ma de. See *Alhama de Granada*.
Granadilla. (*S.* dim. of *granada*, a pomegranate, because it has points at the top of the flower like the grains of the pomegranate. *F. granadille, passiflore*; *G. Passionsblume*.) The fruit of the *Passiflora quadrangularis*, and other species.
G., apple-shaped. The fruit of *Passiflora maliformis*.
G. peruvia'na. The seeds of the castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*.
Granatæ. (*G. Granatbaumgewächse*.) A Tribe of the Order *Lythraceæ*, having a pomeaceous fruit and opposite leaves without oil-glands.
 Also, Don's term for *Myrtaceæ*.
Granati fructus cortex. (*L. fructus*, fruit; *cortex*, bark. *F. corce de granade*; *G. Granatäpfelschale*.) The rind of the fruit of *Punica granatum*. Formerly in the U.S. Ph. It occurs in commerce in irregularly shaped, hard, brittle fragments of a reddish-brown colour on the outside, paler within, having no smell and an astringent, slightly bitter taste. It contains much tannin, and is used internally and externally as an astringent.
G. radiceis cortex. *B. Ph.*, U.S. Ph. (*L. radix*, a root; *cortex*. *F. corce de la racine de granadier*; *G. Granatwurzelrinde*.) The dried bark of the root of *Punica granatum*, the pomegranate. It is in quills or fragments of a

yellowish-grey colour on the outside, and yellow on the inside; it has a short fracture, little smell, and a bitterish, astringent taste. It contains tannic acid, chiefly the variety known as punico-tannic acid, mannite, and pelletierin; isopelletierin, methylpelletierin, and pseudopelletierin are also described. It is used as a tennifuge. Dose, 20—30 grains. See *Decoctum granati radiceis*.

Granatin. An undetermined substance obtained by Landerer from the unripe fruit of the pomegranate, *Punica granatum*.

Also, a misprint of *Grenadine*.

Granatristum. (*L. granum*, a grain; *tristis*, sad; from the pustule in the centre, and the severity of the pain.) A term by Paracelsus, *Chir.* v, tr. 1, c. 5, for *Anthrax*.

Granatum. (*L. granum*, a grain; because it is full of grains or seed. *F. grenade*; *G. Granatapfel*.) The fruit of the *Punica granatum*, the pomegranate.

Also, U.S. Ph., the bark of the root of *Punica granatum*. See *Granati radiceis cortex*.

Grand mal. (*F. grand*, great; *mal*, disease.) A term, borrowed from the French, applied to an epileptic fit.

Grande Rive, la. France, Département de l'Haute-Savoie. An earthy mineral spring by the Lake of Geneva, containing calcium, magnesium and sodium carbonate, and free carbonic acid.

Grandeau's test. A test for digitalin, being the addition of sulphuric acid and bromine, which gives a red coloration, changing on the addition of water, to emerald green.

With digitalin the coloration is violet, changing, on the addition of water, to light green.

Grandebalæ. Old term by Hadr. Junius for the hairs in the armpits, the use of which is to protect these parts, in which perspiration is profuse, against the fretting which the frequent and active motions of the arms might produce, according to *Casp. Banchinus, Anat.* ii, 2.

Grandeyrol and Mont'aigut. France, Département du Puy de Dôme, a commune in the Arrondissement d'Issoire. Two chalybeate springs rise here.

Grandidentate. (*L. grandis*, large; *dens*, a tooth. *F. grandidenté*.) Applied to leaves having large teeth or indentations.

Grandiflorate. (*L. grandis*; *flor*, a flower. *F. grandiflore*; *G. grossblumig, grossblüthig*.) Having large flowers.

Grandifoliolate. (*L. grandis*; *folium*, a leaf. *F. grandifolié*; *G. grossblättrig*.) Having large leaves.

Grandines. Plural of *Grando*.

Grandinose. (*L. grando*, a hailstone. *G. Hagelkornartig*.) Having, or full of, hail.

Grandinosum os. (*L. grandinosus*, full of hail; *os*, a bone.) Applied by Bartholin, *Anat.* iv, 21, p. 743, to the os cuboides, probably from its irregular form, like a hailstone.

Grando. (*L. grando*, a hailstorm, a hailstone. *F. grêle*; *G. Hagelstein*.) Hail, or a hailstone.

A synonym (*G. Hagelkorn im Augenlicke*) of *Chalazion*.

Also, a synonym of *Cicatricula*.

Grandrif. France, Département du Puy-de-Dôme. A cold alkaline water containing a little iron. Used in malarious affections.

Grandry. A French anatomist of the present century.

G., corpuscles of. The tactile corpuscles or end bulbs of the nerves in the papillae of the bill and tongue of some birds, as the duck. They are small, oval or spherical bodies, consisting of two or three or more large, granular, transparent, somewhat flattened, vertically arranged cells, tactile cells, containing a spherical nucleus and enclosed in a nucleated connective-tissue capsule; the capsule is penetrated by a medullated nerve fibre, which at once or soon loses its medullary sheath and is continued by its axis cylinder, from which branches terminate, according to Merkel, in each of the tactile cells, or, according to Ranvier and others, in the transparent substance, or tactile disc, between them, or, according to Klein, in minute swellings in the transparent intercellular substance.

Granelium. (Dim. of *L. granum*, a seed. *G. Körnehen.*) A small seed, a small grain.

Grange. Lancashire, on Morecambe Bay. A mild winter resort.

Grangæa. A Genus of the Nat. Order Composite.

G. Andanso'nii, Cass. The *G. maderaspatana*.

G. latifolia, Lamk. (*L. latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Asia, Madagascar, and Abyssinia. Leaves stimulant, used as a condiment.

G. maderaspatana, Poir. Hab. India. Leaves used as a stomachic, deobstruent, and antispasmodic.

Gränichen. Switzerland, Canton Aargau. An earthy mineral water, containing calcium and magnesium carbonate, calcium and magnesium chloride, and free carbonic acid.

Graniferæ. (*L. granum*, a grain; *fero*, to bear.) Agardh's term for *Endogæna*.

Graniferous. (*L. granum*, a grain; *fero*, to bear. *F. granifera.*) Bearing, or producing, grain; also bearing a grain, or a granule, as the inner divisions of the calyx of Rumex.

Graniform. (*L. granum*; *forma*, shape.) Like the grains of corn.

Granilla. (*S. granilla*, small seed.) The dust or small grains of cochineal. Same as *Grana sylvestra*.

Granite. (*I. granito*, a kind of speckled stone; from *grano*, corn; from *L. granum*, corn. *F. granit*; *G. Granit.*) An unstratified, irregular, amorphous rock, so called because of the granular crystalline appearance of its constituents, quartz, felspar, and mica. It varies from a close-grained, hard, rock-like, ordinary granite to a soft, pulverulent material like kaolin.

Granivorous. (*L. granum*, grain; *voro*, to devour. *F. granivore*; *I. granivoro*; *G. Körnerfressend.*) Eating or living on grains or seeds.

Grant, Robert Edmund. A Scottish anatomist, who was Professor of Zoology in University College, London; born at Edinburgh in 1793, died in London in 1874.

G.'s classification of animals. Radiata, or Cycloneurose class, including Polygastrica, Porifera, Polypifera, Acalepha, Echinodermata.

Articulata, or Diploneurose class, including Entozoa, Rotifera, Cirrhopoda, Annelida, Myriapoda, Insecta, Arachnida, Crustacea.

Mollusca, or Cyclogangliate class, including Tunica, Conchifera, Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, Cephalopoda.

Vertebrata, or Spinicerebrate class, including Pisces, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves, and Mammals.

Grantristum. Same as *Granatristum*.

Granula. Plural of *Granulum*. Also, the same as *Granule*.

G. sanguinis. (*L. sanguis*, blood.) The corpuscles of the blood.

G. seminis. (*L. semen*, seed.) The Seminal granules.

Granula-gonima. Clusters of two or more spherical cells, filled with green granular matter, seated beneath the cortical layer in lichens. (*M. C. Cooke.*)

Granular. (*L. granulum*, a little grain. *F. granulaire*; *G. Körnig, gekörnt.*) Of the nature or appearance of granulations or granules; consisting of, or containing, granules or grains.

G. angina. (*F. angine granuleux.*) Chomel's name for follicular pharyngitis.

G. casts. See *Urinary casts, granular*.

G. conjunctiva. The same as *Trachoma*.

G. corpuscle. A term for a *Leucocyte*.

G. degeneration. (*L. degeneratio*, a changing for the worse.) The metabolic change of the protoplasmic tissues, which constitutes the condition called also *Cloudy swelling*. It is a common form of degradation of tissue, occurring in the heart, kidney and liver, especially in the infective diseases; and is not infrequently combined with fatty degeneration. The granules in most cases are soluble in acetic acid, but insoluble in alkalies or ether, indicating their albuminoid composition; but by some they are supposed to be micrococci.

G. degeneration of heart. See *Heart, granular degeneration of*.

G. degeneration of kidney. See *Kidney, granular degeneration of*.

G. disintegration. (*L. dis, neg.; integro*, to make anew.) Same as *G. degeneration*.

G. eyelid. Same as *Trachoma*.

G. formation of Meynert. The fourth layer of the grey matter of the convolutions of the brain, consisting of small, irregular branched ganglion cells.

G. inflammation of uterus. See *Endometritis cerviculis granulosa*.

G. kidney. See *Kidney, granular*.

G. layer of dentine. Same as *G. layer of Purkinje*.

G. layer of Graafian follicle. The *Membrana granulosa* of a Graafian follicle.

G. layer of Purkinje. (*Purkinje.*) The layer of the very fine interglobular spaces of Czernak, lying on the outer surface of the dentine of a tooth.

G. layer of retina. See under *Retina*. **G. layer of retina, external.** The *Retina, nuclear layer of, outer*.

G. layer of retina, internal. The *Retina, nuclear layer of, inner*.

G. lid. Same as *Trachoma*.

G. liver. Cirrhosis of the liver, from its granular appearance.

G. meningitis. Same as *Meningitis, tubercular*.

G. ophthalmia. See *Ophthalmia, granular*.

G. phthisis. See *Phthisis, granular*.

G. urethritis. See *Urethritis, granular*.

G. tin. The *Pulvis stanni*.

Granulate. (L. *granulum*, a small grain. G. *Körnchen*.) To form into granules or small grains; to make rough on the surface.

Also, the same as *Granulated*.

Also, the same as *Granuliferous*.

Granulated. (L. *granulum*, a little grain. F. *granulé*; G. *granuliert*.) Of, or belonging to, or resembling, or consisting of, granulations or granules.

In Pharmacy, applied to substances which are made into small grains.

In Botany, applied to roots which consist of many small knots.

G. cit'rate of magne'sium. See *Magnesiä citras granulatus*, U.S. Ph.

G. liv'er. Cirrhosis of the liver.

G. root. A root with small fleshy nodules scattered on its fibres.

G. sulphate of iron. See *Ferri sulphas granulata*.

G. tin. See *Tin, granulated*.

G. zinc. (G. *gekörntes Zinc*.) See *Zinc, granulated*.

Granulation. (L. *granulum*, dim. of *granum*, a grain. F. *granulation*; I. *granulazione*; S. *granulacion*; G. *Granulation, Körnerbildung*.) The act of being formed into grains.

Also (G. *Körnchen*), the small grains themselves.

In Physics, the process of reducing a metal into small grains by fusing it, running it through a sieve or perforated plate, and then allowing it to fall into cold water.

In Anatomy and Histology, the term is applied to many small rounded bodies.

In Pathology, the bright-red, elevated spots which are seen in a wound which is *Healing by granulation*, as well as the process itself; the term is also applied to other small round bodies, such as small tubercular deposits.

G.s, conjunctival. (*Conjunctiva*.) A term applied to two different structures, hypertrophy of the papillæ of the mucous membrane and trachoma.

G.s, erethis'tic. (Ερεθιστικός, of irritation.) Painful, free-growing granulations which bleed easily.

G.s, exu'berant. (L. *exuberans*, to grow luxuriantly.) The freely-growing, prominent granulations, called *Proud flesh*.

G.s, fat'ty. (F. *granulation graisseuse*.) Minute oil globules, or small molecular granules, which have undergone fatty degeneration. They dissolve in ether, but not in acetic acid.

G., fun'gous. (L. *fungus*, a mushroom.) Prominent, free-growing granulations; also called *Proud flesh*.

G.s, grey. Grey miliary tubercle.

G., healing by. See *Healing by granulation*.

G., melan'ic. The black pigment granules seen in *Melanosis*.

G.s, meninge'al. (Μήνιγξ, a membrane.) The *Pacchionian bodies*.

G.s, mili'ary. Same as *Tubercle, miliary*.

G.s, molec'ular. Same as *Granules, molecular*.

G. of Bayle. (A French physician of the present century.) The small, hard, translucent graules forming miliary tubercle.

G.s of Bright. (*Bright, Richard, F. granulations de Bright*.) Rayer's term for the yellowish-white granules seen in the large, white, granular kidney consequent on diffused nephritis with considerable affection of the connective tissue.

G.s of la'rynx. The elevations seen in *Laryngitis, glandular, chronic*.

G.s of Pacchio'ni. The *Pacchionian bodies*.

G.s of pha'rynx. See *G.s, pharyngeal*.

G.s, Pacchio'nian. The *Pacchionian bodies*.

G.s, pal'pebral. (L. *palpebra*, the eyelid.) Same as *G.s, conjunctival*.

G.s, pharynge'al. The small prominence of mucous membranes seen in follicular pharyngitis.

G.s, pig'ment. See *Pigment granules*.

G. sarco'ma. The ordinary form of simple small round-celled *Sarcoma*.

G.-steno'sis. (Στένσις, a constriction.) Occlusion of the trachea occurring as a sequela of tracheotomy. The artificial opening made in this operation has a strong tendency to close, and granulation tissue grows rapidly, especially at the inner angle of the upper extremity of the wound, where there is no pressure from the cannula. If this instrument be removed before the swelling of the larynx has subsided, the inspiratory effort causes the vascular granulation tissue at this spot to swell, and it thus forms a plug, which closes the trachea and occasions death.

G. tis'sue. The tissue composing the new structures in a wound healing by granulation. It consists of loops of capillary blood-vessels surrounded by exudation corpuscles, some of them branched, which are joined together by a small amount of ground substance.

By some the cells are believed to be proliferated leucocytes which have escaped from the blood-vessels; by others they are supposed to be developed from the original cells of the structure.

The expression has also been used as a term for embryonal tissue.

G.s, tuberc'ular. Same as *Tubercle, miliary*.

G. tu'mour. A term for the simpler forms of *Sarcoma*.

Also, the same as *Granuloma*.

G.s, umbili'cal. (L. *umbilicus*, the navel.) The pale-red, fungoid-looking growth which sometimes sprouts up from the umbilicus of a young infant on the separation of the navel-string.

G., u'nion by. See *Healing by granulation*.

G.s, u'terine. (F. *granulations utérine*.) The same as *Endometritis cervicatis granulosa*.

Granule. (L. *granulum*, a small grain. F. *granule*; I. *granulletto, granellino*; G. *Körnchen*.) A small particle, a small grain.

In Anatomy, it is applied to small round grains, such as the granules of the chyle, and to such structures as the Malpighian bodies of the spleen.

In Botany, the term is applied to a spore, a pollen cell, the minute bodies contained in pollen, or such like.

In Pharmacy, it signifies a small sugar- or other-coated pilule, usually containing a minute dose of some very active remedy, as aconitin or

digitalin; and also is applied to any very small pill, whatever its composition.

G.s, aggregated. (L. *aggrego*, to gather together in a heap.) Erasmus Wilson's term for minute masses of four, five, or six primitive granules.

G., Bütschli's. See *Nuclear spindle of Bütschli*.

G. cells. See *Cells, granule*.

G., glandular, of Malpighi. The Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen.

G.-layer of cerebellum. The inner nuclear layer of the grey matter of the cortex of the cerebellum. It consists of round or angular nuclei of neuroglia cells, leucocytes, and ganglion cells embedded in a fine network of neuroglia and, probably, of nerve-fibrils also.

G., lymph. A *Lymph corpuscle*.

G. masses. The same as *Cells, giant*.

G.s, molecular. See *Molecular granules*.

G.s, nucleated. (L. *nucleus*, a kernel.) Erasmus Wilson's term for an aggregated granule with a single layer of aggregated granules around it, the central aggregated granule having now become a nucleus.

G. of brain. The nerve-cells of the grey matter of the brain.

G. of Dioscorides. The *Granula de acido arsenioso*, Fr. Codex.

G. of ovum. Same as *G. of Schrön*.

G. of Schrön. (G. *Korn des Keimflöckes*.) A small, bright, apparently solid, body described by Schrön as existing in the germinal spot. Its nature and its presence even is doubtful; some believe it to be a vacuole.

G., pollinic. (G. *Pollenkorn*.) See *Pollen grain*.

G.s, primitive. (L. *primitivus*, first of its kind.) Erasmus Wilson's term for the first organic shape of the blastema of the liquor sanguinis.

G.s, seminal. See *Seminal granules*.

Granulie. (L. *granulum*.) A name given by Empis, in 1865, to a special inflammatory condition characterised by the development of granulations in organs, or on serous membranes, and distinct from the tubercular condition.

Granuliferous. (L. *granulum*; *fero*, to bear.) Bearing granules or grain-like bodies.

Granuliform. (L. *granulum*, a little grain; *forma*, likeness. F. *granuliforme*.) Resembling little grains. Applied to a body composed of irregular grains.

Granulitis. Empis's term for acute miliary tuberculosis.

Granulo-adipose. (L. *granulum*, a little grain; *adeps*, fat.) Containing, or consisting of, granules and fatty matter.

G. cast. A renal cast containing granular matter and oil globules.

Granulo-fatty. (F. *granulo-grais-seuse*.) Relating to granules and to fat.

G. degeneration. The form of degeneration of tissue which combines the granular and fatty forms.

Granulo'ma. (L. *granulum*.) A term invented by Virchow to include certain neoplasms which generally do not advance in structure beyond the stage of granulation tissue, and which usually proceed to ulceration. Under this head he included syphilitic gummata, lupus, elephantiasis Græcorum, farcy, and glanders, to which others have added tubercle, yaws, and

actinomycosis. They are all infective, the contagium being in some, and probably in all, a special fungus.

G. fungoides. (L. *fungus*, a mushroom; Gr. *eidōs*, likeness.) Auspitz's term for a rare disease of the skin which commences with larger or smaller red circumscribed spots of an eczematous appearance, from loss of epidermis, and out of which develop granulation tissue tumours, which may grow to the size of a small apple; it is accompanied by severe, and sometimes fatal, cachexia. By some the disease is believed to be a cutaneous lymphadenitis.

G., infective. (G. *infectiöse Granulationsgeschwülste*.) Ziegler's term for the class of diseases mentioned under the chief heading.

G. iridis. (*Iris*.) A small, non-malignant growth on the iris consisting of a vascular, small-celled, fibrillar tissue like a sarcoma. Wecker distinguishes a simple, a teleangiectatic, and a traumatic form.

G., syphilitic. A synonym of *Gumma*.

G., trichophytic. See *Trichophytic granuloma*.

Granulo'sa cells. (G. *Granulosa-zellen*.) The cells of the *Membrana granulosa*.

G. membrana. See *Membrana granulosa*.

Granulose. (L. *granulum*.) Nägeli's term for one of the two constituents which, according to him, constitute the starch granule, being the true starch; the other being a framework of cellulose or amylose. Granulose is soluble in the saliva, in solution of sodium chloride with a little hydrochloric acid, and in chromic acid; it is coloured blue by iodine.

Also, the same as *Granular*.

Granulosity. (L. *granulum*, a little grain. F. *granulosité*.) Term for a mass, or heap, of small tubercles, like little grains, or granules.

Granulous. (L. *granulum*, a little grain. F. *granuleux*; G. *gckörnelt*.) Having, or full of, granulations. Like to small grains.

G. disease'. (F. *maladie granuleuse*.) Same as *Granulie*.

Granulum. Same as *Granule*.

Grainum. (L. *granum*; akin to Sans. *grāna*, ground down. F. *grain*; G. *Korn*.) A grain or seed.

Also, the weight called *Grain*.

G. cnidium. See *Grana cnidii*.

G. infectorium. (L. *infectorius*, serving for dyeing.) The red round grain, about the size of a pea, found in Spain, Italy, and the South of France, many of them adhering to the branches of the scarlet oak, each being the nidus of a minute red insect, the *Coccus ilicis*.

G. kermes. The *G. infectorium*; kermes grain.

G. mos'chi. The seed of the *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

G. paradisi. See *Grains of paradise*.

G. regium. (L. *regius*, royal.) The seed of the *Ricinus communis*, or castor-oil plant.

G. tig'lium. The seed of *Croton tiglium*.

G. tinctorium. (L. *tinctor*, a dyer.) The *G. infectorium*.

Grape. (F. *grappe*, a bunch or cluster; because it grows in this form. F. *raisin*; I. *uva*; S. *uva*; G. *Traube*.) The fruit of the *Vitis vinifera*.

Ripe grapes are a highly esteemed fruit, easily

digestible and nutritious; in large quantities they are laxative and diuretic. The fermented juice forms the various kinds of wine. When fresh it consists of water 760—840 parts, sugar 106—330, free acids, especially tartaric, 3·5—10·2, albuminous substances 5—20, pectin and other similar matters 2·5—30, and salts of potassium, calcium, magnesium, and, in small and occasional quantities, of iron, magnesium, and thallium, 2—4 parts in 1000; the skins and seeds, and occasionally the juice also, contain tannin. Dried grapes are *Raisins* or *Currants*.

G. cure. (F. *cure de raisin*; G. *Traubenkur*, *Weintraubenkur*.) The use of grape-juice without the skins and stones for the cure of diseased conditions. In moderate quantities, say 2 kilogrammes, about 4·5 lbs., of grapes daily, it is used as an adjuvant in the convalescence from fevers, as an alternative in scrofula, chlorosis, and menstrual disturbances, and as a nutrient in anemia. In larger amount, say 4 kilogrammes, about 9 lbs., of grapes daily, it acts as a deobstruent and laxative in abdominal plethora, constipation, hæmorrhoidal troubles, and in chronic catarrh of the respiratory mucous membrane. The mode of administration is to take the amount at three times; the larger portion, consisting sometimes of nearly half the daily amount, is eaten before breakfast, a fourth part of the whole is eaten an hour before midday dinner, and the remainder an hour before supper. Patients generally begin with 500 to 1000 grammes daily, and gradually increase to 3 to 6 kilogrammes. The effect of the diet is to increase the whole of the secretions of the alimentary canal and that of the kidneys; the albuminoids of the blood are diminished in quantity and the salts increased. Occasionally so much dyspepsia and mucous diarrhœa is produced as to render it necessary to suspend the treatment. The injurious effect of the acids of the grape juice on the mucous membrane of the stomach is said to be prevented by eating a little white bread with them. Bingen, Geisenheim, and Rûdesheim, on the Rhine; Kreuznach on the Nahe; Dürkheim and Neustadt in the Hardt Mountains; Botzen and Meran in the Tyrol; Bex in the Rhone Valley; Montreux and Vevey on the Lake of Geneva; Grüneberg in Silesia; and many other places, are among the localities to which people resort for the grape cure.

G.s, dried. See *Raisins*.

G. essence. An artificial flavouring liquid composed of two parts of chloroform, two of aldehyde, two of formic ether, ten of cœnanthyl ether, one of methyl-salicylic ether, five of tartaric acid, three of succinic acid, and ten of glycerin.

G. flower. The *Muscari racemosum*.

G.-flower, musc. The *Muscaria ambrosiacum*.

G. hyacinth. The *Muscari racemosum*.

G. lac. See *Lac, grape*.

G., sea-side. The *Coccoloba uvifera*.

G. sug'ar. Same as *Glucose*.

G. vine. The *Vitis vinifera*.

G. wort. The *Actæa spicata*.

Grapes. A term applied to advanced forms of *Grease* in horses when the granulations become large and hard.

Graphic. (L. *graphicus*; from Gr. *γραφικός*, belonging to painting or drawing; from *γράφω*, to write. F. *graphique*; G. *graphisch*.) Relating to the art of writing; written.

G. method. A mode of writing down movements of a part of the body at the time of their production by an instrument constructed for the special purpose. In this manner the movements of the arterial pulse are recorded by the *Sphygmograph*, and those of the voluntary muscles by the *Myograph*.

G. representation. (L. *represento*, to bring before one.) The representation of a physical or biological phenomenon by the *G. method*.

G. symbols. See *Symbols, graphic*.

Graphioides. (*Γραφίς*, a style; *είδος*, likeness. F. *graphiûde*; G. *griffelförmig*.) Resembling a style.

Applied to the styloid process of temporal bone; and also to that of the ulna.

Graphio'des. Same as *Graphidioides*.

Graphio'des. Same as *Graphidioides*.

Graph'is. (*Γραφίς*, a style.) A Genus of gymnocarpous Lichens which grow on the bark of many trees, such as the species of *Cinchona*.

Graphis'cus. (*Γραφίς*, a style.) This word is erroneously given by Castelleus as the name of an instrument for extracting darts, invented by Diocles, and the authority of Celsus, vii, 5, l. 3, is stated; but the term employed there is *Διοκλείου κναθίσκου*, the latter being the analogue of a different word, *Cyathiscus*, which means a kind of probe with a small cup at one end for extracting anything from a cavity.

Graphite. (*Γράφω*, to write. F. *graphite*; I. *grafite*; G. *Graphit*, *Reissblei*.) One of the allotropic modifications of carbon, the other being the diamond. It is usually found in larger or smaller foliated or granular masses in the crystalline rocks, and sometimes in hexagonal crystalline tables. It is steel-grey in colour, soapy to the feel, and marks paper black; its sp. gr. is 2·015 to 2·583, according to the amount of the impurity it contains, which may be an oxide of iron or aluminium, silicon, calcium, or magnesium; it also always contains one per cent., more or less, of hydrogen. It is a good conductor of heat and of electricity. It is used, when mixed with clay, to make lead pencils, and when mixed with fire clay to make the black-lead crucibles used in metallurgical operations. It is also used to polish gunpowder and in electrotyping.

Also, see *Graphites depuratus*.

G. soap. (G. *Graphitseife*.) A soap recommended by Auspitz, containing 100 parts of graphite, reduced to powder and washed, and a mixture of one part of caustic soda lye with two parts of melted suet and cocoa-nut oil.

Graphites. Same as *Graphite*.

G. depuratus. (Low L. *depuro*; from L. *de*, intens.; *puro*, to purify.) Graphite purified by elutriation. Formerly used both externally and internally as an antiseptic, and in chronic scaly affections of the skin. Dose ·5—2 grammes.

G. elutriatus. (L. *elutrio*, to wash out.) Same as *G. depuratus*.

Graphitic acid. (*Graphite*.) $C_{11}H_4O_8$. A yellow, minutely crystalline substance obtained by treating a mixture of one part of graphite and three of potassium chlorate with concentrated nitric acid, heating it on a water bath for three or four days, and washing the

solid residue, the latter operation being several times repeated. It is slightly soluble in pure water.

Graphoides. Same as *Graphidioides*. Also, an old term for the digastric muscle according to Parr.

Graphology. (Γράφω; λόγος, an account.) A study or description of handwriting in relation to the changes from the ordinary which occur in some diseases, such as general paralysis.

Graph'on. (Γράφω.) Symb. Gr.; at. weight 33. A term applied by Brodie to the modification of carbon supposed to exist in graphite, which he believes to be a radical.

Graphoscope. (Γράφω, to write; σκοπέω, to see.) A lens, or a section of a lens parallel to its diameter, so large that, when placed before the eyes, visual lines pass through portions of the lens of equal thickness, and thus there is complete harmony between convergence and accommodation. Such a lens is generally used for the examination of pictures and photographs. Giraud Teulon has applied this principle in the construction of spectacles, each glass being cut from the sides of a large lens, ground to correct the error of refraction in any given case.

Graphospasmus. (Γράφω; σπασμός, a spasm.) A term for *Writers' cramp*.

Grappa. Old term for disease.

Grasnawaw'oda. Hungary, County Neutra. A chalybeate water.

Grass. (Sax. *gers, græs*; G. *Gras*. F. *herbe, gazon*; L. *erba*; S. *yerbas*.) A name applied to the plants of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ*; or generally to herbage on which cattle feed.

Also, a term for *Triticum repens*.

Also, a term for asparagus.

G., bear's. The *Yucca filamentosa*.

G., Bermu'da. The *Cynodon dactylon*.

G., bitter. The *Aletris farinosa*.

G., blue-ey'ed. The *Sisyrinchium bermudianum*.

G., brome. The *Bromus ciliatus*.

G., brome, bar'ren. The *Bromus sterilis*.

G., brome, soft. The *Bromus mollis*.

G., cana'ry. The *Phalaris canariensis*.

G., cocks'foot, Egp'y'tian. The *Gramen crucis cyperoidis*.

G., couch. The *Triticum repens*.

G., dog. The *Triticum repens*.

G., eel. The *Zostera marina*.

G., five-leav'ed. The *Potentilla reptans*.

G., flote. The *Glyceria fluitans*.

G., gin'ger. The *Andropogon schœnanthus*.

G., gin'ger, oil of. The oil obtained by distillation of the *Andropogon schœnanthus*.

G., goat's. The same as *G., viper's*.

G., goose. The *Galium aparine*.

G., goose, great. The *Asperugo proembens*.

G., In'dian, oil. The same as *Oleum andropogonis*.

G., knot. The *Polygonum aviculare*.

G., knot, whor'ed. The *Illecebrum verticillatum*.

G.-leav'ed sea or'ache. The *Atriplex littoralis*.

G., lem'on. The *Andropogon citratus*.

G., lily. The *Sisyrinchium bermudianum*.

G., man'na. The *Glyceria fluitans*.

G., oat, wild. The *Bromus sterilis*.

G. of Parnas'sus. The *Parnassia palustris*.

G. oil. Same as *G., oil of*.

G., oil of. The oil of *Andropogon citratus*.

G. oil of Na'mur. The oil from *Andropogon calamus aromaticus*.

G., physic. The *Sisyrinchium bermudianum*.

G., reed. The *Calamagrostis lanceolata*.

G., rib. The species of the Genus *Plantago*.

G., scor'pion, com'mon. The *Myosotis arvensis*.

G., scor'pion, great wa'ter. The *Myosotis palustris*.

G., scur'vy. The *Sisyrinchium bermudianum*, and the *Cochlearia officinalis*.

G., scur'vy, com'mon. The *Cochlearia officinalis*.

G., scur'vy, English. The *Cochlearia anglica*.

G., scur'vy, lem'on. The *Cochlearia officinalis*.

G., scur'vy, Scotch. The *Convolvulus soldanella*.

G., sea, Ice'land. The *Ulva latissima*.

G., silk. The *Yucca filamentosa*.

G., spar'row. The *Asparagus officinalis*.

G., spar'row, rock. The *Asparagus petraea*.

G., spring. The *Anthoxanthum odoratum*.

G., star. The *Aletris farinosa*.

G., sweet. The *Acorus calamus*.

G.-tree. The species of *Xanthorrhœa*.

G., ver'nal, sweet-scent'ed. The *Anthoxanthum odoratum*.

G., vi'per's. The *Scorzonera hispanica*.

G., vi'per's, Hunga'rian. The *Scorzonera purpurea*.

G., wheat, creep'ing. The *Triticum repens*.

G., whit'low. The *Erophila vulgaris*.

G., whit'low, wall. The *Draba muralis*.

G., worm. The *Spigelia marylandica*.

G., wrack. The *Zostera marina*.

G., yellow-ey'ed. The *Xyris bulbosa*.

Gras'sa. Old name for borax. (Ruland, and Johnson.)

Gras'ses. The Nat. Order *Graminaceæ*.

Grasshop'per. The animals of the Genus *Gryllus*. Many of the species have been eaten as food.

G. plague. A plague observed by Lebert in the Cantons of Vaud and Valais. In Sion, the chief town of the Valais, a grasshopper mass used to be solemnly held on the 1st of May each year. The eggs of this insect are long and large and laid in exposed positions, and their numbers are usually restrained, but under favourable conditions great swarms are developed.

G., wart-eat'ing. The *Gryllus verrucivorus*.

Gras'ville l'heure. France, Département de la Seine Inferieure. A cold, weak chalybeate water.

Grate. (Mid. E. *graten*; from Old F. *grater*, to scratch; Low. L. *crato*; Sw. *kratta*,

to scrape.) To rub, to scratch; to make a rubbing, or scratching, or creaking sound.

Grateloupiæ. A Genus of choristosporeous Algae.

G. filicina, Ag. (*L. filix*, a fern.) One of the Algae forming *Corsican moss*.

Gratia Dei. (*L. gratia*, grace; *Deus*, God.) A name given to the *Geranium Robertianum*, or herb Robert, the *Scutellaria galericulata*, and the *Helianthemum vulgare*, but chiefly to the *Gratiola officinalis*, or hedge hyssop.

Also, an old term for the plague, according to Forestus, *Schol.* vi, *Obs.* 21, because God chastens and recalls to grace by its infliction.

Also, an old name of a plaster made of wax, resin, lard, turpentine, mastix, olibanum, and sometimes verdigris; so called because of its excellent virtues.

G. Dei germanorum. The *Geranium pratense*, or crowfoot crane's bill.

Grating. (E. dim. of *grate*; from Low *L. grata*, a variant of *erata*, from *L. erates*, a hurdle.) A framework of bars.

Also (E. *grate*), creaking, rubbing.

In the plural, a term applied in Optics to the series of bright bands, separated by dark lines, produced by diffraction when a ray of monochromatic light is allowed to pass through a narrow slit.

G. friction-sound. A variety of *Friction-sound, pleural*, in which the sound is harsher and sharper than the rubbing friction-sound; it is more frequently heard at the period of absorption, and may be caused by irregularities in the exudation; the projections caused by subpleural military tubercle may also produce it.

Gratiola. (L. dim. of *gratia*, grace, or favour, from its excellent qualities. F. *gratiolle*; G. *Gradenkraut*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ*. The hedge hyssop.

G. amara. (*L. amarus*, bitter.) Hab. Moluccas. Leaves very bitter.

G. caerulea. (*L. caeruleus*, dark blue.) The *Scutellaria galericulata*.

G. centauroides. The *G. officinalis*.

G. monniera, Linn. The *Herpestis monniera*, H. B. and Kunth.

G. officinalis, Linn. (F. *gratiolle commune*, *herbe à pauvre homme*; I. *staneavalle*; G. *Gottesgnadenkraut*.) The hedge hyssop, native of the South of Europe, but cultivated in our gardens; the leaves, which have a bitter nauseous taste, purge briskly and cause vomiting in the dose of half a drachm of the dry herb, or a drachm infused in wine and water. Used in small doses as cathartic and diuretic for dropsical affections, as an anthelmintic, and as an emetic.

G. peruvia'na, Linn. Leaves and roots purgative and emetic; also used as a vulnerary.

G. trifida, Willd. The *Linnophila trifida*.

Gratiolarin. A compound substance obtained by Waltz from the *Gratiola officinalis*. It is a mixture of fatty and resinous matters.

Gratiolaretin. $C_{24}H_{26}O_6$. A yellow, amorphous, inodorous, tasteless mass, obtained by Waltz in treating gratiolin with dilute sulphuric acid. It is slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water.

Gratioretin. $C_{34}H_{26}O_{10}$. Waltz; $C_{40}H_{32}O_{12}$. Kraut. A crystalline substance obtained by acting on gratiolin with dilute sulphuric acid.

Gratiolin. $C_{40}H_{34}O_{14}$. A bitter resinous principle obtained from the *Gratiola officinalis* by Marchand. It crystallises in warty masses from alcohol, and in silky needles from water; it is insoluble in ether, slightly soluble in water, and easily soluble in alcohol.

Gratiolonic acid. $C_{25}H_{26}O_4$. A crystalline substance obtained from *Gratiola officinalis*. It forms satiny scales or leaves.

Gratiosoleretin. $C_{31}H_{26}O_9$. Obtained along with glucose and dihydrogratiosolerecin by boiling gratiosolin with dilute acids.

Gratiosoletin. $C_{47}H_{34}O_{17}$. A yellowish very bitter substance obtained, along with glucose, by acting on gratiosolin with dilute acids or alkalis; it is soluble in water and precipitated by tannic acid.

Gratiosolin. $C_{46}H_{42}O_{25}$. A glucoside contained in *Gratiola officinalis*, according to Waltz. It is an amorphous, slightly reddish substance, slightly soluble in water, and resolved into gratiosoletin and glucose by diluted acids or alkalis.

Gratsch. A health resort near Meran, in the Southern Tyrol. It is 324 metres above the sea-level. See *Meran*.

Graus, Les. See *Olette*.

Grauwacke. See *Graywacke*.

Gravalos. See *Grabalos*.

Gravative. (*L. gravis*, heavy. F. *gravatif*.) Having weight; weighty. Applied to the feeling of pain accompanied by a sense of weight.

Grave. (Sax. *grafan*, to dig.) A place wherein to bury a dead body.

Also (F. *grave*; from *L. gravis*, heavy), sad; solemn; of a serious nature.

G. plant. The *Datura sanguinea*.

G. wax. An old term for *Adipocera*.

Grave'do. (*L. gravis*, heavy.) A term for coryza, because of the sense of heaviness in the head by which it is accompanied.

G. neonatorum. (*L. neonatus*, newborn.) The disorder of new-born children; also called *Snuffles*.

Gravel. (Old F. *gravele*; dim. of Old F. *grave*, rough sand mixed with stones; probably of Celtic origin. F. *gravelle*; I. *renella*; S. *arenillas*; G. *Gries*.) Small pebbles or fragments of stones.

In Surgery (*G. Harngrics*), a term applied to the aggregations of urinary crystals which can be recognised as masses by the naked eye; to the smaller masses and to unaggregated crystals the term sand is applied.

The term is also popularly used to indicate pain or difficulty in passing urine with or without any deposit.

G., bilinary. (*L. bilis*, bile.) A term for gall-stone colic.

G., fit of the. A term applied to the pain and other symptoms accompanying the passage of sand or small calculi from the urinary organs.

G. grass. The *Galium verum*.

G., hairy. A species of gravel containing hairs, phosphate of lime, ammoniaco-magnesium phosphate, and a little uric acid.

G., pileous. (*L. pileus*, a felt cap.) Same as *G., hairy*.

G. plant. The *Epigaea repens*.

G., red. Crystals of uric acid in the urine.

G. root. The *Eupatorium purpureum*.

G., white. Phosphatic sandy deposits in the urine.

Graveolence. (L. *gravis*, heavy; *oleo*, to smell.) A strong fetid or offensive smell.

Graveolent. (L. *gravis*, heavy; *olens*, smelling. F. *graveolent*; G. *starkriechend*.) Having a heavy, or strong, or fetid smell.

Graveolentia. (L. *gravis*, heavy; *oleo*, to smell or stink. F. *graveolence*.) Old term for a stinking odour, which, occurring in the affection ileus, according to Lindenus, *Ex. iv.* § 86, is a sign of death.

Graves, Robert James. An Irish physician, born in 1797, and died in Dublin in 1853.

G.'s disease'. The diseased condition also called Basedow's disease and exophthalmic goitre. It is characterised by enlargement of the thyroid, protrusion of the eyeballs, and persistent palpitation. Although protrusion of the eyeballs had been observed by many authors, the connection of the three morbid conditions was not noticed until Parry described it, in 1825, in no doubtful terms; but it was reserved for Graves, in 1835, to recognise the individuality of the disease exophthalmic goitre, and to Basedow, in 1840, to confirm, by his independent observations, the existence of this morbid entity. It occurs chiefly in young women at the age of puberty, who, by their temperament or their surroundings, are predisposed to neurotic disturbances, hysterical or otherwise. There is often a more or less long period of disturbance of health, during which palpitations of the heart, pulsations of the cervical arteries, and fulness of the head, are troublesome, before there is exophthalmic goitre. The eyes become prominent and glistening, little by little they protrude between the eyelids and prevent them closing; sometimes one is more affected than the other; but the sight is not materially disturbed, neither is there usually inflammation. The thyroid body enlarges simultaneously or a little afterwards, and slowly; the swelling is pulsatile, variable in bulk, soft, and elastic, with an arterio-venous murmur and thrill. The action of the heart is quick, forcible, and sometimes irregular, the chest-wall is caused to vibrate, and the præcordial impulse is very notable; sometimes the cardiac trouble is purely functional, at others there is dilatation and hypertrophy of the walls, with a systolic basal murmur, often doubtless anæmic, extending to the arteries, and heard in the veins; and not infrequently there is atheromatous degeneration of the aorta and other vessels. With these symptoms signs of disturbance of the nervous system present themselves, capriciousness, irritability, insomnia, and nervous excitability; in some cases the neurosis becomes an acute and fatal mania; in others there are tremors or convulsive movements, or even epileptic fits, and very occasionally paralytic symptoms or visceral hyperæsthesia, or neuralgia. In this connection disturbances of secretion have been noticed, such as unilateral sweating, albuminuria, and glycosuria, and flushings of parts of the body of like vaso-motor origin. The respiration is hurried in consequence of the cardiac disturbance, there are seldom bronchial troubles, but occasionally death from asphyxia may be caused by pressure of the thyroid on the trachea. There is generally interference with the digestive functions, a capricious appetite, flatulence, constipation, diarrhœa, or jaundice, and there may be splenic

fulness. There is usually chlorosis and amenorrhœa, sometimes leucorrhœa and enlargement of the breast gland. The nutrition of the skin is disturbed, vitiligo may be present, urticaria or erythema may result, and the hair often falls off.

Death may occur from some accidental disease tempted into action by the grave defect of nutrition; some recover entirely, but more continue very slowly to degenerate. The actual cause of the disease is not clear. The alterations of structure found after death are variable; those seen in the orbit and the thyroid body and the heart are the result, direct or indirect, of passive dilatation of the blood-vessels of the parts; the most important, perhaps, are the degenerative changes which have been observed in the course of the sympathetic nerve in the neck, which lend probability to the suggestion that the accelerator nerves of the heart may be stimulated, or the vaso-motor nerves paralysed.

G.'s pills. Acetate of lead a scruple and opium one grain are mixed with some excipient, and divided into twelve pills. Given in epidemic cholera, one every half hour, until the rice-water discharges begin to diminish, then less frequently.

Gravid. (L. *gravidus*, burdened, pregnant; from *gravo*, to charge with a load. F. *enceinte*, *grosse*; G. *schwanger*.) Pregnant; heavy, big, or great with child.

G. uterus. The uterus, or womb, in the impregnated state, or during gestation.

Gravidin. (L. *gravidus*.) Stark's term for an albuminous substance in the urine of pregnant women, which he supposed to be the formative agent of the pellicular substance called *Kyestân*.

Gravidism. (L. *gravidus*.) The whole of the conditions affecting the body which are produced by pregnancy.

Graviditas. (L. *graviditas*; from *gravidus*. G. *Schwangerschaft*.) Pregnancy.

G. abdominalis. See *Pregnancy, abdominal*.

G. extra-uterina. See *Pregnancy, extra-uterine*.

G. extra-uterina in ovario. See *Pregnancy, ovarian*.

G. extra-uterina secunda'ria. A synonym of *Metæstesis*.

G. interstitialis. (L. *intersto*, to stand between.) See *Pregnancy, utero-tubal*.

G. molaris. A synonym of *Mole*.

G. ovarica. See *Pregnancy, ovarian*.

G. spuria. (L. *spurius*, false.) See *Pregnancy, false*.

G. tubaria. See *Pregnancy, tubal*.

G. tubo-abdominalis. See *Pregnancy, tubo-abdominal*.

G. uteri substantiæ. (L. *uterus*, the womb; *substantia*, substance.) Same as *Pregnancy, utero-tubal*.

G. uterina. (L. *uterus*.) Normal pregnancy, the fœtus being situated in the cavity of the womb.

Gravidity. (L. *gravidus*. F. *gravité*, *grossesse*; G. *Schwangerschaft*.) The condition of a woman who is pregnant; pregnancy.

Gravido-cardiac. (L. *gravidus*; Gr. *καρδία*, the heart.) Relating to pregnancy and the heart.

G. troub'les. Peter's term for the disturbances of the heart's functions caused by

pregnancy, which may vary from a passing hypertrophy to a permanent valvular lesion.

Gravific. (L. *gravis*, heavy; *facio*, to make.) Producing weight.

G. fluid. Lesage's term for the hypothetical fluid which he believed to be the cause of the phenomena of gravity.

Gravigrada. (L. *gravis*, heavy; *gradum*, a step.) Owen's term for the class of animals which included the Megatherium.

Gravigradia. (L. *gravis*, heavy; *gradior*, to march. F. *gravigrade*.) Marching or walking with a heavy tread. Applied by de Blainville to an Order of the *Mammalia*, comprehending those that tread heavily, as the elephant.

Gra'ville-l'heure. France, Département de la Seine Inférieure. A salt water, containing some iodine.

Gravimeter. (L. *gravis*, heavy; Gr. μέτρον, a measure. F. *gravimètre*.) A measure of weight. A synonym of the areometer of Nicholson.

Gravimetric. Relating to *Gravimetry*.

G. analysis. See *Analysis, gravimetric*.

G. analysis of air. A measured volume of air, freed from ammonia and watery vapour by passing through tubes containing pumice stone moistened with sulphuric acid, is drawn through a series of curved weighed tubes containing caustic potash, and the proportional amount of carbonic acid calculated from the increased weight of the tubes by reason of the absorption of carbonic acid.

Gravimetry. (L. *gravis*; Gr. μέτρον.) The measurement of weight.

Gravis. (L. *gravis*, heavy; Gr. βαρῆς; from Sans. *guru*; from Aryan *garu*, heavy. F. *grave*; G. *schwer*.) Heavy, painful, burdensome; great.

Gravitas. (L. *gravitas*, weight.) Same as *Gravity*.

Gravitation. (L. *gravitas*, weight. F. *gravitation*; I. *gravitazione*; S. *gravitation*; G. *Schwerkraft*.) The force with which every particle of matter attracts every other particle.

G. battery. A galvanic battery in which the different liquids are kept separate by a difference in their density, so that the use of a porous cylinder is avoided.

G., general. Same as *G., universal*.

G. laws of. That the force is inversely as the square of the distance; and that it is directly proportional to the amount of the mass.

G., terrestrial. (L. *terrestris*, belonging to the earth.) The force which tends to cause any body to fall towards the earth.

G., universal. (L. *universalis*, belonging to the whole.) The force with which every portion of matter in the universe attracts every other particle.

Gravity. (L. *gravitas*, weight. F. *gravité*; I. *gravità*; S. *gravedad*; G. *Schwere*.) The state of being heavy, or of serious import.

A term often used in the same sense as *Gravitation*.

G., centre of. See *Centre of gravity*.

G., force of. Same as *Gravitation*.

G., line of. The resultant of the lines of force of each individual molecule of a mass subjected to the action of gravitation.

G., specific. (L. *specificus*, forming a particular kind. F. *pesanteur spécifique*; I. *peso specifico*; S. *pesadaz específica*; G. *spezifische Schwere*.) The weight of a given volume

of a substance as compared with or related to the weight of an equal volume of some other substance which is taken as a standard of unity. The standard usually adopted for solids and liquids is pure distilled water at a temperature of 15.5° C. (59.9° F.), which is taken as unity; for gases atmospheric air is taken as unity.

G., specific, of gases. See *Specific gravity of gases*.

Gray. (Sax. *græg*. F. *gris*; I. *grigio*; S. *gris*; G. *Gräu*.) The colour of white mixed with black; ash-coloured.

G. bark. See *Bark, grey*.

G. cincho'na. See *Bark, grey*, and *Cinchona grisea*.

G. commissure. The *Commissura cerebri mollis*.

G. goat's-beard. The *Cluvaria coraloides*.

G. ipecacuan'ha. See *Ipecacuanha, grey*.

G. leech. The *Sanguisuga medicinalis*.

G. lo'tion. Same as *Black wash*.

G. matter of brain. See *Nervous tissue, gray*.

G. millet. The *Lithospermum officinale*. See *Graymill*.

G. myle. The *Lithospermum officinale*. See *Graymill*.

G. nick'ar-tree. The *Guilandina bonducella*.

G. ointment. The *Unguentum cinereum*.

G. oxide of antimony. The *Antimonii oxidum*.

G. plum. The fruit of *Perinacium excelsum*.

G. powder. The *Hydrargyrum cum creta*.

Grayling. The *Thymallus vulgaris*, Nilss. An excellent fish for the table.

Graymill. (A derivative of F. *grémil*, the name of a plant, and suggested, according to Skeat, by the other name *Milium solis*.) The *Lithospermum officinale*.

Grayness. The condition of being *Gray*.

G. of hair. The condition in which pigment ceases to be formed in the bulb of the hair, so that it grows without, or with little, colour.

Graywacke. (G. *grau*, grey; *Wacke*, a kind of rock.) A term originally used in Germany to designate the coarse grey slaty strata of the Transition rocks; now restricted to the hard, gritty, metamorphic sandstones of the Silurian, Cambrian, and Hypozoic strata which consist of grains or fragments of various minerals embedded in a hardened siliceous or argillaceous basis.

Grazing. (Etymon uncertain.) Rubbing or touching slightly.

G. friction-sound. A term applied by Walsh to the most delicate form of pleural friction-sound. It is usually a single sound, audible over a small surface only, and chiefly confined to the dry period of pleurisy.

Grease. (F. *graisse*; from *gras*, fat, corpulent; from L. *crassus*, thick, fat. I. *grasso*; S. *grasa*; G. *Fett*.) Fat, especially the soft fat of animals.

In Veterinary Medicine (F. *eaux aux jambes*; I. *garpe, viceinoli*; G. *Manke, Wasserfluss an den Beinen*), a name given to two distinct diseases.

One, a non-specific inflammation of the skin of the heels and lower part of the legs of the horse; the tissues become engorged and discharge a sanious fluid, which may be acrid, fetid, and

purulent. It is caused by moisture, working much in muddy roads and places, and an unhygienic stable, with want of cleanliness.

The other is a pustular affection, specific, inoculable, and similar to vaccinia. See *Variola equina*.

Also, a term applied to the mucous fermentation of grape juice.

G. pox. The specific form of *Grease*.

G., pus'tular. See *Variola equina*.

G. tank. A special provision for the disposal of the waste water from the kitchen and scullery sinks, which is intended to prevent the inconvenience arising from its adherence to the sides of the channel and its consequent obstruction.

Great. (Mid. E. *gret, grete*; Sax. *great*; G. *gross*; perhaps related to L. *grandis*, great. F. *grand*; I. *grande*; S. *gran*.) Large.

G. adduc'tor of thigh. The *Adductor magnus*.

G. anterior straight muscle of head. The *Rectus capitis anticus major*.

G. aor'ta. The *Aorta*.

G. complex muscle. The *Complexus*.

G. dor'sal muscle. The *Latissimus dorsi*.

G. hy'o-glos'sus. The *Hyo-glossus*.

G. oblique muscle of abdomen. The *Obliquus externus*.

G. oblique muscle of head. The *Obliquus capitis inferior*.

G. posterior artery of thigh. The *Profunda femoris* in Solipeds and other animals.

G. pox. An old name for *Syphilis*.

G. pso'as muscle. The *Psoas magnus*.

G. serrate muscle. The *Serratus magnus*.

G. straight muscle of abdomen. The *Rectus abdominis*.

G. supermaxil'lo-nas'al'is. The *Supermaxillo-nasalis magnus*.

G. sympathic. See *Sympathetic nerve, ganglionic cord of*.

G. testicular artery. (L. *testis*, the testicle.) The *Spermatic artery* of Solipeds and other animals.

G. trochan'ter. See *Trochanter, great*.

Greeds. (Sax. *græd*.) The *Polamogeton natans*.

Greek. Belonging to Greece.

G. valer'ian. The *Polemonium œruleum*.

Green. (Sax. *grène*; from Aryan root *ghra*, to be green. F. *vert*; I. *verde*; S. *verde*; G. *grün*.) The colour so called, as of growing plants. In the solar spectrum it comes between the blue and the yellow.

G. blind'ness. See *Green-blindness*.

G., Bright'on. A mixture of impure acetate of copper and chalk.

G. broom. The *Genista tinctoria*.

G., Bruns'wick. See *Brunswick green*.

G. cop'peras. Sulphate of iron.

G. drops. A coloured solution of corrosive sublimate.

G., em'erald. See *Emerald green*.

G., French. Same as *G., emerald*.

G. galls. The lighter shades of *Galls*, black, which possess a green tint.

G. glass. Same as *Glass, bottle*.

G. hel'lebore. The *Veratrum viride*.

G. hel'lebore root. See *Veratri viridis radix*, B. Ph.

G. hel'lebore, tinc'ture of. See *Tinctura veratri viridis*.

G. i'odide of mer'cury. The *Hydrargyri iodidum viride*.

G. la'ver. The *Uva latissima*.

G. leech. The *Sanguisuga officinalis*.

G., milk. A popular name for the *Colostrum*, from its colour.

G., min'eral. Same as *G., mountain*.

G. mix'ture. The *Mistura ferri composita*.

G., moun'tain. Native green carbonate of copper, sometimes mixed with orpiment.

G., Neuwied'er. Same as *G., mountain*, or as *G., Schweinfurt*.

G., Par'is. Same as *G., emerald*.

G. salt, Mag'nus's. See *Magnus's green salt*.

G. sauce. The *Rumex acetosa* and the *R. scutellus*.

G., Schee'l's. The arsenite of copper.

G., Schwein'furt. The aceto-arsenite of copper.

G. siek'ness. A popular name for *Chlorosis*, from the colour of the face.

G. sloke. The *Uva latissima*.

G. soap. See *Sapo viridis*.

G.-stick frac'ture. See *Fracture, green-stick*.

G. tea. See *Tea, green*.

G. ver'diter. See *Verditer, green*.

G., Vien'na. Same as *G., Schweinfurt*.

G. vision. A condition observed occasionally after the administration of santonin. In one instance blue was mistaken for green.

G. vit'riol. Sulphate of iron, or *Ferrous sulphate*.

G. vom'it. See *Vomit, green*.

G. wa'ters. A popular name for the *Lochia* in the later stage, when the secretion becomes thin and of a dirty greenish colour.

G. wattle tree. The *Acacia deurensis*.

G. weed. The *Genista tinctoria*.

G., win'ter. See *Winter-green*.

Green-blind'ness. Paralysis of those nerve elements of the retina which, according to the Young-Helmholtz theory, are sensitive to green light rays.

Green'heart. The *Nectandra rodiei*.

G. bark. The *Nectandra cortex*.

Green'heart tree. The *Nectandra rodiei*.

Green'sand. The lower portion of the chalk system in the South of England. It is of differing appearance, varying from a close sand to a coarse nodular grit; and although usually green, a colour which is caused by an iron silicate, it is sometimes yellowish. It is usually divided into three layers, the upper and lower greensand, with the gault between them.

Green'stone. The hard granular-crystalline varieties of trap, consisting chiefly of felspar united with hornblende, augite, or hypersthene.

Green'weed. The *Genista tinctoria*.

G., dy'ers'. The *Genista tinctoria*.

Green'with'e. The *Vanilla claviculata*.

Gregar'ina. (L. *gregarius*, in a herd.) A Genus of the Family *Gregarinidae*.

G. falcifor'mis. (L. *falciformis*, sickle-shaped.) The early stage of the round or oval *Gregarina* of Vertebrata. It is of semilunar form, is 0.009—0.016 mm. in length, and is sometimes quite clear and transparent, and at others

granular for two thirds of its length. It frequently bends till the two poles almost touch, and then again becomes straight. It soon passes into the globular or oval form. See *Psorosperms*.

G. fusca, Bälz. Same as *G. pulmonalis*.

G. gigantea. (L. *giganteus*, belonging to the giants.) Lives in the intestine of the lobster.

G. ovata. (L. *ovatus*, egg-shaped.) Inhabits the intestine of the earwig, *Forficula auricularis*.

G. pulmonalis, Bälz. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) A parasitic animal found by Bälz in the lungs of persons suffering from *Gregarinosis pulmonum*. It occurs in two forms: large, egg-shaped, psorosperm cysts, .13 mm. long and .07 mm. broad; and small, colourless, yellowish psorosperms, .01—04 mm. in diameter.

Gregarinæ. Same as *Gregarinidæ*.

Gregarinidæ. (L. *gregarius*, belonging to a flock.) A Class of the Subkingdom *Protozoa*, being one- or two-celled organisms having a nucleus, often a nucleolus, but never a contractile vesicle, or pseudopodia. They are vermiform or ovoid, with an outer limiting membrane, the cuticle or epicyte; occasionally within this a striated layer, which van Beneden believes to be muscular; and a protoplasmic zone or sarcoeyte, which encloses the granular, viscid body of the organism, the entocyte; within this is the round or oval, clear nucleus, often possessing a nucleolus. Occasionally the body is divided by one or two partitions, so as to form a sort of head, which may bear hooklets or processes of attachment. They have no mouth and no digestive tube, but obtain their nutriment by osmosis. They possess the faculty of movement by gliding without any apparent contraction. Their act of reproduction is a sort of conjugation. Two Gregarinæ lie side by side, become contracted and surrounded by a cyst, are subjected to segmentation, by which are formed many small vesicles, which are transformed into reproductive corpuscles, called pseudonavicelle by Frantzius, psorospermia by Lieberkühn, and spores by Schneider. Sometimes one Gregarina undergoes this change alone. On the rupture of the cyst the pseudonavicelle escape, and give rise, according to Lieberkühn, to an amœboid body, from which two elongated filaments arise, the pseudofilaria, and which each become a Gregarina; or, according to Schneider, may develop into small falci-form bodies, which, without passing through an amœboid stage, assume the parent form. The Gregarinidæ are parasitic on the internal organs, chiefly of the Invertebrata. Their exact nature is still unsettled, the falci-form bodies being by some thought to be of a fungoid nature. The name was given by Léon Dufour, in reference to their occurrence in attachment to each other.

Gregarinosis. A disease produced by *Gregarinidæ*.

G. pulmonum. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) Bälz's term for a disease occurring in Japan, and characterised by chronic cough and dirty-red, bloody sputa, containing large numbers of *Gregarina pulmonalis*. It may be intermittent or constant; it may last for years, but it ultimately passes off, and during its course the patient has no other signs of illness.

Gregarinous. Afflicted with, or possessing, Gregarinæ.

Gregarius. (L. *grex*, a flock. G.

gesellig, *hausweise*.) Living or growing together, or in flocks or colonies.

Gregory, James. A Scottish physician, born in Aberdeen in 1758, died in Edinburgh in 1822. He was the author of the *Conspectus medicinæ theoreticæ*, and was Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh from 1790 to 1821.

G's mixture. Same as *G's powder*.

G's powder. The powder now known as *Pulvis rhei composita*.

Gregory's salt. The crude hydrochlorate of morphia containing codeia, prepared by Gregory's process.

Greifenberg. Bavaria. An alkaline, earthy, iron spring, containing small quantities only of the mineral constituents, amongst which is lithium carbonate. Used in all cases in which an increase of the secretions of the skin and kidneys and an improvement in the quality of the blood are indicated. It is situated nearly 2000 feet above sea-level, in a pleasant neighbourhood.

Greifswald. Prussia, in Pomerania. Strong salt springs, containing calcium chloride 1231 grains, magnesium chloride 713, sodium chloride 311, potassium chloride 55, magnesium bromide 12.36 grains, with a minute quantity of magnesium iodide, in 16 ounces.

Grœmium. (L. *grœmium*, the lap.) The vulva.

Grenadina. Same as *Grenadine*.

Grenadine. A name given by Latour de Frie to the mannite found in the bark of the root of the pomegranate, *Punica granatum*.

Grenet's battery. A galvanic battery consisting of nine zinc plates and six carbon plates, three of the former being connected with two of the latter, dipped in a liquid consisting of 100 grammes of potassium bichromate dissolved in a litre of dilute sulphuric acid, 1 to 5.

Grenetine. (From *Grenet*, of Rouen, its inventor.) A pure transparent gelatin obtained from the skin and cartilage of young animals.

Grenzach. Germany, in Baden, near Lörrach on the Rhine. A weak, alkaline saline mineral water.

Gréoulx. France, Département des Basses-Alpes. Sulphur waters, containing iodine and bromine, of a temp. of 36° C. (96 8° F.) Used in chronic rheumatic and gouty affections, anæmia, chlorosis, and leucorrhœa.

Grésilement. (F. *grésil*, sleet.) A term applied to a bruit analogous to that which is caused by the fall of sleet.

Gressores. (L. *gressus*, a stepping. G. *Schreitvogel*.) Reichenow's term for an Order of *Aves*, including the Ibises, Storks, Flamingoes, and Herons.

Gressoria. (L. *gressus*.) A Suborder or a Group of the Order *Orthoptera*, having a long narrow body and exserted head, slender legs with ambulatory feet, and the posterior femora not enlarged. Such are the Mantis and Phasma.

Gressorial. (L. *gressus*.) Applied to those birds in which three toes are directed forwards, two of them being united, and one backwards.

Gressura. (L. *gressus*, part. of *gradior*, to proceed.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, Galen, and Fœsius, for the perineum, or the space between the pudenda and anus.

Gressus. (L. *gradior*, to step.) The act of walking.

Grewia. (*Grew*, a botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Tiliaceæ*.

G. asiatica, Linn. An astringent.

G. columnaris, Sw. An astringent.

G. flava, De Cand. (L. *flavus*, yellow.) Hab. South Africa. Berries used to make an intoxicating liquor.

G. megalocarpos. (*Mégas*, great; *καρπός*, fruit.) Hab. India. Plant said to be poisonous. Berries used as those of *G. flava*.

G. microcos, Linn. Hab. India. Juice astringent. Used in dysentery, and as a gargle in sore-throat.

G. oppositifolia, Buch. (L. *oppositus*, placed over against; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. North India. Berries used to make sherbet.

G. orientalis, Linn. Hab. East Indies. An astringent. Berries used as *G. flava*, and in Malabar in the treatment of gout.

G. salvifolia, Linn. (L. *salvia*, sage; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Alangium decapetalum*.

Grey. (Sax. *græg*.) A kind of ash colour. Same as *Gray*.

G. lotion. A name for the *Black wash*.

Greywacké. See *Graywacke*.

Grias. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Onagraceæ*.

G. cauliflora, Linn. (L. *caulis*, a stem; *flos*, a flower.) Hab. West Indies. The anchovy pear. The fruit is pleasant to eat.

Grief. (Old F. *gref*, heavy, sad; from L. *gravis*, grave, sad. F. *douleur*; G. *Schmerz*.) Sorrow for something which is past. The feeling experienced by the mind by the loss or removal of the object of any of the faculties, the attainment of which had afforded gratification.

Grielum. Old name for parsley, *Carum petroselinum*.

Also, the *Smyrniun olusatrum*.

Gries. Austria, in the Tyrol, near Botzen. A climatic cure place for consumption, both in winter and summer.

Griesbach. Germany, in Baden. A mineral water place, 1600 feet above sea-level, containing a small quantity of calcium carbonate, a little silica and iron, and much free carbonic acid. There are two springs: one for drinking, with a temp. of 11-2° C. (52-16° F.); the other for bathing, with a temp. of 26° C. (78-8° F.) Used in anæmia, chlorosis, and atonic diseases of the female genital organs.

Griesbad. Bavaria. An earthy chalybeate water.

Griff. Same as *Griffo*.

Griffith, Moses. An English physician, born in 1720. He studied at Leyden, practised for some years in London, and died at Colchester.

G's mixture. The *Mistura ferri composita*, B. Ph.

G's pills. The *Pilule ferri compositæ*, U.S. Ph.

Griffo. The produce of a negro and a mulatto, containing one fourth white blood, and three fourths black.

Griffon. Same as *Griffo*.

Grigg. The *Calluna vulgaris*.

Grind. (Sax. *grindan*; from Sans. root *ghar*, to grind.) To rub into powder.

Grindbrunnen. Germany, near Frankfurt. A cold sulphur spring.

Grindelia. (After von *Grindel*, of Dorpat.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

Also, U.S. Ph., the leaves and flowering tops of *Grindelia robusta*. They have a warm, peculiar, and persistent taste, and contain a terebinthinate oil, a resin, and a crystalline substance with an alkaline reaction. Used in asthma, bronchitis with spasm, hooping-cough, and chronic cystitis; locally in burns and vaginitis.

G., fluid extract of. See *Extractum grindeliæ fluidum*.

G. glutinosa, Dunal. (L. *glutinosus*, gluey.) Used as *G. robusta*.

G. hirsutula, Hooker and Arnott. (L. dim. of *hirsutus*, hairy.) Hab. California. Used by Canfield as an antidote to the poisonous effects of the *Ihus diversiloba* by applying the bruised plant, or a decoction, to the affected part.

G. robusta, Nuttall. (L. *robustus*, strong.) Hab. the western side of North and South America. Supplies *Grindelia*, U.S. Ph.

G. squarrosa, Dunal. (L. *squarrosus*, scurfy.) Very similar to, and perhaps only a variety of, *G. robusta*, with which it is often mixed.

Grinder. (*Grind*.) One who, or that which, grinds.

Applied to the molar teeth, from their office.

G.'s asthma. A chronic form of lung disease resulting from the inhalation of metallic and siliceous dust, and therefore occurring in fork and needle, scissors and razor, grinders, and glasscutters. It commences with a dry and hacking cough, accompanied by scanty whitish expectoration; nausea and vomiting occur occasionally in the morning. On auscultation, puerile respiration is heard, with slight râles. After a time, the sputa become more abundant and reddish, and hæmoptysis may occur. The tissue of the lung then begins to break down, cavities form near the apices, and febrile symptoms supervene, with evening exacerbations, night sweats, emaciation, insomnia, dyspnoea, and death, which usually occurs at or about the age of thirty. The lungs are found to be studded with black knots, varying in size from a pin's head to a pea. See also *Pneumoconiosis*.

G.'s disease. Same as *G.'s asthma*.

G.'s rot. Same as *G.'s asthma*.

Grinding. (*Grind*.) The act or process of rubbing down into a powder.

G. of teeth. The rubbing of the teeth together so as to make a noise; an accompaniment of some diseased conditions, as the coma of typhus and the presence of intestinal worms.

G. pains. The pains of the first stage of labour.

Grip. (A late form of *gripe*, from F. *gripper*.) To seize; to hold fast.

G. grass. The *Galium aparine*, from its clinging to or gripping things that touch it.

Gripe. (Sax. *gripan*, to seize; from Aryan root *garbh*, to seize.) To hold fast.

G., cutting on the. A term for the mode of performing lithotomy called *Apparatus minor*, in reference to the seizing and holding fast of the stone by means of the finger in the rectum.

Griphomenos. (*Γρίφος*, a net; because it extends over the body like a net.) Old term (Gr. *γριφόμενος*), applied by Hippocrates, i. *Prorrhæ*. iii. 8, to pain that implicates the præcordia, or parts adjacent.

Griphosis. See *Gryposis*.

Gripings. (*Gripe*.) Pains in the bowels.

Gristle. (Sax. *gristle*; dim. of *grist*;) from the root of *grind*; in reference to grinding with the teeth required for eating it.) A name for cartilage.

Grit. (Mid. E. *greet*, great; Sax. *grōt*; G. *Gries*.) Gravel; coarse sand.

In Geology, a hard sandstone with the grains of quartz sharp-edged.

Grits. (E. *grit*, coarse sand; from Sax. *grōt*, dust.) Same as *Groats*.

In America, fine hominy is called grits, and wheat prepared in the same way is likewise so designated. (Dunglison.)

Gritti, Rocco. A Milanese surgeon of the present time.

G's amputation. A transecondyloid amputation at the knee. A rectangular flap is taken from the front and a shorter flap from the back, the lower surface of the patella is removed, and the femur sawn through at the base of the condyles.

Gritty. (Sax. *grōt*, the dust of stones.) Gravelly; sandy.

Grm. A contraction of *Gramme*.

Grn. A contraction of *Grain*.

Groan. (Sax. *grōnian*, to lament.) To moan; a moan, or inarticulate noise, indicating pain or distress.

Groats. (Mid. E. *grotes*; cognate with Sax. *grāt*, coarse meal. G. *Grütze*.) The seeds of the oat plant freed from their husks.

G., Cracow. (*Cracow*, in Poland.) A synonym of *Semolina*, from the place of its manufacture.

G., Embden. Ordinary groats crushed.

Gro'cer. (Formerly *grosser*; from Old F. *grossier*, one who sells in the bulk; from L. *grossus*, thick.) A term formerly meaning a wholesale dealer, now restricted to one who deals in tea, coffee, sugar, spices, and such like.

G's itch. A form of eczema, or of lichen agrinus, on the fingers and hands, produced by the irritation of sugar in the handling of it.

Gro'dek. Austria, in Galicia. A cold sulphur spring.

Grog. (A dim. of *rogram*, a stuff made from silk and mohair; from F. *gras*, great; *grain*, grain, in reference to its coarse texture.) A mixture of spirit and water for drinking, which was first served out to sailors by Admiral Edward Vernon, who, because he wore program breeches, was called Old Grog.

G. blossoms. A popular term for *Aene rosacea* in a confirmed form.

Groin. (Of Scand. origin, from an unknown root. F. *aîne*; I. *anginjaja*; S. *ingle*; G. *Schambug*.) The place of junction of the abdomen and the anterior part of the leg.

Gromell. The *Lithospermum officinale*.

Gromwell. (The letter *w* is a modern addition, the Mid. E. word being *gromel* or *grumel*, which, according to Skeat, is derived from Old F. *grumel*, a dim. of *grume*, all kinds of grain.) The *Lithospermum officinale*.

G., corn. The *Lithospermum arvense*.

Gromyl. The *Lithospermum officinale*.

Gronoviae. Endlicher's term for *Loasacea*.

Groove. (Dut. *groef*, a channel. F. *cannelure*, *rainure*, *gouttière*; I. *scandalatura*; G. *Rinne*, *Furche*.) A furrow, a channel.

G., auriculo-ventricular. See *Heart*, furrow of, auriculo-ventricular.

G., bicipital. See *Bicipital groove*.

G., cavernous. The winding furrow on each side of the body of the sphenoid bone which lodges the cavernous sinus and the internal carotid artery.

G., corneal. The place of junction of the cornea and the sclerotic.

G., dental. See *Dental groove*.

G. for Eustachian tube. A furrow formed by the margin of the lateral part of the posterior border of the great wing of the sphenoid bone, and that part of the petrous bone which lodges the cartilaginous part of the Eustachian tube.

G., infra-orbital. (L. *infra*, beneath; *orbita*, the orbit. F. *gouttière sous-orbitaire*; G. *Unteraugenhöhlenfurche*.) A furrow on the posterior part of the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone, which soon becomes the infra-orbital canal.

G., interventricular. See *Heart*, furrow of, interventricular.

G., lacrimal. (L. *lacrima*, a tear. F. *gouttière du canal nasal*; G. *Thränenfurche*.) A vertical furrow with a slight inclination backwards and outwards, $\frac{5}{8}$ " long, on the nasal surface of the superior maxillary bone, between the nasal process and the antrum, which lodges the nasal duct; the groove is formed into a canal by the lacrimal and inferior turbinate bones.

G., mylo-hyoid. (Μύλη, a millstone; *hyoïd*. F. *sillon mylo-hyoïdien*.) A groove, occasionally becoming a canal, extending downwards from the internal margin of the dental foramen on the internal surface of the ramus of the inferior maxillary bone, and giving lodgment to the mylo-hyoid nerve with its artery and vein.

G., nasal. (L. *nasalis*, belonging to the nose.) A longitudinal furrow, sometimes becoming a canal, on the inner surface of the nasal bone, which is occupied by a branch of the nasal nerve.

G., occipital. (L. *occiput*, the back of the head. F. *sillon de l'artère occipitale*.) A furrow on the inner side of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, internal to the digastric furrow, and lodging the occipital artery.

G., olfactory. (L. *olfacius*, to smell.) The depression of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone on each side of the crista galli for the olfactory bulb.

G., optic. (Ὀπτικός, belonging to the sight.) A narrow, transverse furrow on the hinder part of the upper surface of the body of the sphenoid bone, which terminates in the optic foramen and lodges the optic commissure.

G., primitive. See *Primitive groove*.

G., spiral, of humerus. A broad furrow, with a direction downwards and forwards, on the outer surface of the shaft of the humerus, extending from the deltoid impression to the external supracondylar ridge, and lodging the musculo-spiral nerve and the superior profunda artery and vein.

G., sternal. The *Furrow, sternal*.

G.s, subclavian. (L. *sub*, under; *clavicula*.) The shallow grooves on each side of the ridge of attachment of the scalenus medius; the anterior depression lodges the subclavian vein and the posterior one the subclavian artery.

G., subcostal. (L. *sub*, under; *costa*, a rib.) The furrow on the inner aspect of the inferior border of a rib for the intercostal vessels and nerve.

G., vertebral. (L. *vertebra*, a spine-bone.) The depression on the posterior surface of a vertebra on each side of the spinal process; the grooves of the cervical and dorsal vertebrae are bounded externally by the transverse processes, those of the lumbar vertebrae by the mammillary processes.

Grooved. (*Groove*.) Furrowed; channelled.

Gros. A French weight equal to 59.070 grains troy.

Gross, Samuel D. An American surgeon, born at Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1805, died in Philadelphia in 1884.

G.'s na'sai spud. An instrument with a scoop or spud at one end and a fine corkscrew or a hooked needle at the other, for the removal of foreign bodies from the nose.

Gross-Albertshofen. Bavaria, near Sulzbach. Mineral waters containing magnesium sulphate.

Grossales. An Alliance of epigynous Exogens, according to Lindley, having dieblamydeous polypetalous flowers, numerous minute seeds, and a small embryo lying in a large quantity of albumen.

Grossification. (L. *grossus*, thick; *fit*, to become.) Enlargement; the act or state of being, or becoming, gross or thick.

In Botany, the swelling of the ovary after impregnation of the ovules.

Grosskarben. Germany. A cold mineral water, containing sodium chloride, calcium carbonate, and free carbonic acid.

Gross-Schlagendorf. Hungary. A cold mineral spring, containing sodium chloride and sodium and calcium carbonate.

Grossulariææ. Mirbel's term for *Grossulariææ*.

Grossular. (*Grossularia*.) Like to a gooseberry in shape, or to a green gooseberry in colour.

Grossularia. (Perhaps from *L. grossulus*, a small unripe fig.) The gooseberry; and also the gooseberry tree, *Ribes grossularia*.

G. nigra. (L. *niger*, black.) The black currant, *Ribes niger*.

G. non-spinosa. (L. *non*, not; *spinosa*, thorny.) The *Ribes niger*.

G. rubra. The *Ribes ruber*.

G. vulgaris. Rich. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Ribes grossularia*.

Grossulariaceæ. (G. *Stachelbeergewächse*.) The currant worts. A Nat. Order of epigynous calycifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Grossales*, having the fruit a pulpy berry, and parietal placentæ.

Grossulariææ. Same as *Grossulariaceæ* or as *Ribesiaceæ*.

Grossularin. (*Grossularia*.) A synonym of *Pectin*.

Grossus. (L. *grossus*, thick.) An unripe fig.

Grosswardein. Hungary. A sulphur spring, having a temperature varying from 38°—46° C. (100.4°—114.8° F.)

Gross-Wunitz. Bohemia. Mineral waters containing sodium and magnesium sulphates.

Grote's test. A test for Peruvian balsam; three drops of which are shaken with 2 c.c. of official ammonia water; if colophony be present it solidifies. Benzoin and storax cannot thus be detected.

Grotto dei Serpi. (I. *serpe*, a serpent.) A grotto near Braccano, in Italy; it is filled with warm vapour, and is resorted to by those affected with cutaneous diseases.

Ground. (*Grind*.) Reduced to powder, or to a meal.

Ground. (Sax. *grund*.) The surface of the earth.

G. air. (G. *Bodenluft*.) The air contained in the soil. This contains a large proportion of carbonic acid gas, due to the disintegration of organic substances. It is probably the chief supply of the carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere, for it has been found that the proportion of this gas in the air two centimeters above the soil level always contains three times as much as is contained in air examined at one meter above the soil level. So, also, the air blowing from a continent contains more CO₂ than that coming from the sea. The quantity of this gas may probably be taken as a measure of the unwholesomeness of the soil. In places where cholera is rife a considerable increase in the quantity of CO₂ is said to be observed during the rainy months.

G. ar'chel. The *Leucora pavella*.

G. cherry. The plants of the Genus *Physalis*.

G. flax'seed. See *Lini farina*.

G. furze. The *Ononis arvensis*.

G. hem'lock. An American variety of *Taxus baccata*.

G. holly. The *Gaultheria procumbens*.

G. ice. See *Ice, ground*.

G. ivy. (F. *lierre terrestre*; G. *Erdephen*.) The *Glechoma hederacea*, or gill.

Also, the *Gaultheria procumbens*.

Formerly a term applied to the periwinkle, *Viola minor*.

G. lamel'læ. See *Lamella, ground*.

G. lau'rel. The *Epigæa repens*.

G. line of the skull. A term applied to the distance from the anterior median point of the foramen magnum of the occipital bone to the root of the nose, or to the inferior extremity of the nasal spine of the frontal bone.

G. liverwort. The *Peltida canina*.

G. nut. The *Apios tuberosa*.

Also, the *Bunium* or *Carum bulbocastanum*, and the *Conopodium denudatum*.

G. nut oil. See *Oleum arachis*.

G. nuts. The *Arachis hypogææ*.

G. pea. The *Arachis hypogææ*.

G. pine. (F. *icette*; G. *Erdeseikrauch*.) The *Ajuga chamapitys*.

Also, applied to some of the species of *Lycopodium*.

G. pine, French. The *Teucrium iva*.

G. pine, stinking. The *Camporosma monspeliaca*.

G. plate. Klein's term for the basis of an endothelial or connective-tissue cell, in which lies the nucleus surrounded by a fibrillar network, often stretching to the margin of the ground plate.

G. plexus of Ar'nold. (L. *plexus*, a weaving.) The plexus of cylinder axes on the bundles of non-striated muscular tissue derived from the sympathetic nerves.

G. substance. The homogeneous matrix in which the structural elements of a tissue are embedded.

G. swell. The long heavy waves which, tending in-shore, and occurring without wind, are produced by a storm far away at sea.

G. water. (*G. Bodewasser.*) The water which, constantly moving towards a river or the sea, is always present at a higher or lower level below the surface of the ground. It is found to vary greatly with the nature of the soil, and to exercise a great influence on the forms and characters of the diseases prevalent in any district. Crystalline granular rocks like granite, slaty formations, and schists, allow water to flow off quickly, the air above them is commonly dry, and ague and malarial diseases are rare. Sometimes on weathering they give a reddish soil, which is unwholesome. Limestones and dolomite rocks resemble the former in the rapid discharge of water, but aguish affections are more common, and may exist at great elevations. The hard oolite is the best of the limestones, and the magnesian limestones the most unfavourable. Chalk, if not mixed with clay, is healthy; if mingled with marl it does not allow water to run off, and is often cold and moist. The deeper layers of chalk subjacent to the marly clay may receive the water that has percolated through the latter, and thus become a source of malaria. The permeable sandstones are, for the most part, wholesome; the soil and air are dry, but the drinking water is sometimes unwholesome. Quartz is always wholesome unless it lies deep and water rises through it. Quartz hills are the healthiest of all regions, and the water at their base is very pure. Sandy soils may be healthy or unhealthy. If in thick layers they are usually healthy; if mixed with vegetable debris, such, for example, as is observed in the south-western district of France, near the mouth of the Gironde, they are unwholesome. This kind of soil is impermeable to water, which consequently dissolves vegetable matter, becomes of a brownish-yellow colour, and acquires, even at a depth of six feet, a marshy odour. In other cases, sandy soils may become unwholesome in consequence of their containing an admixture of loam near the surface. Water coming from higher levels permeates these layers, and is there found at from three to four feet below the surface. Clay, dense marl, and alluvial soils are to be regarded with suspicion, since the water neither runs off nor percolates through them. Malarial affections are common. The constituents of the water vary, and it is often rendered impure by the presence of salts of lime and soda, and by that of organic substances. In such soils, thin layers of clay and lime often alternate, and there is a large admixture of vegetable matter, rendering both the air and water impure. Such soils are found over nearly a third part of India. Careful draining here becomes essential.

Malarious fever is increased both by a rise and by a fall in the ground water under certain circumstances. Enteric fever and dysentery are supposed to be influenced by the level of the ground water, and cholera also, according to Pettenkofer, who is of opinion that epidemics of the latter disease are caused by the penetration of a soil, which has recently been made moist from a rise of the ground water, by the specific germ of a case of sporadic cholera.

Ground-berry. The *Gaultheria procumbens*.

Ground-heel. (*F. herbe aux ladres*; *G. Grundheil*; said to be from *Gründ*, scab.) The *Veronica officinalis*, from its supposed beneficial influence over scabby eruptions.

Groundsel. (*Sax. grundswylige*; from

grund, ground; *swelgan*, to swallow; from its great abundance. *F. senecion*; *G. Kreuzkraut.*) The *Senecio vulgaris*.

G., alpine. The *Senecio doronicum*.

G., common. The *Senecio vulgaris*.

Group. (*F. groupe*; from *I. gruppo*, a knot; from *G. Kropf*, a crop, a maw.) A cluster; an assemblage.

In classifications of natural objects, a collection or assemblage of individuals or things having some resemblance or relationship to each other.

Grouse. (According to Skeat, a false form, evolved as a supposed singular from the older word *grice*; from Old *F. griesche*, gray.) The *Lagopus scoticus*. Much esteemed as food.

G. berry. The *Gaultheria procumbens*.

G. disease. An epizootic disease very destructive to the grouse, and caused by intestinal worms, *tænia* or *strongyli*, or both.

Grove, Sir William Robert, F.R.S. An English Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, born at Swansea in 1811.

G.'s battery. A galvanic battery consisting of a glazed earthenware or ebontie vessel containing dilute sulphuric acid, 1 to 10, in which is immersed a cylinder of amalgamated zinc, within this is a porous cell of unglazed porcelain, containing nitric acid, in which is a plate of platinum foil forming the positive pole, the negative pole is attached to the zinc cylinder. There is no polarisation.

G.'s gas battery. A battery consisting of a cell containing two platinum electrodes, one in contact with oxygen, the other in contact with hydrogen gas.

Grow. (*Mid. E. grotzen*; *Sax. grōwan*.) To increase in size and bulk.

Growing. (*Grow*.) Increasing in size; proceeding to the adult condition.

G. cell. Same as *Growing-slide*.

G. pains. The neuralgic pains in the limbs which are not uncommon in young persons during the period of growth.

G. point. The extremity of the root, or other organ, of a plant where extension takes place; the *Punctum vegetationis*.

G. slide. See *Growing-slide*.

Growing-slide. A piece of apparatus for use on the stage of the microscope, whereby spores of Algae or other objects may be kept moist, so that their growth may be observed continuously. Several forms have been made, one of the simplest being formed of a glass plate having a narrow slip of glass cemented on the lower margin, so as to form a ledge, and a little cup let into a hole near one end of it. An ordinary glass slide, on which the object to be watched is placed in an open cell or under a cover-glass, is laid upon the plate, the cup is filled with water or other fluid, and some cotton threads immersed in it and carried to the edge of the liquid in which the object is contained; as long as there is any fluid in the cup it will be conducted to the object and keep it moist.

Growth. (*Sax. grōwan*, to increase. *F. croissance*; *G. Vergrößerung, Zunahme, Zuwachs.*) The increase or augmentation of the body, or of its parts, without reference to number, structure, or function, and so distinct from, though nearly connected with, *Development*, which see.

Also, the increase of any morbid structure.

G. s. mor'bid. A term applied to tumours and excrescences.

G., vas'cular. (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel.) Same as *Nævus*.

Grub. (Mid. E. *grubben*, *grobben*, to grope in the dirt.) A common term for the larva of insects.

Also, the same as *Comedo*.

Grube'a. A Genus of sexually mature trematode worms.

G. coch'lear, Dising. (L. *cochlear*, a spoon.) Found in the branchiæ of the mackerel, *Scomber scombrus*.

Gruber, Ig'naz. An Austrian aural surgeon, born at Vienna in 1803, and died there in 1872.

G.'s ear-spec'ulum. A silver tube for the meatus, with a wide conical outer end for illuminating purposes.

Grudum. An old term for common barley, *Hordeum distichon*.

Gru'el. (Old F. *gruel*; from Low L. *grutellum*, dim. of *grutum*, meal; from Old Low G. *grut*, groats.) Oatmeal or groats boiled with water or milk so as to form a thickish fluid. It may be taken with cream, or butter, and sugar or salt, and it may be flavoured with ginger or cinnamon, or other spice; it may be made more nutritive by the addition of yolk of egg, and more reviving by the addition of wine or other alcoholic beverage.

G., oatmeal. A farinaceous food made by boiling common oatmeal in water for at least an hour and a half, and then straining through muslin. It may be taken with the addition of milk or cream and sugar, or better, with salt.

G., wa'ter. Same as *G., oatmeal*.

Gruff. (Dut. *grof*, coarse.) In Pharmacy, the coarse residue which will not pass through the sieve in pulverisation.

Grinal. (L. *grinua*, the geranium. F. *grinual*.) Ot, or belonging to, or resembling, the geranium.

Grina'les. (L. *grus*, a crane. G. *Storchschnabelblüthige*.) Same as *Geraniales*.

Gruma. Old name for tartar. (Ruland)

Grume. (Old F. *grume*, a knot; from L. *grumus*, a heap of earth.) A clot.

Grum'mel. The *Lithospermum officinale*. See *Gromwell*.

Grumose. Same as *Grumous*.

Grumous. (L. *grumus*, a little heap. F. *engraméle*; G. *krautig*, *geronnen*.) Thickened; clotted; curdled.

In Botany, bearing little clustered grains.

Also, applied to roots which consist of many tubercles or knots, as in *Ranunculus ficaria*.

Gru'mus. (L. *grumus*. F. *grumeau*; G. *Gerone*, *Klumpfehen*.) A clot of milk, or of blood; a curd.

Grund. Germany, in the Harz mountains. A climatic resort, 984 feet above sea-level, for cases of phthisis, according to Brockman, which are free from phlogistic irritation and from much congestion.

Grundhofer Sauerbrunn. Germany, in Weimar. A chalybeate water.

Grünen. Switzerland, in Canton Bern. An earthy mineral water, containing calcium carbonate and free carbonic acid.

Grus. (L. *grus*, a crane.) A surgical instrument, or pair of forceps, like to a crane's bill.

Also, a Genus of the Order *Grallæ*, Class *Acces*.

G. ciner'ea, Bechst. (L. *cinereus*, ash-coloured.) The common crane. The eggs were formerly used in cancer and paralysis, and as a defence against poisonous animals; the powder of the head and eyes was employed in ulcers and fistulæ.

Gru'tellum. A term for *Groats* and *Gruel*.

Gru'tum. Old term for coarse oatmeal. (Quincy.)

Formerly applied to a small, hard, white tubercle of the skin, like a millet seed, being a sebaceous gland distended with its retained secretion. Generally called *Milium*.

Gru'yère. Switzerland, Canton Fribourg. Noted for its cheeses.

G. cheese. A cheese made from goat's and cow's milk in Switzerland. According to Payen, it contains nitrogenous matter 31.5, fatty matter 24, saline substances 3, non-nitrogenous matter and loss 1.5, and water 40 parts, in 100.

Gryllus. (Γρύλλος, a pig, from its voice.) A Genus of the Suborder *Saltatoria*, Order *Orthoptera*.

G. verruciv'orus. (L. *verruca*, a wart; *voro*, to devour.) The wart-eating grasshopper, having green wings spotted with brown. It is used to destroy warts by the common people of Sweden, which it is said to do by biting off the excrescence and discharging a corrosive liquor into the wound. It is the *Delecticus verrucivorus*.

Gryphius pes. (L. *gryps*, a griffin; *pes*, a foot. G. *Greifenfuss*.) The Griffin's foot. An old name, used by Paré, *Chir.* xxiii, 35, for an instrument for extracting moles from the uterus.

Gryphosis. See *Gryposis*.

Gryphus. Old name for the philosopher's stone. (Castellus.)

Also, the same as *Gryphius pes*.

Gryporrhynchus. (Γρυρός, curved; *ρύγχος*, a snout.) The larval form of a *Tania*.

G. pusillus. Aubert. (L. *pusillus*, very little.) The larval form of *Tania unilateralis* found in the gall bladder of *Tinea ulmaris*.

G. pusillus, von Nordmann. The larval form of *Tania macropes* found in the intestine of *Tinea ulmaris*.

Gryposis. (Γρύπωσις, a crooking.) A crookedness and curving of a part; applied to a disease of the nails, in which they are bent inwards and produce irritation of the soft parts below.

Grypotes. (Γρυπότης.) Curvature, especially of the nose.

Grypotic. Relating to *Gryposis*.

Grypus. (Γουπός, curved.) One who has a curved or aquiline nose.

Gt. An abbreviation of L. *gutta*, a drop.

Gtt. An abbreviation of L. *gutte*, drops.

Guachama'ca. An extract made from the milky juice of the bark of two South American trees, probably of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ*. It contains an alkaloid soluble in water, slightly soluble in absolute alcohol, and insoluble in ether and chloroform. It produces sleep and apparent muscular paralysis, like curare, but the respiratory movements and the cardiac action are unaffected. In large doses it is fatal.

Gua'cin. A light-brown, resinous, bitter, inodorous substance obtained by Pauré from the stem and leaves of *Mikania guaco*. It melts at 100° C. (212° F.), and is soluble in alcohol, ether, and boiling water. It produces vomiting,

quickening of the pulse, sweating, and free secretion of urine rich in uric acid.

Guaco. The name given in Central America and the West Indies to the *Mikania guaco* and other allied plants which are used by the natives as an antidote to, and preservative against, snake-bites. The substances employed under this name have also been considered antisyphilitic, febrifuge, and anthelmintic, and have been used in malignant cholera, in rheumatism, and in atonic deafness.

The name has also been given to the *Aristolochia anguicida*.

G. morado. (*S. morado*, violet.) The *Mikania cornifolia*.

Guadalupe. A chalybeate spring near the City of Mexico.

Guagno, Sant' Antonio di. Corsica. A sulphur bath, among forest-clad mountains, of a temp. of 41° C. (105·8° F.)

Guaiac. Same as *Guaiacum*.

G., yellow. The yellow colouring matter of guaiacum resin. It has no smell, is bitter to taste, and neutral in reaction; concentrated sulphuric acid dissolves it, forming a beautiful blue colour.

Guaiacacnæ. Jussieu's term for *Ebenaceæ*.

Guaiacene. (*F. gaiacene*; *G. Guajaceni*.) C_8H_8O . A product of the dry distillation of guaiacum resin. It is a light, colourless oil, smelling like bitter almonds, of sp. gr. ·874, vapour density 2·92, and boiling point 118° C. (244·4° F.) On exposure to the air it is oxidised and converted into *Guajol*.

Guaiaci lignum, B. Ph. (*L. lignum*, wood. *F. bois de gayac*; *L. legno guajaco*; *S. guayaco*; *G. Guajakholz*, *Pockenholz*, *Franzosenholz*.) The wood of *Guaiacum officinale* imported from St. Domingo and Jamaica, and reduced by the turning lathe to a coarse powder or small chips.

In U.S. Ph., the heart wood of *Guaiacum officinale* and *G. sanctum*.

Guaiacum wood is hard and heavy, the younger yellow, the elder greenish brown. When heated it has an agreeable odour, and when chewed a bitterish, pungent taste. It contains 26 per cent. of resin, and 8 per cent. of a bitter extractive. It is a stimulant diuretic, and once had a reputation for the cure of syphilis; it is still contained in the compound decoction of sarsaparilla. It has also been given in chronic rheumatism and gout, serofula, and chronic skin diseases.

G. resina, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (*F. résine de gayac*; *I. resina de guajaco*; *S. resina de guayaco*; *G. Guajakharz*, *Guajakgonme*.) Guaiacum resin. The resin of *Guaiacum officinale*. It is the concrete juice of the tree, and is obtained by spontaneous exudation, or by means of incisions, or by heat applied to the wood, or by boiling the chips in a solution of common salt. It consists of irregular or globular glassy masses of a brownish or greenish-brown colour, having a resinous fracture, a slight but fragrant smell, and a taste which, at first slight, becomes pungent and lasting. Its sp. gr. is 1·2—1·23. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkaline solutions, slightly so in water. It contains, according to Hadelich, in 100 parts 70·3 of guaiaconic acid, 10·5 of guaiaretic acid, 9·8 of guaiacum beta-resin, 3·7 of gum, 8 of ash, 4·9 of guaiacic acid, guaiacum yellow, and impurities. It is stimulant and diaphoretic when aided by heat, diuretic when the patient is kept cool. It is said to be emmena-

gogue, and in large doses it is a purgative. It is used in chronic rheumatism and gout, in serofula, secondary syphilis, and skin diseases. Dose, 10—30 grains (65—1·95 gramme).

Guaiacic acid. $C_6H_8O_3$. A substance obtained by Thierry from guaiacum resin and wood. It crystallises in colourless needles. It has been supposed to be the same as *Guaiaretic acid*, but is probably distinct.

Guaiacin. Landerer's term for a crystallisable substance found in guaiacum resin.

Guaiacol. (*F. gaiacol*.) $C_7H_8O_2 = C_6H_4 \cdot OCH_3 \cdot OH$. A phenol contained in wood tar, and also obtained in the dry distillation, at 295°—210° C. (401°—410° F.), of guaiacum resin. It is the methyl ether of pyrocatechin; and is a colourless oil having an odour like creosote and a taste as of cloves. It has a sp. gr. of 1·117, and boils at 200° C. (392° F.) It is soluble in alcohol and ether, slightly soluble in water.

Guaiaconic acid. (*F. acide gaiaconique*; *G. Guajakonsäure*.) $C_{19}H_{20}O_5$. A light-brown, amorphous substance composing, according to Hadelich, 70 per cent. of guaiacum resin. It is soluble in ether, chloroform, alcohol, and acetic acid, insoluble in water and benzol. It forms salts which are soluble in water and in alcohol, and is turned blue by oxidising agents.

Guaiacresinic acid. Same as *Guaiaretic acid*.

Guaiacum. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Zygophyllaceæ*.

Also, a term for *Guaiaci resina*.

G. afrum, Linn. (*L. afer*, African.) The *Schotia speciosa*.

G. america'num. The *G. officinale*.

G. arbor'um, De Cand. (*L. arbor*, a tree.) Hab. West Indies. Supplies some guaiacum wood and resin.

G. in lachrymis. (*L. lachryma*, a tear.) Same as *G. in tears*.

G. in tears. Guaiacum resin in small round drops like tears, said to be obtained chiefly from *G. sanctum*.

G. lig'num. See *Guaiaci lignum*.

G. mix'ture. See *Mistura guaiaci*.

G. officina'le, Linn. (*L. officina*, a workshop.) Hab. West Indies. Supplies guaiacum wood and resin. The bark is said to be the most active part, but it is not found in commerce.

G. resin. See *Guaiaci resina*.

G. sanctum, Linn. (*L. sanctus*, holy.) One of the official species in the U.S. Ph.

G. soap. See *Sapo guaiacinus*.

G. test for blood. The supposed blood-stain is dissolved in distilled water, or in a saturated solution of borax, to it a weak, freshly-made solution of pure guaiacum from the centre of a newly broken fragment is added, and if no blue colour be produced a little solution of peroxide of hydrogen is added, when should blood be present a blue colour will be manifest; for the peroxide of hydrogen oil of turpentine, ozonised by exposure to the air, may be substituted. Guaiacum is turned blue by many substances, and should this colour be produced from some of these substances in the suspected blood stain, the test is no longer applicable. Among them are gluten, milk, juice of carrot, horseradish, colechicum, and other roots, nitric acid, chlorine, alkaline hypophosphites, pus, saliva, and many other substances.

G., tincture of, ammoniated. See *Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata*.

G. wood. See *Guaiaci lignum*.
Guaiaretic acid. (F. *acide gaïarétique*; G. *Guajakharzstüure*.) $C_{20}H_{26}O_4$. One of the constituents of guaiacum resin discovered by Hlasiwicz. It is obtained by heating the resin with alcoholic potash, or with quicklime, decomposing the resulting salt with hydrochloric acid, and crystallising from alcohol. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzol, insoluble in water. It is not coloured blue by oxidising agents. It forms one tenth of the entire resin.

Guaja'bo. The *Guava tree*.

Guajacen. C_3H_5O . Deville's name for a liquid product of the dry distillation of guaiacum resin having the above composition. Same as *Guaiacene*.

Guajava. The *Guava tree*.

Guajol. The crystalline plates formed on the exposure of guaiacum to the air. It is *Tylic acid*.

Gualtheria. See *Gaultheria*.

Gua'na cortex. (L. *cortex*, bark.) The bark of the *Simaruba officinalis*.

Guanamine. $C_3H_5N_5$. A base formed by heating guanamine formate; it crystallises from the watery solution. It is a formo-guanamine. Other guanamines are formed in like manner by heating the guanidiue bases of the fatty acids.

Guanara'ba. The *Rhizophora gymnorhiza*, or mangrove tree.

Guanidine. $CH_2N_3 = C(NH)_2(NH)$. A product of the decomposition of guanin by acting on it with potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid. It is closely related to urea; it forms salts.

Guanin. $C_3H_5N_3O$. A substance obtained by Unger from Peruvian guano. By acting on it with nitrous acid xanthin is obtained, and from this latter theobromin and caffeine may be produced. It is a normal constituent of the dung of birds. It occurs in the urine of spiders, and has been found by Virehow in the flesh of diseased pigs, as well as by others in the liver, pancreas, muscle, and fish-scales. It is a white, amorphous substance, soluble in potash, soda, and the mineral acids, but insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and ammonia.

Gua'no. (Peruv. *kuano*, dung.) A manure consisting of the excrement of sea-fowl, which covers the small islands and cliffs near the coast, and in some spots lays in such enormous beds as could only be produced by the accumulation of thousands of years; it seems to have been used as a manure long before Peru was visited by the Spaniards. Guano was found in 1813, on the Island of Ichaboe, within two and a half miles of the mainland of Africa, and by the end of 1814 the whole of it was carried away. It was also discovered on one of the Malagas, at the entrance of Saldanha Bay, covering an extent of about eight miles, and of the thickness of from four to eight feet. It has been used both externally and internally in leprosy, in chronic eczema and psoriasis, in tinea capitis, and in serofula.

Guanocholic acid. An amorphous, non-nitrogenous, biliary acid contained in Peruvian guano.

Gua'o. The Mexican name of the *Comocladia dentata*.

Guaquara. The *Smilax china*.

Guarana, U.S. Ph. (From the name of a tribe of Indians, who use it as a condiment or

medicine.) A dried paste prepared from the seeds of the *Paullinia sorbilis*, a climbing plant indigenous to Brazil. It contains guaranin, tannic acid, gum, albumen, starch, and a greenish fixed oil. It is held to be stomachic, antifebrile, and aphrodisiac, and is used in migraine, or sick headache. It has also been employed in dysentery, diarrhoea, retention of urine, and paralysis.

G. bread. The dried paste called *Guarana*.

G., fluid extract of. See *Extractum guaranæ fluidum*.

G.üva. The Brazilian name of the *Paullinia sorbilis*, and also the paste called *Guarana*.

Guaran'hem. The Brazilian name of the bark *Monesia*.

Guaranin. A crystalline principle discovered by Martius in the fruit of *Paullinia sorbilis*, which has now been proved to be identical with *Caffein*.

Guara'po. A fermented liquor made, in Peru, of sugar-cane pulp and water.

Guard. (Old F. *garder*, to keep; from Old High G. *warten*, to watch.) To watch; to protect.

Also, an appliance or structure for protection.

In Anatomy, the fibrous sheath surrounding the phragmacone of a Belemnite.

Also, a protective of a bed made of waterproof or other material.

G. cells. (*G. Schliesszellen*.) The cells, generally two, which embrace the stomata of plants.

Guare'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Meliaceæ*.

G. Auble'tii, A. de Jussieu. Bark emetic and purgative.

G. cathartica, Mart. (*Καθαρτικός*, fit for cleansing) Used as *G. spicæflora*.

G. cer'uaa, Vell. (L. *cernuus*, bending down.) The *G. spicæflora*.

G. purgans, St. Hil. (L. *purgo*, to purge.) Said to be an oxytocic and abortifacient.

G. spicæflo'ra, Linn. (L. *spica*, a point; *flos*, a flower.) The bark is bitter, acrid, and astringent. Used as an anthelmintic.

G. trichilioi'des, Linn. Used as *G. spicæflora*.

Guarer'ba or'ba. The *Momordica elaterium*.

Guatemala'la. A State of Central America.

G. sarsaparilla. The produce of *Smilax papyracea*. See *Sarsaparilla*, *Guatemala*.

Guattani, Carlo. An Italian surgeon, born at San Bartolomeo Bagui, in Novara, in 1707, died in Rome in 1771.

G.'s meth'od of œsophagotomy. The incision through the skin is made on the left side, near the trachea, beginning just above the level of the cricoid cartilage, running obliquely downwards on the inner side of the sterno-mastoid and terminating just above the sternum. After section of the platysma, the sterno-hyoid and sterno-thyroid muscles are separated from each other, the left lobe of the thyroid gland is freed and pulled to the right side with a blunt hook, the carotid artery and jugular vein are similarly drawn to the right, and then, by a little manipulation with the fingers and the handle of the scalpel in close

contiguity to the trachea, the œsophagus is exposed and opened.

Guatteria. A Genus of the Nat. Order Anonaceæ.

G. virgata, Dunal. (*L. virgatus*, made of twigs.) Fruit aromatic.

Gua'ya. The fruit of *Psidium pyriferum* and *P. pomiferum*. It is pleasantly acidulous, and is used as a jelly and a marmalade.

G. tree, red. The *Psidium pomiferum*.

G. tree, white. The *Psidium pyriferum*.

Gua'ya. The *Psidium pomiferum*, Linn.

G. apple. The fruit of *Psidium pomiferum*.

Gua'yaquil. A town of Ecuador.

G. sarsaparilla. The produce of an unknown species of *Smilax*.

Guaya'va. Same as *Guava*.

G. pyrifor'mia, Gärtner. (*L. pyrus*, a pear; *forma*, shape.) The *Psidium pyriferum*.

Guay'curu. The name of a drug used in Morocco, and probably the root of *Statice brazilensis*.

Gua'za. Same as *Haschisch*.

Guazuma. A Genus of the Nat. Order Byttneriaceæ.

G. tomento'sum, H. B. and Kth. (*L. tomentum*, a stuffing for cushions.) Bastard cedar. Hab. India. Decoction of inner bark used in elephantiasis; outer bark a sudorific, used in chest and skin diseases.

G. ulmifolia, Wall. (*L. ulmus*, an elm; *folium*, a leaf.) The *G. tomentosum*.

Gubernac'ular. (*L. gubernaculum*, a helm; guidance.) Steering; guiding.

G. cord. A fibrous structure, found in the scrotum of the male infant in the later months of fetal life, which surrounds the processus vaginalis of the peritoneum above and below, and is attached to the lower part of the scrotum. It consists of fibrous tissue from the superitronal fascia and the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, and from the superficial fascia and integument, as well as of muscular fibres from the internal oblique muscles. The processus vaginalis in its growth passes amongst its fibres; and when the testicle has completely descended it almost disappears.

G. sac. Allman's term for the fleshy structure, often furnished with stinging cells, which covers over the sexual buds whilst they are contained within the gonangium.

Gubernac'ulum. (*L. gubernaculum*; from *gubernare*, to steer.) That which guides or steers.

Also, a term applied to that one of the two flagella, possessed by some Infusoria, such as the Heteromastix, which is directed backwards, the other being called the *Tractellum*.

G. dentis. (*L. dens*, a tooth.) The solid pedicle of fibrous tissue which connects the dental sac of the permanent teeth with the gum in the early stage of their development.

G. Hunteri. The *G. testis*, after John Hunter.

G. tes'tis. (*L. testis*, a testicle. *G. Leitband des Hodens*.) Hunter's term for the conjoined Gubernacular cord and *Plica gubernatrix*.

G. tes'tis Hunteri. The *G. testis*, after John Hunter.

Gudgeon. (*F. gujon*; *G. Gründling*.) The *Gobio fluviatilis*. It is eatable. According

to Dioscorides, it was of use against the bite of a mad dog. When roasted was formerly used in dysentery.

Guel'der rose, common. (From *Guelderland* in Holland.) The *Viburnum opulus*.

G. rose, mealy. The *Viburnum lan-tana*.

Guerila. The flowers of *Pyrethrum car-næum* and *P. roseum*. Used for destroying fleas, lice, and other body insects; the basis of many insect powders.

Guern'sey. A British island in the English Channel.

G. eye'stone. The operculum of *Turbo pullus*. See *Eyestone*.

Guesalaga. Same as *Cestona*.

Guesalivar. See *Santa Agueda*.

Guettarda. A Genus of the Nat. Order Rubiaceæ.

G. coccin'ea, Aubl. The *Isertia coc-cinea*.

G. specio'sa, Linn. (*L. speciosus*, splen-did.) Used in the treatment of wounds and ulcers.

Guevin'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order Proteaceæ.

G. avella'na, Endl. (*L. Avella*, a city of Campania, celebrated for its hazel nuts.) Hab. South America. Kernels of fruit pleasant eating.

Gug'gar tree. The *Balsamodendron mukul*.

Gug'gul. Same as *Elemi*, Bengal.

Gug'gul tree. The *Balsamodendron mukul*.

Gu'ac. The same as *Guaiaci resina*.

G., ammonia'ted tincture of. See *Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata*.

G. mixture. See *Mistura guaiaci*.

G., tincture of. See *Tinctura guaiaci*.

G. yellow. The yellow colouring matter of guaiacum resin. It crystallises in quadratic octahedra.

Gu'iacol. See *Guaiacol*.

Guiana. A Province of the northern coast of South America.

G. almonds. Brazil nuts, the fruit of *Caryocarp tomentosum*.

G. bark. The bark of *Portlandia hex-andra*. Used as a febrifuge.

Guibertes, Les. France, Département des Hautes-Alpes, near Briançon. A mineral spring, 1429 mètres above sea-level. The waters have a temp. of 47° C. (116·6° F.), and contain, along with small quantities of salts, some hydrogen sulphide.

Guibour'tia. A Genus of the Nat. Order Leguminosæ.

G. copallif'era, Bennet. (*Copal*; *L. fero*, to bear.) Supplies the copal of Sierra Leone.

Guider. (*F. guider*, to direct.) A term for the tendon of a muscle.

Guidonia. A Genus of the Nat. Order Bixaceæ.

G. adstrin'gens, H. Bn. (*L. adstringo*, to bind together.) Hab. Peru. Used as a cicatrizer of wounds.

G. esculen'ta, H. Bn. The *Casearia esculenta*.

G. ova'ta, H. Bn. The *Casearia ovata*.

Guilandina. (In honour of Melchior Wieland, named *Guilandinus*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order Leguminosæ.

G. bon'duc, Linn. The fruit, bonduc seeds, is used in intermittent fevers and as an anthelmintic; externally, the seeds are applied to hydrocele; the oil extracted from them is used in convulsions and paralysis. The leaves are said to be deobstruent and emmenagogue, and the root astringent.

G. bonducella, Linn. A variety of the plant which supplies *Bonduc seeds*. The *G. bonduc*.

G. dioi'ca, Linn. The *Gymnocladus dioica*.

G. echina'ta, Spreng. The *Casalpinia echinata*.

G. morin'ga. The *Moringa pterygosperma* and the *M. aptera*.

G. nu'ga. The *Casalpinia nuga*.

G. sappan. The *Casalpinia sappan*.

Guillon. France, Département du Doubs. A cold sulphur spring. Used in lymphatic affections, neuralgia, inveterate syphilis, and skin diseases.

Guillotine. (*Guillotin*, its inventor.) A machine for cutting off the head.

Also, applied to an apparatus for removing the tonsil.

G., Fahn'estock's. (F. B. *Fahnstock*, of Lancaster, Philadelphia.) An instrument for the removal of the tonsil, originally consisting, as described by the inventor in 1832, of a metallic cannula terminating in a circular cleft ring, and carrying a stem armed with a similar circular blade having an inner concentric cutting edge. When placed over the tonsil the blade is withdrawn, and cuts through the tonsil from behind forwards. Many alterations have been made in the instrument. The ring has been made elliptical by Guersaut; a pronged fork to transfix and hold the tonsil has been added at the suggestion of Velpeau; and side guards to keep the mouth open by Ewens of Bristol.

G., Macken'zie's doub'le. An adaptation of two guillotines on *Physick's* principle by Morell Mackenzie whereby both tonsils may be removed at the same time.

G., Physick's. (*Physick*, of Philadelphia.) A modification of the uvulotome invented in 1827. It consists of a metallic frame ending in a grooved ring, into which slides a knife with a convex cutting edge, and having at the other extremity a handle set at an angle; it thus cuts from before backwards. Morell Mackenzie has modified the instrument, so that the handle can be applied to either side of the shank.

G., Störk's. See *Störk's guillotine*.

Guil'no. The *Bromus catharticus*.

Guimara'ens, Caldas de. Spain, Entredouro of Mino. Sulphur springs, of a temp. of 32°—57° C. (89°6'—134°6' F.)

Guin'ea. A State on the West Coast of Africa.

G. amo'mum, large-seed'ed. The *Anomum macrospermum*.

G. corn. The *Sorghum bicolor* and *S. vulgare*.

G. corn, ne'gro. The *Sorghum vulgare*.

G. eu'bebs. The *Piper Afzeli*.

G. te'ver. One of the thirty forms of intermittent fevers enumerated by Shannon.

G. fowl. The *Numidia meleagris*. Used as the domestic fowl.

G. grains. The seeds of *Anomum melegret*, and *A. grana paradisi*.

G. grass. The *Panicum jumentorum*.

G. hen. Same as *G. fowl*.

Also, the *Fritillaria meleagris*, from the likeness of its spotted petals to the feathers of the bird.

G.-hen weed. The *Petiveria alliacea*.

G. oil palm. The *Elaeis guineensis* and *E. melanococca*.

G. palm. The *Elaeis guineensis*.

G. peach. The fruit of *Sarcocephalus esculentus*.

G. pep'per. (F. *Poivre de Guinée*.) A term for Cayenne pepper.

Also, the same as African eucbbs, the fruit of *Piper Afzeli*.

Also, a name of the *Capsicum annuum*.

G. plum. The fruit of *Parinarium excelsum*, which contains an edible farinaceous substance surrounding the stone.

G. pods. The fruit of *Capsicum frutescens*.

G. sor'el. The *Hibiscus sardariffa*.

G. weed. The *Petiveria alliacea*.

G. worm. (F. *ver de Guinée*.) The *Filaria medinensis*.

Guirila. See *Guerila*.

Guite'ra. Corsica, not far from Ajaccio. A sulphur spring, of a temp. of 40°—55° C. (104°—131° F.) Used in chronic rheumatism, uterine disturbances, and skin diseases.

Guizo'tia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

G. abyssin'ica, Cass. The *G. oleifera*.

G. oleif'era, De Cand. (*L. oleum*, oil; *fero*, to bear.) Furnishes an oil called niger-seed oil.

Gula. (*L. gula*, the gullet; from Aryan root *gar*, to devour.) The gullet.

Also, the chitinous plate which supports the submentum in many Insecta.

Gulæ imbecillitas. (*L. imbecillitas*, weakness.) Paralysis of the pharynx.

G. principium. (*L. principium*, a beginning.) The pharynx.

Gulan'cha. The *Tinospora cordifolia*.

Gulf. (F. *golfe*; from late Gr. *κόλφος*; var. of Gr. *κόλπος*, the bosom, a bay. I. *golfo*, S. *golfo*; G. *Meerbusen*.) A large indentation of a coast and the sea enclosed in it.

G. stream. A current of warm water, arising in equatorial regions, which issues from the Gulf of Mexico, touches the southern shore of North America, and runs in a north-westerly direction across the Atlantic Ocean to the coast of Ireland and the north-west of Europe.

G. weed. The *Sargassum baceiferum*.

Guliel'ma. (After Carolina Wilhelmina, Latinised *Gulielma*, wife of Maximilian I, of Bavaria.) A Genus of the Nat. Order of *Palmaceæ*.

G. specio'sa. (*L. speciosus*, splendid.) The peach palm. Hab. South America. Fruit and growing bud esculent.

Gull. (Cornish *gullan*; Welsh *gwyllan*; Bret. *gwelan*. F. *moquette*; I. *gabbiano*, *mugnajo*; S. *gaviota*; G. *Möve*.) The birds of the Genus *Larus*. The eggs are very good; the flesh is poor, but in some countries is eaten as food, especially in Lent.

Gulla. See *Gula*.

Gul'let. (F. *goulet*; from *L. gula*; from Aryan root *gar*, to devour.) The food canal from the mouth to the stomach, consisting of pharynx and œsophagus; or, according to some, the œsophagus only.

Gum. (F. *gomme*; from L. *gummi*; from Gr. *κόμμη*, gum. I. *gomma*; S. *goma*; G. *Gummi*.) The mucilage of vegetables, transparent and brittle when dry, and of an insipid taste, soluble in water in all proportions, but not in alcohol or oil.

The term is also applied to the chief constituent of gum arabic, which is better designated by the term arabin, or *Arabic acid*.

The gums, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, are all amorphous and insoluble in alcohol, they swell up or dissolve in water, are not coloured by iodine, and are converted into glucose by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid.

Also, applied to the sticky secretion which occasionally collects in the inner canthus of the eye.

Also, see *Gums*.

G. acacia. See *Acacia gummi*.

G. acacia, mucilage of. See *Mucilage acacie*.

G. acajou. A gum derived from the *Cassivium pomiferum*.

G., acaroid. Same as *Acaroid resin*.

G. adragant. A synonym of *Tragacantha*, B. Ph.

G. agati. The gum yielded by the seeds of *Agati grandiflora*.

G. ammoniacum. See *Ammoniacum*.

G. animé. See *Animé gum*.

G. arabic. (*Arabia*, the country whence it was first chiefly obtained.) See *Acacia gummi*.

G. arabic, yellow. The produce of *Acacia arabica*.

G., artificial. A synonym of *Dextrin*.

G., Australian. A gum obtained in Australia from *Acacia pycnantha*, *A. decurrens*, and *A. homalophylla*.

G. bandage. See *Bandage, gum*.

G., Baquaquis. Same as *G., lignirodium*.

G., Barbary. The gum arabic which is obtained from Mogador, and is partly furnished by *A. nilotica*. It occurs in brownish tears or vermiform fragments.

G., Barbary, brown. Same as *G., Barbary*.

G., Bassora. See *Bassora gum*.

G. benjamin. The balsamic resin, benzoin, obtained from *Styrax benzoin*.

G., black'boy. A red resin obtained from several species of *Xanthorrhæa*.

G. boil. See *Gum-boil*.

G., Botany-bay. (*Botany Bay*, in New South Wales.) A term for *Acaroid resin*, from the district whence it comes.

G., British. A synonym of *Dextrin*.

G., brittle. The gum derived from *Acacia albida*. It is in small irregular fragments, or in vermicular pieces, dull and wrinkled externally, of a vitreous fracture, and varying from white to greenish or yellowish in colour. It is bitter to the taste and easily soluble in water.

G., brown. The produce of *Eucalyptus resinifera*. An astringent.

G., bu'tea. Same as *Butea kino*.

G., Cape. A pale-yellow or brownish gum in tears, produced by the *Acacia horrida*.

G., caranna. See *Caranna*.

G., cash'ew. A slightly astringent gum produced by the *Anacardium occidentale*.

G. cath'eter. See *Gum-catheter*.

G., Chag'ual. A gum from Chili, derived from a Bromeliaceous plant, probably a species of *Puya*.

G., cherry. The gum derived from several species of *Prunus*.

G., cherry-tree. The exudation from the several kinds of *Cereus*.

G., chewing. The habit, not uncommon in the United States, of chewing a gummy substance, whereby a flow of saliva is excited, which is swallowed. The substance used is the gum of the spruce fir, or a preparation, called gum mastic, of paraffin with some sweetening substance.

G. cis'tus. The *Cistus ladaniferus*.

G. copal. See *Copal*.

G., cotton-tree. A gum produced by the *Eriodendron anfractuosum*.

G. cum'bi. Same as *Dikamali*.

G., doctor. Same as *Hog gum*.

G. drag'on. A synonym of *Tragacantha*.

G., East India. A variety of gum acacia imported from Bombay. It occurs in pieces of various size and colour, and is often adulterated with another gum containing bassorin.

G., elastic. (F. *gomme elastique*; G. *Federharz*.) A term for *Caoutchouc*.

G. elemi. See *Elemi*.

G., elephantine. The gum furnished by the *Feronia elephantum*. It is very similar to gum arabic.

G., Emba'vi. A gum arabic in fine grains.

G. euphorb'ium. The produce of *Euphorbia antiquorum*.

Also, the same as *Euphorbium*.

G., fermentable. A substance found in unripe beet-root, and formed during the mucic fermentation of sugar. It is amorphous, soluble, dextrorotatory, and yields dextrose when boiled with a dilute acid.

G., French. The gum obtained from the species of *Prunus* growing in France.

G., gal'am. See *Galam gum*.

G. ged'da. A variety of *G., Turkey*.

G. gon'aké. (The native name.) The red, bitter gum furnished by *Acacia Adansonii*. It is frequently mixed with Senegal gum.

G. gon'até. Same as *G. gonake*.

G., grass-tree. A resinoid exudation from *Xanthorrhæa hastilis* and other species. It is of a reddish yellow in mass, a greenish yellow in powder; it is insoluble in the saliva, has an aromatic, astringent taste, and burns with a fragrant smell; when treated with nitric acid it yields picric acid. It is used in Australia for diarrhæa.

G., green. An adulterant of *G., Senegal*.

G. guaiacum. See *Guaiacæ resina*.

G., hemlock. A synonym of *Canada pitch*, obtained from the hemlock spruce, *Pinus canadensis*.

G., hog. See *Hog gum*.

G.-hogg. See *Hog-gum*.

G., In'dia. See *G., East India*.

G., indig'enous. Same as *Gummi nostras*.

G., ivy. See *Ivy gum*.

G. ju'niper. A synonym of *Sandarach*.

G. kíno. See *Kino*.

G., Kor'dofan. Same as *G., Egyptian*.

G., Kut'ira. The produce of *Cochlospermum gossypium* and a *Sterculia*. It is used in India to stop the heat in mares, and has been employed by Sedgwick, with some apparent

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success, in reducing the erotic inclinations of insane women.

G. kuttee'ra. Same as *G.*, *Kutira*.

G. lac. See *Lac*.

G. lan'cet. See *Lancet, gum*.

G., larch. See *Larch gum*.

G., ligniro'dium. The finest kind of *G.*, *Senegal*.

G., Madagas'car. A gum resembling *G. acqjou*.

G. mag'uey. A translucent gum obtained from the *Agave americana*, containing malate of calcium and arabic acid or an allied body.

G. mas tic. See *Mastic*.

Also, see under *G.*, *chewing*.

G. mes'quite. See *Mesquite gum*.

G., Mezqui'te. Same as *Mesquite gum*.

G., Mog'ador. Same as *G.*, *Barbary*.

G., Moroc'co. Same as *G.*, *Barbary*.

G., New Hol'land. Same as *G.*, *Botany-bay*.

G. no'pal. A gum furnished by some cactaceous plants. It is insoluble in water, and somewhat like to Bassora gum.

G. nuts, Indian. The fruit of *Strychnos potatorum*.

G. of eye. The thickened secretion of the Meibomian glands and conjunctival surface which sometimes collects at the inner canthus of the eye, or glues the eyelids together.

G., O renburg. Same as *Briançon manna*.

G. palus. A synonym of *Kino*.

G. pars nep. The *Opopanax chironium*.

G. pas'sages. The intercellular spaces in plants which contain a gummy substance, as in the cactuses and cveads.

G., pec'toral. (*L. pectus*, the chest.) A substance prepared by dissolving equal quantities of gum acacia and sugar in water, and then evaporating to a gummy consistence. Used for the relief of cough.

G. plant. The several species of the Genus *Gründelia*.

G. plas'ter. The *Emplastrum gummosum*.

G. pow'der. The *Pulvis gummosus*, *G. Ph.*

G., pure. The soluble portion of gum arabic; also called *Arabin*.

G. rash. A synonym of *Strophulus*.

G., red. A synonym of *Strophulus intertincus*.

G., red, of Australia. See *Gummi rubrum*.

G., red, rank. A synonym of *Strophulus confertus*.

G. res'in. See *Gum-resin*.

G., Salabre da. Same as *G.*, *brittle*.

G. san'darach. See *Sandarach*.

G. sassa. See *Sassa gum*.

G., Sava'kin. Same as *G.*, *Suakin*.

G., seed. The gummy matter or mucilage obtained from fax seed, quince seed, and other seeds.

G. sen'e'ca. Same as *Gum, Senegal*.

G., sen'e'ga. Same as *Gum, Senegal*.

G., Senegal. A variety of gum arabic from the ports at the mouth of the Senegal River. It is obtained from many species of *Acacia* and other genera, and occurs in roundish or oval pieces of a yellowish or reddish colour, or, when very pure, colourless.

G., Sen'naar. A gum arabic collected near the Blue Nile.

G., Sen'nari. Same as *G.*, *Sennaar*.

G., seraphic. A term for *Sagapenum*

G., Sic'ily. A gum probably furnished by some species of *Prunus*.

G., Sua'kin. A brittle, semipulverulent gum exported at Alexandria. It is a product of *Acacia stenocarpa* and *A. seyal*.

G. suc'cory. The *Lactuca perennis*.

G. suc'cory, blue. The *Catananche caerulea*.

G. suc'cory, rush'y. The *Coronilla juncea*.

G., Suma'tra. A term for *Gutta-percha*.

G., sweet. The *Liquidambar styraciflua*.

G., tal'ba. Same as *G.*, *Suakin*.

G., tal'ca. Same as *G.*, *Suakin*.

G., tal'ka. Same as *G.*, *Suakin*.

G. thus. (*L. thus*, frankincense.) Same as *Frankincense*.

G. tor. Same as *G. turic*.

G. trag'acanth. See *Tragacantha*.

G. tree. The name in Australia for many of the species of *Eucalyptus*.

G. tree, blue. The *Eucalyptus globulus*.

G. tree, brown. The *Eucalyptus resinifera*.

G. tree, elas'tic. The *Hevea guianensis*.

G. tu'ric. A variety of *G.*, *Turkey*.

G., Tur'key. The gum arabic which is obtained from Egypt and the neighbouring countries, such as Darfur and Kordofan. It consists of small irregular fragments, whitish, or yellowish, or reddish yellow.

G. wa'ter. (*F. eau de gomme*.) A solution of gum acacia in water, half an ounce or an ounce to two pints, with the addition of some davouring, such as lemon peel. Used as a demulcent in sore-throat and cough.

Also, a synonym of *Mucilago acacia*.

G., wat'tle. Same as *G.*, *Australian*.

G. wax. A term for *Liquidambar*.

G., white. A synonym of *Strophulus albidus*.

Also, a name for the *Liquidambar styraciflua*.

G., yellow. A term for jaundice in a new-born child.

Gumboil. An alveolar abscess affecting the superficial part of the gum.

Gum-catheter. A catheter made of layers of silk or other webbing soaked in a solution of india rubber. They are sometimes mounted on curved stylets to give them a special form.

Gum-res'in. (*L. gummi, gum; resina, resin. F. gomme-resine; G. Gummiharz. Schleimharz.*) An inspissated vegetable juice, which consists, when fresh, of gum, resin, sometimes essential oil and salts in emulsion with water. It is excreted by special organs in the stem, in the roots, or in the fruit of a plant consisting of spaces lined with cells, or of vessels composed of long cells placed end to end, or of ramified cells. When the juice exudes from the plant, or flows after incision, it loses water and becomes more or less solid. Gamboge, scammony, asafoetida, and myrrh are gum-resins.

G. pas'sages. The intercellular spaces in plants which contain the gum-resin, as in *Umbelliferae*.

Guma. Old name for hydrargyrum, or mercury. (Ruland, and Johnson.)

G. paradisi. Old term for auripigmentum, or orpiment. (Ruland, and Johnson.)

Gum'ma. (L. *gumma*, for *gummi*, gum. F. *gomme*; I. *gomma*; S. *goma*; G. *Gummiknoten*, *Gummigeschwulst*.) A form of granulation tumour occurring in different parts of the body, and constituting one of the manifestations of the influence of syphilis on the body, most usually during the later period of the disease. Gummata occur in the skin and subcutaneous connective tissue, in the liver, spleen, testicles, brain and its membranes, muscles, peritoneum, and bones. They are softish in texture, and reddish-grey in colour, when young; as they grow older they become firmish and greyish-yellow, and may equal a walnut in size. They are surrounded by a translucent fibrous substance, irregular in outline, and closely attached to the surrounding structures. They are fairly vascular when young, but when they get old contain fewer vessels, and often undergo central caseous degeneration. They consist of small cells like leucocytes, and some giant cells, as well as the cells of granulation tissue implanted in a structureless matrix, which is permeated by blood-vessels. As the gumma grows the matrix becomes fibrillated, and at a later stage, under caseous degeneration, the cells becoming shrunken, and are sometimes represented only by the nuclei and the intervening tissue, consisting largely of granules, fat globules, stearic acid crystals, and cholesterol plates. These three stages may frequently be seen to form three zones in a growing gumma, the youngest stage being outermost. In addition to the caseation, gummata may undergo calcification; they may soften and suppurate, or produce a scirpiginous ulceration; they may become quiescent and surrounded by cicatricial tissue; or they may become absorbed.

The origin of the term has been attributed to Fracastor in 1530, by some, and to Massa in 1532, by others, but, according to Besnier, the term was used earlier, as by Almenar in 1512.

Also, the same as *Gumma*.

G. gallicum. (L. *gallicus*, belonging to the French.) A syphilitic *Gumma*.

G., scrofulo-tuberculous. (*Scrofula*; *tubercle*.) Same as *G., scrofulous*.

G., scrofulous. (*Scrofula*.) A term applied by Besnier to many local diseases of scrofulous origin having some resemblance in origin and growth to the syphilitic gumma. Such are cold abscesses, certain cutaneous tubercles, glandular enlargements, some forms of rupia, scrofulous synovitis, and periostitis, and such like.

G., syphilitic. The disease described under the chief heading.

Gum'mata. Plural of *Gumma*.

Gum'matous. Relating to a *Gumma*.

G. infiltration. (L. *in*, into; F. *filtrer*, to strain.) The swelling of a part produced by the deposition of a gumma.

G. infiltration, circumscribed. (L. *circum*, around; *scribo*, to write.) The syphilitic disease of bone also called *Node*.

G. infiltration, diffuse. (L. *diffusus*, spread about.) The form of syphilitic disease caused by the deposit of the material of a gumma in a widespread part of bone-tissue.

G. node. See *Node, gummatous*.

G. syphiloderm. See *Syphiloderm, gummatous*.

G. tumour. Same as *Gumma*.

G. ulcer. An ulceration of a part of the skin which is the seat of a gumma. It is often

large and has a hard base and edges. The spots of rupia are gummatous ulcers, the secretion from which dries into an crust as it forms.

Gum'mi. (Κόμμι, gum.) The same as *Gum*.

G. acaciæ. See *Acacia gummi*.

G. acaciæ arabicæ. Same as *Acaciæ gummi*.

G. acanthinum. (**Ακανθα*, the tree whence gum arabic is obtained.) The name used by Celsus for *Acaciæ gummi*.

G. acaroides. Same as *Acaroid resin*.

G. ad podagrum. (L. *ad*, for; *podagra*, gout.) A synonym of *Cambogia*.

G. adstringens Pothergilii. (L. *adstringo*, to bind.) A term for *Kino*.

G. africanum. The gum from *Acacia verec*.

G. ammoniacum. See *Ammoniacum*.

G. ammoniacum expurgatum, Fr. Codex. (L. *expurgo*, to purify. F. *gomme ammoniacque purifiée*.) Ammoniacum dissolved in alcohol, strained, and then evaporated to a proper consistence.

G. animë. See *Anime gum*.

G. animë occidentalis. (L. *occidentalis*, western.) Same as *Anime gum*.

G. arabicum. (*Arabia*.) The *Acaciæ gummi*, from its source.

G. astragali tragacanthæ. Tragacanth, an exudation from the *Astragalus verus*.

G. australis. See *Gum, Australian*.

G. babilonicum. Same as *G. arabicum*.

G. bo'gia. A synonym of *Cambogia*.

G. bre'lis. A synonym of *Carayna*.

G. chi'bou. A spurious kind of gum elemi.

G. copallinum. A term for *Copal*.

G. de Go'a. (L. *de*, from.) Gamboge, so called from a place whence it comes.

G. de Je'mu. A term for *Cambogia*.

G. elasticum. A term for *Cwoutchou*.

G. electum. (L. *electus*, picked.) Gum arabic which has been selected, the masses containing impurities having been rejected.

G. el'emi. See *Elemi*.

G. euphorbium. A term for *Euphorbium*.

G. Gaman'dra. A term for gamboge.

G. gaman'dræ. A synonym of *Cambogia*.

G. gambien'së. A synonym of *Kino*.

G. git'ta. Same as *Cambogia*.

G. Go'a. A term for gamboge.

G. gut'tæ. A term for *Cambogia*.

G. hed'æræ. (L. *hedera*, ivy.) See *Ivy gum*.

G. juniperi. A term for *Sandarach*.

G. ki'no. See *Kino*.

G. lab'dani. Same as *Ladanum*.

G. lac'cæ. Same as *Lac*.

G. lada'num. See *Ladanum*.

G. la'mac. A synonym of *Acaciæ gummi*.

G. lari'cis. (L. *larix*, the larch.) Same as *Briançon manna*.

G. laxati'vum. (L. *laxativus*, relieving.) A term for gamboge.

G. leu'cum. (Λευκός, white.) The *Acaciæ gummi*.

G. mimo'sæ. Same as *Acaciæ gummi*.

G. nos'tras. (L. *nostras*, native.) A name applied in different countries to gums yielded by indigenous trees. In England it is cherry-tree gum.

G. Orenburgen'sö. Same as *Briançon manna*.

G. pan'acls. (*Panax*.) A synonym of *Opopanax*.

G. peruvia'num. A term for gamboge.

G. philosopho'rum. See *Kibrie*.

G. ru'brum. (*L. ruber*, red.) Botany-bay kino, red gum of Australia. The produce of *Eucalyptus resinifera* and other species. It has been used as an astringent in chronic diarrhœa, and as a lozenge in relaxed conditions of the throat.

G. ru'brum adstrin'gens Gambien'sö. (*L. ruber*, red; *adstringo*, to bind.) A synonym of *Kino*.

G. ru'brum astrin'gens. (*L. ruber*, red; *stringo*, to bind.) The astringent gum of *Butea frondosa*, called *Butea kino*.

Also, the red gum of *Eucalyptus resinifera*.

G. ru'brum Gambiense. Same as *G. rubrum adstringens Gambiense*.

G. saracen'icum. Same as *Gum arabicæ*.

G. scorpio'nis. Same as *Acaciæ gummi*.

G. sen'eoa. Same as *Senegal gum*.

G. sen'ega. Same as *Senegal gum*.

G. sen'egal. See *Senegal gum*.

G. sen'eka. Same as *Senegal gum*.

G. senegalen'së. Same as *Senegal gum*.

G. serapio'nis. Same as *Acaciæ gummi*.

G. theba'icum. (*L. thebaicus*, belonging to Thebes.) A term for *Acaciæ gummi*.

G. tragacantha. See *Tragacantha*.

G. Uralen'së. Same as *Briançon manna*.

Gummi-resina. See *Gum-resin*.

G. ammoni'acum. See *Ammoniacum*.

G. asafo'tida. See *Asafetida*.

G. gal'banum. See *Galbannum*.

G. gut'tæ. A term for *Cambogia*.

G. gut'ti. A term for *Cambogia*.

G. hed'erae. (*L. hedera*, the ivy.) The gum-resin obtained in the Levant and Southern Europe from the ivy, *Hedera helix*. It is in irregular, yellowish, or reddish-brown pieces, with translucent, garnet-red edges, of a slightly bitter and aerid taste, and a balsamic smell when heated. It was formerly used as a nerve stimulant.

G. myr'ra. See *Myrrha*.

G. olib'anum. See *Olibanum*.

Gummic. (*L. gummi*.) Relating to *Gum*.

G. acid. Frémy's name for *Arabie acid*.

Also, $C_6H_{10}O_{10}$, Reichard's name for an acid substance produced in the decomposition of glucose by cupric acid in alkaline solution. It is supposed to be tartronic acid, perhaps mixed with other acids.

Gummido'ses. (*Κόμμι*, gum; *είδος*, likeness.) Mucilaginous; gum-like.

Gum'milene. (*L. gummi*, gum.) An artificial gum made by the action of diastase on starch.

Gummio'des. (*Κόμμι*, gum; *είδος*, likeness.) Mucilaginous; gum-like.

Gummosac'charum. (*L. gummi*, gum; *saccharum*, sugar. *F. mucosure*; *G. Schleimzucker*.) Term for mneo-saccharine matter.

Gummositas. (*L. gummosus*, full of gum.) A syphilitic gumma.

Gum'mous. (*L. gummi*, gum. *F. gommentz*; *G. gummig*.) Having, or full of, gum.

Gummy. Sticky; tenacious; of the consistence, or appearance, of *Gum*.

G. tu'mour. A *Gumma*.

Gums. (Sax. *gōma*, the palate, jaws; from Aryan root *ghā*, to gape. *L. gingiva*; *F. gencive*; *I. gengiva*; *S. eneia*; *G. Zahnfleisch*.) The red, fleshy-looking substance which covers the alveoli and the necks of the teeth. The gums consist of dense connective tissue, having a close adhesion to the alveolus, and forming a sort of sheath to the neck of each tooth. They are covered with a very vascular mucous membrane, which possesses papillæ only at the free edge.

G., blue line of. A bluish or blackish line at the free edge of the gums, first pointed out by Burton as an indication of chronic lead poisoning.

G.s, green line of. A greenish line at the free edge of the gums seen in chronic copper poisoning. The line is said by Corrigan to be purple red.

G.s, red line of. A reddish line on the free edge of the gum, supposed to be an indication of phthisical tendencies.

G.s, spongy. A spongy swelling of the gums from dilatation of the capillary vessels of the papillæ, with interstitial thickening. The condition occurs in weakly persons who neglect the cleansing of the teeth, after the administration of mercury, and in scurvy.

Gun. (Of doubtful etymology; perhaps from Welsh *gun*, a bowl.) A firearm or engine for throwing projectiles.

G. cotton. See *Gunecotton*.

G. shot. See *Gumshot*.

Gun'cotton. (*G. Schiessbaumwolle*.) $C_{12}H_{11}O_4(NO_2)$. An explosive substance discovered by Schönbein, and made by soaking cotton wool in a strong mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, removing the acid by washing with water, and drying. It has the aspect of ordinary cotton wool, is insoluble in water, in dilute acids, and in alkalies; it is soluble in alcohol, ether, and glacial acetic acid, as well as in strong solution of potash. It is *Trinitro-cellulose*, a form of *Pyroxylin*.

The term is also applied to the lower nitrated forms of *Pyroxylin*.

G., ethereal solution of. A term for *Collodium*.

G., soluble. The same as *Pyroxylinum*, U.S. Ph.

Gundelia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

G. tournfort'ia, Tourn. (*F. cardonette*.) Used as a digestive, curminative, and diuretic. Its juice, known in Persia as *Torab el Ghay*, is used as an emetic.

Gune. A name applied to a scaly skin affection of the natives of the Kingsmill Islands.

Gun'ga. Same as *Gunjah*.

Gun'jah. Native term for the dried plant of the *Cannabis indica* which has flowered, and from which the resin has not been removed.

Gun'metal. An alloy of copper, containing nine parts of copper and one of tin.

Gunne'ra. (J. Ernst *Gunner*, a bishop of Drontheim.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Urticaceæ*.

G. chilens'is, Lamk. Hab. Chili. Roots and leaves used as an astringent in diarrhœa.

G. macroceph'ala. (*Μακρός*, long; *κεφαλή*, the head.) Hab. Java. Fruit stimulant.

G. perpen'sa. (*L. perperensis*, weighed carefully.) Hab. South Africa. Fresh leaves

applied to wounds and ulcers, and infused as a demulcent. A decoction of the plant is used in stomach disorders and a tincture in gravel.

G. scabra. (*L. scaber*, rough.) Leaf-stalks esculent.

Gunpowder. An explosive mixture of charcoal, sulphur, and nitre in different proportions, more or less approximating to three parts of carbon, two of sulphur, and fifteen molecules of nitre. It has been used as an application to ringworm.

G., burns from. Burns from the explosion of gunpowder are usually extensive, and on healing often present blackish tattoo marks from embedding of particles of carbon in the corium.

G. tea. See *Tea, gunpowder*.

G., wounds from. See *Wounds from gunpowder*.

Gunshot. Made by the shot of a gun.

G. wounds. See *Wounds, gunshot*.

Günthersbad. Prussia, near Erfurt. A sulphur spring and a chloride of sodium spring are found here.

Guragic spice. The seeds of *Amomum korarima*.

Gurgeatio. (*L. gurgus*, a whirlpool.) A term for the *Sweating sickness*.

Gurges. (*L. gurgus*, a whirlpool.) An old term for the pharynx.

Gurgina balsam. Same as *Gurjun balsam*.

Gurgitello. See under *Ischia*.

Gurgling. (*l. gorgogliare*, to bubble up; from *gorgo*, a whirlpool; from *L. gurgus*, a whirlpool. *F. glou-glou*; *G. Glucken, Rieseln*.) The sound made when air passes through a liquid, or when water flows in a broken current through the narrow neck of a bottle. It is heard in the large bronchial tubes and in pulmonary cavities when they contain fluid. It may also be both heard and felt in the abdomen, as over the œcum in enteric fever, and in a dilated stomach containing both gas and fluid.

Gurgulio. (*L. gurgulio*, the gullet; akin to Sans. root *grī*.) Old term sometimes used for the throat in general, sometimes for the trachea or windpipe, sometimes for the gullet, sometimes for the uvula, and sometimes for the penis.

Also, a kind of worm generated in meal. (*Castellus*.) Same as *Curculio*.

Gurjun. See *Gurjun*.

Gurgunic acid. See *Gurjunic acid*.

Gurjun balsam. A viscid, balsamic liquid obtained by incising and then charring the trunk of *Dipterocarpus levis*, *D. turbinatus*, and other species. It is a reddish-brown, transparent liquid, of sp. gr. .964, having the odour and taste of copaba without its acidity, from which it differs in becoming turbid and semi-solid when heated to 110° C. (230° F.) It is used in gonorrhœa, and in leprosy both externally and internally. Dose, 10—30 drops (6—1.9 e.e.).

G. oil. Same as *G. balsam*.

G. oil, volatile. $C_{20}H_{32}$: A light oil, having a density of .9044 at 15° C. (59° F.), obtained by the distillation of *G. balsam*. It is slightly soluble in absolute alcohol and in acetic acid, very soluble in amylie alcohol. It is levo-gyrous.

Gurjunic acid. $C_3H_6O_5 + 3H_2O$. A crystalline substance contained in the transparent semi-fluid resin left after the distillation of the

volatile oil from gurjun balsam. It is soluble in ether and alcohol, and melts at 220° C. (423° F.), and solidifies on return to 180° C. (356° F.)

Gurnard. (*Old F. grougnant, grounard*; from *grogner*, to grunt; from *L. grunnio*, to grunt. *F. groulin*; *I. triglia*; *G. Knurr-fisch*.) The *Trigla gurnardus*; named from the grunting noise it makes when taken out of the water.

Gur'nigel. Switzerland, in Canton Bern. Two sulphur springs and an iron spring, 3000 feet above sea-level, having a mild climate.

Guru nut. Same as *Kola nut*.

Guru nuts. The fruit of *Sterculia acuminata*.

Gussenbauer, Carl. An Austrian surgeon, born at Ober-Vellach, in Carinthia, in 1842, a Professor of Surgery in the University of Prague.

G.'s suture. See *Suture, Gussenbauer's*.

G.'s vocal apparatus. See *Vocal apparatus, Gussenbauer's*.

Gustation. (*L. gustatio*; from *gusto*, to taste.) The act of tasting; the exercise of the sense of taste.

Gustative. (*L. gusto*, *F. gustatif*; *I. gustativo*; *S. gustativo*.) Relating to taste.

G. bud. (*F. bouton gustatif*.) See *Taste-bud*.

G. nerve. Same as *Gustatory nerve*.

G. nerves. The nerves which serve the sense of taste, especially the lingual nerve.

Gustatory. (*L. gusto*.) Relating to taste.

G. anæsthesia. Impairment or loss of the sense of taste. It may be complete or incomplete; total, in regard to its intensity, including, therefore, all the varieties of sapid qualities, or partial; and, in regard to its area, circumscribed or diffused. It may also be centric or peripheric. Peripheric gustatory anæsthesia may be produced by all conditions which prevent or render difficult the action of sapid substances upon the gustatory nerves, such, for example, as cold, heat, dryness, thick coating of fur. Centric gustatory anæsthesia may result from lesion of the origins of the glosso-pharyngeal and fifth nerves; and anæsthesia may be the consequence of lesion of the glosso-pharyngeal, trigeminal, and lingual trunks, and of certain sections of the facial nerve.

G. buds. Same as *Taste buds*.

G. bulbs. (*G. Geschmacksknospen, Geschmackszwiebeln*.) The terminal organs of the gustatory or lingual nerve on the inner side of the furrow surrounding the papillæ circumvallatæ. The *Taste goblets*.

G. cells. See *Cells, gustatory*, or *Taste cells*.

G. cups. (*G. Geschmacksbecher*.) Schwalbe's term for the *Taste goblets*.

G. discs. (*Δίσκος*, a quoit.) The disc-like structures on the gustatory nerves of frogs, analogous to the *Taste goblets* of higher animals.

G. folds. The low folds of membrane upon the surface of the papillæ circumvallatæ of the tongue, and running vertically in the direction of its axis.

G. goblets. The *Taste goblets*.

G. hyperæsthesia. A condition in which there is increased delicacy in the sense of taste, so that very small quantities of sapid substances may be perceived. It is an occasional symptom of hysteria.

G. nerve. (F. *nerf gustatif*; G. *Geschmacksnerv.*) The *Lingual nerve*.

G. nerves. See *Taste, nerves of*.

G. organs. The organs of taste.

G. papillæ. See *Papille, gustatory*.

G. paræsthesia. (Ἰλαρίαθῆσιναι, to misperceive.) Peculiar subjective sensations of taste. They are most commonly described as sourish or bitter, sweet or insipid. The affection is an occasional symptom of hysteria.

G. pore. The aperture on the outer surface of the *Taste goblets*.

G. region. The parts of the tongue and of the inside of the mouth which are endowed with taste. In this region are included the hinder part of the tongue, near the papillæ circumvallate, to which the lingual branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve is distributed; the tip and margins of the tongue, to a variable extent, supplied by the lingual nerve of the fifth pair; the lateral part of the soft palate and the glossopalatine arch supplied from the glosso-pharyngeal nerve; and possibly the hard palate and the laryngeal opening also.

G. sensations. The sensations produced by the excitation of the terminal organs and nerves of the gustatory region by sweet, acid, salt, and bitter substances. The intensity of the sensations depends on the force and duration of the excitation and the number of nerve-elements affected.

Gustavia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ*.

G. speciosa, De Cand. (L. *speciosus*, showy.) Fruit is said by Humboldt to turn children, who eat it, yellow for a day or two.

Gustus. (Γεύομαι, to taste. F. *gout*; G. *Geschmack, Schmecken*.) The sense of taste.

Gut. (Sax. *gut*; from Aryan root *ghud*, to pour.) The intestines, or intestinal canal.

G., blind. The *Cæcum*.

G. cleaners. The conditions under which these men work, surrounded by moist atmosphere and the most offensive odours, do not appear to be such as to induce disease. The odours are not very diffusible, but may still, in summer, affect the public and become a nuisance. The water used for cleansing purposes might, then, be disinfected by chloralum or chlorinated soda.

Gutenburg. Switzerland, near Solothurn. An earthy mineral water, 500 feet above sea-level.

Guthrie, George James. An English surgeon, born in 1785, died in 1856.

G.'s amputation. A mode of amputation at the hip-joint, performed by first making an incision on the outer side of the limb a little above the trochanter major and carried in a downward convex line to its termination in front of the tuber ischii, the flap is thus cut from without inwards; as is the anterior flap, which is made from the same points, and stretches downwards to about five inches below the hip-joint.

G.'s ligature of axillary artery. An incision is made from the edge of the axilla to the lower border of the acromion, and the artery is completely exposed by the division of the pectoralis major and minor in the same direction.

G.'s muscle. The *Transversus perinei*.

Gutt. An abbreviation of *Gutta*.

Gutta. (L. *gutta*, a drop. F. *goutte*; G. *Tropfen*.) A drop of any liquid matter; a

minim, or the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm. See *Gutta*.

Also, a name for gamboge.

Also, a name for gout.

Also, $C_{10}H_{16}$, Baumhauer's term for the hydrocarbon which constitutes pure gutta percha as it issues from the tree, and by the oxidation of which the different bodies found in commercial gutta percha are derived.

G. ca'dens. (L. *cadu*, to fall.) A variety of metallic tinkling heard in pneumothorax, resembling the falling of a drop of water into some fluid; which, according to Skoda, is produced by a rhonchus in a bronchial tube which opens into the cavity of a pneumothorax, and so obtains a metallic resonance; but which, according to Leichtenstern, may also be caused by the actual falling of a drop of fluid in the cavity of a hydro-pneumothorax.

G. gaman'dræ. A synonym of *Cambogia*.

G. gam'ba. A synonym of *Cambogia*.

G. gam'bir. The produce of *Uncaria gambir*.

G. gam'u ad podag'rum. (L. *ad*, for; *podagra*, gout.) A term for gamboge.

G. nigra. See *Gutta nigra*.

G. opa'ca. (L. *opacus*, shady.) A term for cataract, from the dull appearance through the cornea.

G. per'cha. See *Gutta-percha*.

G. rosa'cea. (L. *rosaceus*, rosy.) The red tubercles on the nose and cheeks in *Aene rosacea*.

G. ro'sea. (L. *roseus*, rosy.) Same as *G. rosacea*.

G. ro'sea syphilit'ica. A synonym of *Corona venuris*.

G. ru'bea. (L. *rubeus*, red.) Same as *G. rosacea*.

G. sere'na. (F. *goutte serene*; G. *schwarzer Staar*.) A term for amaurosis, from the bright and transparent appearance through the cornea.

G. tab'an. A term for *Gutta-percha*.

Gut'ta-per'cha. (Mal. *getah*, corruption of *gutta*, the gum or concrete juice of a plant; *Pertjah*, the name of the Island of Sumatra, from whence it is obtained.) The native name of the exuded juice of *Isonandra gutta*, a tree indigenous to Singapore and its vicinity, and collected like caoutchou, to which it bears some resemblance. It is whitish in colour, often having reddish streaks, of a feeble smell, tasteless, unctuous in feeling, hard at ordinary temperatures, soft and plastic at 66°—71° C. (150°—159° F.), and very tenacious. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, alkalies, and weak acids; soluble in ether, volatile oils, turpentine, bisulphide of carbon, chloroform, benzol, and benzin. According to Baumhauer, at first it is composed solely of *Gutta*, but by oxidation other resins are formed, among them being fluavil and alban. It is applicable to many purposes for supports, as splints; it may be used as a vehicle for caustics; and in solution it is applied as a defensive dressing.

G., solution of. See *Liquor gutta-perche*, U.S. Ph.

G. tis'sue. A gutta percha in a very thin leaf. Used as a waterproof covering to dressings to prevent evaporation.

G., white. A purified gutta percha used by dentists, and obtained by dissolving it in

chloroform, precipitating by alcohol, boiling in water, and then rolling into cylinders.

Gutta taban. Same as *Gutta-percha*.

Guttæ. Plural of *Gutta*.

G. Abba'tis Rous'seau. The *Vinum opium*.

G. ac'idæ ton'icæ. The *Elixir acidum Halleri*.

G. ama'ræ secun'dum Bau'mé, Fr. Codex. (*F. gouttes amères de Baumé*.) St. Ignatius's bean, rasped, 500 grammes, carbonate of potash 5 grammes, and soot one gramme, macerated in alcohol of 60° 1000 grammes for ten days in a closed vessel, and filtered.

G. ammoni'aci. See *Ammoniacum in granis*.

G. cephal'icæ. (Κεφαλικός, for the head.) An old remedy for headache, consisting of oil of canella and an ammoniacal liquor distilled from raw silk.

Also, ammonium carbonic pyro-oleosum 22 grammes, oil of lavender 4, and alcohol 46, mixed and distilled.

G. nigræ. (*L. niger*, black.) Same as *Black drops*.

G. nigræ Britan'nicæ, Fr. Codex. (*F. gouttes noires Anglaises*.) Acetic acid of 1·060 sp. gr. 60 grammes is mixed with distilled water 540 grammes, and in 3 quarts of it are macerated for ten days opium 100 grammes, saffron 8 grammes, and nutmeg 25 grammes; after which it is heated in a water bath for half an hour, pressed, and strained; to the mare the remainder of the dilute acetic acid is added, macerated for 24 hours, pressed, and strained; the two products are mixed and filtered, sugar 30 grammes is then dissolved in the product, and it is evaporated to 200 grammes.

Guttæfera. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Guttifera*.

G. ve'ra, König. (*L. verus*, true.) The *Garcinia morella*.

Guttalis cartilago. (*L. guttur*, the throat; *cartilago*, cartilage.) An old term, used by Bartholin, *Anat.* ii, 11, p. 443, for the arytenoid cartilage.

Gut'tate. (*L. gutta*, a drop. *G. betropft*, getüpfelt.) Spotted as if by drops.

Gutta'tim. (*L. gutta*, a drop. *F. goutte à goutte*.) A word occurring in prescriptions, and signifying drop by drop.

Gut'ter. (Old *F. gutiere*; from *L. gutta*, a drop.) A channel for water.

G. tree. The *Cornus sanguinea*.

Gutteria. (*L. guttur*, the throat.) A synonym of *Goitre*.

Gutte'ta. Old epithet of a powder, described by L. Riverius, *Prax. Med.* i, 8, and much extolled for obstinate pains of the head.

Gutti, G. Ph. (*L. gutta*, a drop.) *Gamboge*. See *Cambogia*.

Guttiferæ. (Mod. *L. gutti*, gamboge; *fero*, to bear. *G. Guttibaume*.) A Nat. Order of thalamifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Guttiferales*, having simple, opposite, exstipulate leaves, symmetrical flowers, hypogynous, equilateral petals, adnate, non-beaked anthers, and sessile, peltate, or radiate stigmas.

Guttiferales. (*L. gutti*, gamboge; *fero*, to bear.) An Alliance or Cohort of hypogynous Exogens, having cyclic, monodichlamydeous flowers, imbricated or twisted corolla, stamens indefinite, and axile placentæ.

Gut'tulate. (*L. guttula*; dim. of *gutta*,

a drop.) In Botany, presenting small, round vesicles.

Gut'tule. (*L. guttula*. *G. Tröpfchen*.) A small drop.

Gut'tur. (*L. guttur*, the throat. *F. gorge, gosier*; *G. Gurgel, Kehle*.) The throat, in special reference to the trachea.

G. glob'o'sum. (*L. globus*, a ball.) A term for *Goitre*.

G. tu'midum. (*L. tumidus*, swollen.) A term for *Goitre*.

Gut'tural. (*L. guttur*, the throat. *F. guttural*.) Of, or belonging to, the throat.

G. ar'tery, infe'rior. The inferior thyroïd artery.

G. ar'tery, supe'rior. A former name for the superior thyroïd artery.

G. canal'. (*F. conduit guttural*, Chaus-sier.) The *Eustachian tube*.

G. cartilage. The *Arytenoid cartilage*.

G. cough. A hollow-sounding cough; a cough produced from irritation in the throat.

G. duct. The *Eustachian tube*.

G. fos'sa. See *Fossa, guttural*.

G. glands. Same as *Glands, pharyngeal*.

G. her'nia. A synonym of *Goitre*.

G. plex'us. See *Plexus, guttural*.

G. pouch'es. Two large air-sacs lying side by side in the median plane of the pharynx of the horse and allied animals. They extend from the lower border of the Eustachian tube downwards, and are lined with a continuation of its mucous membrane. They are irregular in shape; their upper part corresponds to the base of the occipital and sphenoid bones, their outer surface to the inner surface of the parotid gland and the neighbouring muscles and nerves, and their hinder surface to the atlas and flexor muscles of the head. They communicate both with the pharynx and the cavity of the tympanum by the Eustachian tube, and usually contain air. Their functions are not known.

G. sound. A sound produced in the throat, or like one produced in the throat.

G. voice. A thick, deep tone of voice, as if confined to the throat.

Guttur'alis. (*L. guttur*.) Relating to the throat.

G. cartila'go. The *Arytenoid cartilage*.

G. her'nia. Same as *Guttural hernia*.

Gut'turals. See *Consonants, guttural*.

Gut'turis os. (*L. guttur*; *os*, a bone.) The hyoid bone, from its position.

Guttur'nia. (*L. gutturnium*, a ewer with a narrow neck, from which water was poured over the hands.) The arytenoid cartilages.

Guttur'niform. (*L. gutturnium*; *forma*, resemblance. *F. gutturniforme*.) Of, or belonging to, or resembling, a water pitcher. Formerly applied to the arytenoid cartilage.

Gutturo-maxillary. (*L. guttur*, the throat; *maxilla*, the jaw.) Relating to the throat and the jaw.

G. ar'tery. (*F. artère gutturo-maxil-laire*.) Chaussier's term for the internal maxillary artery.

Gut'turo-pal'atine. (*L. guttur*; *palatum*, the roof of the mouth.) Relating to the palate and the throat.

G. nerve. The posterior palatine nerve.

Gutturo-tetan'ic. (*L. guttur*, the throat; *tetanus*, spasm of the neck.) Relating to tetanus and to the throat.

G. stammering. Colombat's term for the form of stammering which is produced by spasmodic contraction of the throat. Same as *Gutturo-tetany*.

Gutturo-tetany. (L. *guttur*, the throat; *tetany*. F. *begainement ouvert*.) In this form of speech-disturbance the closure of the glottis which is required for the utterance of a vowel is unduly prolonged, and develops into a spasm of the glottis. In this form, which may, under the influence of emotion, affect even healthy persons, the mouth remains open. The pronunciation of the letter *g* hard, which requires complete closure of the glottis, may also become spasmodic. When the stuttering affects the letters *k* and *g* there may be spasm of the glottis, combined with a closure of the posterior part of the oral canal, and, in the case of *k*, of the nasal cavities also.

Guy, an'odyne bal'sam of. See *Balsamum anodynum Guidonis*.

Guyon, Jean Casimir Felix. A French surgeon, born in the Isle of Bourbon in 1831.

G.'s injector. A bulbous tube, to which a syringe is attached, and having perforations in the bulb. Used to administer injections of nitrate of silver, or other salts, in gleet; the bulbous end, by causing pain, marks the position of the seat of inflammation.

Guyton-Morveau, Louis Bernard. A French physician, born at Dijon in 1737, and who died there in 1816.

G.'s fumigation. See *Fumigation, Guytonian*.

Gyalectiform. (*Gyalecta*, a genus of lichens, L. *forma*, shape.) A term applied to the waxy, ureolate apothecia of lichens.

Gyion. (Γύϊον.) A limb, or a member of the human body, but especially the principal, as the hands or feet.

Gyium. Same as *Gyion*.

Gymna. (Γυμνός, naked; from the feeling of shame and desire to cover or hide. F. *parties honteuses*; G. *Schamtheile*.) Term for the pudendum.

Gymnade'nia. (Γυμνάς; ἀήνη, a gland.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceae*.

G. conopsea. Rich. Flowers used in dysentery and epilepsy.

Gymname'bae. (Γυμνός; ἀμαθα.) Hertwig's term for an Order of *Amæbae* having no skeleton.

Gyman'thous. (Γυμνός, naked; ἄνθος, a flower. F. *nudiflore*; G. *nacktblumig*.) Having naked flowers.

Gymna'sium. (Γυμνάσιον; from γυμνός, naked; because those who performed exercises in it were striped naked. F. *gymnase*; G. *Gymnasium*.) This word (Gr. γυμνάσιον) not only signified the place, otherwise called *Palaestra*, where the athlete and others exercised themselves, but also the exercise itself, according to Hippocrates.

Gymnas'tes. (Γυμναστής, the trainer of the professional athletes. F. *gymnaste*; G. *Gymnast*.) A manager of, or a performer in, a gymnasium.

Also, one who treats diseases by means of *Gymnastics*.

Gymnas'tic. (Γυμναστικός, skilled in athletic exercises. F. *gymnastique*; G. *gymnastisch*.) Of, or belonging to, the method of curing diseases by exercise; or to that branch of science

which treats of rules to be observed in all kinds of exercise for procuring health.

Gymnastics. (Γυμναστικός. F. *art gymnastique*; G. *Gymnastik*.) The science or system by which, anciently, disease was treated, and health maintained through the regular practice of active exercises. The use of bodily exercises for the cure of disease or deformity.

G., medical. (L. *medicus*, curative.) Physical exercises, of whatever kind, employed for the purpose of restoring or improving the health of the body, or of a part of it.

G., oc'ular. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) The regular and voluntary movement of the eye, or its fixature for a definite time on some object, so as to overcome the spasmodic tremors of nystagmus.

G., Swe'dish. A system of curative exercises developed by Ling for the purpose of restoring the power of partially paralysed or paretic muscles; consisting chiefly of synergic movements, which are of two kinds: semipassive, or those executed with resistance on the part of the patient; and semiactive, or those executed with resistance on the part of the operator.

Gymnax'ony. (Γυμνός; ἄξων, an axle.) In Botany, the condition in which the placenta grows beyond the ovary and alters its position.

Gymne'ma. (Γυμνός, naked; νῆμα, a thread.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Asclepiadaceae*.

G. lactif'erum. Brown. The cow-plant of Ceylon, *Asclepias lactifera*, Linn.

G. sylvestr'é. R. Brown. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) Hab. India. Used externally and internally as an antidote for snake-bites. The leaves when chewed destroy for a time the faculty of tasting saccharine substances.

Gymne'trous. (Γυμνός, naked; ἦτρον, the part from the umbilicus, or navel, to the pubes. F. *gymnètre*.) Having a naked or smooth belly; applied to those fishes which have no anal fins.

Gymnoas'ci. (Γυμνός; ἄσκος, a leathern bag.) A Suborder of the Order *Ascomycetes*, in which the ascæ are not enclosed in a receptacle, but are free on the branches of the mycelium in groups or thick layers.

Gymnoblas'tæ. (Γυμνός; βλαστή, a germ.) Bartling's term for those dicotyledonous plants which have a naked embryo.

Gymnoblas'tea. (Γυμνός; βλαστός, a bud.) An Order of the Class *Hydroidea*, consisting of aggregated polypites having no hydrothecæ or gonangia.

Gymnoblas'tous. (Γυμνός, naked; βλάστη, a germ. F. *gymnoblaste*; G. *nacktkeimend*.) Having a naked or exposed embryo.

Gymnobranch'ia. (Γυμνός, naked; βράγχια, gills.) A Group of the Suborder *Dermatobranchia*, Order *Opisthobranchia*, being naked, marine molluscs with conical, cutaneous appendages or dorsal branchiæ.

Gymnocar'pous. (Γυμνός; καρπός, fruit. G. *nacktfriichtig*.) Having naked fruit. Applied by Mirbel to those plants in which the fruit is not covered by any accessory organ; and by Persoon to those fungi in which the reproductive corpuscles are situated on the exterior.

Also, applied to those apothecia of lichens in which the thalamium is not enclosed by the excipulum; or in which the fertile hyphæ grow to the outside and form spores on the surface.

Gymnocid'ium. The enlargement at the base of the sporotheca of urn-mosses.

Gymnocladus. (Γυμνός, naked; κλάδος, a young branch.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

G. canadensis. Lamk. The *G. dioica*.

G. dioica, H. Brogniart. (F. *chicot du Canada*.) Coffee tree. Hab. North America. Seeds yield a laxative oil; roasted, they are used as coffee. Leaves cathartic.

Gymnocyte. (Γυμνός; κύτος, a cell.) Häckel's term for a naked or wall-less cytode having a nucleus.

Gymnocytoide. (Γυμνός; κύτος, a cell.) Häckel's term for a cytode without a proper cell wall and nucleus.

Gymnodontes. (Γυμνός; δόντος, a tooth. G. *Wachtzuehr*.) A Suborder of the Order *Plectognathi*. Jaws prolonged into a beak clad with a cutting dental plate.

Gymnog'enus. Of, or pertaining to, the *Gymnogens*.

Gymnog'ens. (Γυμνός, naked; γένος, offspring.) A class of flowering plants having the stemwood concentrically or uniformly arranged, the youngest being at the outside, two or more cotyledons, and naked seeds. It includes the Orders *Cycadaceæ*, *Pinaceæ*, *Taxaceæ*, and *Gnetaceæ*.

Gymnog'natha. (Γυμνός, naked; γνάθος, the check.) Burmeister's term for the combined Orders *Neuroptera* and *Orthoptera*.

Gymnogram'ma. (Γυμνός; γράμμα, a letter. G. *Nacktfarn*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Filices*; so called because the lines of sori are uncovered.

G. ceterach. The *Asplenium ceterach*.

Gymnogy'nus. (Γυμνός; γυνή, a female.) Applied to a plant which has a naked ovary.

Gymnolæmata. (Γυμνός, naked; λαίμος, the gullet.) Allman's term for a Division of *Polyzoa*, being those in which the mouth possesses no epistome. By some it is ranged as an Order of the Subclass *Ectoprocta*, Class *Bryozoa* or *Polyzoa*.

Gymnomon'era. (Γυμνός; μονήρης, single.) A Division of the Order *Monera*, being those which are not encysted and are reproduced by division.

Gymnomyces'tes. (Γυμνός; μύκης, a fungus.) The same as *Coniomycetes*.

Gymnophio'na. (Γυμνός; ὄφης, a snake.) A synonym of *Ophiomorpha*.

Gymnophthalma'ta. (Γυμνός; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) Forbes's term for the naked-eyed Meduse, or those in which the sense-organs or marginal corpuscles are not covered by folds of membrane.

Gymnoplast. (Γυμνός; πλαστός, formed.) A term applied to cells or masses of protoplasm which are supposed to have no cell-wall, as leucocytes.

Gymnop'teris. (Γυμνός; πτερίς, a fern.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Filices*.

G. ceterach. The *Asplenium ceterach*.

Gymnorrhynch'us. (Γυμνός; ῥύγχος, a snout. G. *Nachtrüssel*.) A larval form of cestode worm.

G. hor'ridus, Goodsir. (L. *horridus*, bristly.) Found in the liver of the sunfishes, *Orthogoriscus*. According to Cobbold, the same as *G. reptans*.

G. reptans, Rudolphi. (L. *repto*, to

creep.) Found in the ray and sunfish. The *Anthocephalus reptans*.

Gymn'osis. (Γύμνωσις, a stripping.) The denudation or stripping bare of a part or structure or tissue.

Gymnoso'mata. (Γυμνός, naked; σῶμα, the body.) A Section of the Order *Pteropoda*, or an Order of the Class *Pteropoda*, having neither shell nor mantle. They have a distinct head, and the branchiæ are either absent or external.

Gymnoso'matous. (Γυμνός; σῶμα.) Relating to the *Gymnosomata*.

G. teeth. Milne-Edwards's term for teeth which consist of dentine only without any layer of enamel or cement, such as are found in many fishes.

Gymnosper'mæ. (Γυμνός, naked; σπέρμα, a seed.) Same as *Gymnospermiæ*.

Gymnosper'mia. (Γυμνός; σπέρμα.) An Order of the Linnæan System, comprising the didymous plants which have naked seeds.

Also, a Division of the Class *Dicotyledonæ*.

Gymnosper'mic. Same as *Gymnospermiæ*.

Gymnosper'mous. (Γυμνός, naked; σπέρμα, a seed. F. *gymnosperme*; G. *nacktsamig*.) Having naked seeds; bare-seeded.

Gymnosporan'geæ. (Γυμνός; sporangium.) A Division of the *Urdinææ*, in which the teleutospores are two-celled on gelatinous stalks.

Gym'nospore. (Γυμνός; σπόρος, seed.) A naked spore.

Gymnospor'ous. (Γυμνός; σπόρος, seed. G. *nacktsporig*.) Having uncovered spores.

Gymnostom'atous. (Γυμνός, naked; στόμα, a mouth. F. *gymnostome*; G. *nacktmündig*.) Name given by Bridel to those mosses in which the orifice of the urn is naked, being destitute of teeth or peristome.

Gymnost'omous. Same as *Gymnostomatous*.

Gymnotæni'idæ. (Γυμνός; ταινία, a band.) Van Beneden's term for the Tæniæ which possess neither a proboscis nor a circle of hooklets.

Gymnotre'moid. (Γυμνός; τρήμα, a hole; είδος, likeness.) A naked spot like a perforation.

Gymno'tus. (Γυμνός; νῶτος, the back. F. *gymnote*; G. *Nacktrücken*.) A Genus of the Suborder *Apoda*, Order *Teleostei*, Class *Pisces*.

G. electricus, Linn. (G. *Zitteraal*.)

The electric eel. See *Electric fishes*.

Gynæ'caner. (Γυνή, gen. γυναικός, a woman; άνήρ, a man.) An effeminate or womanish man.

Gynæcan'thë. (Γυνή; άνθος, a flower.) The *Tamus communis*.

Gynæca'riion. (Γυναικῆριον, dim. of γυνή, a woman. G. *Weibchen*.) Term for a little woman, or female.

Gynæca'rium. Same as *Gynæcarion*.

Gynæcatop'tron. (Γυνή, a woman; κάτοπτρον, a speculum. G. *Weiberspiegel*.) A vaginal speculum.

Gynæcatop'trum. Same as *Gynæcatoptron*.

Gynæce'a. Same as *Gynæceia*.

Gynæcei'a. (Γυναικεία; from γυνή, a woman.) Old term. used by Hippocrates, *Épid.* vi, i, l. 7, for the meuses.

The term has also been used to signify the

female generative organs, the process of menstruation, the liquor amnii, and the lochia.

Gynæceous. (Γυνακίος; from γυνή, a woman. F. *gynécé*; G. *weiblich*, *Weiber betreffend*.) Of, or belonging to, a woman.

Gynæceum. (Γυνακίον, the woman's part of the house; from γυνή, a woman.) An assemblage of women, according to Galen, *Meth. Med.* i, 2.

In Botany (F. *gynécé*), the female sexual part of a flower, or the *Pistil*, being the innermost floral whorl formed of a single carpel, or a collection of carpels, at the apex of the floral axis, or *Receptacle*; the lower part is the *Ovary*, enclosing an *Ovule* or many, which is attached by a *Funiculus* to a part of the tissue called the *Placenta*; above the ovary is the *Style*, one or several, each surmounted by the *Stigma*. When the receptacle is elevated, so that the base of the gynæceum is manifestly above the origin of the stamens the flower is hypogynous; when the receptacle is cup-shaped, with the andræceum on the edge, and the gynæceum at the bottom; the flower is perigynous; and in both cases the gynæceum is said to be superior. When the receptacle surrounds and forms part of the wall of the gynæceum the flower is epigynous and the gynæceum inferior.

Also, anciently applied to a conclave of qualified midwives, who sometimes had important judicial duties to perform, according to Rhodius, *ad Scribon.* n. 122.

Also, an old term for stibium, or antimony, because women adorned or improved the edges of the eyelids and the eyelashes by its use. (Gorræus.)

Gynæci'a. Same as *Gynæceia*.

Gynæco-. (Γυνή, gen. γυναικός, a woman.) In compound words signifies woman or female.

Gynæcological. (Γυνή; λόγος. F. *gynécologique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Gynæcology*.

Gynæcologist. (Γυνή; λόγος.) One who devotes himself to the study and treatment of diseases of women.

Gynæcology. (Γυνή, a woman; λόγος, a discourse. F. *gynécologie*.) A treatise or dissertation on, or the science of the nature, characteristics, and diseases of woman.

Gynæcomania. (Γυνή, a woman; μανία, madness. F. *gynécomanie*.) Term for a species of insanity consisting in an excessive desire for women.

Gynæcomas'thum. (Γυνή; μαστός, the breast.) Same as *Gynæcomaston*.

Gynæcomas'tia. (Γυνή; μαστός.) The state of a *Gynæcomastos*, whether occurring independently, or as a result of atrophy of the testicles.

Gynæcomas'ton. (Γυνή; μαστός, the breast, in late authors the female breast.) Old term (Gr. γυναικομαστόν), used by Galen, in *Defin. Med.*, for an unnatural enlargement of the breast in either sex.

Gynæcomas'tos. (Γυνή; μαστός, a breast. F. *gynécomaste*.) Term for a man with large breasts like those of a woman.

Gynæcomas'tum. Same as *Gynæcomaston*.

Gynæcomas'tus. Same as *Gynæcomastos*.

Gynæcoma'zia. (Γυνή; μάζος, the breast; in late authors a man's breast.) The condition of a *Gynæcomaston*.

Gynæcomor'phous. (Γυνή, a woman; μορφή, form. F. *gynécomorphe*.) Having the form of a woman, or of a female.

Gynæcomys'tax. (Γυνή; μύσταξ, the beard.) Old name (Gr. γυναικομύσταξ), used by Kolfinkius, *de Part. Genit.* ii, 34, for the hairs on the female pudendum.

Gynæcopath'ia. (Γυνή; πάθος, suffering.) A disease of womankind.

Gynæcopath'ic. (Γυνή; πάθος.) Relating to the diseases of women.

Gynæcoph'o'nous. (Γυνή; φωνή, a voice. F. *gynécophone*.) Having the voice of a woman.

Gynæcophore. (Γυνή; φορέω, to bear.) Bilharz's term for the canal in the male *Bilharzia hæmatobia* which lodges the female worm.

Gynæcophor'ic canal. Same as *Gynæcophore*.

Gynæcophor'idæ. (Γυνή; φορέω.) Weinland's term for the intestinal worms of which the male carries the female in a gynæcophoric canal, as the *Bilharzia hæmatobia*.

Gynæcoph'orus. (Γυνή; φορέω, to bear.) Diesing's generic term for the *Bilharzia hæmatobia*.

G. hæmato'b'ius. The *Bilharzia hæmatobia*.

G. mag'nus, Cobbold. (L. *magnus*, great.) Found in the vena cava of *Arcopithicus fuliginosus*.

Gynælog'ia. Same as *Gynæcologia*.

Gynæma'nia. Same as *Gynæcomania*.

Gynæpath'ic. Same as *Gynæcopathic*.

Gynan'dria. (Γυνή, a female; άνήρ, a male. G. *Weibmännigkeit*.) A synonym of *Hermaphroditism*.

Also, the twentieth Class of Linnæus's system of classification of plants in which the stamens are united to the pistil, as in orchids.

Gynan'dric. (Γυνή; άνήρ.) Same as *Gynandrous*.

Gynan'drious. (Γυνή; άνήρ.) Same as *Gynandrous*.

Gynan'drophore. (Γυνή; άνήρ; φορέω, to bear.) A prolongation of the receptacle of a flower, which elevates the andræceum and the gynæceum above the perianth, as in the Magnolia and Passion flower.

Gynandrop'sis. (Γυνή; άνήρ; όψις, appearance.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Carpuridaceæ*.

G. pentaphyl'ia, De Cand. The *Cleome pentaphylla*.

Gynandrous. (Γυνή; άνήρ. G. *Weibmännig*.) Having the stamens and pistils united.

Also, being the subject of hermaphroditism, with the appearance of female organs predominating.

Gynan'drus. (Γυνή; άνήρ.) Same as *Gynanthropus*.

Gynan'therous. (Γυνή; άνθηρ.) Having the stamens converted into pistils. (M. C. Cooke.)

Gynanthro'pus. (Γυνή, a woman; άνθρωπος, a man.) Old name, referred to by Kiolanus, according to P. Zacchias, *Quæst. Med.-Leg.* vii, i, q. 8, n. 6, for an hermaphrodite in whom the male character predominates.

Gynat're'sia. (Γυνή, a woman; ά, neg.; τιτρημι, to perforate. F. *gynatresie*.) Term for obliteratio, as well as for imperforatio, of the vagina or female genital canal.

Gynē. (Γυνή.) A woman.

Gyne'ceum. See *Gynæceum*.

Gyne'choscope. (Γυνή, a woman; ἦχος, sound; σκοπεῖω, to examine. F. *gynéchoscope*, *stéthoscope aux femmes*; G. *Frauenchoskop*.) Name given to a stethoscope or instrument for examining the sounds in the chest, abdomen, or other organs of women.

Gynechoscop'ium. Same as *Gynechoscope*.

Gynechos'copon. Same as *Gynechoscope*.

Gynechos'copum. Same as *Gynechoscope*.

Gyneci'a. Same as *Gynæcia*.

Gynecology. See *Gynæcology*.

Gynecopath'ic. Same as *Gynæcopathia*.

Gynecopathy. Same as *Gynæcopathia*.

Gynepath'ia. Same as *Gynæcopathia*.

Gyni'aci. (Γυνή, a woman.) Diseases peculiar to women.

Gynida. (Γυνή, a woman.) Old name for an hermaphrodite.

Gyniarion. Same as *Gynœarium*.

Gynœarium. (Γυνή; ὠάριον, a small egg.) A term for the ovary.

Gynobase. (Γυνή, a female; βάσις, a base. G. *Stempelboden*.) A prolongation or enlargement of the receptacle of a flower on which the gynæcium is carried.

Gynob'asic. (Γυνή; βάσις. G. *Stempelbodenständig*.) Relating to a *Gynobase*.

G. style. See *Style, gynobasic*.

Gynob'asis. (Γυνή; βάσις. G. *Stempelboden*.) Same as *Gynobase*.

Gynocard'ia. (Γυνή; καρδία, the heart.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Bixaceæ*.

G. odorata. R. Brown. (L. *odoratus*, sweet-smelling.) Seeds supply *Chaulmugra oil*.

G. oil. Same as *Chaulmugra oil*.

Gynocard'ic acid. Found by Moss in *Chaulmugra oil*, and said to be its active principle. It has been used successfully in the same cases as the oil.

Gynocid'ium. An enlargement situated at the base of the pedicel of the capsule of mosses.

Gynodiœ'cious. (Γυνή; δῖς, twice; οἰκία, a house.) Diœcious, with some flowers hermaphrodite, and others female.

Gynœ'cium. See *Gynæceum*.

Gynophore. (Γυνή, a female; φορέω, to bear. G. *Stempelträger*.) In Botany, a term applied by Mirbel to a stalk-like prolongation of the thalamus beyond the calyx, which bears the ovary. It is an internode of the floral axis.

In Zoology, a term applied to the generative buds or gonophores of Hydrozoa which contain ova only; or to the branches upon which the female gonophores are borne.

Gynoplas'tic. (Γυνή; πλαστικός, fit for moulding.) Relating to the closing of unnatural openings in the female organs of generation; or to the opening of closed or dilatation of contracted natural openings of the same organs.

Gynopode. Same as *Podogyne*.

Gynop'o'gon. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ*.

G. stella'ta. Labill. The *Alyxia stellata*.

Gynospore. (Γυνή, a female; σπόρος, seed.) The large spore of Selaginella; called also *Macrospace*.

Gynoste'gium. (Γυνή; στέγη, a roof.) The sheath of a gynæcium.

Gynosteme. (Γυνή; στήμων, a thread.

G. Griffelsäule.) A column consisting of the united stamens and pistil, or androecium and summit of the gynæcium, as in the *Aristolochia* and the *Orchis*.

Same as *Androstylium*.

Gynostem'ium. Same as *Gynosteme*.

Gypsoph'ila. (Γύψος, chalk; φιλέω, to love. G. *Gypsikraut*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Caryophyllaceæ*.

G. mural'is. Linn. (L. *muralis*, belonging to a wall.) Used as *G. struthium*.

G. saxif'raga. Linn. (L. *saxum*, a stone; *frango*, to break.) Used as *G. struthium*.

G. stru'thium. Linn. (L. *struthio*, an ostrich.) Levant soap root. Used as *Saponaria officinalis*, as a lithontripctic.

Gypsophy'ton. (Γύψος, chalk; φυτόν, a plant.) The *Pimpinella saxifraga*, from its reputed lithontripctic properties.

Gyp'so-steato'ma. (*Gypsum*; *steatoma*.) Lebert's term for a pustule of acne containing calcium sulphate.

Gyp'sum. (L. *gypsum*, chalk; from Gr. γύψος; probably from Pers. *jabsin*, lime. F. *gypse*; I. *gesso*; S. *gesso*; G. *Gyp's*.) A natural form of calcium sulphate.

G. band'age. Same as *Bandage, plaster-of-Paris*.

G. us'tum. (L. *ustus*, burnt. G. *gebrannter Gyp's*.) Plaster of Paris.

Gyp'syweed. The *Lycopus sinuatus* and the *L. virginicus*.

Gy'rant. (L. *gyrans*, part. of *gyro*, to turn round in a circle.) Turning round an axis.

Gy'ratæ. (L. *gyratus*, part. of *gyro*.) Swartz's name for the *Polypodiaceæ*.

Gy'rate. (L. *gyratus*; from *gyro*. F. *gyrate*; G. *gewunden, gedreht*.) Turning or turned in a circle.

Gy'rating. (L. *gyrus*.) Turning in a circle.

G. move'ments. Same as *Circus movements*.

Gy'ration. (L. *gyro*.) A synonym of *Giddiness*.

In Botany, a turning round, as of a climbing stem.

Also, the rotation of the liquid contents of the cells of certain low plants discovered by Corti of Modena in 1772; often called *Cyclosis*.

Gyrenbad. Switzerland, Canton Zürich, 2200 feet above sea-level. A mineral water, containing calcium and magnesium carbonate, a very small amount of iron, and free carbonic acid.

Gyrenceph'ala. (Γύρος, a ring; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) The third of Owen's Groups or Subclasses of *Mammalia*, being those in which the cerebral hemispheres are folded into more or less numerous gyri, and overlap, to a greater or less extent, the cerebellum and olfactory lobes. It includes the Cetacea, Ungulata, and Quadrumana.

Gy'ri. Plural of *Gyrus*.

G. bre'ves. (L. *brevis*, short.) The short, straight convolutions forming the island of Reil. They have a slightly hooked extremity.

G. cerebell'i. (L. *cerebellum*, the little brain. G. *Kleinhirnwindungen, Randwinde des Kleinhirns*.) The laminae of the cerebellum.

G. cer'e'br'i. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The convolutions of the brain.

G. coch'leæ. (*Cochlea*.) The windings of the scalæ of the cochlea.

G., development of. In regard to the development of the convolutions, Kölliker remarks that the olfactory lobes are the only well-developed lobes of the brain in man, the others being mere folds, which are more or less continuous with each other, and are only termed lobes for the sake of convenience. The olfactory lobes are club-shaped processes of the lower wall of the hemispheres, and which are close to the middle line in from three to five months' embryos, and may be traced back to the floor of the Sylvian fissure. The Sylvian fissure, which separates the frontal from the temporal lobes, appears about the beginning of the third month. It is bounded by the operculum about the seventh month. The convolutions of the island of Reil first appear towards the close of fetal life. The separation of the occipital from the parietal lobes by the parieto-occipital fissure occurs about the beginning of the third month.

Kölliker distinguishes two kinds of convolutions. First, those which owe their origin to the foldings of the thin walls of the hemispheres, which may be termed primary or primitive convolutions; and secondly, those which proceed from outgrowths of the surface of the hemispheres, which may be termed secondary. The sulci separating them may, with His, be termed total and cortical. The primitive sulci and convolutions develop, though at a different rate in different brains, about the third month, attain their maximum development at the fourth month, and disappear again, with certain exceptions, about the fifth month, so that at the sixth month the outer surface of the brain is again smooth. The primitive sulci which bound the primitive gyri are the sulcus hippocampi, the sulcus parieto-occipitalis, the sulcus calcarinus, the Sylvian fissure, and the lateral fold of the choroid plexuses. The secondary gyri of the surface, or the cortical convolutions, begin to appear at the close of the fifth or commencement of the sixth month. At this period the central sulcus appears as a shallow depression; the frontal region is still smooth, with the exception of small lateral sulci, the sulcus precentralis and sulcus frontalis inferior. The parietal surface is mapped out by the appearance of the sulcus interparietalis anterior, and more posteriorly by the sulcus partly belonging to the occipital lobes, named the sulcus interparietalis posterior or sulcus occipitalis longitudinalis superior. Externally to this the occipital lobes are smooth. In the temporal region the sulcus temporalis superior runs parallel to the upper extremity of the Sylvian fissure and separates the superior and middle convolutions at what subsequently becomes their posterior extremity. The sulci on the lower surface of the temporal and occipital lobes are visible, viz., the sulcus occipito-temporalis medialis and the sulcus temporalis inferior. The median or internal face exhibits the sulcus callosus-marginalis, which constitutes the upper boundary of the gyrus fornicatus, in the seventh month, during which indications of nearly all the principal gyri and sulci are formed. On the upper surface of the frontal lobes the sulcus frontalis inferior, and then the sulcus frontalis superior, both become well-marked. The three frontal convolutions are now, therefore, defined. More posteriorly is the sulcus centralis, which, however, does not extend far downward and outward. From above the posterior extremity of the fissure of Sylvius the sul-

cus temporalis superior and the sulcus parieto-occipitalis are seen. Laterally, the Sylvian fissure with its branches is very prominent. Inferiorly, the posterior extremity of the first temporal sulcus is seen, and consequently the first temporal gyrus, and there is an indication of the second. Lastly, on the orbital surface the sulci orbitales are visible. There are finally elevations corresponding to the uncus and gyrus hippocampi, but the under surface of the brain is generally smooth. In the ninth month the frontal lobes exhibit very distinctly the three frontal convolutions and the two sulci parietales. The parietal lobes exhibit the gyrus parietalis superior with two secondary convolutions on the left side, whilst the gyrus parietalis inferior consists of two parts, the gyrus supramarginalis and the gyrus angularis. The former is prolonged into the first temporal convolution, the latter into the second temporal convolution. The occipital lobes present three convolutions; the temporal lobes three lateral and two inferior convolutions.

The convolutions are much more feebly developed in some groups of animals than in others. Hence Owen's classification of the Myelencephala, including the Monotremata and Marsupials; the Lissencephala, including the Rodents, Insectivora, and Chiroptera; the Gyrencephala, including the rest of the Mammalia with the exception of Man; and the Archencephala, which is represented by Man alone.

G. fasciculi arcuati. (*L. fasciculus*, a bundle; *arcuatus*, arched.) The *Gyrus temporalis inferior*, the *G. temporalis medius*, and the *G. temporalis superior*.

G. frontales. (*L. frons*, the forehead. *G. Stirnwindungen*.) The convolutions of the frontal region of the cerebrum, being the *Gyrus frontalis anterior*, *G. frontalis inferior*, *G. frontalis medius*, *G. frontalis superior*; and *G. rectus*.

G. intestinalis. (*L. intestinum*, a gut.) The loops or convolutions of the intestines.

G. occipitales. (*L. occiput*, the back of the head.) The *Gyrus occipitalis primus*, *G. occipitalis secundus*, *G. occipitalis tertius*, and *G. descendens*.

G. of island of Reil. The *G. operi*.

G. operi. (*L. operus*, hidden.) The convolutions of the *Island of Reil*.

G. orbital. (*L. orbita*, an orbit.) The convolutions on the under surface of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum, lying on the orbital plates of the frontal bone. See *Gyrus orbitalis externus*, *G. orbitalis internus*, *G. orbitalis lateralis*, *G. orbitalis medius*, and *G. orbitalis transversus*.

G. primitivi. (*L. primitivus*, first of its kind. *G. Urwindungen*.) The earliest convolutions seen in the developing brain, being those situated around the hinder branch of the fissure of Sylvius.

G. supraorbitales. (*L. supra*, above; *orbita*, the orbit.) The *G. orbitales*.

G. temporales. (*L. tempora*, the temples.) The convolutions of the temporal region of the cerebrum; being the *Gyrus temporalis inferior*, *G. temporalis medius*, *G. temporalis superior*, *G. occipito-temporalis lateralis*, and *G. occipito-temporalis medialis*.

G. temporales transversi. (*L. transversus*, turned across. *G. quere Schläfenwindungen* of Heschl.) Three or four variable convolutions on the posterior part of the upper

surface of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum; the anterior one is constant, the *Gyrus temporalis transversus anterior*.

G. uncliformes. (L. *uncus*, a hook; *forma*, shape.) The *G. operis*, in reference to their slightly hooked extremity.

Gyris. (Γύρις, the finest meal.) Starch, or fine meal; also pollen.

Gyrocarpæ. (Γυρός, round; καρπός, fruit.) Nees von Esenbeck's name for the *Combrétacææ*.

Gyrocauterium. (Γυρός, a ring; καυτήριον, a branding iron.) A circular cautery.

Gyrodactylidæ. (Γυρός, round; δάκτυλος, a finger.) Schmarda's term for a Family of trematode Entozoa which live in the mucus of the branchiæ of fishes.

Gyrodactylus. (Γυρός; δάκτυλος.) A Genus of the Family *Gyrodactylidæ*.

G. elegans, von Nordm. (L. *elegans*, neat.) Found in the gills of *Gasterosteus aculeatus*.

Gyroma. (Γυρόω, to round. G. *Kreisschüsselchen*.) A term for the globular protuberance on the thallus of some lichens. Also, the elastic ring surrounding the capsule of ferns.

Gyromia. (Γυρόω, to round.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Trilliaceæ*.

G. virginica, Nutt. The *Medeola virginica*.

Gyrophora. (F. *tripe de roche*.) A Genus of the Family *Umbilicariæ*, Suborder *Lichenes*.

G. cylindrica, Ach. Lives on rocks. Used as food.

G., fœc'y. The *G. pellita*.

G., fringed. The *G. cylindrica*.

G. pellita, Ach. (L. *pellitus*, covered with skins.) Lives on northern mountains. Used as Iceland moss.

G. proboscideæ, Ach. Hab. northern mountains. Nutritive but bitter. Said to produce colic.

G. pustulata, Ach. The *Umbilicaria pustulata*.

Gyrophoric acid. An acid obtained from *Gyrophora* or *Umbilicaria pustulata*. It forms small, soft, colourless, tasteless, odourless crystals, nearly insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol. It is an uncertain substance.

Gyropsoriasis. (Γύρος, a circle; ψωριασις, a skin disease.) Psoriasis occurring in circular patches.

Gyropus. (Γυρός, round; πούς, a foot.) A Genus of the Family *Mallophaga*, Suborder *Aptera*.

G. dicotylis, Mac. (Δίς, twice; κοτύλη, a small cup.) Lives on the peccary.

G. gracilis, Nitzsch. (L. *gracilis*, slender. F. *gyrope grêle*.) Lives on the guinea-pig.

G. hispidus, Nitzsch. (L. *hispidus*, bristly.) Lives on the sloths.

G. longicollis, Nitzsch. (L. *longus*, long; *collum*, the neck.) Lives on the agouti.

G. ovalis, Nitzsch. (L. *ovalis*, egg-shaped. F. *gyrope ovale*.) Lives on the guinea-pig.

Gyrose. (L. *gyrus*.) Curved backward and forward in turns.

Gyrostemonæ. A Nat. Order of the *Monochlamydeæ*, having unisexual flowers, two, suspended, campylotropical ovules, hooked embryo, inferior radicle, and mealy albumen.

Gyrosyphilidochthus. (Γυρός, round.) Same as *Cyclosyphilidochthus*.

Gyrotrope. (Γύρος, a circle; τρίπω, to turn.) A *Commutator*.

Gyrus. (Γύρος.) Having, or full of, circles.

Gyrus. (L. *gyrus*, a circle; from Gr. γύρος, a ring. G. *Kreis*, *Windung*.) A circle.

A term applied to the several convolutions of the brain, and to the windings of the cochlea.

G., angular. See *G. angularis*.

G. angularis, Huxley. (L. *angulus*, an angle. F. *pli courbe* of Gratiolet; G. *zweite* or *mittlere Scheitellappenwindung* of R. Wagner, *zweite* or *mittlere Scheiteltbogenwindung* of Bischoff.) The posterior division of the *Lobulus parietalis inferior*. It is connected in front with the lobulus supramarginalis, curves over the end of the sulcus temporalis superior, is continuous below with the gyrus temporalis medius, and is connected with the occipital lobe by means of the gyrus occipitalis secundus, and sometimes the gyrus occipitalis tertius.

G., annectant, first external, Huxley. (L. *annecto*, to join on.) The *G. occipitalis primus*, Ecker.

G., annectant, second external, Huxley. The *G. occipitalis secundus* in part.

G., antero-parietal, Huxley. The *G. centralis anterior*.

G., antero-temporal, Huxley. The *G. temporalis superior*.

G., ascending frontal, Turner. The *G. centralis anterior*.

G., ascending parietal, Turner. The *G. centralis posterior*.

G., bridging, first, Turner. The *G. occipitalis primus*.

G., callosal, Huxley. The *G. fornicatus*, in reference to its relationship to the corpus callosum.

G. callosus. See *G., callosal*.

G. centralis anterior, Ecker. (L. *centralis*, belonging to the centre; *anterior*, in front. F. *quatrième circonvolution centrale* of Pozzi, *premier pli pariétal ascendant* of Gratiolet, *circonvolution transversale pariétale antérieure* of Foville; I. anterior portion of *processi anteroidei verticali di mezzo*, Rolando; G. *vordere Centralwindung*, Huschke.) The antero-parietal gyrus of Huxley, the ascending frontal gyrus of Turner, the transverse or ascending or fourth frontal convolution. A convolution bounding anteriorly the fissure of Rolando. It commences behind the bifurcation of the fissure of Sylvius, and runs upwards and backwards to the margin of the great longitudinal fissure of the brain; at its commencement and at its termination it joins with the *G. centralis posterior*, thus closing the fissure at each end. It gives origin to the three frontal convolutions.

G. centralis posterior, Ecker. (L. *posterior*, hinder. F. *circonvolution pariétale ascendante* of Pozzi, *e. transverse médio-pariétale* of Foville, *deuxième pli ascendant* of Gratiolet; I. hinder part of *processi anteroidei verticali di mezzo* or *gyrus postrolandicus* of Rolando; G. *hintere Centralwindung*.) The postero-parietal gyrus of Huxley, the ascending parietal convolution of Turner. A convolution bounding the fissure of Rolando posteriorly, at the upper and lower ends of which it joins the *G. centralis anterior*. Its lower half lies in front of the sulcus interparietalis. It gives origin to the

convolutions of the parietal lobe, included in the *Lobulus parietalis superior* and *L. parietalis inferior*.

G. choroïdeus anterior. (*Choroïd* membrane; *L. anterior*, in front.) The anterior of the two enlargements of which the developing choroid plexus of the embryo consists; being a fold of the pia mater, which invaginating pushes before it a thin medullary lamella of the membrana obturatoria quarti ventriculi, which ultimately constitutes the epithelium of the plexus.

G. choroïdeus posterior. (*L. posterior*, hinder.) The posterior of the two enlargements of which the developing choroid plexus of the embryo consists. It is constituted by the non-invaginated part of the pia mater and membrana obturatoria.

G. cin'guli, Burdaeh. (*L. eiq'ulum*, a girdle. *G. Zwinge*.) The *G. fornicatus* of Ecker.

G., connecting, first, Turner. The *G. occipitalis primus*.

G. corporis callosi. (*L. corpus*, a body; *callosus*, hard.) The *G. fornicatus* of Ecker.

G. cristatus. (*L. cristatus*, crested. *F. circonvolution éri'tée* of Rolando.) The *G. fornicatus*, so called by Rolando from its likeness to the crest of a cock.

G. cunei, Ecker. (*L. cuneus*, a wedge. *F. seconde pli de passage interne* of Gratiolet, *pli de passage pariéto-temporal inférieur* of Pozzi; *G. Zwickelwindung, untere or fünfte Scheitelbogenwindung* of Bischoff, *pli de passage cuneo-limbique* of Broca.) A small convolution joining the hinder end of the gyrus fornicatus and the apex of the cuneus.

G. dentate. The *G. dentatus*.

G. dentatus, Huxley. (*L. dentatus*, toothed. *F. corps godronné*.) A small, notched, grey convolution in the fissura hippocampi, beginning behind the splenium of the corpus callosum, on the median surface of the *G. hippocampi*, and descending underneath the tenia hippocampi to the inferior surface of the fasciculus uncinatus, where it terminates. It is not so well developed in man as in some of the lower animals.

G. descendens, Ecker. (*L. descendo*, to go down.) A small, fusiform convolution of the occipital lobe lying on the margin of the great longitudinal fissure between the two branches of the calcarine fissure, close to the cuneus.

G. fornicatus, Arnold. (*L. fornicatus*.) The gyrus fornicatus of Ecker, the *Isthmus gyri fornicati*, and the gyrus hippocampi combined.

G. fornicatus, Ecker. (*L. fornicatus*, arched. *F. seconde circonvolution frontale interne* and *c. éri'tée* of Pozzi, *c. de Vourlet* of Foville, *pli du corps calleux* and *p. de la zone externe* of Gratiolet; *I. processo anterio're cristato* of Rolando; *G. Zwinge* of Burdaeh, *Bogenwindst* and *äusseres Gewölbe* or *fornix periphericus* of Arnold.) The callosal gyrus of Huxley, the convolution of the corpus callosum of other authors. A convolution which commences near the anterior perforated space under the genu of the corpus callosum, turns round its anterior end, runs along its upper surface, and curving round its posterior extremity, ends in the gyrus hippocampi. Its origin is in relation with the septum pellucidum, the middle root of the olfactory nerve, and the gyrus rectus; soon it gives off a branch to the middle part of the gyrus frontalis superior; before its termination it joins the præcuneus,

sends a branch to the apex of the cuneus, the gyrus cuneii, and joins the gyrus occipito-temporalis medius. It lies upon the corpus callosum, and above is separated from the median face of the gyrus frontalis superior by the sulcus calloso-marginalis.

G., frontal, ascending, Turner. The dorsal portion of the *G. centralis anterior*.

G. frontalis inferior. (*L. frontalis*, belonging to the forehead; *inferior*, lower. *F. troisième circonvolution frontale* of Pozzi, *étage frontal inférieur*, or *c. frontal premier*, or *pli source'lier*, of Gratiolet; *G. dritte Stirnwindung, untere Stirnwindung*.) The infero-frontal gyrus of Huxley, Broca's convolution, and third frontal convolution of many authors. A convolution of the frontal lobe forming its lower and outer portion. It arises from the lower part of the gyrus centralis anterior, arches around and above the ascending branch of the fissure of Sylvius to the orbital surface of the lobe, on which it runs to its hinder end, and here is also called the posterior orbital convolution. It assists in the formation of the operculum of the insula of Reil, and is the convolution supposed to be associated with articulate speech. It is separated from the gyrus frontalis medius by the sulcus frontalis inferior, and its inferior border forms part of the fissure of Sylvius.

G. frontalis internus primus. (*L. internus*, inner; *primus*, first. *F. première circonvolution frontale interne* of Pozzi, *second pli*, or *pli de la zone externe du lobe fronto-pariétal* of Gratiolet.) The same as *G. marginalis*.

G. frontalis medius, Ecker. (*L. medius*, in the middle. *F. seconde circonvolution frontale* of Pozzi, *étage frontal moyen* of Gratiolet; *G. mittlere Stirnwindung*.) The medio-frontal gyrus of Huxley, the middle frontal convolution of other authors. A convolution of the frontal lobe which proceeds from the gyrus centralis anterior on the outer side and below the gyrus frontalis superior; increasing in size and complexity it runs forwards and turns round the margin of the frontal lobe, where it diminishes in size and terminates at the posterior part of the orbital surface of this lobe, where it is called the middle orbital convolution. At its commencement it is more or less separated from the gyrus centralis anterior by the sulcus præcentralis; it is divided from the gyrus frontalis superior and from the gyrus frontalis inferior by the sulcus frontalis inferior. Its central dorsal part is often very complex.

G. frontalis primus, Ecker. (*L. primus*, first.) The dorsal part of the *G. frontalis superior*.

G. frontalis primus, Meynert. The dorsal part of the *G. frontalis inferior*.

G. frontalis rectus. The *G. rectus*.

G. frontalis secundus. (*L. secundus*, second. *G. zweite Stirnwindung*.) The *G. frontalis medius*.

G. frontalis superior. (*L. frontalis*, belonging to the forehead; *superior*, upper. *F. première circonvolution frontale* and *gyrus rectus* of Pozzi, *étage frontal supérieur*, or *c. frontal troisième*, of Gratiolet, and his *pli de la zone externe*; *G. erste Stirnwindung, obere Stirnwindung, erste or obere Stirnwindungszug* of Bischoff.) The supero-frontal gyrus of Huxley with the gyrus rectus, the superior frontal convolution of other authors. A convolution of the frontal lobe which arises by one or more sources

from the upper end of the gyrus centralis anterior, extends along the angle of the great longitudinal fissure to the anterior extremity of the lobe, and curves round it in tapering form to its lower surface, where it bounds the median fissure; here it is called the inner orbital convolution, or the gyrus rectus.

This gyrus is subject to many variations from the presence of secondary sulci, so that subordinate gyri are formed, which on the dorsal aspect sometimes again rejoin it, and sometimes join the gyrus frontalis medius. Another sulcus sometimes divides its inner aspect into two more or less distinct gyri. It is separated from the gyrus fornicatus by the sulcus calloso-marginalis, from the gyrus frontalis medius by the sulcus frontalis superior, and occasionally from the gyrus centralis anterior by an extension of the sulcus precentralis.

G. frontalis tertius, Ecker. (L. *tertius*, third.) The *G. frontalis inferior*.

G. frontalis tertius, Meynert. The dorsal part of the *G. frontalis superior*.

G. fronto-parietalis medialis. The upper or dorsal part of the *G. frontalis superior*.

G. hippocampi, Burdach. (*Hippocampus*. F. *circonvolution à crochet* of Vieq d'Azyr, *pli unieforme* or *pli temporal moyen interne* and *lobule d'hippocampe* of Gratiolet; G. *Ammons-windung*, *Seepferd-fusswulst*.) The uncinete gyrus of Huxley, the superior occipito-temporal convolution of other authors. It lies at the inferior median edge of the temporal lobe, having on its upper surface the fissura hippocampi, and on its lower the fissura occipito-temporalis inferior. It arises beneath the posterior extremity of the corpus callosum from the gyrus fornicatus, the gyrus cunei, and the lingual lobule, and terminates in the gyrus uncinatus at the beginning of the transverse portion of the fossa Sylvii, behind the substantia perforata lateralis. Its anterior half is covered by a reticular layer of white nerve substance derived from the tænia of the corpus callosum.

G., infero-frontal, Huxley. The dorsal part of the *G. frontalis inferior*.

G. inframarginalis. (L. *infra*, beneath; *margo*, a margin.) The *G. temporalis superior*.

G. lingualis. (L. *lingua*, the tongue. G. *Zungewindung*.) The *G. occipito-temporalis medialis*, Pansch.

G. marginalis, Turner. (L. *marginalis*, relating to a margin.) The median or inner aspect of the *G. frontalis superior*, being that which appears on the inner surface of the great longitudinal fissure of the cerebrum.

G. marginalis exterius. (L. *exterius*, outward. G. *äussere Bogenwindung*.) Schwalbe's term for *G. fornicatus* of Arnold.

G. marginalis inferior. (L. *margo*, a margin; *inferior*, lower.) The *G. temporalis superior*.

G. marginalis interius. (L. *internus*, inner. G. *innere Bogenwindung*.) Schwalbe's term for the parts below the corpus callosum, divisible into two limbs; the upper one consisting of the lamina septi pellucidi with the columns and body of the fornix, and the lower one consisting of the tænia hippocampi and the fascia dentata.

G. medialis fronto-parietalis, Pansch. The median or inner aspect of the *G. frontalis superior*, also called *G. marginalis*.

G. medialis occipitalis. The *Cuneus*, **G., medio-frontal**, Huxley. The dorsal part of the *G. frontalis medius*.

G., medio-occipital, Huxley. The *G. occipitalis secundus* in part.

G., medio-temporal, Huxley. The *G. temporalis medius*.

G. occipitalis descendens. (L. *descendo*, to pass down.) The *G. descendens*, Ecker.

G. occipitalis extremus. (L. *extremus*, last.) The *G. descendens*, Ecker.

G. occipitalis inferior, Pansch. The *G. occipitalis tertius*.

G. occipitalis medius, Pansch. The *G. occipitalis secundus*.

G. occipitalis primus, Ecker. (L. *primus*, first. F. *première circonvolution de passage* of Pozzi, *pli de passage supérieur externe* and *pli occipital supérieur* of Gratiolet; G. *erste obere Hinterlappengewindung* of Wagner; *obere innere* or *vierte Scheitelbogenwindung* of Bischoff; *oberer Zug der hinteren Centralwindung* of Huschke.) The first external annectant gyrus of Huxley, the first bridging or connecting gyrus of Turner. It proceeds from the posterior and median extremity of the lobulus parietalis superior, along the upper end of the fissura parieto-occipitalis, to the cuneus, thus connecting the parietal and occipital lobes.

The term has been applied by Wagner to the *Cuneus*; and by others to the convolution here described and the cuneus together.

G. occipitalis secundus, Ecker. (L. *secundus*, second. F. *pli occipital moyen* and *deuxième pli de passage externe* of Gratiolet; G. *zweite Hinterlappengewindung* of Wagner; *hintere* or *dritte Scheitelbogenwindung* of Bischoff.) The second annectant gyrus of Huxley. A convolution which runs from the posterior extremity of the occipital lobule behind the sulcus occipitalis transversus to the gyrus angularis.

G. occipitalis superior. (L. *superior*, upper.) The *G. occipitalis primus* and the *Cuneus*.

G. occipitalis tertius, Ecker. (L. *tertius*, third. F. *pli occipital inférieur* and *troisième* and *quatrième pli de passage externe* of Gratiolet; G. *dritte untere Hinterlappengewindung* of Wagner.) An annectant convolution running from the hinder end of the occipital lobe to the gyrus temporalis inferior and the gyrus temporalis medius.

G. occipito-temporalis. The *G. occipito-temporalis lateralis*, Pansch.

G. occipito-temporalis inferior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The *G. occipito-temporalis lateralis*.

G. occipito-temporalis lateralis, Pansch. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side. F. *première circonvolution temporo-occipitale* of Pozzi, *quatrième circonvolution temporale* of Broca; G. *Spindelälppchen* of Pansch, *spindel-förmiges Lälppchen* of Huschke, *unterer äusserer Hinterhauptswindungszug* and the *dritte untere Schläfenwindung* of Bischoff.) The fusiform lobule. A variably-shaped convolution on the outer side of the sulcus occipito-temporalis inferior which separates it from the gyrus occipito-temporalis medialis; on its own outer side is the inferior temporo-sphenoidal fissure, which separates it from the gyrus temporalis inferior. It is generally broad in the middle and tapering at the ends, its hinder end being in connection

with the gyrus descendens and the gyrus temporalis inferior.

G. occipito-temporalis medialis, Pansch. (L. *medialis*, belonging to the middle. F. *seconde circonvolution temporo-occipitale* of Pozzi, *circonvolution à crochet, pli unéiforme* of Vieq d'Azay; G. *Zungenlappchen* of Huschke, *untere innere Hinterhauptswindung* of Bischoff.) The lingual lobule. A club-shaped convolution bounded on the outer side by the sulcus occipito-temporalis, which separates it from the gyrus occipito-temporalis lateralis, and on the inner by the fissura calcarina.

G. occipito-temporalis superior. The *G. occipito-temporalis medialis*.

G. olfactorius. (L. *olfacio*, to smell.) The *G. rectus*.

G. olfactorius externus. (L. *olfacio*; *externus*, outer.) The external root of the olfactory tract.

G. olfactorius internus. (L. *internus*, inner.) The inner root of the olfactory tract.

G. orbitalis externus, Weissbach. (L. *orbita*, an orbit; *externus*, outer.) The outer division of the supraorbital portion of the *G. frontalis medius*.

G. orbitalis internus, Weissbach. (L. *internus*, within.) The inner division of the supraorbital portion of the *G. frontalis medius*.

G. orbitalis lateralis, Pansch. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The supraorbital portion of the *G. frontalis inferior*.

G. orbitalis medialis, Pansch. (L. *medialis*, relating to the middle.) The *G. rectus*.

G. orbitalis medius, Pansch. (L. *orbita*; *medius*, in the middle.) The supraorbital portion of the *G. frontalis medius*.

G. orbitalis medius, Weissbach. The middle part of the supraorbital portion of the *G. frontalis medius*.

G. orbitalis transversus, Weissbach. (L. *transversus*, turned across.) The supraorbital portion of the *G. frontalis inferior*.

G., parietal, ascending, Turner. The *G. centralis posterior*.

G. parietalis inferior, Pansch. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The *Lobulus parietalis inferior*.

The term is applied by R. Wagner to the *Lobulus supramarginalis* of Ecker.

G. parietalis medius. (L. *medius*, in the middle. G. *mittlere Scheitellappenwindung*.) The *G. angularis*.

G. parietalis primus, R. Wagner. The *Lobulus parietalis superior* and *Præcuneus* of Ecker.

G. parietalis secundus, R. Wagner. (G. *zweite Scheitellappenwindung*.) The *G. angularis*.

G. parietalis superior, Pansch. (L. *superior*, upper.) The *Lobulus parietalis superior*, Ecker.

G. parietalis tertius, R. Wagner. (L. *tertius*, third. G. *dritte Scheitellappenwindung*.) The *Lobulus supramarginalis* of Ecker.

G. parieto-occipitalis lateralis. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The *G. occipitalis secundus*.

G. parieto-occipitalis medialis. (L. *medialis*, belonging to the middle.) The *G. occipitalis primus*, Ecker.

G. postercruciatus. (L. *post*, behind; *cruciatus*, from *crux*, a cross.) The hinder segment of the sigmoid gyrus.

G. posterior, Gratiolet. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The *G. transversus*.

G. postero-parietal, Huxley. The *G. centralis posterior*.

G. postfrontalis. (L. *post*, behind; *frons*, the forehead.) The *G. posterocruciatus*.

G. postrolandicus, Broca. (L. *post*, behind; fissure of *Rolando*.) The *G. centralis posterior*.

G. præcruciatus. (L. *præ*, in front; *cruciatus*, from *crux*, a cross.) The portion of the sigmoid gyrus which lies in front of the *Sulcus cruciatus*.

G. præfrontalis. (L. *præ*; *frons*, the forehead.) The same as *G. præcruciatus*.

G. prærolandicus, Broca. (L. *præ*, in front of; fissure of *Rolando*.) The dorsal portion of the *G. centralis anterior*.

G. rectus. (L. *rectus*, straight.) The part of the gyrus frontalis superior which is situated on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe.

G. rolandicus anterior, Pansch. (*Rolando*, fissure of; L. *anterior*, in front.) The dorsal portion of the *G. centralis anterior*.

G. rolandicus posterior, Pansch. (L. *posterior*, behind.) The *G. centralis posterior*.

G., sigmoid, Flower. (Σ; εἶδος, likeness.) The arcuate convolution which surrounds the outer end of the sulcus cruciatus of the fox and other carnivora.

G., supero-frontal, Huxley. The dorsal part of the *G. frontalis superior*.

G. supramarginalis. (L. *supra*, above; *margo*, a margin.) The *Lobulus supramarginalis*.

G. temporalis inferior, Ecker. (*Temporal bone*; L. *inferior*, lower. F. part of the *troisième circonvolution temporale* of Broca and of Pozzi, *pli temporal inférieur* of Gratiolet; G. *untere oder dritte Schläfenwindung*.) The inferior temporo-sphenoidal convolution. A convolution on the under surface of the temporal lobe lying between the gyrus occipito-temporalis lateralis from which it is separated by the inferior temporo-sphenoidal fissure and the gyrus temporalis medius, with which it frequently fuses anteriorly.

G. temporalis inframarginalis, Huschke. (L. *infra*, below; *margo*, a margin.) The same as *G. temporalis superior*.

G. temporalis medius, Ecker. (L. *medius*, in the middle. F. part of the *seconde circonvolution temporale* of Broca and of Pozzi, *pli temporal moyen* and *partie descendante du pli courbe* of Gratiolet; G. *mittlere oder zweite Schläfenwindung* of Wagner and Huschke.) The medio-temporal gyrus of Huxley, the middle temporo-sphenoidal convolution of other authors. A convolution on the outer and under surface of the temporal lobe lying between the first and second temporo-sphenoidal fissures. At its upper and hinder end it joins the gyrus angularis, and below and in front it fuses with the gyrus temporalis inferior.

G. temporalis primus, Wagner. (G. *erste obere Schläfenwindung*.) The *G. temporalis superior*.

G. temporalis secundus. (L. *secundus*, second. G. *zweite Schläfenwindung* of Wagner.) The *G. temporalis medius*.

G. temporalis superior, Huschke.

(*Temporal bone*; L. *superior*, upper. F. *première circonvolution temporale* of Broca and of Pozzi, *pli temporal supérieur*, or *pli marginal inférieur*, or *pli marginal postérieur* in apes, of Gratiolet, *partie inférieure de la circonvolution de l'encinte* of Foville; G. *erste obere Schlafenswindung* of Wagner; *erste or äussere obere Schlafenswindungsgruppe* of Bischoff.) The antero-temporal gyrus of Huxley, the upper temporo-sphenoidal convolution of other authors. A convolution lying between the fissure of Sylvius and the sulcus temporalis superior; it arises at the hinder end of the temporal lobe, and runs along its outer surface to the lobulus supramarginalis, and in some degree to the gyrus angularis.

G. temporalis tertius, R. Wagner. (L. *tertius*, third. G. *dritte Schlafenswindung*.) The *G. temporalis inferior*.

G. temporalis transversus anterior. (L. *transversus*, turned across; anterior, in front.) Heschl's name for the anterior and constant one of the *Gyri temporales transversi*.

G. temporo-occipitalis. The *G. occipitalis tertius*.

G., temporo-sphenoidal, inferior, Turner. The *G. temporalis inferior*.

G., temporo-sphenoidal, superior, Turner. The *G. temporalis superior*.

G. transeundus. (L. *traverse*, to cross over.) The part of the *G. frontalis superior*

which surrounds the anterior ramus of the fissure of Sylvius.

G. transitivus, Henschke and Heule. (L. *transitivus*, passing over.) The dorsal part of the *G. frontalis inferior*.

The term has also been applied to the secondary gyrus connecting the posterior extremity of *G. centralis anterior* and the *G. frontalis inferior*.

G. transitorius. (L. *transitorius*, passing through.) Same as *G. transeundus*.

G. transversus, Weisbach. (L. *transversus*, turned across.) The *G. orbitalis transversus*.

G., uncinata, Huxley. (L. *uncinatus*, furnished with hooks. G. *Ammonswindung*.) The *G. hippocampi*. See *G. uncinatus*.

G. uncinatus. (L. *uncinatus*. G. *Hakenwindung*, *Hakenwulst*.) The hook-like extremity of the *G. hippocampi*. See *G., uncinata*.

Gythium. Greece, on the Laconian coast. A cold sulphur spring is found here, and also a spring containing sodium, calcium, and magnesium chloride, with traces of iodine and bromine.

Gyúzy. Hungary, County Honth. Several springs rise here, all containing sodium chloride, calcium, magnesium, and sodium carbonate, sodium sulphate, and free carbonic acid. It is said, but probably erroneously, that sodium acetate has been found. The waters are used in gout, rheumatism, and many eye diseases, and in chronic skin affections.

H.

H. The initial letter of L. *hora*, an hour. Used as an abbreviation.

Also, the initial letter of L. *haustus*, a draught. Also, the symbol of *Hydrogen*.

H. s. The initial letters of L. *hora somni*, at the hour of sleep, or bedtime. Used in prescriptions.

Haarlem drops. (*Haarlem*, in the Netherlands.) Same as *Dutch drops*.

H. oil. The same as *Balsam, sulphur*.

Habazis. Same as *Hahea-assis*.

Habbi. The *Haegenia abyssinica*.

Habbi-tchogo. The native name of the pear-shaped tubers of *Oxalis anthelmintica*. Used in Abyssinia as a tæniacide.

Habbi-tsalim. Same as *Habbi-zelim*.

Habbi-tsalmo. The native name of the *Jasminum floribundum* and *J. abyssinicum*. Used in Abyssinia as an anthelmintic.

Habbi-zelim. The Abyssinian name for a mixture of *Jasminum floribundum* and *Olea chrysophylla*. Used as a tæniacide.

Habbu-nil. The name given by the Arabian physicians to the seeds of *Pharbitis nil*.

Habea-assis. The esulent rhizome of *Cyperus esulentus*.

Hab-el-kalimbat. The *Pistachia terebinthus*.

Habe-na. (L. *habena*, a thong, a rein; from *habeo*, to hold. F. *frein*; G. *Zügel*, *Riemen*.) A term used for *Franum*.

Formerly (F. *bride*, *retinaente*; G. *Zaum*, *Zaumbinde*) applied to a bandage for keeping the lips of wounds together; a uniting bandage.

Habe-næ. Plural of *Habena*.

H. of pineal gland. See *Habenula of pineal gland*.

Habena'ria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ*.

H. bifolia, Brown. (L. *bis*, twice; *folium*, a leaf. G. *Stendelwurz*.) Butterfly orchis. Root yields *Satep*.

Habenula. (L. dim. of *habena*, a rein.) A structure in the shape of a rein.

In Anatomy, a small, superficial, grey nucleus of the optic thalamus, situated above and in front of the entrance of the posterior commissure.

H. arcuata. (L. *arcuatus*, arched. G. *bedecktes Band*.) The innermost zone of the membrana basilaris of the cochlea.

H. denticulata. (L. *denticulatus*, furnished with small teeth.) Same as *H. perforata*.

H. externa. (L. *externus*, outer.) The *H. perforata*.

H., ganglion of. See *Ganglion of habenula*.

H. ganglionaris. The *Ganglion spirale* of the cochlear nerve.

H. interna. (L. *internus*, internal.) The *Labium vestibulare*.

H. of pineal gland. The medullary stræ of the pineal gland.

H. pectinata. (L. *pecten*, a comb.) The outer zone of the membrana basilaris of the cochlea.

H. perforata. (L. *perforatus*, part of *perforo*, to bore through. G. *durchbrochenes Band*.) The space at the junction of the membrana basilaris with the labium tympanicum of

the lamina spiralis ossea which is perforated for the transmission of nerve fibres to the organ of Corti.

H. sulca'ta. (L. *sulcatus*, part. of *suleo*, to furrow.) The *Labium vestibulare*.

H. tec'ta. (L. *tectus*, part. of *tego*, to cover. G. *bedecktes Band*.) The inner zone of the *Membrana basilaris* which supports the organ of Corti.

Hæb'enular. (L. *habennula*. F. *habennulaire*.) Ribbon-like; floating like a thong.

Hæberdepois. Term for the weights which butchers were ordered to provide in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

Hæbernbad. Switzerland, Canton Bern. A sulphur spring and a wily cure.

Hæbhal-habash'i. The Arabian name of *Cardamomum majus*.

Hæbilla. (S. dim. of *haba*, a bean.) A little bean.

H. de Carthage'na. Same as *Bean of Carthage'na*.

Hæbit. (Old F. *habit*, a garment, a use; from L. *habitus*, condition. F. *habitude*; I. *abito*; S. *habito*; G. *Gewohnheit*.) The ordinary condition or constitution of the body; the tendency to repeat certain actions; the organic disposition which results from the repetition of certain actions.

In Biology (G. *Ausschn*), the general appearance and manner of life of a living thing.

H., **apoplectic.** Same as *Apoplectic constitution*.

H. of body. The constitution or temperament of the body.

Hæbitat. (L. *habitat*, third person sing., pr. tense, indie. mood, of *habito*, to dwell, or inhabit. F. *habitation*; G. *Bewohnung, Wohnung, Standort*.) The natural abode or place of growth of an animal or a plant; the geographical range of the natural growth of a living thing.

Hæbitation. (F. *habitation*; from L. *habitatio*, a dwelling; from *habito*, to dwell. F. *habitation*; I. *abitazione*; S. *habitacion*; G. *Bewohnung, Wohnung*.) A place of abode. The situation or country in which plants grow and animals dwell; the climate and place naturally selected, as it were, by an organised being.

Hæbitativ'ity. (F. *habitativité*; from L. *habito*, to dwell.) The instinct which attaches a person to his own special country or manner of living.

Hæbitual. (L. *habitus*, the state or quality of the mind or body. F. *habituel*; I. *abitudine*; S. *habitual*; G. *gewöhnlich*.) Of, or belonging to, the habit or state or disposition of the mind or body. Formed or acquired by repetition or custom. Applied to diseases to which the body has become accustomed.

H. characters. The characters which are common to the several individuals of a species or kind.

Hæbitude. (F. *habitude*; from L. *habitus*, condition. G. *Gewohnheit*.) The being accustomed to the same act or custom by frequent repetition; habit.

Hæbitudo. Same as *Hæbitude*.

Hæbitus. (L. *habitus*, state.) Same as *Hæbit*, and *Hæbit of body*.

H. apoplecticus. A disposition towards apoplexy. Same as *Apoplectic constitution*.

H. corporis. (L. *corpus*, a body.) Same as *Hæbit of body*.

H. phthis'icus. See *Phthisical habit*.

H. quadrat'us. (L. *quadratus*, square.) The square-built, short-necked habit of body said to conduce to apoplexy.

H. toro sus. (L. *torosus*, fleshy.) The brawny, fleshy build of body said to conduce to apoplexy.

Hæbroma'nia. (Ἀβρός, light, gay; *mania*, madness.) Term for delirium in which the patient is cheerful or merry.

Hæbronema. (Ἀβρός, graceful; *vñma*, a thread.) A Genus of sexually mature nematode worms.

H. mus'cæ. Carter. (L. *musca*, a fly.) Found in the head and rostellum of the *Musca domestica*.

Hæbroneme. (Ἀβρός; *vñma*.) Having the appearance of fine threads.

Hæbzeli. The native name of *Unonia æthiopica*.

Hæzëlia. (*Hæzeli*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Anonacæ*.

H. æthiopi'ca. A. De Cand. The *Unonia æthiopica*.

H. aromati'ca. A. De Cand. The *Unonia aromatica*.

Hæch'ich. Same as *Hæschisch*.

Hæch'isch. See *Hæschisch*.

Hæck'berry. The *Celtis occidentalis*.

Also, the *Prunus padus*.

Hæckelthal. Bavaria, near Haag. A mineral water, containing sodium, calcium, and magnesium carbonates, sodium chloride, and much free carbonic acid.

Hæch'isch. Same as *Hæschisch*.

Hæckly. Covered with fine irregular points.

Hæ'cub. A name for the *Gundelia tournefortia*.

Hæ'dock. (Mid. E. *haddocke*; of uncertain origin. F. *cyprin*; G. *Schellfisch*.) The *Gadus aeglefinus*, a delicate-fleshed, easily digestible fish. Its liver is said to furnish some cod-liver oil.

Hæ'did. (Arab.) Old name for iron. (Ruland, and Johnson.)

Hæ'dsch'i. A Turkish name for *Hæschisch*.

Hæcc'e'itas. Old term, used by Libavius, *Tr. de Igne Natura*, c. 25, *fm.*, signifying the quinta essentia, or specific essence of the alchemists, a vital active principle by which medicines operate.

Hæ'dus. (L. *hædus*, a kid. F. *chevreau*; G. *Boeckchen, Ziegenböcklein*.) A kid or young goat; the young of *Capra hircus*.

Hæmacelino'sis. (ἄιμα, blood; *κηλίς*, stain.) A term applied by Rayer to *Purpura*.

Also, applied to *Cyanosis*.

Hæmachro'in. (ἄιμα, blood; *χρόα*, colour.) A synonym of *Hæmatin*.

Hæmachro'ses. (ἄιμα; *χρῶσις*, a colouring.) Diseases in which the colour of the blood is morbidly changed, as cyanosis.

Hæmac'tous. (ἄιματός, mingled with blood.) Bloody.

Hæmacyanin. (ἄιμα, blood; *κύανος*, blue. F. *hæmacyanine*.) A blue colouring matter which has been detected in the blood by Lassaigne and Lecanu, and in the bile by Sanson.

Hæmacytometer. (ἄιμα, blood; *κύτος*, a hollow; *μέτρον*, a measure.) An in-

strument for the enumeration of blood-corpuscles in a given volume of blood.

The principle of the method was first adopted by Vierordt, who formed lines of diluted blood on a microscopic slide and counted the corpuscles in a definite length. Malassez counted them in a capillary tube, and Hayem adopted a cell of known depth and an eyepiece for the microscope ruled in squares, by which two elements the volume of blood under observation could be determined.

H., Gowers'. (William R. Gowers, an English physician of the present time.) This consists of a glass slide, the centre of which is ruled into '1 mm. squares, and surrounded by a glass ring '2 mm. thick. It is provided with measuring pipettes, a vessel for mixing the blood with a solution of sulphate of soda of sp. gr. 1015, glass stirrers, and guarded needle. In using it 995 cubic mm. of the saline solution are placed in the mixing jar; 5 cubic mm. of blood drawn from the finger are blown into the solution. The two fluids are well mixed with the stirrers, and a small drop of this solution is placed in the centre of the cell, the cover glass gently laid on so as to touch the drop, which thus forms a layer 1.5 mm. thick between the slide and cover glass, and pressed down by two brass springs. In a few minutes the corpuscles have sunk to the bottom of the layer of fluid and rest on the squares. The number in the squares is then counted, and this multiplied by 10,000 gives the number in a cubic millimeter of blood. The instrument is a modification of Hayem's apparatus.

H. solution. The solution used by Gowers for diluting the blood. It consists of sodium sulphate 104 grains, acetic acid one drachm, and distilled water 6 ounces.

Hæmadonosos. (Αἱμάς, a stream of blood; νόσος, disease. F. *hæmadonose*; G. *Blutgefässkrankheit*.) A disease of the blood-vessels.

Hæmadonosus. Same as *Hæmadonosos*.

Hæmadostenosis. (Αἱμάς, a stream of blood; στένσις, a contraction. F. *hæmadostenose*; G. *Blutgefässverengung*.) A contraction or obliteration of the vessels through which the blood flows.

Hæmadosteosis. (Αἱμάς, a stream of blood; ὄστέον, a bone. F. *hæmadostéose*; G. *Blutgefässverknöcherung*.) Ossification of the blood-vessels.

Hæmadrometer. Same as *Hæmodromometer*.

Hæmadromometer. Same as *Hæmodromometer*.

Hæmadynameter. Same as *Hæmodynamometer*.

Hæmadynamics. (Αἱμα; dynamics.) The physics of the circulation of the blood.

Hæmadynamometer. See *Hæmodynamometer*.

Hæmagaster. See *Hæmatogaster*.

Hæmagastic. (Αἱμα, blood; γαστήρ, the stomach. F. *hæmagastrique*.) Of, or belonging to, effusion of blood in the stomach.

H. fever. A synonym of *Yellow fever*.

H. pestilence. A term used by Copland for yellow fever.

Hæmagoga. (G. *bluttreibende Mittel*.)

Medicines having the property called *Hæmagogue*.

Hæmagogue. (Αἱμα, the blood; ἄγω, to expel. F. *hæmagogue*; I. *emagogo*; S. *hæmagogo*; G. *bluttreibend*.) Remedies which are employed to favour the accession of the catamenia, or of the hæmorrhoidal discharge.

Hæmagogum. (Αἱμα; ἄγω.) The *Paeonia officinalis*.

Hæmal. (Αἱμα, the blood.) Of, or belonging to, the blood or to the blood-vascular system.

H. a'lae. (L. *ala*, a wing.) A term applied to the lateral portions of the hæmal arch.

H. arch. Term employed by Owen to distinguish the inferior hoop of the typical vertebra. It is formed dorsally by the centrum, laterally by a pair of symmetrically situated bones named the pleurapophyses, beyond which is another pair, the hæmapophyses, and inferiorly by a bone, sometimes bifid, called the hæmal spine. The hæmal arch is so called because it encircles the essential part of the vascular system.

H. ax'is. Term applied by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, to the central organ and large trunks of the vascular system.

H. canal. (Αἱμα; L. *canalis*, a canal.) The space in Owen's typical vertebra bounded by the hæmal arch.

H. cavity. The cavity included within the hæmal arch containing the heart and great vessels with the respiratory organs and the alimentary canal and its derivatives.

H. flexure. (L. *flexura*, a bending.) The flexure of the alimentary canal of Mollusca towards the heart and great blood-vessels.

H. spine. (F. *hémépine*.) Term used by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, for that part of the ideal typical vertebra below the canal in which are lodged the central organ and large trunks of the vascular system; the homologue of the sternum and ensiform cartilage, or, in the abdomen, the linea alba.

H. system. The circulatory system.

H. tube. Same as *H. cavity*.

Hæmaleucin. (Αἱμα, blood; λευκός, white. F. *hæmaleucine*.) Hatin's term for the buffy coat of the blood.

Hæmaleucosis. (Αἱμα; λευκός.) Hatin's term for the production of the buffy coat of the blood, or *Hæmaleucin*.

Hæmalopia. (Αἱμάλωψ, a bloodshot place.) Effusion of blood under the conjunctiva; bloodshot eye.

Also, effusion of blood into the eye, either into the anterior chamber, or the vitreous body, or under the retina.

Also (αἱμα, blood; ὤψ, the eye), red vision; a condition in which all things look blood-red.

Also, a synonym of *Hypohæma*.

Hæmalopis. Same as *Hæmalopia*.

Hæmalops. (Αἱμάλωψ, a bloodshot place.) A bloodshot eye.

Also, a suffigation on the face.

Hæmamœba. (Αἱμα, blood; ἀμοeba. F. *hæmamœbe*.) A term for a *Leucocyte*, in reference to its amœboid movements.

Hæmanthine. (Αἱμα, blood. G. *blutroth*.) Of a blood-red colour.

Hæmanthus. (Αἱμα, blood; ἄνθος, a flower; from its colour. F. *hémanthe*; G. *Blutblume*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amaryllidaceæ*.

H. coccineus. (L. *coccineus*, scarlet.)

Hab. South Africa. Fresh leaves used as an antiseptic application to foul ulcers and to carbuncles. Bulb diuretic; used in dropsy and asthma.

H. toxicarius. Ait. (Τοξικόν, arrow poison.) The blood-flower, or African tulip. The juice of the bulb is used by the Hottentots to poison their arrows.

Also, called *Brunsvigia toxicaria*.

Hæmantlion. (Αἷμα; ἀντλήω, to draw water.) An exhausting syringe with a chamber for the purpose of withdrawing blood from the living body for investigation.

Hæmaperitonorrhægia. (Αἷμα; περιτόναιον, the peritoneum; ρήγνυμι, to break forth.) Effusion of blood into the peritoneal cavity.

Hæmaphæic. Relating to, or containing, *Hæmaphæin*.

H. urine. Urine of a reddish-amber colour which occurs in cases of grave alterations of the condition of the blood-corpuscles, accompanied by liver disturbance. It assumes a mahogany colour on the addition of nitric acid.

Hæmaphæin. (Αἷμα, blood; φαῖός, of a brown, fawn, or dusky colour. F. *hæmaphæine*.) Simon's term for a brownish substance obtained from the blood in some cases of jaundice. It is soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether and water. It is probably a mixture of hæmatosin and biliverdin. Some have supposed that it is the substance which gives the pale amber colour to the urine of the healthy adult.

Hæmaphæina. (Αἷμα; φαῖός.) Same as *Hæmaphæin*.

Hæmaphæism. (Αἷμα; φαῖός. F. *hæmaphæisme*.) A brownish-red colouration of the urine, which is not dependent upon the presence of bile acids.

Hæmaphobus. See *Hæmatophobia*.

Hæmapoietic. (Αἷμα, blood; ποιέω, to make.) Blood-forming; blood-making.

Hæmapophysial. (F. *hæmapophysial*.) Of, or belonging to, an *Hæmapophysis*.

Hæmapophysis. (Αἷμα; ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot.) Owen's term for the pair of symmetrically situated bones which intervene between the pleurapophysis and the hæmal spine, and form the lateral parts of the hæmal or ventral arch of a vertebra.

Hæmaporia. See *Hæmatoporia*.

Hæmaptysis. See *Hæmoptysis*.

Hæmarthron. (Αἷμα, blood; ἄρθρον, a joint.) Effusion of blood into a joint, so as to distend it; generally the result of injury.

Hæmarthros. Same as *Hæmarthron*.

Hæmarthrosis. (Αἷμα, blood; ἄρθρωσις, a jointing.) Effusion of blood into a joint. It is caused by injury, and in time becomes absorbed.

Hæmas. (Αἷμάς, a stream of blood.) An old term for a blood-vessel.

Hæmastatics. (Αἷμα, blood; στατική, the science of bodies at rest. F. *hæmastatique*; L. *emastatica*; S. *hemastatica*; G. *Hæmastatik*.) The section of physiology which relates to the laws of the equilibrium of the blood in the vessels.

Hæmasthenosis. (Αἷμα, blood; ἀσθένεια, debility. F. *hæmasthénose*; G. *Blut-schwächung*.) Poverty or deterioration of the blood.

Hæmatachometer. See *Hæmatometer*.

Hæmatal. (Αἷμα, blood.) Same as *Hæmal*.

Hæmatilloscopy. (Αἷμα; ἄλλος, other; σκοπέω, to observe. F. *hæmatilloscopie*.) Taddei's term for the medico-legal examination of the blood in regard to its recognition and its differentiation.

Hæmatanagogë. (Αἷμα, blood; ἀναγωγή, a bringing up. F. *hæmatanagoge*; G. *Blutanswurf*.) Rejection or vomiting of blood.

Hæmatangion. (Αἷμα; ἄγγειον, a vessel.) A blood-vessel, especially a small one.

Hæmatangionosis. (Αἷμα, blood; ἄγγειον, a vessel; νόσος, a disease. F. *hæmatangionose*; G. *Blutgefässkrankheit*.) A disease of the blood-vessels.

Hæmatangionosis. Same as *Hæmatangionosis*.

Hæmatangiosis. (Αἷμα; ἄγγειον. F. *hæmatangiose*.) Disease of the blood-vessels.

Hæmataporia. (Αἷμα; ἀπορία, defect. F. *hæmatoporie*; G. *Blutmangel*.) A term synonymous with *Anæmia*; that is, a wasting from poverty of the blood.

Hæmataporic. Of, or belonging to, *Hæmataporia*.

Hæmataporrhosis. (Αἷμα, blood; ἀπό, from; ὄρρος, serum. F. *hæmataporrhose*.) The separation of the serum from the blood, as is exhibited in the profuse discharges of cholera.

Hæmatapostasis. (Αἷμα; ἀπόστασις, a departure. F. *hæmatapostase*.) A metastasis, or transposition of the blood to another part.

Hæmatapostema. (Αἷμα, the blood; ἀπόστημα, an abscess. F. *hæmatapostème*; G. *Blutabscess*.) An abscess containing blood.

Hæmatauchen. (Αἷμα; ἀνχίν, the neck.) Matthews Duncan's term for a distension of the neck of the womb with retained menstrual blood, the body of the womb being undilated. It may be produced by an imperforate hymen, by atresia of the vagina, or by other physical obstruction to the menstrual flow.

Hæmataulics. (Αἷμα; αὐλος, a tube. F. *hæmataulique*.) A term applied by Magendie to the laws regulating the movements of the contents of the vascular system.

Hæmatauris. (Αἷμα; L. *auris*, the ear. F. *hæmatoreille*.) Term for hæmorrhage in the internal ear.

Hæmateate. A compound of hæmatein with an alkali.

H. of ammonium. A dark-violet granular powder deposited when an ammoniacal solution of hæmatoxylin is exposed to the air.

Hæmateclysis. (Αἷμα, blood; ἐκλύσις, a dissolution. F. *hæmateclysis*; G. *Auflösung des Blutes*.) A dissolution, or separation of the constituent parts, of the blood.

Hæmatein. (F. *hæmateïne*; I. *emateina*; G. *Hæmatein*.) C₁₆H₁₂O₆. A substance obtained by treating hæmatoxylin with a little ammonia, exposing it to the air to form hæmateate of ammonia, and decomposing this with acetic acid. When dry it has a deep green colour with a metallic lustre. It is soluble in alcohol and water, sparingly in ether; it unites readily with bases.

Hæmatecum. (Αἷμα, blood; ἔλαιον, oil. F. *huile de sang*; G. *Blutöl*.) Term given by Babington, *Med.-Chir. Trans.*, vol. xvi, to a concrete oil existing in the blood.

Hæmatelytrometra. (Αἷμα; ἔλυ-

τρον, a sheath; μήτρα, the womb.) A collection of menstrual blood in the uterus and vagina from imperforate hymen.

Hæmatemesis. (Αἷμα, blood; ἐμέω, to vomit. F. *hémátémise*; I. *ematemesi*; S. *hematemesis*; G. *Blutbrechen, Magenblutung*.) Vomiting of blood, which may be caused by disease of the stomach, as an ulcer; by congestion of its mucous surface from disease in other parts, as hepatic cirrhosis; or by some change in the blood itself, the result of some general disease, as scurvy and yellow fever; or it may first have proceeded from the œsophagus, as in malignant disease; or the nostrils, as in epistaxis; or it may have been introduced into the stomach from without, as by the bursting into it or into the œsophagus of an aneurysm. It may also be caused by wound or injury. If the bleeding be slow the vomit is dark-coloured; if it be active the vomit will be florid.

H., men'strual. (L. *menstruus*, monthly.) Same as H., *vicarious*.

H., vicarious. (L. *vicarius*, substituted.) Vomiting of blood substituted for the menstrual discharge.

Hæmatemetic. (F. *hémátémétique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hæmatemesis*.

Hæmatencephalic. (F. *hémátencephalique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hæmatencephalon*.

Hæmatencephalon. (Αἷμα, blood; ἐγκέφαλον, that which is within the head. F. *hémátencephale*; G. *Hirnblutung*.) A bleeding within the cranium.

Hæmatencephalum. Same as *Hæmatencephalon*.

Hæmatepagógē. (Αἷμα; ἐπαγωγή, introduction. F. *hémátépagoge*; G. *Blutcongestion*.) Congestion of blood in a part.

Hæmatepigastrium. (Αἷμα; ἐπιγάστριον, the epigastrium.) Hæmorrhage between the peritoneum and the abdominal muscles.

Hæmatepis'chesis. (Αἷμα; ἐπισχέσις, a retention or suppression of a secretion. F. *hémátépischése*.) A stagnant condition of the blood.

Hæmaterethica. (Αἷμα; ἐριθίζω, to arouse.) A family of diseases, according to Schultz, including erythrosis, chlorosis, cyanosis, hæmorrhage, and blood congestion.

Hæmaterous. (Αἷμα, the blood. F. *hémátère*; G. *blutig*.) Belonging to, or of the nature or appearance of, blood; sanguinolent; bloody; applied to the alvine secretion and others.

Hæmater'ythrum. (Αἷμα; ἐρυθρός, red.) A synonym of *Hæmatin*.

Hæmatexostosis. (Αἷμα; ἐξοστωσις, an osseous tumour on the surface, or in the cavity, of a bone. F. *hémátexostose*.) An exostosis or bony tumour with distinct blood-vessels.

Hæmater'ma. (Αἷμα; θερμῶν, heat. F. *hématherme*.) Latreille's term for those animals that have warm blood.

Hæmater'mous. (Αἷμα, blood; θερμῶν, heat.) Having warm blood; warm-blooded.

Hæmathidro'sis. (Αἷμα, blood; ἵδρωσις, a sweating. F. *hémathidrose*; G. *Blutschwitzen*.) A sweating of blood, or the oozing out of blood-coloured perspiration by the pores of the skin. It is a bleeding from the

capillaries of the sweat glands. It may be vicarious menstruation; it occurs sometimes in yellow fever and in hæmophilia.

Hæmathion. (Αἷμα; θείου, sulphur.) A green, amorphous, albuminoid body which separates on cooling from a solution of oxyhæmoglobin in sulphuretted hydrogen water.

Hæmathoracographion. (Αἷμα; θώραξ, the chest; γράφω, to write.) Term applied by Ceradini to the *Kardiopneumograph* of Landois.

Hæmathor'ax. See *Hæmathorax*.

Hæmati'asis. (Αἷμα, the blood.) A term which has the same meaning as *Hæmatonosis*.

Hæmatic. (Αἷματικός, charged with blood.) Bloody; containing, full of, or relating to, blood.

Also, of a blood-red colour.

Also, applied to a substance which is able to improve the quality of the blood.

H. acid. A substance obtained by Treviranus when carbonised blood is heated to redness with sodium carbonate and the residue treated with alcohol, from which it is deposited in yellow crystals.

H. crisi'sis. See *Crisis, hæmatic*.

H. crys'tals. A synonym of *Hæmatoilin*.

H. cyst. See *Cyst, sanguineous*.

H. poi'son. See *Poison, hæmatic*.

H. transforma'tion. Burdach's term for the passage of the unaltered principles of the blood into the ordinary secretions, and their change into pus cells.

Hæmatica. (Αἷματικός.) Good's term for diseases of the sanguineous function.

Also, a term for medicines which improve the quality of the blood.

Hæmatics. (Αἷμα, the blood.) The doctrine or consideration of the blood.

Also, the consideration of the signs and diagnosis deducible from the condition of the blood.

Hæmathidro'sis. See *Hæmathibrosis*.

Hæmatic. (Αἷμα, blood. F. *hématic*.) Gruithuisen's term for a red blood-corpuscle.

Hæmatim'eter. See *Hæmatometer*.

Hæmatim'etry. See *Hæmatometry*.

Hæmatin. (Αἷμα. F. *hématine*; I. *hematina*; G. *Hämätin*.) $C_{65}H_{70}N_2Fe_5O_{10}$, or $C_{34}H_{25}N_4FeO_5$, or, according to Thudichum, $C_{32}H_{22}FeN_4O_6$. A bluish-black, metallic-looking, amorphous substance obtained from defibrinated blood by mixing it with a large quantity of a ten per cent. solution of common salt, which causes the blood globules to separate; these are dried, rubbed up with some fifteen times their weight of glacial acetic acid, and heated till they are dissolved; the solution is diluted with five or six times its volume of water, and set aside for some weeks for crystals of hæmin or hydrochlorate of hæmatin to separate; these may be dissolved in a very dilute solution of potassium hydrate, and the solution treated with hydrochloric acid, which throws down the hæmatin. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, soluble in diluted acids, in solutions of the caustic alkalis, and in acidulated ether and alcohol. It can be heated without decomposition to 180° C. (356° F.); at a higher temperature it burns, evolving hydrocyanic acid, and leaving as ash 12.6 per cent. of pure oxide of iron. Hæmatin exists in the red blood-corpuscles, in combination with proteids, as *Hæmoglobin*, of which in the dog it forms 4 per cent. Hæmatin in acid solu-

tion, formed by adding acetic acid to a solution of hæmoglobin, gives a spectrum with four absorption bands in the yellow and green; in alkaline solution, as by the addition of excess of ammonia to the acid solution, it gives one absorption band between the yellow and the red. When boiled with solution of potash it forms a green liquid. Its name was given to it by Hünefeld in 1827.

Also, sometimes erroneously used for *Hæmatin*.

H., acid. Same as *Hæmatoporphyrin*.

H. chloride. Same as *Hæmin*.

H., hydrochlorate of. Same as *Hæmin*.

H., iron-free. Same as *Hæmatoporphyrin*.

H., reduced. Stokes's term for Hoppe-Seyler's *Hæmochromogen*.

Hæmatinic. (Αἱμάτινος, of blood.) Relating to *Hæmatin*.

Also, an agent which increases the amount of hæmatin in the blood.

H. crystals. A term for *Hæmatoidin*.

Hæmatinica. (Αἱμάτινος, of blood.) Medicines which augment the number of the red corpuscles or the amount of hæmatin in the blood; chalybeates.

Hæmatinics. Same as *Hæmatinica*.

Hæmatinometric. (*Hæmatin*; Gr. μέτρον, a measure.) Relating to the measurement and the amount of hæmatin.

H. cell. (F. *cuve hématinométrique*.) A small glass cell, the two faces of which are parallel, and one centimeter apart, in which to place diluted blood for examination by the spectroscope.

Hæmatinop'tysis. (*Hæmatin*; Gr. πτύσις, a spitting.) The expectoration of sputa containing crystals of hæmatin.

Hæmatinous. Relating to, or containing, *Hæmatin*.

Hæmatinum. Same as *Hæmatin*.

Hæmatinuria. (*Hæmatin*; Gr. οὖρον, urine.) The passing of urine containing the colouring matter of the blood without the corpuscles. See *Hæmaturia, intermittens*.

H., intermittent. Same as *Hæmaturia, intermittens*.

H., paroxys'mal. Same as *Hæmaturia, paroxysmal*.

Hæmatis'chesis. (Αἷμα, blood; ἄρξω, to hold or repress. F. *hématischèse*.) The stoppage of natural or morbid discharges of blood.

Hæmatischetic. (F. *hématischétique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hæmatischesis*.

Hæmatis'mus. (Αἷμα, the blood. F. *hématisme*; G. *Blutung*.) Bleeding; hæmorrhage.

Hæmatisth'mic. (F. *hématissthémique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hæmatisthmus*.

Hæmatisthmus. (Αἷμα, blood; ἰσθμός, the fauces or throat. F. *hématissthme*.) Hæmorrhage from the fauces or throat.

Hæmatite. (Αἱματίτης, blood-like. F. *hématite*; I. *ematita*; S. *hematides*; G. *Blutstein*.) Fe₂O₃. A term applied to an ore of iron consisting chiefly of ferric oxide. In its crystalline form it is called specular iron ore; it also occurs in a columnar, a granular, a botryoidal, and an earthy condition. It occurs at Ulverstone and near Whitehaven, in Belgium and Westphalia, in the Island of Elbad, and, in North America, in Missouri and on the southern shore

of Lake Superior. When finely levigated it was used in hæmorrhages and fluxes of all kinds.

H., brown. Fe₂O₃ + Fe(OH)₂. An iron ore occurring in a dark-brown mass, or in a fibrous and scaly condition, or, more rarely, in rhombic prisms. It occurs in Glamorganshire, in Northamptonshire, and Lincolnshire, the North of Ireland, Germany, France, Spain, and Sweden. Also called *Limonite*.

H., red. The substance described under the chief heading.

Hæmatites. See *Hæmatite*.

Hæmatitic. (Αἱματίτης, blood-like.) Brown-red in colour.

Hæmatit'inus. (Αἱματίτης, the hæmatite.) Old name (Gr. *αἱματίτινος*) for a certain collyrium mentioned by Galen, *de Simpl. Facult.*, prepared from the hæmatite.

Hæmatitis. (Αἷμα, blood. F. *hématie*; G. *Entzündung des Blutes*.) See *Hæmitis*.

Hæmatitis. (Αἱματίτης, blood-like.) Same as *Hæmatite*.

Hæmat'uria. (*Hæmatie*; Gr. οὖρον, urine.) The presence of blood-corpuscles in the urine.

Hæmat'mos. (Αἷμα, blood; ἄρμός, vapour.) The halitus of the blood.

Hæmatobia. Plural of *Hæmatobium*.

Hæmatobium. (Αἷμα, blood; βίος, life. F. *hématoë*; G. *Blutthier*.) Term by Reichenbach for a blood corpuscle as the only living thing in the blood.

Also, an animal parasite of the blood, as the *Filaria sanguinis hominis*.

Also, any living organism, either plant or animal, in the blood.

Hæmatoblast. (Αἷμα; βλαστός, a bud.) Hayem's term for certain discoid, non-nucleated, yellowish or greenish corpuscles found in the blood of viviparous Vertebrata. They are smaller than the red blood-corpuscles, 1 to 4 micro. m. m. in diameter, and are by him believed to originate in the protoplasm of the lymph corpuscles, and by Pouchet in the plasma by segmentation of the nuclei of the leucocytes, and by a gradual process of transformation to become converted into red blood-corpuscles; Malassez conceives that they are derived from the nucleated cells of the medulla of bone. They are by some thought to be the same as the blood-plates of Bizzozero, and to take no part in the formation of the red blood-corpuscles.

Also, Wissozky's term for the cells of the mesoderm from which the first blood-disks and blood-vessels originate.

Hæmatobranchia'ta. (Αἷμα, blood; βράγχεια, the gills of a fish.) A Group of *Arachnida* represented by the king crab. In these animals the respiratory lamellæ contain blood, and the hind part of the body is fused into a terminal spine.

Hæmatocathartic. (Αἷμα, blood; καθαρτικός, cleansing. F. *hémato cathartique*; G. *blutreinigend*.) Purifying the blood; applied to medicines for this purpose.

Hæmatocele. (Αἷμα, blood; κήλη, a tumour. F. *hématoëcle*; I. *ematocèle*; S. *hematocele*; G. *Blutgeschwulst, Blutbruch*.) A tumour consisting of extravasated blood. When the word is used alone it usually signifies hæmatocele of the tunica vaginalis.

H., anté-uterine. (L. *ante*, before; *uterus*, the womb.) The form of intraperitoneal pelvic hæmatocele in which the blood is

chiefly collected in front of the womb, between it and the bladder and abdominal walls.

H., arterial. A term for aneurysm.

H., catamenial. (Καταμήνια, the menses.) Intra-peritoneal pelvic hæmatocele caused by regurgitation through the Fallopian tube from obstruction to the natural flow of the menses, or from disturbance of the function produced by chill or by excessive sexual intercourse.

H., cephalic. (Κεφαλή, the head. F. *hématocele céphalique*.) A vascular tumour of the pia mater seen in some anencephalous monsters.

H., circumuterine. (L. *circum*, around; *uterus*, the womb.) Same as *H., peri-uterine*.

H., extraperitonæal. See *H., pelvic, extraperitonæal*.

H., funicular. (L. *funiculus*, a small cord. F. *hématocele funiculaire*.) Same as *H. of spermatic cord*.

H., intracellular. (L. *intra*, within; *cellular tissue*.) Same as *H., pelvic, subperitonæal*.

H., intraperitonæal. Same as *H., pelvic, intraperitonæal*.

H., intratesticular. (L. *intra*, within; *testiculus*, the testicle.) Same as *H. of testicle, parenchymatous*.

H., menstrual. (L. *menstrualis*, monthly.) Same as *H., catamenial*.

H. of neck. A cystic tumour of the neck containing blood. It may be originally a serous cyst which, from accident or other cause, has bled internally; or it may be, what is called, a true blood cyst, having, or not having, a communication with one of the large veins. There is occasionally pulsation over the whole or part of its surface, propagated from the underlying carotid artery.

H. of spermatic cord, diffuse. (L. *diffusus*, spread out. F. *hématocele diffuse du cordon*; I. *ematocèle diffusa del cordone spermatico*; G. *diffuse Blutbruch des Samenstranges*.) An effusion of blood into the areolar tissue of the spermatic cord. It begins in the inguinal canal, and gradually extends downwards into the scrotum. It arises from rupture of a branch of the spermatic vein, generally produced by violence or straining.

H. of spermatic cord, encysted. (Ἐν, in; κύστις, a bag.) A rare condition in which the bleeding from the ruptured vessels has not continued and the effused blood has become surrounded by a distinct membrane.

H. of testicle, encysted. (Ἐν; κύστις.) An effusion of blood into a small cyst, which sometimes develops in the neighbourhood of the epididymis.

H. of testicle, parenchymatous. (Παρέγχυμα.) An effusion of blood into the substance or parenchyma of the testicle.

H. of tunica vaginalis. A collection of blood in the tunica vaginalis of the testicle, most frequently traumatic in origin, but occasionally arising without external cause. It may attain a large size, and if allowed its natural course may, after the blood has remained fluid for many months, become harder from absorption of the fluid part of the blood and deposit of fibrin on the walls of the tunica vaginalis, which in some cases become calcified; occasionally the contents decompose, and suppuration and sloughing may result.

H. of tunica vaginalis, spontaneous. (L. *spontaneus*, of one's free will.) Bleeding into the tunica vaginalis from rupture of a vein without apparent physical cause. It often assumes a large size, and is uncommon.

H. of tunica vaginalis, traumatic. (Τραυματικός, of wounds.) The form of the disease which is produced by a blow or crush, which causes rupture of a vein ramifying on the surface of the testicle; or from the wound of a vessel in the operation for hydrocele. It is much the more common form of the disease.

H., parametric. (Παρά, near; μήτρα, the womb.) Same as *H., pelvic, subperitonæal*.

H., pelvic. (*Pelvis*.) An effusion of blood into the cellular tissue of the pelvic structures, or into the recto-uterine pouch. It occurs in the course of various diseases or disorders. It may be caused by the rupture of an extra-uterine embryo, of an ovarian tumour, of a varicose vein, or of an aneurysm, or of a blood-vessel from any cause greatly engorged; or by rupture of, or by regurgitation from, an obstructed and distended Fallopian tube; or from a uterus distended with menstrual blood from occlusion of its mouth or of the vagina. It may be caused by external injury, by violent coitus, or by operations on the pelvic organs. It may occur in the course of some general disease, as purpura or scurvy, or some local disease, as some forms of peritonitis. The intra-peritonæal form may result from rupture of a vessel in any part of the abdomen when the blood can escape into the cavity of the peritonæum, though generally the term pelvic hæmatocele is confined to the masses of blood which have a pelvic origin. The blood may collect in the sac of the peritonæum, forming the variety called intra-peritonæal pelvic hæmatocele, or it may be effused into the pelvic connective tissue, forming the variety extra-peritonæal pelvic hæmatocele; and a compound variety may result from the bursting of the latter into the peritonæal cavity. The actual occurrence of the hæmorrhage may be preceded by dull pains, but generally, if it be at all extensive, there is a sudden acute pain in the pelvic region, followed by symptoms of shock, and no indications of inflammation. There is great prostration, pallor, coldness of surface, and lowness of temperature, vomiting, small and rapid pulse, hiccup, and tympanites; there is tenesmus, bladder disturbance, and efforts to expel something from the vagina, where, on digital examination, there may generally be felt in the posterior fornix, a soft, pulpy, obscurely fluctuating projection, which in a day or two becomes firmer, and sometimes irregular from partial coagulation; not infrequently there is metrorrhagia. The os uteri is generally high up and tilted a little backwards from pressure of the body of the womb upwards and forwards; sometimes it is laterally displaced. Speedily, twenty-four hours after the occurrence of the bleeding it may be, inflammation sets in with rigors, abdominal tenderness, and high temperature, and death may occur in a very short period; or suppuration may result; or recovery may take place with absorption of the clot, after more or fewer exacerbations from renewed bleeding or recurrent inflammation.

H., pelvic, cataclysmic. (*Pelvis*; Gr. κατακλυσμός, a deluge.) Barnes's name for those cases of intra-peritonæal pelvic hæmatocele

in which the effusion of blood is so sudden as to destroy or threaten life at once.

H., pel'vic, encyst'ed. (Εν, in; κύστις, a bladder.) The form in which the blood is confined by natural tissue or by inflammatory exudation.

H., pel'vic, extraperitonæ'al. (L. *extra*, without; Gr. περιτόναιον, the membrane covering the viscera.) The form of pelvic hæmatocele in which the blood is effused into the subperitoneal connective tissue of the pelvis; that is, outside the cavity of the peritonæum.

H., pel'vic, intraperitonæ'al. (L. *intra*, within; Gr. περιτόναιον, the membrane covering the viscera.) The form of pelvic hæmatocele in which the blood is effused into the cavity of the peritonæum, occupying in large part Douglas's pouch.

H., pel'vic, non-encyst'ed. (L. *non*, not; Gr. ἐν; κύστις, a bladder.) The form in which the blood lies loose in the peritonæal cavity.

H., pel'vic, peritonæ'al. Same as *H., pel'vic, intraperitonæ'al.*

H., pel'vic, subperitonæ'al. (L. *sub*, under; *peritonæum*.) Same as *H., pel'vic, extraperitonæ'al.*

H., perim'e'tric. (Περί, around; μήτρα, the womb.) Same as *H., pel'vic, extraperitonæ'al.*

H., peri-u'terine. (Περί, around; L. *uterus*, the womb.) Effusion of blood into the tissues around the womb. A form of *H., pel'vic, extraperitonæ'al.*

The term has also been applied to those cases of intraperitonæal pelvic hæmatocele in which the blood-clot covers the uterus on all surfaces.

H., peri-vagi'nal. (Περί; *vagina*.) Effusion of blood into the walls of the vagina; a condition which occasionally presents itself during labour.

H., puden'dal. (L. *pu'denda*, the external female genital organs.) Effusion of blood into the cellular tissue of the labium or other part of the pudendum. It results from rupture of a blood-vessel of the bulb of the vestibule, and may be caused by injury or muscular effort; it is most commonly a result of labour. It forms a somewhat painful swelling, fluctuating when recent, sometimes of distinct outline; and occasionally producing difficulty in micturition, from extension to the urethra. It may become absorbed, may burst and discharge clot and fluid contents, or it may undergo suppuration.

H., retro-u'terine. (L. *retro*, behind; *uterus*, the womb.) Effusion of blood into Douglas's pouch. A form of *H., pel'vic, intraperitonæ'al.*

H., scro'tal. (L. *scrotum*, the bag for the testicles.) Effusion of blood into the scrotum. It may be parietal or vaginal.

H., scro'tal, pari'etal. (L. *scrotum*; *paries*, a partition.) Effusion of blood into the areolar tissue of the scrotum.

H., scro'tal, vagi'nal. Same as *H. of tunica vaginalis.*

H., sponta'neous. (L. *spontaneus*, of one's free will.) The form of blood tumour which occurs without any apparent external injury.

H., traumati'c. (Τραυματικός, relating to wounds.) Hæmatocele resulting from some physical cause or injury.

H., u'terine. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) The same as *H., pel'vic.*

H., vagi'nal. (L. *vagina*, a sheath.) Same as *H., peri-vaginal.*

Hæmatocele. Same as *Hæmatocele.*

H. arterio'sum. (L. *arteria*, an artery.) A term for aneurysm.

H. ex-tra-peritonæ'um. See *Hæmatocele, extraperitonæ'al.*

H. in-tra-peritonæ'um. See *Hæmatocele, intraperitonæ'al.*

Hæmatoceph'alus. (Αἷμα, blood; κεφαλή, the head. F. *hæmatocephale*.) Name given by Geoffrey Saint-Hilaire to a monstrosity in which the effusion of blood into the cerebral hemispheres has produced a marked deformity.

Also, a sanguineous tumour of the head.

Also, a vascular tumour of the pia mater, seen sometimes in anencephalous monsters.

Hæmatocerebriform. (Αἷμα; L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *forma*, shape.) Resembling blood and brain.

H. disease'. A term for encephaloid cancer.

Hæmatochez'ia. (Αἷμα, blood; χίζω, to evacuate the bowels. F. *hæmatochésie*.) Term for a bloody stool.

Hæmatochom'etry. (Αἷμα; τάχος; μέτρον.) A misspelling of *Hæmatochrometry*.

Hæmatoch'roin. (Αἷμα; χροία, colour.) Lassaig's term for hæmatin.

Hæmatoch'roite. (Αἷμα; χροία, colour.) A synonym of *Hæmatin*.

Hæmatochro'sis. (Αἷμα, blood; χροία, colour. F. *hæmatochrome*.) A morbid blood-like colour of the skin.

Hæmatochylur'ia. (Αἷμα; chyle; *urine*.) The presence of blood and chylous material in the urine; usually caused by the presence of the *Filaria sanguinis hominis*.

Hæmatochy'sis. (Αἷμα, blood; χύσις, effusion. F. *hæmatochysse*; G. *Blutung*.) Old term, used by Th. Willis, in *Pharm. Rat.* ii, iii, c. 1, for a flow or flux of blood; hæmorrhage.

Hæmatocœ'lia. (Αἷμα, blood; κοιλία, the belly. F. *hæmatocœlie*.) The effusion or escape of blood into the peritonæal cavity.

Hæmatocœ'liac. (Αἷμα, blood; κοιλιακός, belonging to the belly. F. *hæmatocœliaque*; G. *blutiger Bauchfluss*.) Of, or belonging to, blood from the belly.

H. pas'sion. Dysentery when the alvine discharges contain blood.

Hæmatocol'ica. (Αἷμα, the blood; L. *colica*, the colic. F. *hæmatocolique*; G. *Blutkolik*.) Sanguineous colic, or that in which the stools are mixed with blood.

Hæmatocol'pus. See *Hæmatokolpos*.

Hæmatocrist'al. (Αἷμα; F. *cristal*.) Mayer's term in 1827 for blood crystals.

Hæmatocry'a. (Αἷμα; κρύος, icy cold.) Owen's term for the cold-blooded Vertebrata; Pisces, Amphibia, and Reptilia.

Hæmatocry'al. (Αἷμα; κρύος.) Relating to the *Hæmatocrya*.

Hæmatocry'an. Same as *Hæmatocry'al*.

Hæmatocry'stallin. (Αἷμα; κρύσταλλος, crystal. F. *hæmatocrySTALLINE*; G. *Blutkristall*.) A name given to *Hæmoglobin* when it is obtained in a crystalline condition.

Hæmatocyan'i'na. See *Hæmocyanin*.

Hæmatocyanopath'ia. (Αἷμα, blood; κύανος, blue; πάθος, disease. F. *hæmatocyanopathie*.) A term for *Cyanosis*.

Hæmatocyano'sis. (Αἷμα, blood; κyanosis, the induction of a blue colour.) The same as *Cyanosis*.

Hæmatocyst. Same as *Hæmatocystis*.

Hæmatocyst'st. Same as *Hæmatocystis*.

Hæmatocyst'itis. (Αἷμα, blood; κύστις, a bladder. F. *hæmatocyste*; G. *Blutbalg*, *Blutblase*, *Hæmatokyste*.) Ritgen's term for a cyst containing blood.

Also, a term for effusion of blood into the urinary bladder.

Also, a term for encysted *Hæmatoma*.

Hæmatode. Same as *Hæmatodes*.

Hæmatodes. (Αἷμα, blood; εἶδος, likeness.) Having, or conjoined with, blood; bloody; full of blood.

Applied to the disease called *Fungus hæmatodes*, and to *Aneurysm by anastomosis*.

H. fungus. See *Fungus hæmatodes*.

Hæmatodiarrhœa. (Αἷμα, the blood; διάρροια, a flowing from the belly. F. *hæmatodiarrhée*; G. *blutiger Durchfall*.) A term for diarrhœa with blood in the fecal discharges; bloody or sanguinolent diarrhœa.

Hæmatodynamics. See *Hæmadynamics*.

Hæmatodynamometer. See *Hæmodynamometer*.

Hæmatodyscras'ia. (Αἷμα; δυσκράσια, bad temperament.) A diseased condition of the blood.

Hæmatodema. (Αἷμα, blood; ὄδημα, a tumour. F. *hæmatodème*; G. *Blut-ödem*, *blutartiges Ödem*.) A swelling or tumour containing blood; bloody œdema.

Hæmatogaster. (Αἷμα, blood; γαστήρ, the stomach. F. *hæmatogaster*.) Effusion of blood into the stomach.

Hæmatogastricus. Same as *Hæmagastrie*.

Hæmatogen'esis. (Αἷμα, blood; γένεσις, production.) The origin, formation, and development of blood.

Hæmatogenic. (Αἷμα; γίνεσις.) Having reference to the formation or development of blood.

Also, the same as *Hæmatogenous*.

Hæmatog'enous. (Αἷμα; γένος, kind.) Having origin in the blood; blood-derived.

H. albumin'uria. Bamberger's term for the form of albuminuria which is not caused by disease of the kidney structure, but such as occurs in febrile conditions as those of pneumonia, diphtheria, and erysipelas; in congested conditions, as in valvular disease of the heart and emphysema; and in conditions of convulsion, as epilepsy. He attributes its causation to the slowing of the blood current, to some functional disturbance of the Malpighian epithelium permitting the passage of albumen, to vaso-motor influences, and to certain chemical changes in the blood, resulting in the production of an albuminous body which passes through the walls of the Malpighian vessels, as ovum-albumin and hæmoglobin do in contradistinction to serum-albumin.

H. ic'terus. (L. *icterus*, jaundice.) An affection that occurs when bilirubin is formed from extravasated blood by the action of the connective-tissue corpuscles, so that bile pigments, in addition to colouring the tissues, pass into the urine. See also *Jaundice*, *hæmatogenous*.

Hæmatoglo'bin. Same as *Hæmoglobin*.

Hæmatoglobinu'ria. Same as *Hæmoglobinuria*.

Hæmatoglobulin. Same as *Hæmoglobin*.

Hæmatographia. (Αἷμα, blood; γράφω, to write. F. *hæmatographie*; G. *Beschreibung des Blutes*.) A description of, or the consideration of, the blood, its nature and quality.

Hæmatohidro'sis. Bartholin's term for *Hæmathidrosis*.

Hæmatohyster'ic. (Αἷμα, blood; ὑστέρα, the womb.) Relating to the accumulation of blood in the uterus.

Hæmatoid. (Αἷμα, blood; εἶδος, likeness. F. *hæmatoïde*.) Resembling blood.

H. can'cer. The form of encephaloid cancer called *Fungus hæmatodes*.

Hæmatoid'in. (Αἷματοειδής, resembling blood. F. *hæmatoïdine*.) $C_{32}H_{36}N_4O_6$. Virchow's term for the bright-yellow, fine needles, or rhomboidal crystals, which are found in old extravasations of blood. They are insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, glycerin, and acetic acid, and soluble in liquid ammonia. Hæmatoidin gives the same colour-reaction as bilirubin, and is by many believed to be identical with it. It sometimes occurs in the urine, and is found in the corpora lutea. The latter is also called *Hæmolutein*.

Hæmato'in. A derivative of hæmoglobin containing no iron, obtained by Preyer, and probably the same as *Hæmatoporphyrin*.

Hæmatokelido'sis. See *Hæmokelidosis*.

Hæmatokol'pos. (Αἷμα, blood; κόλπος, a gulf, the vagina. F. *hæmato-colpe*.) An effusion of blood into the vagina.

Also, a collection of blood, or of menstrual secretion, in the vagina.

H. hymen'al'is. (Ἦμῖν, a membrane.) A collection of menstrual blood in the vagina from imperforation of the hymen.

H. later'al'is. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Distension of one vagina, when there is a double vagina, with blood or retained menstrual fluid.

Hæmatokop'risis. (Αἷμα; κόπρις, a dunging.) Brinton's term for the discharge of blood by stool, as in *Melæna*.

Hæmatokryst'allin. See *Hæmatocrystallin*.

Hæmatolin. $C_{68}H_{78}N_8O_5$. Hoppe-Seyler's term for a derivative from hæmatin by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid. It is insoluble in sulphuric acid and in solutions of caustic alkalies. It is a black insoluble substance.

Hæmatology. (Αἷμα, blood; λόγος, a discourse. F. *hæmatologie*; G. *Blutlehre*, *Hæmatologie*.) The doctrine, history, or description of the nature and constitution of the blood.

H., patholog'ical. (Πάθος, suffering; λόγος, an account.) The investigation of the characters of the blood in disease.

Hæmatolyses. (Αἷμα; λύσις, solution.) The diseases in which there is defective coagulability of the blood.

Hæmatolysis. (Αἷμα; λύσις.) Solution, or defective power of coagulation, of the blood.

Hæmatolyt'ic. (Αἷμα; λυτικός, able

to dissolve.) Having power to diminish the number of red corpuscles in the blood. Applied to medicaments which are supposed to have this property.

Hæmato'ma. (Αἱματώω, to turn into blood. F. *hæmatome*; G. *Blutgeschwulst*.) A bloody tumour or fungus.

A swelling containing blood; especially applied to a blood swelling of the outer ear.

H., arterial. The mass formed of tissue infiltrated with semisolid blood which occurs on the rupture of an artery in the interior of an organ.

H., auricularé. (L. *auricula*, the outer ear.) See *H. auris*.

H. auris. (L. *auris*, the ear. F. *othématome*; G. *Othématom, Ohrblutgeschwulst des Geisteskrankens*.) An effusion of blood, or of bloody serum, between the cartilage of the ear and its perichondrium, occurring in all the varieties of insanity. It is found generally on the anterior surface of the auricle, near the fossa of the antihelix; sometimes the colour of the skin is unaltered at first, but it is generally bluish-red or reddish, painful, and tender. It may grow to the size of a hen's egg. At first the anterior wall is thinner and more elastic than the posterior wall, which contains the ear-cartilage, but subsequently the anterior wall may become firm from the development of new cartilage. The tumour may burst, but more frequently it gradually shrivels, leaving a white, puckered, and often nodular, auricle.

H. aurium. See *H. auris*.

H., circumscribed. (L. *circum*, around; *scribo*, to write.) A blood tumour with a distinct outline.

H., cystic. Same as *Hæmatocystis*.

H., diffuséd. (L. *diffusus*, spread abroad.) A blood tumour with no distinct outline, the fluid being infiltrated into the tissues without any definite boundary.

H. funiculi spermatici. (L. *funiculus*, a small cord; *sperma*, seed.) Same as *Hæmatocele of spermatic cord*.

H. intravaginalis (L. *intra*, within.) Same as *Hæmatocele of tunica vaginalis*.

H. labii. (L. *labium*, the lip.) Same as *Hæmatocele, pudendal*.

H. neonatorum. (Νέος, new; L. *natus*, born.) Same as *Cephalhæmatoma*.

H. of auricle. (L. *auricula*, the outer ear.) See *H. auris*.

H. of dura mater. (L. *durus*, hard; *mater*, mother.) A form of meningeal hæmorrhage, consisting of one or more flattened oval sacs containing blood, situated on the under surface of the dura mater and most frequently in the neighbourhood of the vertex. They may be three or four inches in diameter, often an inch thick, and may occur on one or on both sides of the median line. They are caused by a chronic pachymeningitis, which results in the formation of several layers of false membrane, consisting of fine reticulated fibres enclosing many thin-walled blood-vessels; some of these give way and bleeding repeatedly takes place, which is confined to a more or less limited spot. In the course of time the sac becomes so large that pressure is made on the subjacent cerebrum, and more or less paralysis, dulness of intellect, and stupor result; sometimes there are twittings of the muscles of the face and limbs. Sooner or later, after increasing stupor proceeding to coma, and sometimes convulsions, the patient dies.

H. of ear. See *H. auris*.

H. of eyelid. An effusion of blood into the tissues of the eyelid from violence; usually called a black eye.

H. of heart. Same as *Cardiac conere-tions*.

H. of na'sal sep'tum. (L. *nasus*, the nose; *septum*, an inclosure.) A blood-swelling on one or both sides of the septum nasi, produced by a blow, or sometimes arising spontaneously. The blood collects under the mucous membrane, and forms a smooth swelling with, generally, a purplish colour.

H. of pan'creas. See *Pancreas, hæmatoma of*.

H. of pin'na. (Pinna.) Same as *H. auris*.

H. of scalp. A collection of blood in the scalp, usually resulting from injury. It may occupy three positions; beneath the skin, beneath the occipito-frontalis aponeurosis, and beneath the pericranium. The two former are generally small and circumscribed, the latter large and ill-defined. See *Cephalhæmatoma*.

H. of uterus. A tumour growing from, or attached to, the inner surface of the womb, consisting chiefly of blood clot; it generally arises from retention of a piece of the placenta, after abortion or labour at full time, into which bleeding has taken place; it may become so large as to project through the os uteri. It has been also described under the terms placental uterine polypus, and fibrous uterine polypus.

H. ovarii. (Ovary.) An effusion of blood into the stroma of the ovary or into a Graafian follicle; it may occur as a form of vicarious menstruation.

H. palpebrarum. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid.) See *H. of eyelid*.

H., pelvic. Same as *Hæmatocele, pelvic*.

H., peri-uterine. (Περί, around; L. *uterus*, the womb.) Same as *Hæmatocele, peri-uterine*.

H. placen'tæ. (L. *placenta*, a cake; the afterbirth.) A blood clot in the placenta.

H., retro-uterine. Same as *Hæmatocele, retro-uterine*.

H. sacca'tum. (L. *sacca*, a bag.) An encysted blood tumour.

H. scarlatino'sum. (Scarlatina.) A dark red or bluish engorgement of the structures under the lower jaw in some cases of scarlet fever; there is often great swelling spreading down the neck and on to the cheeks. It is dependent upon inflammation of the areolar tissue spreading from the fauces and resulting in hæmorrhage.

H. tunicæ vagina'lis test'is. Same as *Hæmatocele of tunica vaginalis*.

H. uteri. See *H. of uterus*.

H. uteri polypo'sum. (Polypus.) See *H. of uterus*.

H. vagina'. Same as *Hæmatocele, vaginal*.

H. vulvæ. (L. *vulva*, the female external organs of generation.) Same as *Hæmatocele, pudendal*.

Hæmatomanti'a. (Αἷμα, the blood; μαντεία, a divination. F. *hæmatomantie*.) Term for diagnosis formed by examining the condition of the blood.

Hæmatomatous. Of, or belonging to, or having, the disease *Hæmatoma*.

Hæmatomediastinum. (Αἷμα,

blood; *L. mediastinum*, the membranous septum of the chest. *F. hematomediastin.*) Effusion of blood in the mediastinum.

Hæmatometach'ysis. (Αἷμα, the blood; μετά, beyond; χύσις, an effusion. *F. hematometachyse.*) The transfusion of blood.

Hæmatometer. (Αἷμα, blood; μέτρον, a measure. *F. hématomètre; G. Blutmessgefäß, Blutmesswerkzeug.*) An instrument for measuring the force of blood. Same as *Hæmadynamometer*.

Also, an instrument for numbering the blood-corpuscles.

Hæmatométra. (Αἷμα, the blood; μήτρα, the womb. *F. hématomètre; G. Mutterblutfluss.*) A term for hæmorrhage from the womb.

Also, a filling of the womb with blood.

Also, a collection of blood or menstrual fluid in the cavity of the uterus, from occlusion of its orifice, or of the vagina.

H. lateralis. (*L. lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Distension of one half of a double uterus with blood or menstrual fluid from an occlusion of the outlet.

H. vetularum. (*L. vetula*, an old woman.) A collection of blood in the cavity of the uterus of women at the climacteric period or after. It is commonly caused by endometritic processes affecting chiefly either the os internum or the os externum, and producing obliteration of the canal, or by malignant or other organic disease of the cervix having the same effect. The contained fluid is most frequently watery and alkaline, the uterine walls are generally thin, the muscular structure atrophied, and the connective tissue increased in quantity; when the obstructing cause is of a malignant or of a fibroid nature, the fluid contains more or less blood. There may be spontaneous cure of the form produced by endometritis by the cessation of the inflammation and the absorption of the deposit with consequent escape of the contents of the womb.

Hæmatomet'ria. (Αἷμα, blood; μέτρον, to measure. *F. hématométrie; G. Blutmesskunst, Blutmessen.*) The measuring of blood.

Also, the same as *Hæmatometra*.

Hæmatometry. (Αἷμα; μέτρον, a measure.) The numeration of the blood-corpuscles.

Hæmatom'ma. (Αἷμα, blood; ὄμμα, a sight or spectacle. *F. hématomme; G. Blutauge.*) Same as *Hæmalopia*.

Hæmatomphalocèle. (Αἷμα, blood; ὄμφαλός, the navel; κύλη, a tumour. *F. hématomphalocèle; I. ematofalo; S. hematonfalo; G. Blutnabelbruch.*) A tumour at the navel, or an umbilical hernia, turgid with blood, and presenting many varicose veins.

Hæmatomphalum. (Αἷμα, blood; ὄμφαλός, the navel. *F. hématomphale.*) A term for a tumour about the navel containing blood.

Hæmatomyces. (Αἷμα, blood; μύκης, a fungus. *F. hématomyce; G. Blutschwamm.*) Term for *Fungus hæmatodes*.

Hæmatomyelia. (Αἷμα; μυελός, marrow. *F. hématomyélie.*) Ollivier's term for hæmorrhage into the substance of the spinal cord. See *Spinal cord, hæmorrhage of*.

Hæmatomyelitis. (Αἷμα; μυελός.) A form of acute central myelitis in which

the paralysis occurs suddenly from hæmorrhage into diseased structures of the spinal cord.

Hæmatom'yzus. (Αἷμα; ὑψίζω, to suck in.) A Genus of the Suborder *Mallophaga*, Order *Hemiptera*.

H. elephantis. *Piaget*. A louse living on the elephant.

Hæmaton'cia. (Αἷμα, blood; ὄγκος, a tumour. *F. hématoncie.*) A term for the formation or growth of a *Hæmatoneus*.

Hæmaton'cus. (Αἷμα, blood; ὄγκός, a tumour.) A term for *Fungus hæmatodes*.

Also, a term for *Nævus*.

Hæmaton'osis. (Αἷμα, blood; νόσος, disease. *F. hématonosie; G. Blutkrankheit.*) A term by *Lobstein, Anal.* § 49, for disease or morbid alteration of the blood.

Also, a term for an hæmorrhagic disorder.

Hæmaton'osos. (Αἷμα, blood; νόσος, disease. *F. hématonose.*) Term for disease of the blood.

Hæmaton'osus. Same as *Hæmatonosos*.

Hæmatopath'ia. A better spelling of *Hæmopathy*.

Hæmatoped'esis. (Αἷμα, blood; πήδω, to leap. *F. hématopédèse.*) Old term for the spurting of the blood from a wounded artery. *Quincy* renders it a bloody sweat.

Hæmatoperic'ardium. (Αἷμα, blood; περικάρδιον, the membranous bag enveloping the heart. *F. hématopéricarde.*) A term for effusion of blood into the pericardium. It is a result of rupture or perforation of the heart-walls from injury or disease, or from the bursting of an aneurysm. It occurs also occasionally in small extravasations under the pericardium in some general diseases, as scurvy. There is usually pain in the region of the heart, faintness, difficulty of breathing, feebleness of pulse, coldness of surface, and more or less speedy death.

Hæmatophæ'on. Same as *Hæmaphysin*.

Hæmatophæ'um. Same as *Hæmaphysin*.

Hæmatoph'agous. (Αἷμα, blood; φαγεῖν, to eat. *F. hématophage.*) Blood-eating; applied to those insects which seek the blood of animals for their sustenance, as the flea; and also applied to an *Hæmatozoön*.

Hæmatophil'ia. See *Hæmophilia*.

Hæmatophlebœ'stasis. Same as *Hæmatophlebotasis*.

Hæmatophlebos'tasis. (Αἷμα, blood; φλέψ, a vein; στάσις, the act of standing.) Old term (*Gr. αἱματοφλεβοστάσις*), used by *Galen*, in *Ecce. Diet. Hippocr.*, for a suppression of blood, overflowing and swelling out the veins by its own impetus; as if it were αἵματος φλεβῶν στάσις.

Hæmatophob'ia. (Αἷμα; φόβος, fear. *G. Blutscheu.*) The dread of blood, so that on seeing it nausea or fainting results.

Hæmatophthalm'ia. (Αἷμα, blood; ὀφθαλμία, a disease of the eye. *F. hémato-phthalmie.*) A term for inflammation or congestion of the eye.

Hæmatophthalm'us. (Αἷμα; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) A blood-shot eye.

Hæmatoph'thores. (Αἷμα; φθορά, corruption.) An order of diseases, according to *Fuchs*, in which the blood is corrupted.

Hæmatophyllous. (Αἷμα; φύλλον, a leaf.) Having leaves of a blood-red colour.

Hæmatophysalis. (Αἷμα, blood; φουσαλλίς, a bleb. F. *hæmatophysale*; G. *Blutblase*.) A bleb or vesicle containing blood.

Hæmatophyte. (Αἷμα; φυτόν, a plant.) A microscopic vegetable which lives in the blood, such as the *Spirochæte Obermeyerii* of relapsing fever.

Hæmatopinus. (Αἷμα; πῖνον, to drink.) A Genus of the Family *Pediculidae*, Suborder *Aptera*, Order *Rhynchota* or *Hemiptera*.

H. acanthopus, Denny. (Ἀκανθα, a thorn; ποῦς, a foot.) Lives on the field mouse.

H. affinis, Burmeister. (L. *affinis*, bordering.) Lives on the field mouse.

H. camelii, Redi. (L. *camelus*, a camel.) Lives on the camel.

H. crassicornis, Burm. (L. *crassus*, thick; *cornu*, a horn.) Lives on the deer.

H. eurystrernus, Steph. (Εὐρύς, wide; στέρνον, the breast.) Lives on the ox.

H. leptocephalus, Ehrenberg. (Λεπτός, fine; κεφαλή, the head.) Lives on the hyrax of Syria.

H. leucophæus, Burm. (Λευκός, white; φαῖς, dusky.) Lives on the dormouse.

H. lyriocephalus, Denny. (Λύριον, a lyre; κεφαλή, the head.) Lives on the hare.

H. phocæ, Lucas. (Φώκη, a seal.) Lives on the seal.

H. pthiriposis. (Φθίρι, a louse; ὄψις, appearance.) Lives on the Cape buffalo.

H. piliferus, Denny. (L. *pilus*, a hair; *fero*, to bear.) Lives on the dog.

H. saccaus, P. Gerv. (L. *saccus*, a bag.) Lives on the Egyptian goat.

H. serratus, Denny. (L. *serratus*, saw-shaped.) Lives on the common mouse.

H. sphaerocephalus, Burmeister. (Σφαῖρα, a ball; κεφαλή, the head.) Lives on the squirrel.

H. spiculifer, Gerv. (L. *spiculum*, a little sharp point; *fero*, to bear.) Lives on the Algerian mouse.

H. spiniger, Denny. (L. *spina*, a spine; *gero*, to bear.) Lives on the water vole.

H. spinulosus, Denny. (L. *spinula*, a small spicule.) Lives on the brown rat.

H. stenopsis, Burm. (Στενός, narrow; ὄψις, the eye.) Lives on the domestic goat.

H. susis, Denny. (L. *sus*, a swine.) Lives on the pig.

H. tenuirostris, Burm. (L. *tenuis*, thin; *rostrum*, a beak.) Lives on the horse and ass.

H. tuberculatus, Burm. (L. *tuberculum*, a small lump.) Lives on the Italian buffalo.

H. ventricosus, Denny. (L. *ventricosus*, pot-bellied.) Lives on the hare.

Hæmatopisy. (Formed on the lines of *Hydropsis*, substituting αἷμα, for ὕδωρ.) A collection of blood in an organ.

H., uterine. (L. *uterus*, the womb. F. *hæmatopisie utérine*.) Capuron's term for the retention of the menses in the cavity of the uterus from malformation.

Hæmatoplane'sis. (Αἷμα, blood; πλάνησις, an error. F. *hæmatoplanèse*.) A misdirection of the blood, or of its globules.

Hæmatoplane'nia. (Αἷμα; πλάνη, an

error. F. *hæmatoplanie*; G. *Verirrung des Blutes*.) The same as *Hæmatoplanesis*.

Also, applied to a transposition, or metastasis of natural or morbid discharge, as hæmatemesis or epistaxis occurring in place of menstruation or of bleeding piles.

H. menstrual'is. (L. *menstrualis*, belonging to the monthly courses of women.) Vicarious menstruation.

Hæmatoplasma. (Αἷμα, blood; πλάσμα, a formation. F. *hæmatoplasme*; G. *Blut-Plasma*.) Term for the plastic principle or plasma of the blood.

Hæmatoplast. An incorrect spelling of *Hæmatoplast*.

Hæmatoplastic. (Αἷμα; πλαστικός, fit for moulding. F. *hæmatoplastique*; I. *emoplastico*; G. *blutbildend*.) Blood-forming.

H. substance. The cellular substance from which, in the early stage of the embryo, the blood-corpuscles are formed.

Hæmatoplethora. (Αἷμα, blood; πλεθώρα, fulness. F. *hæmatopletore*.) Fulness of blood; a term of the same signification as *Plethora*.

Hæmatopœ'a. (Αἷμα; ποιέω, to make.) Same as *Hæmatopœietica*.

Hæmatopœ'us. (Αἷμα; ποιέω. G. *blutbildend*.) Blood-making.

Hæmatopœ'esis. Same as *Hæmatopœ'osis*.

Hæmatopœ'is. (Αἷμα, blood; ποιέσις, a making. F. *hæmatopœise*; G. *Blutbereitung*.) The assimilation of the chyle to blood; blood-making; the same as *Hæmatosis*.

Hæmatopœ'ietic. (Αἷμα; ποιητικός, capable of making. F. *hæmatopœietique*; G. *blutmachend*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hæmatopœ'esis*.

Hæmatopœ'ietica. (Αἷμα; ποιητικός.) Medicines which help to the formation of blood.

Hæmatopor'ia. See *Hæmatopor'ia*.

Hæmatopor'phyrin. (Αἷμα, blood; πόρφυρος, purple.) $C_{65}H_{74}N_8O_{12}$. Hoppe-Seyler's term for a brown flocculent substance, free from iron, obtained by treating hæmatin with concentrated sulphuric acid, filtering the solution through asbestos, and precipitating with water. It is soluble in water and in solutions of caustic alkalies, but insoluble in concentrated solution of potassium sulphate.

Hæmatopos'ia. (Αἷματοποσία; from αἷμα; πόσις, a drinking.) A drinking of blood.

Hæmatopota. (Αἷματοποτώ, to drink blood.) A Genus of the Family *Tabanidae*, Tribe *Tanytostomata*, Suborder *Brachycera*, Order *Diptera*.

H. pluvialis, Linn. (L. *pluvialis*, pertaining to rain. G. *Regenbremse*.) The clegg, horse-fly; its bite is severe. It attacks man.

Hæmatops. (Αἷμα, blood; ὄψις, the eye.) A bloodshot eye.

Hæmatop'sia. (Αἷμα, blood; ὄψις, sight.) The condition of a congested eye.

Hæmatoptys'ia. Same as *Hæmatoptysis*.

Hæmatop'tysis. Same as *Hæmatoptysis*.

Hæmatorrhachis. (Αἷμα, blood; ῥάχις, the spine. F. *hæmatorrhachis*.) Ollivier's term for an effusion of blood into the spinal canal under or upon the spinal membranes. See *Meningeal hæmorrhage, spinal*.

Hæmorrhag'ia. Same as *Hæmorrhagia*.

Hæmorrhœ. (Αἷμα, blood; ῥοή, a flowing.) Same as *Hæmorrhage*.

Hæmorrhœ'a. (Αἷμα, blood; ῥοία, a flow. F. *hæmorrhée*; G. *Blutfluss*.) A flowing or excessive discharge of blood of a passive kind; hæmorrhage.

Hæmorrhophe'sis. (Αἷμα, the blood; ῥόφησις, suction. F. *hæmorrhophésis*; G. *Blutausaugung*.) Absorption of the blood.

Hæmorrhō'sis. (Αἷμα, blood; ὀρρός, serum. F. *hæmorrhose*; G. *Blutvermolkung*.) The separation of the serum of the blood, as in the liquid discharges of cholera.

Hæmorrhysis. (Αἷμα; ῥοίσις, a flowing.) A flowing of blood; hæmorrhage.

Hæmatosalpingitis. (Αἷμα; σάλπιγξ, a trumpet.) Hæmorrhage into the Eustachian tube. (Robin.)

Hæmatosalpinx. (Αἷμα; σάλπιγξ, a trumpet.) Distension of the closed Fallopian tube with blood. It may be due to general congestion of the sexual organs, or may complicate distension of the uterus from retained menstrual fluid. The membrane of the tube is dark, the epithelium detached, and the surface villous. The part affected is usually the fimbriated extremity. Menstruation is generally irregular and painful. There is severe pain during coition. Digital examination, vaginal or rectal, discovers an elongated sausage-like tumour.

Hæmatos'checele. (Αἷμα, blood; ὄσχεον, the scrotum; κήλη, a tumour. F. *hæmatoschécele*; G. *Bluthodensacksbruch*.) A sanguineous swelling of the scrotum; an oschecele containing blood.

Hæmatos'cheum. (Αἷμα; ὄσχεον.) An effusion of blood into the scrotum.

Hæ'matoscope. (Αἷμα; σκοπέω, to observe.) An instrument invented by Hermann to regulate the thickness of the layer of the diluted blood when examined by the spectroscope. It consists of a circular brass box having a plate of glass at one end, and at the other a close-fitting metallic tube, also closed with glass and acting as a piston. At the upper part of the outer cylinder is a bulbous tube for the reception of the fluid.

Hæmatos'copy. (Αἷμα, blood; σκοπέω, to see. F. *hæmatoscopie*.) An examination of the blood, and of the blood-discs.

Hæmatosep'sis. (Αἷμα, blood; σήψις, putrefaction. F. *hæmatosepsie*; G. *Fäulniss des Bluts*.) Putridity or impurity of the blood. Same as *Septicæmia*.

Hæmatō'sic. Relating to *Hæmatosin*. Also, the same as *Hæmatotic*.

Hæ'matosin. (F. *hæmatosine*.) Chevreul's name in 1814 for *Hæmatin*.

Hæmatō'sis. (Αἱματώσις, to make bloody. F. *hæmatose*; G. *Blutbereitung, Blutbildung*.) The process of sanguification, or the formation of blood, especially of blood-corpuscles; blood-making.

Also, an old term for hæmorrhage.

Also, the process of oxygenation of the blood, by which the dark-red colour of venous blood becomes converted into the bright red of arterial blood.

Hæmatospilia. (Αἷμα, blood; σπῖλος, a spot. F. *hæmatospilie*.) A name by Alibert for *Purpura*.

Also, a synonym of *Echymosis*.

Hæmatospongo'sis. (Αἷμα, blood; σπόγγος, a sponge. F. *hæmatospongose*.) The formation or growth of the *Fungus hæmatodes*.

Hæmatospon'gus. (Αἷμα, blood; σπόγγος, a sponge. F. *hæmatospongus*; G. *Blutschwamm*.) A term for the disease called *Fungus hæmatodes*.

Hæmatostat'ica. See *Hæmatotica*.

Hæmatos'teon. (Αἷμα; ὀστῆον, a bone.) Effusion of blood into a bone.

Hæmatosymphoré'sis. (Αἷμα, blood; συμφορησις, a collected multitude. F. *hæmato-symphorése*; G. *Blutcongestion*.) Term for congestion of blood.

Hæmatosynagō'gē. (Αἷμα, blood; συναγωγή, a collection. F. *hæmatosynagoge*; G. *Blutanhäufung, Blutcongestion*.) A term for congestion of blood.

Hæmatotelangiō'sis. See *Hæmotelangiōsis*.

Hæmatother'ma. (Αἷμα, blood; θερμή, heat.) Owen's term for the warm-blooded Vertebrata, Aves, and Mammalia.

Hæmatother'mal. (Αἷμα; θερμή.) Relating to the *Hæmatotherma*.

Hæmatothorac'ic. Of, or belonging to, thoracic hæmorrhage, or *Hæmatothorax*.

Hæmatotho'rax. (Αἷμα, blood; θώραξ, the chest.) Bleeding into the cavity of the pleura. See *Hæmothorax*.

Hæmatō'ic. (F. *hæmatotique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hæmatosis*.

H. sense. Recamier's term for the seventh of his sixteen senses, being the sense which regulates the due oxidation of the blood in respiration.

Hæmatotox'ic. Same as *Hæmatoxic*.

Hæ'matous. (Αἷμα, blood. F. *hæmateux*.) Relating to the blood and its vessels.

Hæmatox'ic. (Αἷμα, blood; τοξικόν, arrow poison.) Having, or belonging to, a vitiated or poisoned state of the blood.

Hæmatox'in. The same as *Hæmatin* and *Hæmatoxylin*.

Hæmatōxyli. Genitive singular of *Hæmatoxylin*.

H. lig'num, B. Ph. (L. *lignum*, wood. F. *bois de Campêche*, bois d'Inde, bois de sang; I. *legno di Campeggio*; S. *palo de Campeche*; G. *Campescheholz, Blauholz, Blutholz*.) Logwood. The sliced heart-wood of *Hæmatoxylin campechianum*. It is hard, compact, and heavy, deep red in colour, becoming purplish black by exposure, of a slight peculiar odour, and a sweetish, somewhat astringent, taste. It contains a volatile oil, a resinous matter, a brown substance like tannin, another brown substance soluble only in alcohol, a glutinous substance, free acetic acid, salts, and a colouring matter, hæmatoxylin. It is an astringent. Used as *Extractum hæmatoxyli*.

Hæmatōxylin. C₁₆H₁₁O₆. A crystalline substance obtained from logwood, *Hæmatoxylin campechianum*. It is obtained by digesting the aqueous extract in alcohol, evaporating it, adding water, and again evaporating, when shining, yellowish-rose coloured crystals are deposited, which are bitterish, acid, slightly astringent in taste, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether; when quite pure, according to Erdmann, the crystals are colourless and sweet. It is not itself the colouring matter, but is the cause of the colour of logwood by the joint action with it of an alkaline base and oxygen.

H. solution. A staining solution for microscopic purposes, made by adding one gramme of a concentrated alcoholic solution of hæmatoxylin to 100 grammes of a solution of alum in water (1 gramme to 800).

Hæmatoxylin. (Αἷμα, blood; ξύλον, wood; from its blood-like colour. F. *bois de Campêche*; G. *Blutholz, Blauholz, Kampescheholz, Kampescheholz*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order Leguminosæ.

H. campechianum, Linn. (F. *campêche*; G. *Kampescheholz*.) The logwood tree. Hab. Campeachy, Honduras Bay, and Jamaica. Furnishes logwood, *Hæmatoxyli lignum*.

H., extract of. See *Extractum hæmatoxyli*.

Hæmatoxyllum. Same as *Hæmatoxylin*.

Also, U.S. Ph., the heart-wood of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*. See *Hæmatoxyli lignum*, B. Ph.

Hæmatozemia. (Αἷμα, blood; ζημία, loss or detriment. F. *hématozémie*; G. *habituellen Blutverlust*.) Term for habitual or periodic discharges of blood.

Hæmatozemic. (F. *hématozémique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hæmatozemia*.

Hæmatozoaria. (Αἷμα; ζῷον, an animal.) The animals which live in the blood.

Hæmatozoön. (Αἷμα, blood; ζῷον, an animal. F. *hématozoaire*; G. *Blutthierchen*.) An animal living in the blood.

Hæmatozymosis. (Αἷμα, blood; ζύωσις, fermentation. F. *hématozymose*; G. *Blutgährung*.) Carus' term for a supposed fermentation of the blood.

Hæmatozymotic. (F. *hématozymotique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hæmatozymosis*.

Hæmaturia. (Αἷμα; οὐρήσις, a making water. G. *Blutharnen*.) The passing of bloody urine. Same as *Hæmaturia*.

Hæmaturia. (Αἷμα, blood; οὐρία, to make water. F. *hématurie*; I. *ematuria*; S. *hematuria*; G. *Blutharnen*.) The presence of blood in the urine. It may be derived from any part of the urinary apparatus, and may be due to injury, or local disease, or general disorder affecting the character of the blood, or the presence of Entozoa. When there is much blood, or when it has proceeded from the urethra or bladder, and has not been long retained, the urine may be red or reddish brown; when it proceeds from the kidneys and is not very copious the urine is usually smoke-coloured; it may be uniformly diffused through the urine, or may be deposited in coagula.

H. brazilien'sis. The hæmaturia produced by the presence of *Filaria sanguinis hominis*.

H., cystic. (Κύστις, a bladder.) The form in which the blood is derived from the bladder. It may be produced by the presence of a calculus, and may occur from congestion or inflammation of the bladder, or from villous or malignant disease of its walls. The urine is all coloured with blood, but the first passed is often the palest, and the last much more bloody.

H. ejaculatoria. (L. *ejaculo*, to cast forth.) A discharge of blood accompanying the ejaculation of the semen.

H., endemic. (Ἐν, in; δῆμος, a people.) Hæmaturia prevalent in a certain district, as from the presence of the *Bilharzia hæmatobia*.

H., Ælia rial. Blood in urine caused by

the presence in the body of the *Filaria sanguinis hominis*.

H., intermit'tent. (L. *intermitto*, to break off temporarily. F. *hématurie intermittente, h. passagère*; I. *ematuria intermittente*; G. *intermittierende Hämaturie*.) The presence of the colouring matter of blood in urine after severe rigors, recurring at irregular intervals, first described by George Harley. It occurs much the most commonly in adult males who have been exposed to malarious influences, but not exclusively so. The attack usually commences by a feeling of chilliness and by uneasiness in the loins, often after an exposure to cold; the chilliness becomes a shiver, the aching extends to the limbs, the face becomes pallid, or dusky, or sallow, there is a distinct lowering of temperature, there may be nausea or vomiting and retraction of the testicles, and then, in half an hour, or an hour or more, some turbid urine, dark-coloured like porter, is passed, of sp. gr. 1015 to 1035, acid or faintly alkaline, containing an excess of urea and much albumin. Shortly afterwards the temperature rises without sweating, and the patient feels well; the next passed urine may be normal in appearance or nearly so, but it still contains albumin. The attacks may recur once or twice in the day, or on the second day, or they may occur only once a week, or at longer intervals, which are seldom regular; they may be continued for years and then be got rid of. They render the person anæmic, and sometimes seem to be the precursor of cirrhosis of the kidney. The urine deposits a copious brownish sediment, consisting of granular blood pigment containing few entire corpuscles, many granular, and epithelial, and hyaline tube casts, and numerous small crystals of calcium oxalate. The nature of the disease is not known; it is never fatal.

H., intertropical. (L. *inter*, between; *tropic*.) Same as *H. brazilien'sis*.

H., paroxys'mal. (Παροξυσμός, exacerbation.) Same as *H.*, *intermittent*.

H., prostat'ic. (Prostate gland.) The form in which the blood is derived from the prostate. It may be produced by congestion, ulceration, or malignant disease. The urine may be either uniformly bloody, or the last passed may contain the whole or most of the blood.

H., renal. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) The form in which the blood is derived from the vessels of the kidney. It may be produced by the presence or passage of a calculus, and may occur from renal congestion, some forms of nephritis, in malignant disease of the kidney, and in pyelitis. The blood is generally intimately mixed with the urine, which is more or less smoke-coloured; often there are blood casts of the renal tubules, or of the ureter; and usually the special signs of the causative disease, pus, tube casts, or other structures.

H. semina'lis. (L. *semen*, seed.) Same as *H. ejaculatoria*.

H. stillatic'ia. (L. *stillaticus*, dropping.) Hæmorrhage from the urethra, which often occurs in drops.

H., supplement'ary. (L. *supplementum*, from *suppleo*, to fill up.) A bleeding from some part of the urinary organs, which ensues upon, or takes the place of, some natural function or diseased function.

H., symptomatic. (Συμπτωμα, a falling in, a symptom.) Bleeding from some part

of the urinary passages, which is a symptom of some general disease, as scurvy.

H., tests for. The blood-corpuscles, sometimes normal, sometimes globular, sometimes crenate, and sometimes granular masses, may be seen under the microscope; they may be reddish-brown in colour, or, as more frequently happens, colourless.

The colouring matter of the red corpuscles may be recognised by putting two or three drops of the urine into a test tube and adding a drop of freshly prepared tincture of guaiacum and a little ozonic ether; these are shaken together, and then allowed to stand. The ether will rise to the surface and be coloured blue if hæmoglobin have been present. The presence of saliva in the urine and the administration of iodine will invalidate the test.

The spectrum analysis of urine containing a minute quantity of blood shows absorption lines between D and E in the yellow and green.

H., urethral. (Οὐρήθρα, the passage for the urine.) The form in which the blood is derived from the urethra. It may be the result of congestion or inflammation of the mucous membrane, or may be caused by a wound or bruise, as in the passage of a catheter. It usually flows without any connection with the passage of the urine; or it may pass with the first or even with the last drops of urine.

H., vesical. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) Same as *H., cystic*.

Hæmaturic. (F. *hématurique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hæmaturia*.

Hæmaulica. See *Hæmatulias*.

Hæmautograph. (Αἷμα, blood; αὐτός, one's-self; γράφω, to write.) The apparatus used in *Hæmautography*.

Hæmautographic. Relating to *Hæmautography*.

Hæmautography. (Αἷμα, blood; αὐτός, one's-self; γράφω, to write.) The tracing of the pulse curve obtained by opening a large artery in such a manner that the stream of blood strikes against a piece of paper slowly moving in front of it. It closely resembles a sphygmographic tracing, and consists of a primary wave, a dirotic wave, and slight vibrations in the downward falling line.

Hæmaxis. (Αἷμαξις, a letting of blood. F. *hémaxis*; G. *Blutlassen*, *Blutentziehen*.) A term for bloodletting, or bleeding.

Hæmencephalus. (Αἷμα; ἐγκέφαλος, within the skull.) Sanguineous apoplexy, cerebral or meningeal hæmorrhage.

Hæmendocardium. (Αἷμα; ἔνδον, within; καρδία, the heart.) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart. (Dunghison.)

Hæmente'ria. (Αἷμα; ἔντερον, an intestine.) A Genus of the Family *Rhynchobdellidæ*, Order *Hirudinea*. Leeches which live in the swamps of Mexico and the Amazons. They attack man.

H. ghilia'na, de Filip. Hab. Amazons. Attacks man.

H. mexica'na, de Filip. Hab. Mexico. Used as the common leech. Attacks man.

H. officina'lis, de Filippi. (L. *officina*, a shop.) Hab. Mexico. Used in Medicine as the leech.

Hæmer'ythrin. (Αἷμα; ἐρυθρός, red.) A synonym of *Hæmatin*.

Hæmic. (Αἷμα.) Relating to blood.

H. asth'ma. Asthma caused by a disor-

dered condition of blood, as is supposed to exist in gout and syphilis.

H. disease'. A disease of the blood.

H. dyspnœ'a. (Δύσπνοια, difficulty of breathing.) Difficulty of breathing produced by defect of the blood either in quantity or quality, as in anæmia, scurvy, and cholera.

H. murmur. See *Murmur, hæmic*.

Hæmidrosis. (Αἷμα, blood; ἰδρώς, sweat. F. *hémidrose*; G. *Blutschwitzen*.) A morbid discoloration of the perspiration, which is of a reddish hue, probably owing to the colouring matter of the blood. See *Hæmathidrosis*.

Hæmin. (Αἷμα. F. *hémine*.) $C_{31}H_{35}N_4FeO_3 \cdot HCl$. Hydrochlorate of hæmatin, according to Hoppe-Seyler, or *Hæmatin chloride*. A bluish-black or dark-brown crystalline substance obtained when a drop of blood is heated with glacial acetic acid and a little sodium chloride and evaporated. It forms rhombic plates or prisms, sometimes arranged in radiating bundles. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, chloroform, and cold dilute acetic and hydrochloric acids, soluble in caustic alkalies, boiling acetic and hydrochloric acids, and concentrated sulphuric acids. Its alkaline solution is dichroic, brown by transmitted, olive green by reflected, light. Thudichum believes it to be a crystalline form of hæmatin, devoid of chlorine. It was first obtained by Teichmann in 1853, and is found in the blood of Vertebrata and of earthworms. It is also known as Teichmann's blood-crystals.

Hæmis'chesis. See *Hæmatischesis*.

Hæmischetic. See *Hæmatischetic*.

Hæmitis. (Αἷμα, blood. F. *hémite*.) Piory's term for an inflammation of the blood which he assumed to exist in inflammatory diseases, and which was the cause of the buff coat.

Hæmoarthrit'is. (Αἷμα; ἄρθρον, a joint.) A term for acute rheumatism.

Hæmobium. See *Hæmatobium*.

Hæmocardiorrhag'ia. (Αἷμα, blood; καρδία, the heart; ῥήγναι, to burst forth.) Hæmorrhage into the substance of the heart.

Hæmocar'dium. (Αἷμα; καρδία.) Bleeding into the muscular structure of the heart.

Hæmocerch'nos. (Αἷμα, blood; κέρχνος, the sound produced by a feeling of roughness in the windpipe, or by the presence of mucus in the lungs; as an adjective, it signifies dry, or rough.) An old term (Gr. αἰμόκερχνος), used by Galen, in *Exeg. voc. Hippocr.*, for blood excreted by the mouth with a rattling sound in the fauces; also for bloody excretions ejected in a somewhat dry form.

Hæmochro'in. (Αἷμα; χροῶν, to colour.) Same as *Hæmatin*.

Hæ'mochrome. (Αἷμα; χροῶμα, colour.) The colouring matter of the blood. A synonym of *Hæmatin*.

Hæmochromogen. (Αἷμα, blood; χροῶμα, colour; γεννάω, to produce.) $C_{21}H_{26}N_4FeO_5$. Hoppe-Seyler's name for a product, along with proteids, of the action of reducing agents on hæmoglobin in the absence of oxygen.

Hæmochromom'eter. (Αἷμα; χροῶμα, colour; μέτρον, a measure.) An apparatus for calculating the amount of hæmoglobin in a liquid by comparison with a standard solution of normal colour.

Hæmochro'sis. See *Hæmatochrosis*.

Hæmococ'ci. (Αἷμα; κόκκος, a kernel.) Nedsvetski's name for certain very minute

spherical bodies, which he has observed in the blood, capable of executing movements of locomotion, and of undergoing change of form.

Hæmocæliac. See *Hæmatocæliac*.

Hæmocolic. See *Hæmatocolicæ*.

Hæmocryphia. (*Αἷμα*, blood; *κρύφιος*, hidden.) Retention or suppression of a natural or a morbid discharge of blood.

Hæmocyanin. (*Αἷμα*, blood; *κυάνεος*, dark blue.) Frederique's name for the substance, containing copper, which gives the blue colour to the blood of the octopus. It becomes colourless when deprived of oxygen.

It has been proposed by Gamgee to restrict this term to the colourless derivative, and to call the blue substance *Oxy-hæmocyanin*.

Also, the same as *Hæmacyanin*.

Hæmocyanosis. (*Αἷμα*; *κυάνεος*. F. *hémocyanose*.) The dark colour of the blood as seen in anæmia and cyanosis.

Also, the same as *Cyanosis*.

Hæmocytolysis. (*Αἷμα*; *κύτος*, a cell; *λύσις*, a loosing.) The solution of the red corpuscles of the blood within the vessels by which hæmoglobin is set free, and may be excreted by the kidneys.

Hæmocytometer. (*Αἷμα*; *κύτος*, a hollow, a cell; *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument for determining the number of the blood-corpuscles. Same as *Hæmacytometer*.

Hæmodes. See *Hæmatodes*.

Hæmodia. (*Αἱμοδιάω*, to have the teeth numb. F. *hémodie*.) A term (Gr. *αἱμοδία*), used by Galen, *de Loc. Affect.*, ii, 6, for the sensation of the teeth being set on edge; theu called stupor of the teeth with pain.

Hæmodiarrhœa. See *Hæmatodiarrhœa*.

Hæmodias'mus. (*Αἱμοδιασμός*.) Same as *Hæmodia*.

Hæmodip'sa. (*Αἷμα*, blood; *δίψα*, thirst.) A great love for bloodletting.

Hæmodora'ceæ. The blood-roots. A Nat. Order of epigynous petaloid Monocotyledons of the Alliance *Narcissales*, or a Family of the Order *Liliifloræ*, being herbs or shrubs with fibrous roots; superior, tubular, hexapetaloid, scarcely imbricated flowers; three stamens opposite the petals, or six, introrse anthers; albuminous seeds, with the radicle remote from the hilum.

Hæmodorum. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Hæmodoraceæ*.

H. panicula'tum. (L. *panicula*, a tuft.) Hab. Western Australia. Roots esculent when roasted. They contain a red colouring matter.

H. spica'tum. (L. *spica*, an ear.) Hab. Western Australia. Roots esculent when roasted. They contain a red colouring matter.

Hæmodrom'eter. Same as *Hæmodromometer*.

Hæmodrom'ograph. (*Αἷμα*, blood; *ἔρῳος*, speed; *γράφω*, to write.) An instrument for registering the velocity of the blood. See under *Hæmodromometer*.

Hæmodromom'eter. (*Αἷμα*; *ἔρῳος*, speed; *μέτρον*, measure.) An instrument for determining the velocity of the blood in the vessels.

H., Chau'veau and Lor'tet's. In this form the cross arms of a T-shaped brass tube are inserted into the vessel. An arm is perforated, and over the hole a piece of caoutchouc is tightly stretched. A needle is passed through the caoutchouc and projects into the lumen of

the vessel. The current of blood presses this in a certain direction, and causes the portion of the needle lying outside the membrane to move in the opposite direction. The extent of movement indicates the velocity of the blood.

H., Volk'mann's. This form of the instrument is composed of a short metallic tube, to which is connected a glass U-shaped tube, which is filled with an alkaline solution. Two stopcocks with a triple passage traversing them allow the blood either to run straight through the metallic tube in its original course, or to be suddenly diverted into the glass tube. The rapidity with which it traverses this tube gives the measure of the velocity of the blood.

Hæmodynamics. (*Αἷμα*; *δύναμις*, power.) The science of the forces connected with the motion of the blood. The same as *Hæmatodynamics*.

Hæmodynamom'eter. (*Αἷμα*; *δύναμις*; *μέτρον*, a measure. F. *hémodynamomètre*; I. *emodinamometro*; G. *Blutdruckmesser*.) An instrument for determining the pressure of the blood against the walls of the corpuscle-vessels. The simplest form is that employed by Stephen Hales, who inserted into one of the large arteries of a horse a brass pipe, to which a glass tube was connected, about nine feet in length. He found the blood rose about nine feet in the tube. An improved form was suggested by Poisseuille in 1829, which consists of a bent tube containing mercury in the bend, and is furnished with a stopcock. One limb is inserted into the vessel, the other is open. The pressure is determined by the height of the column of mercury, which corresponds to the difference in the levels of the mercury in the two limbs when the stopcock is opened. Ludwig added a float of ivory, which rests on the mercury in the open limb, and to which is attached a long rod bent at the free extremity, by means of which the variation in pressure can be registered. In this instrument the blood current is stopped, and it only shows the pressure of the blood in the parent trunk, not that which exists against the walls of the vessel in which it is inserted.

Modifications of Poisseuille's hæmodynamometer are now used, in which the ends of a divided artery are connected by the cross limbs of a T-shaped tube, through which the blood continues to flow, the lateral pressure being taken by the upright limb of the tube, to which a Poisseuille's manometer is attached. In man the blood pressure in the carotid is estimated at about 150 mm. of mercury.

Hæmodyscra'sia. (*Αἷμα*; *ἄσκρασία*, a bad temperament of the body.) A disease depending upon a bad condition of the blood.

Hæmœde'ma. See *Hæmatœdema*.

Hæmœndocar'dium. (*Αἷμα*; *ἔνδον*, within; *καρδία*, the heart.) An extravasation of blood beneath the endocardium. It may occur in minute points, in larger spots, or in ecchymoses.

Hæmogast'ric. (*Αἷμα*, blood; *γαστήρ*, the stomach. F. *hémogastrique*.) Having blood in the stomach; applied to certain forms of pestilential fever in which blood is vomited.

H. fever. A synonym of *Yellow fever*.

Hæmoglo'bin. (*Αἷμα*, blood; L. *globus*, a round body. F. *hémoglobine*.) Symb. Hb. $C_{600}H_{950}N_{151}FeO_{179}$. Preyer; $C_{630}H_{1025}N_{164}FeS_2O_{189}$. Hübler. The principal solid ingredient of the red corpuscles of the blood of vertebrate animals. It

is obtained in several ways, based on the effecting the solution of the hæmoglobin of the blood-corpuscles either in the serum or in added water, and then causing it to crystallise under the influence of alcohol or water, or both. Hæmoglobin is a colloid, but when combined with oxygen, as oxyhæmoglobin, crystallises according to the rhombic system in plates, or prisms, or tetrahedra, in the squirrel in hexagonal plates; they are bluish red by transmitted light, scarlet by reflected light; the solution is dichroic, red by reflected light, green by transmitted light; before crystallisation it is not diffusible, and decomposes peroxide of hydrogen, after crystallisation it diffuses freely, and has no action on peroxide of hydrogen. It has been proposed by Hoppe-Seyler to call the oxygenated crystalline hæmoglobin *Oxy-hæmoglobin*, and to give the term hæmoglobin to the reduced form. It amounts to 12 or 15 per cent. of the blood; it is reduced in quantity during pregnancy, and is in the largest amount in the new-born. After food the proportion is lessened from the dilution of the blood. It is reduced in quantity in convalescence from fevers, in phthisis, cancer, gastric ulcer, pernicious anæmia, leucocythemia, and wasting diseases.

In addition to oxygen and carbon monoxide, hæmoglobin forms distinct compounds with nitric oxide, cyanogen, and acetylene.

Hæmoglobin in a more or less pure form has been used successfully in anæmic conditions.

H., carbon'ic-monoxide. A stable compound in which carbonic monoxide replaces the oxygen of oxyhæmoglobin; it is of a cherry-red colour and resists putrefaction.

H., insoluble. A modification of hæmoglobin found in old strumous cysts filled with blood. It is a brick-red substance consisting of small, very refractile globules, insoluble in water and alcohol.

H., oxygenated. See *Oxyhæmoglobin*.

H., reduced. (F. *hémoglobine réduite*.) The form of hæmoglobin which contains no additional oxygen, as does oxyhæmoglobin, and which is not susceptible of crystallization.

Hæmoglobinhæmia. (Aίμα; L. *globus*; Gr. *αίμα*, blood.) The condition in which hæmoglobin is diffused into the liquor sanguinis, as occurs in some cases of hæmophilia.

Hæmoglobinometer. (*Hæmoglobin*; Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument devised by Gowers for the estimation of the proportion of hæmoglobin in the blood. It consists of two similar glass tubes, one of which contains a coloured solution of the same tint as a mixture of 20 c.mm. of blood in 2 c.c. of water, that is, 1 in 100. The second tube is graduated so that 2 c.c. are divided into 100 parts, each division thus containing 20 cubic mm. of fluid. Twenty cubic mm. of blood are then taken up by a pipette, ejected to the bottom of the graduated tube, into which a few drops of distilled water have previously been placed, the two well shaken, and then further water added until the tint is the same as that of the standard solution; the amount of dilution necessary to effect this is noted, and then the proportion of hæmoglobin to the natural may be calculated.

Hæmoglobinuria. (*Hæmoglobin*; Gr. *ούρον*, urine.) The presence of the red colouring matter of the blood in the urine without any of the blood structures, thus differing from hæmaturia. The hæmoglobin is dis-

solved out of the red corpuscles while within the blood-vessels, and then transudes along with the other constituents of the urine. It occurs when the blood of an animal of another species is transfused into the veins; and it has been observed after severe burns, in septicæmia, scurvy, purpura, and typhus; after the respiration of arseniuretted hydrogen, and in poisoning by carbolic acid, phosphorus, and other substances which produce solution of the red corpuscles.

It is also an intermittent affection of unknown origin, called *Hæmaturia, intermittens*.

H., infantile epidem'ic. (L. *infans*, a young child; Gr. *ἐπιδημιος*, prevalent among a people.) Winkel's term for a disease attacking infants at the breast in the Dresden Lying-in Hospital. Hæmoglobin in the urine, petechiæ, and jaundice were among the indications of blood disease.

H., paroxys'mal. Same as *Hæmaturia, paroxysmal*.

Hæmoglobinu'ric. Relating to *Hæmoglobinuria*.

Hæmoglobulin. Same as *Hæmoglobin*.

Hæmograph'ion. (Aίμα, blood.) A term for a *Kymographion*.

Hæmohydrarthro'sis. (Aίμα; ὕδωρ, water; ἄρθρον, a joint.) Effusion of blood into a joint, so as to resemble hydrarthrosis.

Also, hydrarthrosis accompanied by effusion of blood into the joint.

Hæmoid. (Aίμα; εἶδος, likeness. F. *hémoidé*.) Resembling blood.

Hæmokolido'sis. (Aίμα; κηλίδωσις, defilement. F. *hémokolidose*.) Rayet's term for *Purpura*.

Hæmolu'tein. (Aίμα; L. *luteus*, yellow.) A yellow colouring matter extracted from the corpora lutea by the aid of chloroform, of the same nature, probably, as *Hæmatoidin*.

Hæmomanometer. (Aίμα; *μανός*, porous, loose; *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument for determining the pressure of the blood in the vessels. It usually consists of a bent tube containing mercury in the bend. One end of the tube is inserted into the vessel, and to prevent coagulation a little saline solution is usually first placed in the proximal end of the tube. This shows the blood pressure when the blood is at rest. Another form, showing the blood pressure against the walls of the vessel when the blood is in motion, consists of a T-shaped proximal portion, which is inserted into the two ends of a divided vessel, and which, consequently, does not interfere with the passage of the blood.

Hæmmediastin'um. (Aίμα; L. *mediastinus*, belonging to one standing in the middle.) An effusion of blood into the mediastinum from a penetrating wound, or from rupture of a vessel of the heart, or from the bursting of an aneurysm.

Hæmomere. (Aίμα, blood; *μέρος*, a part. G. *Blutgefässsegment*.) A segment of the blood-vascular system corresponding phylogenetically with a metamer of the body.

Hæmometach'ysis. See *Hæmatometachysis*.

Hæmom'eter. (Aίμα, blood; *μέτρον*, a measure. F. *hémometre*.) The same as *Hæmodynamometer*.

H. of Majen'die. (*Majendie*, a French physiologist.) In this instrument the lower portion of the manometer is replaced by a

large receptacle filled with mercury, communicating, on the one hand, with a tube containing an alkaline solution, the end of which is inserted into the vessel; and on the other hand, with a vertical tube, in which the mercury oscillates with the varying pressure.

Hæmometra. (Αἷμα, blood; μήτρα, the womb.) Retention of menstrual secretion in the uterine cavity from obstruction.

Hæmometrectasia. (Αἷμα, blood; μήτρα; ἐκτασις, extension. F. *hæmometrectasie*.) A dilatation or distension of the womb from internal hæmorrhage.

Hæmoncia. See *Hæmatoncia*.

Hæmoncus. See *Hæmatoncus*.

Hæmonephrorrhagia. Same as *Nephrohæmorrhagia*.

Hæmoöphoritis. (Αἷμα, blood; ὄν, an egg; φορέω, to bear. F. *hæmoöphorite*; G. *Eierstockentzündung mit Blutergruss*.) Inflammation of the ovary with effusion of blood; sanguineous öphoritis.

Hæmopathia. (Αἷμα; πάθος, affection.) Lobstein's term for a disease produced by disorder of the blood.

Hæmopathology. (Αἷμα; πάθος; λόγος, an account.) The account of the diseased conditions of the blood.

Hæmopericardium. See *Hæmatopericardium*.

Hæmoperitonæum. (Αἷμα, blood; περιτόναιον, the peritonæum. F. *hæmopéritoine*.) Excessive effusion of blood into the peritonæum.

Hæmopexiæ. (Αἷμα; πήξις, a congealing. G. *Hæmopexion*.) A term applied to those diseases in which there is increased coagulability of the blood.

Hæmophæum. Same as *Hæmaphæin*.

Hæmophæin. Same as *Hæmaphæin*.

Hæmophil'ia. (Αἷμα; φιλία, fondness for. F. *hæmophilie*; I. *emofilia*; G. *Bluterkkrankheit*.) The congenital, and often hereditary, disposition to hæmorrhage, either spontaneous or as a result of even the slightest injuries, and to swellings of the joints. Males are eleven times more frequently affected than females. The probable duration of life is not very accurately known. According to Granddier, one half of the subjects of hæmophilia die before they are eight years old, and fewer than an eighth of the whole number live till they are twenty-one. The nature of the morbid condition is unknown; the physical structure of the blood-vessels exhibits nothing certain; and although Tardieu has described the blood as pale, serous, and not prone to coagulation, the observation is not generally confirmed; neither has the later statement by Klebs, that it contains the micrococcus *Monas hæmorrhagicum*. In addition to the bleeding from injured and free surfaces, blood may be effused under the skin and into the connective tissue, especially of the inner side of the thigh, of the popliteal space, and of the neighbourhood of the false ribs. The swellings of the joints are sometimes due to intra-articular extravasations of blood, and at other times appear to be of a rheumatic character.

H. neonatorum. (Νέος, new; L. *natus*, born.) Congenital hæmophilia.

Klebs has found a micrococcus in the blood of children suffering from this disease, the *Monas hæmorrhagicum*. This has since been doubted.

Hæmophil'ic. Relating to *Hæmophilia*.
Hæmophob'ia. Same as *Hæmatophob'ia*.

Hæmoph'obus. (Αἷμα, blood; φόβος, fear.) One who is afraid of, or opposed to, bloodletting.

Hæmophthalm'ia. (Αἷμα; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *hæmophthalmie*; I. *emofthalmia*; G. *hæmophthalmus*.) Hæmorrhage into the interior of the eye. It is often the result of contusions, of surgical operations, such as iridectomy, of separation of the ciliary margin of the iris, and of the rupture of weakened blood-vessels from violent straining or coughing. The blood is usually either in the anterior chamber or in the vitreous humour.

Also, the same as *Hæmatophthalmia*.

H. exter'na. (L. *externus*, outward.) Effusion of blood into cellular tissue of the orbit and eyelids.

H. inter'na. (L. *internus*, within.) Effusion of blood into the anterior chamber or into the vitreous humour of the eye.

Hæmophthalm'us. See *Hæmatophthalmus*.

Hæmoph'th'isis. A misspelling of *Hæmoptysis*.

Hæmophy'salis. See *Hæmatophy'salis*.

Hæmo'pis. (Αἷμα, blood; πίνω, to drink.) A Genus of the Order *Hydrudinea*, Class *Amelida*, characterised by having distinct jaws with few, rather large, but slightly prominent, teeth. The body is rather more rounded than that of the leech. It cannot make its way through the skin, but can draw blood from a mucous membrane.

H. ceyl'ania. Moq. Tand. (G. *Landblutegel von Ceylon*.) Small, extremely thin animals, stretching almost to a thread, with about 100 indistinct rings. The cephalic extremity 3-lobed. Jaws with about 20 low teeth. Schmarida recognises four varieties of this species: var. *unicolor*, var. *vittata*, var. *brunnea*, and a fourth which is brownish black with a brownish band on the back. It is a true pest in Ceylon, and is found up to a height of 4000 feet. It sleeps in the earth during the dry season.

H. ni'gra. Sav. (L. *niger*, black.) The *Aulastoma gulo*.

H. sanguisor'ba. Savig. (L. *sanguis*, blood; *sorbo*, to suck in. G. *Rossegel*.) The same as *H. vorax*, Moquin Tandon.

H. sanguisu'ga. Müller. (L. *sanguis*; *sugo*, to suck.) The same as *H. vorax*, Moquin Tandon.

H. vo'rax. Moquin Tandon. (L. *vorax*, devouring. F. *hémopis chevaline*; G. *Rosblutegel*, *Pferdegel*.) The horse-leech. Back olive coloured or brownish, with six rows of black spots. Belly slate grey, margins yellow. It has a length of 20 cent. and has 97 rings. Found along the Mediterranean coasts, and especially in Algeria. It is apt to enter the mouths of domestic animals in drinking, and attaches itself to the gums, fauces, stomach, or air passages, and it is occasionally found in man.

Hæmoplan'es'is. See *Hæmatoplanesis*.

Hæmopla'nia. See *Hæmatopla'nia*.

Hæmoplas'ma. See *Hæmatoplasma*.

Hæmoplas'tic. See *Hæmatoplastic*.

Hæmopleth'ora. See *Hæmatopleth'ora*.

Hæmopneumothorax. (Αἷμα, blood; πνεῦμα, wind; θώραξ, the chest.) An effusion of blood along with the presence of air in the pleural sac.

Hæmopoësis. See *Hæmatopoësis*.

Hæmopoëtic. See *Hæmatopoëtic*.

Hæmoposia. See *Hæmatoposia*.

Hæmoproc'tos. (Αἷμα, blood; πρωκτός, the anus. F. *hæmoproctie*; G. *Mastdarmblutfluss*.) A discharge of blood from the bowels.

Hæmoproc'tus. Same as *Hæmoproctos*.

Hæmop'sis. See *Hæmopis*.

Hæmop'tic. Of, or belonging to, *Hæmoptoe*.

Hæmop'toë. (Αἷμα, blood; πτώω, to spit.) Same as *Hæmoptysis*.

Hæmopt'ic. (Αἷμα; πτώω.) Of, or belonging to, *Hæmoptysis*. A misspelling of *Hæmopt'ic*.

H. fever. See *Fever, hæmoptoic*.

Hæmopt'osis. (Αἷμα; πτώσις, a fall.) Same as *Hæmoptysis*.

Hæmopt'ic. (Αἱμοπτῦικός, spitting blood.) Relating to *Hæmoptysis*.

Hæmopt'ica. (Αἱμοπτῦτικός, spitting blood.) Remedies which are useful for the restraint of hæmoptysis.

Hæmopt'ysic. (Αἷμα; πτύσις, a spitting.) Relating to *Hæmoptysis*.

Hæmopt'ysis. (Αἷμα, blood; πτύσις, a spitting. F. *hæmoptysie*; I. *emottisia, emottisi*; S. *hemoptisis*; G. *Bluthusten, Blutspeien, Blutsputten*.) The expectoration of blood, or of mucus or pus or other matters mixed with blood, the blood being derived from the pulmonary structure, or from the bronchial mucous surface, or from a blood-vessel which has opened into some part of the respiratory passages; and the cause may be found in some local disease of the lungs or bronchial tubes, such as a pulmonary apoplexy, or a tubercular ulcer of the bronchial mucous surface; or in some general disease, such as purpura or hæmophilia.

H. calcul'osa. (L. *calculus*, a small stone.) Expectoration of blood along with calcareous masses.

H. inter'na. (L. *internus*, within.) A term for extravasation of blood into the pleural cavity, or *Hæmothorax*.

H. larynge'a. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx.) A spitting of blood derived from the larynx.

H. phthis'ica. (Φθίσις, consumption.) A term for pulmonary phthisis, having reference to the frequency of blood-spitting in that disease.

H. plethor'ica. (Πληθώρα, repletion of blood.) Cullen's term for spitting of blood when no external force has been used, or no usual evacuation suppressed, or where there is no cough.

H. trachea'lis. (L. *trachea*, the wind-pipe.) *The spitting of blood derived from the trachea.

H. vica'ria. (L. *vicarius*, substituted.) Spitting of blood produced by the suppression of some accustomed evacuation.

H. violen'ta. (L. *violentia*, force.) Spitting of blood produced by external violence.

Hæmoptys'mus. (Αἷμα, blood; πτυσμός, a spitting.) Spitting of blood.

Hæmorme'sis. (Αἷμα; ὄρμησις, rapid motion.) A term which has been used to signify active congestion of blood or hyperæmia.

Hæmor'rhachis. (Αἷμα; ῥάχισ, the spine.) Bleeding into the spinal canal.

Hæmorrhage. (Αἱμορραγία, violent bleeding; from αἷμα, blood; ῥίγνυμι, to break forth. F. *hæmorrhagie*; I. *emorragia*; S. *hemorrhagia*; G. *Hämorrhagie, Blutung, Blutfluss*.) An escape of blood from the blood-vessels. It may either be spontaneous, when it is due to some alteration in the quantity or quality of the blood, to some change in the coats of the blood-vessels, or to alterations of blood pressure; or it may be traumatic, when it proceeds from injury. Active hæmorrhages occur in those of a sanguineous temperament, of a plethoric constitution, and in those of a scrofulous diathesis; passive hæmorrhages occur in renal, hepatic, and cardiac disease, producing venous congestion. When hæmorrhage occurs from a large vessel, it usually proves fatal, unless arrested by art. In the case of lesion of the smaller vessels, stoppage of the flow is effected materially by four processes, the contraction of the muscular tunic and the retraction of the elastic tunic of the arteries, the coagulation of the blood, and syncope, or the temporary failure of the heart's action. Hæmorrhage is favoured by external high temperature, the sudden reduction of the pressure of the atmosphere, and by posture.

H., accident'al. (L. *accido*, to happen.) Hæmorrhage produced by some adventitious cause.

In Midwifery, the term is used to denote those hæmorrhages from the womb occurring in the course of pregnancy which are caused by a partial separation of the placenta from the walls of the uterus, the placenta being situated in its normal position, as distinguished from placenta previa. The separation of the placenta from its natural attachment may be caused by external violence, by a sudden flow of blood to the uterus, as under great emotion, or by irregular or excessive contraction of the uterine walls. A debilitated and badly nourished system from poverty, intemperance, or exhausting diseases, the occurrence of smallpox or acute atrophy of the liver, a fatty degeneration or atrophy of the placenta, and a dead fœtus, have been recognised as predisposing causes of the hæmorrhage.

H., active. Hæmorrhage in which the blood flows freely and is of arterial hue, and which is the result of plethora or active congestion.

H., adynam'ic. (Ἄδυναμία, want of strength.) The bleeding which occurs in those conditions of body in which loss of vital power is marked.

H., alve'olar. (L. *alveolus*, a small hollow.) Hæmorrhage from the socket whence a tooth has been drawn.

H., anté-par'tum. (L. *ante*, before; *partus*, birth.) Bleeding from the womb during some part of labour but before the birth of the child, such as occurs in placental presentation.

H., arter'ial. (Ἄρτηρία, the windpipe.) Bleeding taking place from an artery. The blood escaping is scarlet, and issues in jets from the proximal side, but slowly also, and of a darker colour, from the distal side, except where there is a free anastomosis, when it may be scarlet and in jets from this side also.

H., asthen'ic. (Ἄ, neg.; σθένος, strength.) Hæmorrhage resulting from exhaustion of the system and relaxation of the blood-vessels.

H. by exhalation. (L. *exhalo*, to breathe out.) Term employed by Bichat to designate idiopathic or spontaneous capillary hæmorrhage where no lesion could be seen, as opposed to hæmorrhage from rupture of blood-vessels.

H. by exudation. (L. *exudo*, to press forth.) The same as *H. by exhalation*.

H., capillary. (L. *capillus*, the hair.) An oozing from the surface of the skin or mucous membrane, no vessel being visibly ruptured. Capillary hæmorrhages are also seen in the substance of the skin, brain, lungs, and other organs.

H., cerebellar. (*Cerebellum*.) Hæmorrhage into the substance of the cerebellum; when in large quantity, especially if it be into the middle lobe, there are sudden apoplectic symptoms, and speedy death from pressure on the medulla oblongata; when in small quantity and of slower progress, there is generally severe headache, often at the occiput, and vomiting. There may be hemiplegia, either cross or direct, especially if the hæmorrhage takes place into the lateral lobes, difficulty of speech, occasionally strabismus, twitching of the facial and ocular muscles, and rigidity of the cervical muscles. If there is no hemiplegia, there is usually difficulty of walking.

H., cerebral. See *Cerebral hæmorrhage*.

H., cerebral meningeal. See *Meningeal hæmorrhage, cerebral*.

H., climacteric. A hæmorrhage which occurs at the *Climacteric*.

H., collateral. (L. *collatero*, to admit on both sides.) Bleeding occurring in the course of acute inflammations.

H., complementary. (L. *complementum*, that which fills up.) A bleeding from some other part which succeeds to a hæmorrhage, such as the menses, which is shorter in duration than natural.

H., consecutive. (L. *consequor*, to follow.) Traumatic hæmorrhage which does not follow immediately upon the injury.

H., constitutional. Term applied by Pinel and Bicheteau to hæmorrhages dependent on conditions of the system, and not upon accidental lesion.

Also, a natural bleeding, such as the menses.

H., critical. (*Kρίσις*, a separating.) Hæmorrhage occurring at the turning point of a fever or other affection, and directly leading to recovery or to a fatal issue. Such critical hæmorrhages may occur from the nose, uterus, or hæmorrhoidal vessels.

H., cutaneous. (L. *cutaneus*, relating to the skin.) Bleeding from the surface of the skin without apparent solution of continuity.

H., cuticular. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) Same as *H., cutaneous*.

H., death by. When bleeding becomes serious the paleness of surface, coldness, oppression in breathing, buzzing in the ears, giddiness, and great sensation of weakness which accompany the faintness arising from a moderate loss of blood, are succeeded by loss of voice, dilatation of the pupils, a comatose condition, involuntary evacuations of the urine and fæces, convulsions, and death.

H., devious. (L. *devius*, out of the way.) Same as *H., supplementary*.

H., dyscrasic. (*Δυσκρασία*, bad temperament.) Bleeding depending on a bad con-

stitution of the blood and the blood-vessels, as the hæmorrhages of scurvy.

H., essential. (L. *essentia*, the being of a thing. F. *hémorrhagie essentielle*.) A hæmorrhage which occurs without a distinct physical cause, and is itself supposed to be the initial disorder.

H., external. (L. *externus*, outside.) Bleeding taking place through the skin or through the mucous membrane of the mouth, nose, or conjunctiva.

Also, a hæmorrhage with immediate expulsion of the blood.

H., febrile. (L. *febrilis*, belonging to fever.) Hæmorrhage taking place with febrile symptoms, high temperature, frequent, full, and bounding pulse.

H., fortuitous. (L. *fortuitus*, casual.) Same as *H., accidental*.

H. from blad' der. See *Hæmaturia cystica*.

H. from kid'neys. See *Hæmaturia renalis*.

H. from pros'tate. See *Hæmaturia prostatica*.

H. from ure'thra. See *Hæmaturia urethralis*.

H., gastro-intestinal. (L. *gaster*, the belly; *intestina*, the bowels.) Bleeding from some part of the alimentary canal.

H., habitual. (L. *habitus*, custom.) A bleeding from some part, as the rectum and the nose, which takes place at more or less regular intervals without any apparent exciting cause and with no detriment to the general health. It may take place either continuously in small quantities, or frequently with short intervals. Bleeding from the gums in scurvy is an example of the former, hæmorrhoids of the latter.

H., idiopathic. (*Ἰδιοπαθής*, affected for one's self.) Bleeding which is not caused by any apparent pre-existent local disease or injury.

H., inevitable. (L. *inevitabilis*, unavoidable.) Same as *H., unavoidable*.

H., intermediary. (L. *inter*, between; *medius*, in the midst.) Traumatic bleeding occurring between the arrest of the primary bleeding and the time when true secondary bleeding may come on. It is the result of reaction after shock or depression.

H., internal. (L. *internus*, within.) Bleeding without external manifestation into the connective tissue or into one of the cavities of the body from a wound or a contusion, or an ulceration, or into the expanded uterus after confinement.

H., interstitial. (L. *interstitium*, a space between.) Hæmorrhage occurring in the substance of the organs or tissues, as between the laminae of the cornea or retina.

H., intracranial. (L. *intra*, within; *cranium*, the skull.) Hæmorrhage taking place within the skull. See *Cerebral hæmorrhage, Hæmorrhage, cerebellar*, and *Meningeal hæmorrhage, cerebral*.

H., intramuscular. (L. *intra*, within; *musculus*, a muscle.) A circumscribed extravasation of blood into the substance of a muscle. It may occur in the heart-walls.

H., lightning. (F. *hémorrhagie foudroyante*.) Hæmorrhage which is very copious, very short in duration, and mortal.

H., mechanical. (*Μηχανικός*, relating

to machines.) Bleeding resulting from distension of the capillaries in active or passive congestion.

Also, the same as *H.*, *traumatic*.

H., mediate. (*L. medius*, in the middle.) Traumatic hæmorrhage occurring more or less slowly.

H., meninge'al. See *Meningeal hæmorrhage*.

H., men'strual. (*L. menstrualis*, monthly.) A term for the *Menses*.

H., na'sal. (*L. nasus*, the nose.) See *Epistaxis*.

H., natural. The *Menses*.

H., non-critical. (*L. non*, not; *Gr. κρίσις*, a separating.) Willis's term for hæmorrhage occurring in disease, but having no decisive influence on the course or result of the affection.

H. of cerebellum. See *H.*, *cerebellar*.

H. of cerebrum. See *Cerebral hæmorrhage*.

H. of cord. See *Spinal hæmorrhage*.

H. of medulla oblongata. See *Medulla oblongata, hæmorrhage of*.

H. of membranes of brain. See *Meningeal hæmorrhage, cerebral*.

H. of membranes of spinal cord. See *Meningeal hæmorrhage, spinal*.

H. of spinal cord. See *Spinal cord, hæmorrhage of*.

H., organ'ic. (*Ὄργανον*, an implement.) Hæmorrhage accompanying and caused by some organic disease, as cancer.

H., parenchymatous. (*Παρέγχυμα*, the special substance of the viscera.) A capillary traumatic hæmorrhage from the tissues of an injured part. It flows in a steady stream, and the colour of the blood is intermediate between that of arterial and of venous blood. It may be primary, intermediary, or secondary, and may accompany scorbutic troubles.

H., pas'sive. (*L. passivus*, from *patior*, to allow.) Hæmorrhage occurring without any increase in the activity of the circulation of a part, such, for example, as is seen to take place from the gums in scurvy; also, hæmorrhage occurring with impeded circulation, and consequent venous congestion, as in some forms of cardiac disease.

H. paulo-post-partum. (*L. paulo*, a little; *post*, after; *partus*, birth.) Barnes's term for that form of primary post-partum hæmorrhage in which the uterus has been for a short time contracted and afterwards relaxes again.

H., pericar'dial. See *Hæmopericardium*.

H., period'ical. External or internal bleeding occurring at stated intervals; occasionally it is vicarious to menstruation, but not infrequently it has no connection with any disturbance of the menstrual flow. Called also *H.*, *habitual*.

Also, any bleeding occurring at definite intervals, such as menstruation.

H., physiolog'ical. (*Physiology*.) A natural or normal bleeding, such as the menses.

H., plethoric. (*Πληθώρα*, fulness.) Hæmorrhage caused by an excessive amount of the blood or of the red corpuscles.

H., post-mortem. (*L. post*, after; *mors*, death.) Bleeding from a wound involving a fair-sized vein may occur some days after death, from putrefactive changes, whereby gases are

developed in the heart and vessels, or outside the vascular system when pressure is exerted on the heart, and in each case blood may be squeezed out of the wound.

H., post-partum. (*L. post*, after; *partus*, birth.) Hæmorrhage from the womb occurring after the birth of the child. See *H.*, *post-partum, primary*, and *H.*, *post-partum, secondary*.

H., post-partum, primary. (*L. post*; *partus*; *primus*, first.) A bleeding from the womb which occurs within the first twenty-four hours after the birth of a child. It may happen while the placenta is still in the womb or after it has been removed, and depends on defective uterine contraction, so that the vessels of the site of the placenta remain unclosed; or on laceration of the cervix uteri or of some part of the vagina or vulva. The defective uterine contraction may depend upon general conditions, such as anæmia, chronic alcoholism, hæmophilia, emotion, or a too free use of anæsthetics; or on local conditions, such as protracted labour, retention of urine, or uterine myoma.

H., post-partum, secondary. (*L. post*; *partus*; *secundus*, second.) Bleeding from the womb occurring at a later period of the puerperal state than the first twenty-four hours after the birth of a child. It may be caused by retention of a portion of the placenta or of the membranes, the presence of a clot of blood, congestion of the womb, malignant disease or myoma, inversion or flexion of the womb, sexual or other emotion, imperfect involution, or some general disease or debility.

H., primary. (*L. primus*, first.) Traumatic hæmorrhage occurring immediately on the receipt of a wound.

H., primit'ive. (*L. primitivus*, first of its kind.) Same as *H.*, *primary*.

H., pudend'al. See *Pudendal hæmorrhage*.

H., puer'peral. (*L. puerpera*, a lying-in woman.) Same as *H.*, *post-partum, secondary*.

H., pul'monary. (*L. pulmo*, the lung.) See *Pulmonary hæmorrhage*.

H., recur'ent. (*L. recurro*, to come back.) Traumatic hæmorrhage coming on again some time after the cessation of the primary hæmorrhage.

H., recur'ing. Same as *H.*, *recurrent*.

H., retard'ed. Traumatic hæmorrhage which comes on in spite of the presence of the obstacle, such as a clot, which had arrested it at first.

H., sec'ondary. (*L. secundus*, second. *F. hæmorrhage secondaire*.) Traumatic hæmorrhage which comes on some time after the primary hæmorrhage has been arrested.

By some authors the term is restricted to those traumatic hæmorrhages which set in after the fifth or sixth day from the injury, and so appear subsequently to the occurrence of suppurative or ulcerative changes; and to those hæmorrhages which result from the spontaneous rupture of the sac of a traumatic aneurysm.

H., sep'tic. (*Σηπτικός*, putrefying.) Hæmorrhage occurring in the course of such diseases as yellow fever and scurvy, from a supposed septic condition of the blood.

H., spinal. See *Spinal hæmorrhage*.

H., spinal meninge'al. See *Meningeal hæmorrhage, spinal*.

H., sponta'neous. (*L. spontaneus*, of

one's free will.) Bleeding occurring without visible lesion of the vessels.

H., sthenic. (Σθίος, strength.) The same as *H., active*.

H., supplementary. (L. *suppleo*, to complete.) A hæmorrhage from such parts as the nose or lungs, which is substituted for an arrested hæmorrhage from some other organ, as the womb.

H., surgical. The same as *H., traumatic*.

H., symptomatic. Bleeding which is a symptom of some disease.

H., traumatic. (Τραῦμα, a wound.) Hæmorrhage resulting from a cut, rupture, puncture, or laceration of a vessel or structure.

H., ulcerous. Bleeding resulting from the opening of a blood-vessel by means of the ulcerative process, as in cancer.

H., umbilical. (L. *umbilicus*, the navel.) Bleeding in a child a few days old from the stump of the umbilical cord, after its separation, from too luxuriant or flabby granulations.

Also, bleeding in the infant from the navel about or soon after the separation of the umbilical cord from defective coagulability of the blood, caused by some general influence, such as congenital syphilis, jaundice, hæmophilia, a morbid state of the coats of the blood-vessels of the part, or imperfect nutrition from the bad health of the mother.

Also, bleeding from the cut end of the umbilical cord in a new-born child from too loose a ligature.

H., unavoidable. The bleeding from the womb which depends upon the implantation of the placenta over, or partially over, the cervix in Barnes's cervical zone. See *Placenta previa*.

H., uterine. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) Hæmorrhage proceeding from the vessels of the mucous membrane of the uterus.

Also, hæmorrhage resulting from the surface of tumours developing in the interior of the uterus.

Also, hæmorrhage from the interior of the womb occurring during or after labour.

H., vaginal. (Vagina. G. *Scheidblutung*.) The slight bleeding from the vagina which is sometimes seen in female children of a few days old; it sometimes accompanies the enlargement of the breast-gland which occurs at the same period.

H., venous. (L. *vena*, a vein.) Bleeding proceeding from a vein. The blood flows continuously and is of a dark colour.

H., vesical. See *Vesical hæmorrhage*.

H., vicarious. The same as *H., critical*.

Also, a discharge of blood from some part of the body in consequence of the suppression of an habitual hæmorrhage in some other part, as when epistaxis occurs after the cessation of the menses.

Hæmorrhagia. See *Hæmorrhage*.

Also, an order of some classifications of skin diseases, such as that of Plenck and of Willan, in which there is an escape of blood from the blood-vessels into the tissue of the skin; it includes purpura and scorbutus.

H. activa naris. (L. *activus*, active; *naris*, the nostril.) Bleeding from the nose; epistaxis.

H. atonica. (ἄτονος, slack, languid.)

One of Good's two divisions of hæmorrhage, being that which is accompanied with general laxity or debility, and weak vascular action; blood attenuate, and of a diluted red.

H. bronchica. (L. *bronchia*, the bronchial tubes.) A term for *Hæmoptysis*.

H. cerebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) Bleeding into the brain; cerebral hæmorrhage.

H. entonica. (ἔντονος, strained.) One of Good's two species of hæmorrhage, being that which is accompanied with increased vascular action; the blood florid and tenacious.

H. faucium. (L. *fauces*, the upper part of the throat.) Bleeding from the fauces.

H. gastrica. (Γαστήρ, the belly.) Bleeding from the stomach; hæmatemesis.

H. gingiværum. (L. *gingivæ*, the gums.) Bleeding from the gums.

H. hæmatemesis. Same as *Hæmatemesis*.

H. hæmaturia. Same as *Hæmaturia*.

H. hæmoptysis. Same as *Hæmoptysis*.

H. hepatica. (Ἡπατικός, affected in the liver.) Bleeding from the liver. See *Hepathæmorrhagia*.

H. hepatis. (L. *hepar*; from Gr. ἥπαρ, the liver.) See *Hepathæmorrhagia*.

H. intestinorum. (L. *intestina*, the bowels.) Bleeding from the bowels; discharge of blood by the stools.

H. mucosa. (L. *mucosus*, slimy.) The discharge of whitish mucus from the bowels which sometimes accompanies piles.

H. Nabothi. The mucous discharge from the vagina, sometimes streaked with blood, which is a common sign of commencing labour.

H. narinæa. (L. *naris*, a nostril.) Bleeding from the nose; epistaxis.

H. narium. (L. *naris*. G. *Nasenbluten*.) Bleeding from the nose.

H. nasi. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) Bleeding from the nose.

H. oris. (L. *os*, the mouth.) Bleeding from the mouth.

H. penis. (L. *penis*, the male organ.) Bleeding from the penis.

H. per anastomosis. (Ἀναστόμωσις, an opening.) Bleeding through fine apertures, which were called stomata, in the blood-vessels.

H. per cutem. (L. *per*, through; *cutis*, the skin.) A synonym of *Hæmathidrosis*.

H. per diabrosin. (L. *per*; Gr. διάβρωσις, ulceration.) Hæmorrhage resulting from the perforation of a blood-vessel by an ulcerative process, malignant or other.

H. per diæresin. (L. *per*; Gr. διαίρεσις, a dividing.) Bleeding from rupture or division of a blood-vessel by wound or injury.

H. per diapedesin. (Διαπήδησις, a leaping through.) Hæmorrhage by exhalation; that is, without manifest rupture of tissue of blood-vessel.

H. per rhexin. (L. *per*; Gr. ῥήξις, a breaking.) Bleeding from rupture of a blood-vessel.

H. proctica. (Πρωκτός, the anus.) The bleeding from piles.

H. pulmonalis. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) Bleeding from the lungs.

H. pulmonis. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) Bleeding from the lungs; hæmoptysis.

H. renum. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) Bleeding from the kidneys.

H. spina'lis. (L. *spina*, the spine.) Bleeding into the spinal canal.

H. universal'is. (L. *universalis*, belonging to the whole.) A synonym of *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

H. uteri'na. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) Bleeding from the womb; uterine hæmorrhage. Also, a term for *Menorrhagia*.

H. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) Bleeding from the stomach; hæmatemesis.

H. vesic'æ. (L. *vesica*, a bladder.) Bleeding from the urinary bladder.

Hæmorrhag'icæ. (Aίμα, blood; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) Hæmorrhages or fluxes of blood. Term for an Order of the Class *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

H. cuta'neæ. (L. *cutaneus*, belonging to the skin.) The affections of the skin characterised by hæmorrhage into its substance, such as *Petechiæ*.

Hæmorrhag'ic. (Aίμα; ῥήγνυμι. F. *hæmorrhagie*.) Of, or belonging to, hæmorrhage; relating to a flow of blood.

H. ap'oplexy. (Ἀποπληξία; from ἀποπλήσσω, to cripple by a stroke.) Cerebral hæmorrhage which produces apoplectic symptoms.

H. convul'sions. The epileptiform convulsions which are caused by a severe and rapid hæmorrhage, or more rarely in certain susceptible persons from a somewhat slight hæmorrhage. They are not necessarily of fatal import, but in some cases are caused by a comparatively small loss of blood.

H. diath'esis. (Διάθεσις, a condition.) Same as *Hæmophilia*.

H. ef'fort. See *Molimen hæmorrhagicum*.

H. ero'sion. See *Erosion, hæmorrhagic*.

H. exuda'tion. See *Exudation, hæmorrhagic*.

H. fe'ver. See *Fever, hæmorrhagic*.

H. fo'ci. Same as *Apoplectic foci*.

H. glauc'oma. See *Glaucoma hæmorrhagicum*.

H. in'farct. See *Infarctus, hæmorrhagic*.

H. infarc'tion. See *Infarctus, hæmorrhagic*.

H. infarc'tus. See *Infarctus, hæmorrhagic*.

H. infiltra'tion. (F. *infiltrer*, to creep in.) The echarging of a tissue with blood which has escaped from its capillary vessels.

H. pulse. See *Pulse, hæmorrhagic*.

H. remit'tent fe'ver. See under *Fever, hæmorrhagic*, and subheadings.

H. retini'tis. See *Retinitis, hæmorrhagic*.

H. sarco'ma. See *Sarcoma, hæmorrhagic*.

H. spots. See *Petechiæ*.

H. ul'cer. See *Ulcer, hæmorrhagic*.

Hæmorrhagif'erous. (Aιμορραγία, bleeding; L. *fero*, to bear. F. *hæmorrhagifère*.) Rochoux's term signifying accompanied by effusion of blood.

Hæmorrhagip'arous. (L. *hæmorrhagia*; *pario*, to produce.) Able to provoke hæmorrhage for the purpose of acting as a critical discharge; such are general and local blood-lettings, leeches, scarification, and cupping.

Hæmorrhagoph'this. (Aιμορραγία, hæmorrhage; φθίσις, consumption. F.

hæmorrhagophthisis.) Pulmonary consumption accompanied by attacks of hæmorrhage; hæmorrhagic phthisis.

Hæmorrhaphil'ia. (Aίμα, blood; ῥέω, to flow; φιλῶ, to love, to be wont.) Same as *Hæmophilia*.

Hæmorrhelco'ma. (Aιμόρροια, a flow of blood; ἔλκωμα, an ulcerated tumour. F. *hémorrhéleoma*; G. *Hæmorrhoidal-Geschwür*.) An hæmorrhoidal ulcer.

Hæmorrhelco'sis. (Aιμόρροια; ἔλκωσις, ulceration. F. *hémorrhélose*.) The formation of an hæmorrhoidal ulceration.

Hæmorrhenterorrh'æa. (Aιμόρροια, a flow of blood; ἔντερον, an intestine; ῥοία, a flow. F. *hémorrhentéorrhée*; G. *Hæmorrhodiarrhœe*.) Hæmorrhoidal diarrhœa.

Hæmorrhini'ia. (Aίμα, blood; ῥίσις, the nose. F. *hémorrhinic*; G. *Nasenbluten*.) Bleeding from the nose; epistaxis.

Hæmorrhinorrhag'ia. (Aίμα; ῥίσις; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) Bleeding from the nose.

Hæmorrhoblennorrh'æa. (Aιμόρροια, a flow of blood; βλέννα, mucus; ῥοία, a flow. F. *hémorrhoblennorrhée*; G. *eine Schleimhaut-Hæmorrhoidalblennorrhœe*.) Term for hæmorrhoidal blennorrhœa.

Hæmorrhobronchorrh'æa. (Aιμόρροια, a flow of blood; βρόγχος, the wind-pipe; ῥοία, a flow.) A chronic bloody discharge from the bronchial tubes; a bronchorrhœa in which the expectoration is tinged with blood.

Hæmorrhocryphia. (Aιμορροχρῆσις; κρύπτω, to hide. F. *hémorrhocryphie*; G. *Hæmorrhoidalblutflussverhaltung*.) A retention or interruption of the hæmorrhoidal discharge of blood.

Hæmorrhocystorrh'æa. (Aιμόρροια, a flow of blood; κύστις, a bladder; ῥοία, a flow. F. *hémorrhocystorrhée*.) A mucœ-sanguineous discharge from the bladder.

Hæmorrhodiarrh'æa. (Aιμόρροια; διάρροια, diarrhœa.) Diarrhœa with blood in the stools.

Hæmorrh'æa. (Aίμα, blood; ῥοία, a flow. G. *Blutfluss*.) A passive discharge or flowing of blood; passive hæmorrhage. Anciently applied to any hæmorrhage or discharge of blood, which is its strict and simple meaning.

H. petechi'al'is. (*Petechiæ*.) A synonym, by Adair, of *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

H. pulmona'lis. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) Bleeding from the lungs; hæmoptysis.

H. uteri'na. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) Uterine hæmorrhage.

H. vaso'rum hæmorrhoida'lium. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *hæmorrhoids*, piles.) Bleeding piles.

H. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) Bleeding from the stomach; hæmatemesis.

H. via'rum urina'rium. (L. *via*, a way; *urina*, urine.) Bleeding from the urinary passages.

Hæmorrh'o'ic. (Aιμορροια, a flow of blood. F. *hémorrhôique*; G. *blutflussig*.) Of, or belonging to, bleeding, or *Hæmorrhœa*.

Hæmorrhoid'al. (Aιμορροϊς, liable to discharge blood. F. *hémorrhoidal*.) Of, or belonging to, the disease hæmorrhoids, or piles.

H. artery, external. (F. *artère hæmorrhoidale inférieure*; G. *äussere Mastdarm-schlagader*.) The *H. artery, inferior*.

H. ar'tery, infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower. F. *artère hémorrhéidale inférieure*; G. *untere Mastdarmschlagader*, *Afterschlagader*.) A branch of the external pudic artery as it enters the perineal space; often there are two or three branches. It perforates the perineal fascia, traverses the fat of the ischio-rectal fossa, and is distributed by many branches to the levator ani, the sphincter ani, and the skin and superficial structures of the posterior part of the perineum. It anastomoses with its fellow of the opposite side and with the middle and superior hæmorrhoidal arteries.

H. ar'tery, inter'nal. The *H. artery, superior*.

H. ar'tery, mid'dle. (F. *artère hémorrhéidale moyenne*; G. *mittlere Mastdarmschlagader*.) A branch of the internal iliac artery, 1·7 mm. in diameter; it runs to the lateral wall of the lower portion of the rectum, where it is distributed, anastomosing with the inferior and superior hæmorrhoidal arteries and with the inferior vesical and uterine arteries; it gives branches also to the vesiculæ seminales and prostate, or to the vagina. It not infrequently arises from the internal pudic artery, or from the inferior vesical artery.

H. ar'tery, supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper. F. *artère hémorrhéidale supérieure*; G. *obere Mastdarmschlagader*.) The continuation of the inferior mesenteric artery which, after crossing the left common iliac vessels, reaches the mesorectum, between the folds of which it courses and divides into two branches, that run on each side of the rectum for a little way, then divide into smaller branches, which penetrate the muscular coat and pass between it and the mucous coat at regular distances from each other to the internal sphincter, where they form loops and join the branches of the middle and inferior hæmorrhoidal arteries. It is occasionally absent, and sometimes gives origin to the middle colic artery, and to branches to the liver or the kidneys.

H. cap'sule. See *Capsule, hæmorrhoidal*.

H. flux. See *Flux, hæmorrhoidal*.

H. herb. The *Ranunculus ficaria*.

H. nerve, exter'nal. (L. *externus*, outer. G. *äusserer Mastdarmnerv*.) The *H. nerve, inferior*.

H. nerve, infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower. G. *anterer Mastdarmnerv*.) A terminal branch of the pudic nerve, or one sometimes directly derived from the division of the sacral plexus called the pudendal plexus. Its branches supply the skin of the posterior part of the perineum and the external sphincter of the anus. It communicates with the inferior pudendal and superficial perineal nerves.

H. nerve, me'dian. The *H. nerve of fourth sacral*.

H. nerve of fourth sa'cral. (G. *mittlerer Mastdarmnerv*.) A branch of that part of the fourth sacral nerve which does not join the sacral plexus. It supplies the external sphincter of the anus.

H. nerves of fourth sa'cral. Four to six delicate nerves arising from the loop of the fourth sacral; they join with branches of the inferior hypogastric plexus, and are distributed to the levator ani, and to the adjoining part of the rectum; and form also the inferior vesical and some of the vaginal nerves.

H. nerves, supe'rior. (G. *obere Mastdarmnerven*.) Branches of the inferior mesenteric plexus of the sympathetic system which join the hæmorrhoidal plexus, and are distributed to the upper half of the rectum.

H. plexus of nerves. (L. *plexus*, a plaiting. G. *Mastdarmnervengeflecht*.) A wide-meshed plexus of slender sympathetic nerve fibres derived from the upper and hinder part of the inferior hypogastric and hæmorrhoidal plexus, and in small measure from the inferior mesenteric plexus. The filaments derived from the plexus are distributed to the walls of the rectum.

H. plexus of nerves, me'dian. Same as *H. plexus of nerves*.

H. plexus of veins. (L. *plexus*, a weaving.) A large, freely anastomosing plexus of veins at the lower end of the rectum, from which the several hæmorrhoidal veins arise.

H. va'rix. See *Varix, hæmorrhoidal*.

H. vein, exter'nal. The *H. vein, inferior*.

H. vein, infe'rior. A vein accompanying the inferior hæmorrhoidal artery, which empties ultimately into the internal iliac vein. It commences in the ischio-rectal fossa and establishes a communication between the systemic and portal systems of vessels.

H. vein, inter'nal. The *H. vein, superior*.

H. vein, mid'dle. A vein which accompanies the middle hæmorrhoidal artery, and empties ultimately into the internal iliac vein.

H. vein, supe'rior. (L. *superior*, that is above.) This vein commences in the large hæmorrhoidal plexus around the lower end of the rectum, and discharges its contents into the inferior mesenteric, ultimately into the portal vein. It is destitute of valves.

H. ves'sels. See *H. arteries* and *H. veins*.

Hæmorrhoida'lis. Same as *Hæmorrhoidal*.

H. fe'bris. (L. *febris*, a fever.) A fever of an ephemeral type, according to Vogel, attended with backache, and terminated on the fourth day by the occurrence of piles.

H. no'dus. (L. *nodus*, a knot.) A term for a blind pile.

Hæmorrhoidæous. (F. *hémorrhéide*.) Same as *Hæmorrhoidal*.

Hæmorrhoi'des. (ἄμωροίς, liable to bleed; a pile.) Hæmorrhoids; piles.

H. albæ. (L. *albus*, white.) Same as *H. mucosæ*, from the colour of the mucus.

H. aper'tæ. (L. *apertus*, open.) Bleeding piles.

H. cæ'cæ. (L. *cæcus*, blind.) Blind or non-bleeding piles.

H. crit'icæ. (Κριτικός, able to discern.) Piles which supervene on inflammatory diseases and constitute a crisis.

H. exter'næ. See *Piles, external*.

H. fluen'tes. (L. *fluo*, to flow.) Bleeding piles.

H. furen'tes. (L. *furo*, to rage.) Inflamed and painful blind piles.

H. inter'næ. See *Piles, internal*.

H. marisco'sæ. (L. *marisca*, a fig.) Bleeding piles, so called from their shape and appearance.

H. mucosæ. (L. *mucus*, slime.) Piles which secrete mucus.

H. non-fuentes. (L. *non*, not; *fluo*, to flow.) Blind or non-bleeding piles.

H. oris. (L. *os*, the mouth.) Bleeding from the mouth.

Also (F. *hémorrhôides de bouche*), an epithet for the turgid veins, or the discharge of blood from them, of the palate, uvula, and fauces, arising from the suppression of the accustomed hæmorrhoidal discharge.

H. periodicæ. (Περιοδικός, coming round at stated times.) Piles which return at stated intervals, like the menses.

H. uteri. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) An epithet for varicose veins in and around the genital organs of women.

H. vesicæ. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) An epithet applied to varicose veins around the neck of the bladder.

Also, applied to those cases of bleeding from the bladder which appear to be vicarious to bleeding piles.

Hæmorrhidocaus'ter. (Αἱμορροΐς; καυστήρ, a burner.) An instrument for the cure of piles by cauterisation.

Hæmorrhoidro'sis. (Αἱμορροΐς; ἵδρωσις, a sweating.) Diffused oozing of blood from a pile.

Hæmorrhoids. (L. *hæmorrhôis*, piles; from Gr. *αιμορροΐς*, discharging blood; from *αἷμα*, blood; *ροία*, a flow. F. *hémorrhôides*; I. *emorroidi*, *morici*; S. *hæmorrhoides*, *almorranus*; G. *Hämorrhoiden*, *goldene Ader*.) Piles. One or more swellings situated near the anus. The swellings consist essentially of thickened and dilated vessels, chiefly veins; sometimes the veins are sacculated and convoluted, and now and then adjoining sacculi open into each other and form a sort of cavernous tissue. The walls of the vessels are hypertrophied, and the perivascular connective tissue is thickened and indurated. Nodular masses of bluish-white colour and firm consistence are thus formed, which vary much in size and degree of tenderness. They may either be sessile or pedunculate. When seated on the skin outside the anus they are termed external, when on the mucous membrane internal. Piles are occasioned, in most instances, by circumstances impeding the portal circulation. Hence they occur in those who are much confined in a sedentary position, those who suffer from constipation, or from straining in consequence of stricture of the urethra, or from hepatic congestion and disease. In some cases they appear to be hereditary. Piles are liable to inflammation, and then become very tense, livid, and exquisitely painful. They bleed when a motion passes, and the pain is aggravated owing to the motions being hard and scybalous, which again results from the unhealthy condition of the mucous membrane. Phleboliths may form in the veins. See also *Piles*.

H., external. (L. *externus*, outward. F. *hémorrhôides externes*; I. *emorroidi externi*; G. *äussere Hämorrhoiden*.) Piles which are situated at the edge of the anus' outside the sphincter. At first they are dilated veins, which then become inflamed, and increase in size by deposit in their walls and dilatation of their lumen; the surrounding areolar tissue and skin become hypertrophied and indurated, and the blood in the veins may become coagulated; the vessel may give way and the blood may be poured out into the surrounding tissue; in time

it is absorbed, and the pile may disappear. More frequently a little lump is left, which undergoes again the same processes, and at last becomes permanent. External piles may be one or many, small or large; when quiescent they are not painful, but exquisitely tender when inflamed.

H., flesh'y. See *Piles*, *fleshy*.

H., internal. (L. *internus*, within. F. *hémorrhoides internes*; I. *emorroidi interni*; G. *innere Hämorrhoiden*.) Piles situated in their origin within the edge of the anus. They are more liable to bleed than external piles, indeed hæmorrhage is often the earliest symptom. As they grow they become protruded externally in the act of defecation, or when walking, or at other times, and by the constriction of the sphincter become very painful until they are returned; they produce much backache, which extends to the thighs; there is a mucous discharge from the anus, and often bladder trouble of some sort. When they are inflamed there may be much constitutional disturbance, and when they are long-lasting the general health suffers. As they grow they protrude permanently, and often become surrounded by a ring of external piles.

H., in'tero-exter'nal. (L. *intus*, within; *externus*, outward.) A pile that is partly covered with skin and partly with mucous membrane.

H., ure'thral. Same as *Urethra*, *vascular tumour of*.

Hæmorrhoi'parous. (L. *hæmorrhôis*, a pile; *pario*, to produce.) Having power to produce piles; applied to aloes.

Hæmorrhôis. (Αἱμορροΐς, from *αἷμα*, blood; *ροία*, to flow. F. *hémorrhôide*; G. *goldene Ader*.) A pile; a hæmorrhoid.

H. ab exa'nia. (L. *ab*, from; *ex*, out; *anus*, the fundament.) A synonym of *Prolapsus ani*.

H. cæ'ca. (L. *cæcus*, blind.) Cullen's term for blind piles.

H. cruenta. (L. *cruentus*, bloody.) A bleeding pile.

H. flu'ens. (L. *fluo*, to flow.) Cullen's term for internal piles without external tumour or bearing down of the anus.

H. proce'dens. (L. *procedo*, to go forth.) A synonym of *Prolapsus ani*.

H. pro'cidens. (L. *procido*, to fall forwards.) Cullen's term for external piles caused by bearing down of the anus or prolapsus ani.

H. tu'mens. (L. *tumco*, to swell.) Cullen's term for piles consisting of external swellings around the anus which may be bloody or mucous.

Hæmorrhôis'chesis. (Αἱμορροΐα, a discharge of blood; *σχίσις*, a checking. F. *hémorrhôischesie*.) A retention or suspension of an hæmorrhoidal discharge.

Hæmorrhometorrhœ'a. (Αἱμορροΐα, a discharge of blood; *μήτρα*, the womb; *ροία*, a flow. F. *hémorrhometorrhée*.) A mucosanguineous discharge from the womb from hæmorrhoidal distension of its blood-vessels; hæmorrhoidal metorrhœa.

Hæmorrhonephorrhœ'a. (Αἱμορροΐα, a discharge of blood; *νεφρός*, the kidney; *ροία*, a flow.) A bloody mucous discharge from the kidney.

Hæmorrhophe'sis. (Αἱμορροΐα; ῥόφησις, a supping up. F. *hémorrhophèse*; G. *Blutaufsaugung*.) Absorption of blood.

Hæmorrhophilæa. (Αιμόρροια; φίλω, to love.) Same as *Hæmophilæa*.

Hæmorrhophilis. Same as *Hæmorrhophilæa*.

Hæmorrhoproctorrhœa. (Αιμόρροια, a discharge of blood; πρωκτός, the anus; ροία, a flow. F. *hémorrhoproctorrhée*; G. *hämorrhoidaleische Mastdarm-Blennorrhœe*.) A discharge of blood and mucus from the bowels; an hæmorrhoidal flow of mucus from the anus.

Hæmorrhoscopia. (Αιμόρροια, a flow of blood; σκοπέω, to see, or inspect.) The same as *Hæmatoscopy*.

Hæmorrhurethorrhœa. (Αιμόρροια, a flow of blood; ορθήρα, the urethra; ροία, a flow. F. *hémorrhurethorrhée*; G. *hämorrhoidaleische Harnröhren-Blennorrhœe*.) A sanguinous and mucous discharge from the urethra.

Hæmorrhysis. (Αιμόρροισις.) A discharge of blood.

Hæmoscheocele. See *Hæmatoscheocele*.

Hæmoschistocephalus. (Αίμα, blood; σχίστος, cloven; κεφαλή the head.) A monstrosity with defective cranial arch, through which protrudes a congested mass of imperfectly developed brain or other tissue.

Hæmoscope. Same as *Hæmatoscope*.

Hæmoscopia. See *Hæmatoscopy*.

Hæmospasia. (Αίμα, blood; σπᾶσις, to draw to. F. *hémospasie*.) The employment of means for effecting revulsion by forming a vacuum over a considerable extent of surface of the body, being in fact an extension of the principle of dry cupping, as in *Junod's boot*.

Hæmospasic. Relating to *Hæmospasia*.

H. system. The method of treating diseases by the revulsive method called *Hæmospasia*.

Hæmospastic. Relating to *Hæmospasia*.

Hæmosphærid'ina. (Αίμα, blood; σφαιρίδιον, a globule.) The same as *Hæmoglobulin*.

Hæmostasia. (Αίμα, blood; στάσις, a standing. F. *hémotase*, *hémotastie*.) A stoppage, standing, or stagnation, of the blood, as in an inflamed part.

Also, the production of an arrest of the circulation of the blood, as by a ligature.

Also, the arrest of bleeding.

Hæmostasis. Same as *Hæmostasia*.

Hæmostatic. (Αίμα, blood; στατικός, relating to a standstill. F. *hémostatique*; G. *blutstillend*.) Having the power or property of staunching or stopping a flow of blood.

Relating to *Hæmostasis*.

H. collo'dion. See *Collodium hæmostaticum*.

H. extract. A term applied to Bonjean's ergotine.

H., Pagliari's. See *Pagliari's styptic*.

Hæmostatica. See *Hæmostatics*.

Hæmostatics. (Αίμα; στατικός.) Agents which have the power of restraining or stopping bleeding.

H., external. (L. *externus*, without.) Agents for the suppression of hæmorrhage which are applied from without, such as ligature of the bleeding vessel, compression, the cautery, caustics, cold, very hot water, turpentine, spirit,

perchloride of iron, tannin, styptic colloid, and other astringents.

H.s, internal. (L. *internus*, within.) Agents for the suppression of hæmorrhage which are administered from within, as lead, gallic acid, turpentine, and ergot of rye.

Hæmotachometer. (Αίμα; τάχος, swiftness; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument invented by Viorordt to measure the velocity of the blood current in the arteries. It consists of a flat rectangular metal box with glass sides; on each narrow edge is a tube, one for entrance and the other for exit of blood, the former being placed at a lower level than the latter; in the box is suspended a pendulum, the lower end of which hangs against the inner opening of the entrance tube, and outside is a curved graduated scale by which the movements of the pendulum may be measured. The entrance tube is attached to an artery, and as the blood flows through the box the rapidity of the current is measured by the extent to which the end of the pendulum is projected from the perpendicular.

Hæmotachometry. (Αίμα; τάχος; μέτρον.) The measurement of the rapidity of the circulation of the blood.

Hæmotelangi'osis. (Αίμα, blood; telangi'osis. F. *hémotelangi'ose*.) Lobstein's term for disease of the capillaries or minute branches of blood-vessels.

Also, the same as *Telangiectasis*.

Hæmotex'ia. Same as *Hæmotexis*.

Hæmotexis. (Αίμα, blood; τήξις, a dissolution. F. *hémotexie*.) Dissolution or putrefactive liquefaction of the blood.

Hæmoth'rax. (Αίμα; θώραξ, the chest.) Bleeding into the cavity of the pleura or chest. It may be derived, by wound or rupture, from the heart, the lungs, the large blood-vessels or some of the smaller ones, as the intercostal and internal mammary vessels, and from the bursting of an aneurysm. When the effusion of blood is large there is great oppression of the breathing, and a sense of suffocation from pressure on the lungs; there is great pallor and coldness of surface, dilated pupils and glassy eyes, weak, fluttering pulse, syncope and death. If the effusion is small in quantity and not very sudden or repeated there may be recovery. Valentin has described a deep violet-coloured ecchymosis extending from the angles of the false ribs towards the quadratus lumborum as a common sign of great value in diagnosis. There is dulness of percussion at the back of the chest, increasing in extent as the bleeding increases, the respiratory murmur and vocal fremitus are wanting, and when the pressure is great the breathing becomes tubular.

Hæmotoxic. See *Hæmatotoxie*.

Hæmotroph'ia. (Αίμα; τροφή, nourishment.) Excess of sanguineous nourishment. (Dunghlison.)

Hæmotrophy. Same as *Hæmotrophia*.

Hæmotus. (Αίμα, blood; οὖς, the ear.) A synonym of *Hæmatoma auris*.

Hæmotyphenteritis. (Αίμα, blood; τύφος, stupor; εντέρον, an intestine. F. *hémotyphentérite*; G. *Darmbluttyphus*.) A term for Piorry's Entérite typhémique.

Hæmure'sis. (Αίμα; ούρησις, a making water.) Same as *Hæmaturia*.

Hæmuria. The same as *Hæmaturia*.

Hæmydor. (Αίμα, blood; ἕωρ, water.

F. *hémidor*; G. *Blutwasser*.) The serum of the blood.

Hæmy'dria. (ἄμα; ὑδωρ.) A watery condition of the blood.

Hæredita'rius. Same as *Hereditary*.

Hære'ditas. (F. *hérédité*.) Same as *Heredit*.

Hæsita'tio. (L. *hæsitatio*; from *hæsito*, to stick fast.) A term for stammering.

Hæ'væ. See *Hevæa*.

Haf'fa-falo. The native name of *Bryonia scrobiculata*, given in Abyssinia as an adjuvant to koussou as a tæniacide.

Hag'berry. (Sax. *haga*, a hedge.) The *Prunus padus*.

Hage'nia. (After *Hagen*, of Königsberg.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rosacea*.

H. abyssin'ica, Lamarek. The *Brayera anthelmintica*.

H. anthelmint'ica, Lam. The *Brayera anthelmintica*.

Hä'ger. (Arab.) The *Armenius lapis*.

Hag'gard. (A corruption, according to Skeat, of *hagged*, meaning hag-like. F. *hagard*; G. *hager*.) Lean, and worn, and hollow-eyed.

Hä'giar. Same as *Hager*.

Hagiosper'mum. ("Ἅγιος, holy; σπέρμα, seed.) Old name for the seed of the *Artemisia santonica*.

Hagioxy'lum. ("Ἅγιος, holy; ξύλου, wood.) Old name for *Guaiacum*, from its healing virtues.

Hag-tä'per. The *Verbascum thapsus*.

Hahnemann, Samuel Fried- rich Christian. A German physician, the founder of homœopathy, born in Meissen in 1755, died in Paris in 1843.

Hahnemann's black oxide of mercury. The *Hydrargyrum oxydulatum nigrum*.

H.'s soluble mercury. The *Hydrargyrum oxydulatum nigrum*.

Hahnemannism. (*Hahnemann*.) A synonym of *Homœopathy*.

Haid'inger. A German physicist of the present century.

H.'s polarised brush'es. (G. *Haidinger'sche Polarisationsbüschel*.) A brush-like image seen when polarised blue light or the blue sky is looked at through a Nicol's prism, and which moves with the eye. According to Von Helmholtz, it is due to the yellow-coloured elements of the macula lutea being slightly doubly refracting, and at one part absorbing more, and at another less, of the rays entering the eye.

H.'s tufts. Same as *H.'s polarised brushes*.

Hail. (Sax. *hagel*, *hagol*; G. *hagel*. F. *grêle*; I. *grandine*; S. *granizo*.) Frozen drops of rain. A term used as a synonym of *Chalazion*.

Haimara'da. The *Vandellia diffusa*.

Hair. (Mid. E. *heer*, *her*; Sax. *hær*, *hër*; G. *Haar*; from an unknown root. F. *poil*; I. *pelo*; S. *pelo*.) A small filament growing from the skin or outer covering of an animal or a plant, or from some part of the internal surface, as the lining of the nostrils.

Also, any structure resembling this in appearance.

The hairs of an animal vary in length and in substance; the thicker and stronger ones are called *Bristles*.

Hairs are found in man on all parts of the skin except the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet, the dorsal surface of the first pha-

langes of the fingers and toes, the glans penis, and the inner surface of the prepuce.

Hair is composed chiefly of keratin, or a modification of it. According to Von Laer, it contains carbon 50.6 hydrogen 6.36, nitrogen 17.14, oxygen 20.85, and sulphur 5 per cent. It also contains a small quantity of silica, and other mineral substances, amounting to from .3 to 1.85 per cent. Water exists in variable proportion of about 13 per cent. The amount of sulphur varies within considerable limits, but is highest in red hair. See *H.*, *ash of*.

In animals hairs act as a protection, and to some extent as an organ of touch. They also tend to prevent loss of heat by conduction and radiation. In the case of the cilia and the vibrissæ of the ear and nose, they prevent the entrance of insects and other foreign bodies. A hair is composed of a root, a stem, and a point. The root is implanted in a recess in the skin, the hair-follicle; the stem is cylindrical, but sometimes more or less flattened. The hair of the negro is usually oval on section, and is of smaller diameter than that of the straight-haired races. It is very coarse in the Japanese. It is composed of cells, which are so elongated as to form fibres. Some hairs are hollow and contain a medulla, which however is absent in woolly hair; and most hairs present transverse striae, named the hair cuticle. The coverings of a hair, as seen on transverse section, are, next to the cuticle, Huxley's layer of the inner root-sheath, Henle's layer of the inner root-sheath, the outer root-sheath, the hyaline membrane circularly disposed fusiform cells, and longitudinally arranged fibrous tissue. One or two sebaceous glands open near the orifice of each hair-follicle. A few unstriated muscle-fibres are attached to the follicle and serve to erect the hair.

H., a'reated. See *Trichosis area*.

H., ash of. The composition of the ash of hair is said to be calcic sulphate and carbonate, sodic and potassic sulphates, silicates, iron oxides, and manganese.

H., au'ditory. (L. *audio*, to hear.) See *H.-cells*, *auditory*.

H. balls. Roundish masses of felted hair found in the intestinal canal of ruminants, horses and other animals. See *Bezoar*.

H.-bed. Unna's term for the middle zone of the primitive hair-follicle.

H.s, bed. Unna's term for the non-papillary hairs of the fœtus arising from processes of the epithelium of the *H.-bed*.

H.-bell. A supposed correction, probably wrong, of the spelling of *Haarebell*.

H., bod'y of. See *H.*, *shaft of*.

H., brist'ly. See *Trichosis setosa*.

H.-bulb. (F. *bulbe du poil*; G. *Haarkoben*, *Haarknopf*, *Haarzwiebel*.) The enlarged end of the *H.-root*, hollow at bottom so as to clasp and be connected with the *H.-papilla*. It is composed of polyhedral epithelial cells embedded in a matrix, and continuous with the cells of the outer root-sheath; the lower row of cells immediately upon the papilla are short columnar cells, from them the new cells grow, and push up the earlier formed ones to form the cells of the several parts of the hair.

H.-cap moss. The *Polytrichum juniperinum*.

H.-cells, au'ditory. (L. *audio*, to hear.) Cells estimated variously at from 16,400 to 20,000 arranged in two series in the organ of

Corti of the internal ear. There is one row of inner cells, which rests on a layer of small granular cells; the outer cells, numbering about 12,000 in man, are arranged in three or four rows, and rest upon the membrana basilaris. See *H.-cells, inner*, and *H.-cells, outer*.

H.-cells, inner. A single row of columnar or conical, nucleated, epithelial cells resting on a layer of small granular cells, and lying between the inner rods of the organ of Corti and the inner supporting cells; their free surface is crowned with a bundle of stiff hairs. They extend the whole length of the scala media.

H.-cells, outer. Three to five rows of conical, nucleated, epithelial cells resting on the membrana basilaris, and lying between the outer rods of the organ of Corti and the outer supporting cells; their free surface possesses a horse-shoe-shaped crown of stiff hairs, and their lower surface is connected by a branched process with the membrana basilaris and with the subjacent cells of Deiters. They extend the whole length of the scala media.

H.-cone, primitive. (L. *primitivus*, first of its kind.) The epithelial buds from which the hair takes origin. See *H., development of*.

H., cuticle of. (L. *cuticula*, the thin external skin. G. *Haaroberhäutchen*.) See under *H., shaft of*, and *H.-follicle*.

H., development of. The hair is an epidermic formation, and in the human fetus appears first at the end of the third or beginning of the fourth month as a solid, cylindrical, epithelial bud from the stratum Malpighii of the skin, which penetrates the corium; amongst the meshes of a fine capillary plexus the bud grows, and becomes surrounded by a fine homogeneous membrane continuous with one which limits the Malpighian layer, and soon having around it a dense mass of spherical and spindle-shaped cells, which grow at the apex of the bud and form a vascular papilla which invaginates itself into the bud and forms the hair-papilla; from this and from the central cells of the bud the hair is formed; and from the outer cells of the bud and from the neighbouring part of the corium the hair-follicle is developed.

H. dye. A preparation containing lead, silver, bismuth, pyrogallic acid, sulphur, walnut juice, or other material for staining the hair.

H., epidermis of. (Ἐπίδερμις, the outer skin.) Same as *H., cuticle of*.

H., extraneous. See *Trichosis hirsuties*.

H., falling off of. See *Alopecia*.

H., felting of. (Felt.) The matting together of the hairs. It occurs sometimes after a long illness from neglect, and exists in the condition called *Plica polonica*.

H.-fibres. See under *H., shaft of*.

H.-follicle. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag. F. *follicule pileux*; G. *Haarbalg, Haarsack, Haarasche*.) A cylindrical depression in the skin for the reception of the root of the hair, extending, according to the size of the hair, through the corium more or less deeply into the subcutaneous tissue, in the adipose stratum of which it terminates as an invagination of the *H.-papilla*; its mouth is narrower than its extremity, and near it one or more sebaceous glands open. It consists of several layers; an outer fibrous coat, continuous with the fibrous tissue of the hair-papilla, and consisting of longitudinal bundles of connective tissue having many corpuscles with numerous blood-vessels and

nerves, but no elastic fibres; next, but chiefly confined to the lower part of the hair-follicle, is a single layer of spindle-shaped cells with oblong nuclei arranged in circular fashion, and believed to be unstriated muscular fibre-cells; and within these is a transparent, hyaline basement membrane, the glassy membrane, continuous with the basement membrane of the corium and the hair-papilla. Next to the glassy membrane is the epidermic coat of the follicle, or outer root-sheath, consisting of thick stratified epithelium, continuous with and like to that of the stratum Malpighii of the skin, at the mouth of the follicle, and thinning towards the end of the follicle, where it is continuous with the cells of the hair-bulb; the outermost cells are columnar, the innermost squamous, and the layers of intervening ones more or less polyhedral. The inner root-sheath and cuticle form part of the *H.-root*.

H.-follicle mite. (G. *Haarsackmilbe*.) The *Acarus folliculosus*.

H.-follicle, prick'le lay'er of. The outer root-sheath, inasmuch as it is continuous with, and derived from, the layer of prickle cells of the stratum Malpighii.

H., fork'ed. See *Trichosis distrix*.

H.-glands. (G. *Haarbalgdrüse*.) The sebaceous glands which open into the hair-follicle near its external orifice.

H.s, glandular. A plant-hair possessing a cavity filled with some special secretion.

H.-grass. The plants of the Genus *Aira*, in imitation of that word.

H., grey'ness of. The grey tint of hair is due to the presence of cavities in the medulla which contain air, and to a general deficiency of pigment in the hair cells.

H., growth of. See *H., development of*, and *H., new formation of*.

H., Henlé's lay'er of in'ner root-sheath of. See under *H.-root*.

H., Huxley's lay'er of in'ner root-sheath of. See under *H.-root*.

H.s, internal. (L. *internus*, within. G. *innere Haare*.) The growths from the cells of certain plants, as *Aspidium*, which project into the spaces called air-chambers.

H.-knob. (G. *Haarknopf*.) Henle's term for the unabsorbed part of the root of a dead hair just before it falls off. See *H., new formation of*.

H.-li'chen. Same as *Lichen pilaris*.

H.-like. (F. *capillaire*; G. *haarfein, haarförmig*.) Finely drawn out like a hair.

H., mat'ted. The *Plica polonica*.

H., medulla of. (L. *medulla*, marrow.) See under *H., shaft of*.

H., mus'cles of. (G. *Haarbalgmuskel*.) The *Arrectores pili*.

H., nerves of. Nerve fibres enter the hair-follicles, but their distribution is unknown.

H., new forma'tion of. The development of new hairs to replace those which fall out at the term of their natural life. In the case of the eyelashes it has been ascertained that each takes about 100 days to attain maturity. The new hair appears to be developed from a new papilla, the old papilla becoming atrophied.

H.s, olfact'ory. (L. *olfacto*, to smell.) Delicate fibres projecting from the free extremity of the long narrow olfactory cells of the frog.

H.-papilla. (L. *papilla*, a small teat. G. *Haarpapille, Haarknüttel*.) The nipple-like

process of the corium on which the bulb of the hair is implanted, and from which it grows. It is composed of connective tissue; it is vascular and contains nerves.

H., papillary. (L. *papilla*.) Unna's term for a complete hair and hair-follicle.

H.-pickers, diseases of. In the process of hair picking clouds of dust are raised which, with stiff fragments of hair, excite coughing, and create permanent irritation of the trachea and bronchi. The picking and dressing of hair from Russia and Siberia has been known to excite malignant pustule and glanders, probably from the hair being taken from putrefying carcasses, or from the bodies of animals affected with contagious disease.

H.-pigment. (L. *pigmentum*, paint.) The colouring matter of hair; it consists of granular dark matter, chiefly occupying the medulla of the hair-shaft and the spaces between the hair-fibres; and of diffused colouring matter in the substance of the fibres.

H.-pith. Same as *H., medulla of*.

H., plaited. A synonym of *Plica polonica*.

H.-point. (F. *point du poil*; G. *Haar Spitze*.) The apex or distal extremity of a hair. In weak and unhealthy hair it is often frayed and broken.

H.-root. (F. *racine du poil*; G. *Haarwurzel*) The part of the hair which is enclosed in the hair-follicle. It is lighter in colour and softer than the stem, and is enlarged at the end forming the hair-bulb; it consists of the continuation of the shaft of the hair in the centre clothed with its cuticle, and surrounded by the inner root-sheath. This latter structure consists of three layers; the innermost, the cuticle of the root-sheath, consists of a layer of delicate imbricated downward-projecting epithelial scales, which fit into the upward-projecting scales of the cuticle of the shaft of the hair, and are continuous with the superficial cells of the hair-bulb. Immediately outside this is the innermost, or Huxley's, layer of the inner root-sheath, consisting of a single or double layer of horny, flattened, cubical cells, each containing the remains of a nucleus; and then the outermost, or Henle's, layer of the inner root-sheath, consisting of a single layer of non-nucleated, flattened, cubical cells, which in some places are separated from each other so as to give the appearance of perforations.

H., root-sheath of. (G. *Haarwurzel-scheide*.) The epidermic substance which adheres to the root of the hair when it is pulled out; it consists of the outer and inner root-sheath.

H., root-sheath of, cuticle of. (L. *cuticulum*, a thin skin.) See under *H.-root*.

H., root-sheath of, inner. See under *H.-root*.

H., root-sheath of, outer. See under *H.-follicle*.

H.-sac. The outer fibrous coat of the *H.-follicle*.

H. salt. A term for native magnesium sulphate, from its occurrence as a hair-like efflorescence on the walls of new or damp buildings.

H., sensitive. See *Trichosis sensitiva*.

H., shaft of. (F. *corps du poil*; G. *Haarschaft*.) The part of the hair which projects beyond the skin. It is generally cylindrical, but is occasionally more or less flattened; in its natural condition it tapers towards the point;

the hairs of straight-haired races are coarser and thicker than those of woolly-haired races, the former are nearly circular on section, and the latter oval. The shaft or body of the hair is composed in main part of the hair-fibres; they are straight, long, thin, longitudinal, flattened fibres, or narrow long scales, composed of hyaline horny substance, having a thin longish remnant of a nucleus; towards the bulb they become spindle-shaped; they are connected by a small amount of matrix. In coloured hairs the pigment is contained both in the interstitial matrix and in the hair fibres, in the former in granules, in the latter diffused; in white hairs there are many spaces filled with air. In many hairs the axis is occupied by a row or rows of polyhedral cells containing air bubbles, fat granules, and pigment; this axis is the medulla or pith. On the outside is the cuticle of the hair, consisting of fine imbricated scales, the edges of which are seen under the microscope as fine wavy lines.

H.-shaped. Slender like a hair.

H., stem of. Same as *H., shaft of*.

H.s, tactile. (L. *tactilis*, that may be touched. F. *poils tactile*; G. *Gefühlshaar*.) The large hairs which occur about the mouth of many animals, such as the dog and cat; each has a very large follicle deeply situated in the subcutaneous tissue, and surrounded by a thick hair-sac, which contains blood-sinuses separated by trabeculae of unstripped muscular fibre; the papilla is large, and around the follicle, especially near the sebaceous glands, a large number of nerves ramify, so as to form a sort of collar, in the substance of the outer hair-sheath. The eyelashes, the hairs which grow inside the nostrils, and some of those on the cheeks in man, possess the same structures.

H.-tail worm. The *Gordius aquaticus*.

H., trichomatose. (Opitz, a hair.) The affection called also *Plica polonica*.

H. tu'mour. A dermoid cyst containing hair.

H. worm. (G. *Haarwurm*.) The *Gordius aquaticus*, and other species.

H. worm, cutaneous. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) The worm supposed to be the cause of *Malis Gordii*.

H. worm, intestinal. (L. *intestina*, the bowels.) The *Gordius aquaticus*, when it is found in the intestine of an animal.

H. worm, muscular. The *Draconculus medinensis*.

H. worms. The animals of the Family *Gordianca*.

Hairy. (Hair. F. *velu, poilu*; I. *capelluto, peloso*; S. *peludo, cabelludo*; G. *haarig*.) Clothed, or covered, with hair.

In Botany, restricted to that pubescent covering in which the hairs are individually distinguishable.

H. chin'a card'omum. The fruit of *Anomum villosum*.

H. melas'toma. The *Melastoma hirta*.

H. men. See under *Hypertichosis*.

H. mint. The *Mentha aquatica*.

H. moles. See *Moles, hairy*.

H. river weed. The *Conferva rivalis*.

H. scalp. (F. *péricrâne*; G. *Schädelknochenhaut*.) That part of the integument of the head which is covered with hairs.

H. sedge. The *Carex hirta*.

H. sheep's scabious. The *Jasione montana*.

H. shrub tre'foil. The *Cytisus hirsutus*.

H. tree-moss. The *Usnea plicata*.

Haj-Stub'nya. Hungary, County Thurcoz. A long-known thermal mineral water of a temp. of 44° C. (111·2° F.), containing sodium sulphate 7·265 grains, magnesium sulphate 3·379, calcium sulphate 2·358, calcium carbonate 3·179, and a little magnesium carbonate and silicic acid, in 16 ounces; with free carbonic acid. Kitaibel has also found iron, alumina, and extractive. Used in digestive troubles. Called in German *Stuben*.

Hak too woo. The Chinese name of *Anemone cernua*.

Hake. (Norw. *hake-fisk*, hook-fish. F. *merluche*; G. *Kotharge*.) The *Merluccius vulgaris*. It is used as food; and the liver supplies an oil which is used as a substitute for, and an adulterant of, cod-liver oil.

Hala jira. The native name of *Nigella indica*.

Halat'inous. (Ἁλάτινος, made of salt.) Saline; salt.

Halat'ium. (Ἁλς, salt.) Old name for a medicine which was composed of salt and purgative substances. (Gorræus.)

Halberd. (Old F. *halebarde*; from Mid. H. G. *Helmbarte*, an axe to split a helmet; from *Helm*, a helmet; and *Barte*, an axe; according to Skeat, the original meaning was a long-handled axe, from Mid. High G. *Halb*, a handle.) An ancient military weapon with a variously-formed head and a long shaft, like a combination of spear and battle-axe.

H-shap'ed. Formed like a spear or halberd.

H. weed. The *Calea jamaicensis*.

Halchemia. (Ἁλς, salt; χέω, to pour out, F. *halchémie*.) Old term for the art of fusing salts.

Halcyon. See *Aleyon*.

Halcy'neum. See *Aleyonium*.

Hal'denstein. Switzerland, Canton Grisons, close to Chur. An alkaline earthy mineral spring.

Hal'ec. The herring, *Clupea harengus*. Also, an old term for the sediment from *Garum*.

Halec'orë. See *Halicore*.

Halelæ'um. (Ἁλς, salt; ἔλαιον, oil.) Old term (Gr. ἀλέλαιον), used by Pœsius, in *Econ.*, p. 27, for a mixture of salt and oil, applied to swellings of the joints.

Halep. Turkey. A town in the north-east of Syria, near Antioch. Here are sulphurous springs, in repute amongst the Turks for diseases of the head. The remains of colossal aqueducts and large public baths attest the former grandeur of the city.

Hales, William. An English surgeon of the eighteenth century.

H's for'ceps. The instrument described as *Forceps, urethral*.

Halesia'cææ. Don's name for the *Styracæceæ*.

Half. (Sax. *healf*; G. *halb*. F. *moitié*, *demie*; I. *meta*, *mezzo*; S. *mitad*.) One of two equal parts of a thing.

Half-adherent. (L. *adhæreo*, to stick to.) Same as *Half-inferior*.

Half-bath. A slipper or hip bath, in which the lower half of the body can be immersed.

Half-blood. A term applied to one born of the same mother but not by the same father, or *vice versa*.

Also, the same as *Half-breed*.

Half-breed. The offspring of two different races.

Half-caste. Term applied to the progeny of a white man and a black woman, or *vice versa*.

Half-e'quitant. (L. *equito*, to ride.) Applied to the form of veneration called also *Obrolute*.

Half-gill. A term for the branchial filaments of one side of the branchial sac of the lower fishes, inasmuch as it, with the septum and the filaments of the other side, represents the single gill of the higher fishes. Also called *Demibranchia*.

Half-infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) Applied to an ovary which is only partially adherent to the calyx, as in *Saxifraga*.

Half-sup'e'rior. (L. *superior*, upper.) Applied to a calyx which is only partially adherent to the ovary, as in *Saxifraga*.

Half-ter'etc. (L. *teres*, round.) In Botany, a term applied to a structure which is long and narrow, cylindrical with the exception of one flat face.

Half-vision. Same as *Hemipopia*.

Halibut. (Mid. E. *hali*, holy; *butte*, a pluce.) The *Hippoglossus vulgaris*, used as food; so called because it was good eating for holy days.

Hal'ica. See *Alica*.

Halica'cabum. (Ἁλς, the sea; κακάβη, nightshade. F. *coqueret*; G. *Judenkirsche*.) A name for the *Physalis ulkekengi*, or winter cherry, because it grows on the sea shore.

Halica'cabus. Same as *Halicacabum*.

Halices. Old term, used by Avicenna, l. i, *Fen.* 3, *doct.* 2, c. 13, for yawning after sleep.

Halichon'driæ. (Ἁλς, salt; χόνδρος, cartilage.) An Order of the Class *Spongia*; being sponges of various shapes, with no cortical layer; the siliceous spicules simple and usually uniaxial, connected by a more or less resisting plasmatic structure disposed in a network or enclosed in the fibres of the parenchyma.

Halic'orë. (Ἁλς, the sea; κόρη, a maiden.) The dugongs. A Genus of the Order *Sirenia*; or of the Suborder *Herbivora*, Order *Cetacea*.

H. australis, Owen. Hab. Australian seas. Used as *H. indica*. See *Dugong oil*.

H. ceta'cea, Mig. Same as *H. dugong*.

H. du'gong, Mig. Used for *Dugong oil*.

H. in'dica, Desm. Hab. Indian Ocean. The dugong. Flesh somewhat like beef. Oil used as a substitute for cod oil. See *Dugong oil*.

Halidry's. (Ἁλς, the sea; δρῦς, a tree.) A Genus of the Suborder *Fucacææ*, Order *Fucoidææ*.

H. nod'o'sa, Lyngh. The *Fucidium nodosum*.

H. siliqu'o'sa, Lyngb. (L. *siliqua*, a pod.) Hab. European coasts of the Atlantic. Used like *Fucus vesiculosus*. It contains much mannite.

H. vesiculo'sa. The *Fucus vesiculosus*.

Halieutic. (Ἁλιεύς, one who has to do with the sea.) Of, or belonging to, or obtained from, the sea.

Halieuticon. (Ἁλιευτικός, for fishing.) Old term for a certain plaster, according to

Aëtius, l. xv, cap. de Empl. Discussor. et Atractur.

Halig'raphy. (ἅλας, a salt; γράφω, to write. F. *haligraphie*.) A treatise or dissertation on the nature and quality of salts.

Halimar. (Arab.) Old name for copper. (Ruland, and Johnson.)

Halimetric. Relating to *Halimetry*.

H. analysis. (Ἀνάσσις, a loosing.)

The mode of estimating the quality of beer, adopted by Fuchs, of Munich, by means of saline solutions, which indicate the amount of alcohol and of extractives.

Halimetry. (ἅλας, salt; μέτρον, a measure.) The measurement of the amount of saline matter in a solution.

Halimous. (ἅλιμος, belonging to the sea; from ἅλας, the sea. F. *halime, marin, maritime*.) Of, or belonging to, the sea; marine; maritime.

Also (ἅλας, salt. G. *salzig*), of, or belonging to salt; saline; salt.

Halimus. (ἅλιμος.) The *Atriplex halimus*, and the *A. portulacoides*.

Halinastrum. Same as *Halinitrum*.

Halinitrum. (ἅλας, salt; νίτρον, nitre.) Old name (Gr. ἀλινίτρον), used by Fr. Hofmannus, in *Clav. ad Schroed.*, p. 3, for nitre; saltpetre.

Halinous. (ἅλιος, made from salt; from ἅλας, salt.) Containing, or consisting of, salt; saline.

Haliothis. (ἅλας, the sea; οὖς, the ear. F. *halotide, halotyde*; G. *Meerohr, Seeohr*.) A Genus of univalve shells, so called from its resemblance to the human ear; also called Venus's ear and sea ear.

H. tuberculata, Linn. (*L. tuberculum*, a small swelling.) Sea ear. An esculent mollusc, especially when pickled.

Halismus. (ἅλας, salt. F. *halisme*; G. *Salzbildung*.) The formation of salt.

Halistere'sis. (ἅλας, salt; στέρησις, deprivation.) The condition in which the bones become deprived of their salts to a greater or less extent.

H. os'sium. (*L. os*, a bone.) The condition described under the chief heading.

Halituous. (*L. halitus*, a vapour. F. *halitueux*; I. *alitoso*; S. *halituoso*; G. *dunstig, dampfend*.) Having, or full of, vapour; charged with vapour; rising in vapour, as the breath during cold.

H. heat. (F. *chaleur halitueuse*.) Heat of the body accompanied by a slight moisture on the skin.

H. skin. (F. *peau halitueuse*.) A skin covered with slight moisture.

Halitus. (*L. halitus*, vapour; from *halo*, to give forth the breath.) A vapour.

A word used by Beunet to denote the mode of fumigation in the treatment of phthisis by infusions of herbs.

H. oris foetidus. (*L. os*, the mouth; *foetidus*, stinking.) An unpleasant smell from the mouth.

H. sanguinis. (*L. sanguis*, blood. F. *haléine*.) The odour, peculiar to each animal, which is given off from the blood when freshly drawn; it may be rendered more conspicuous by the addition of a little strong sulphuric acid.

H. vitalis. (*L. vitalis*, belonging to life. G. *Lebenshauch*.) The breath of life.

Hall. Austria, near to Linz, 1200 feet above

sea-level. A non-thermal mineral water containing, according to Netwald, sodium chloride 145.89 grammes, calcium chloride 3.819, magnesium chloride 3.414, magnesium iodide .371, sodium iodide .079, magnesium bromide .674, and iron carbonate .114 grammes in 10,000 grammes; with free carbonic acid. Used for drinking, and in baths for the cure of goitre, torpid serofulous diseases, chronic rheumatism, tertiary syphilis, chronic metritis, diseased conditions of the ovaries, testes and prostate, joint diseases, and skin affections.

Hall. Austria, in the Tyrol, near Innsbruck. A salt spring containing sodium chloride 1941 grains, magnesium bromide .36 grain, and traces of sodium iodide, in 16 ounces. Used in catarrhal conditions of the different mucous membranes and serofula.

Hall. Germany, Würtemberg. A saline water chiefly containing common salt. Used in serofula.

Hall, Mar'shall. An English physician, born in Nottinghamshire in 1790, died in London in 1857.

H.'s ready method of artificial respiration. See under *Artificial respiration*.

Hallé. (ἅλλῃ, in another place.) Old term, applied by Hippocrates, *de Fractib.*, xi, 7, Foësius, *Æcon.*, p. 30, to the blood when it forsakes the surface and rushes upon the internal parts, under the influence of fear.

Hallé. Germany, in Prussia, district of Merseberg. A salt spring, containing traces of iodide and bromide of magnesium. Used in catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes. It has a temperature of 11.6° C. (52.88° F.)

Halleck's spring. United States of America, New York State, Oneida County. A saline water, containing sodium chloride 4.68 grammes, calcium chloride .78, magnesium chloride .2, and calcium sulphate .3 gramme, in a litre, with some free carbonic acid.

Hallein. Austria, near Salzburg. A salt spring. Used in serofula.

Hallelujah. (Heb. *halélu Jah*, praise ye the Jehovah.) A name for the *Oxalis acetosella*, because of its flowering between Easter and Whitsuntide, the time when the psalms ending with this word were sung.

Haller. A Swiss anatomist and physiologist, born at Bern in 1708, died there in 1777.

H.'s acid elixir. The *Elixir acidum Halleri*.

H.'s cones. The *Coni vasculosi*.

H.'s network. The *Rete vasculosum testis*.

H.'s passage. The narrow passage connecting the auricular cavity and the ventricular cavity in the early stage of the heart of the mammalian embryo.

Halleria'ceæ. Link's name for a part of the *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Hallex. (*L. hallex*.) The great toe.

Hallucinatio. See *Hallucination*.

H. hypochondriasis. Same as *Hypochondriasis*.

H. vertigo. Same as *Vertigo*.

Hallucination. (*L. hallucinatio*; from *hallucino*, to wander in mind. F. *hallucination*; I. *allucinazione*; S. *hallucinacion*; G. *Sinnes-Täuschung, Missgriff*.) A sensation perceived by the mind without any external cause capable of producing it.

H., hypnagogic. (ἵπνος, sleep; ἀγώγος, leading.) The hallucinations which occur in a half-waking half-sleeping condition.

H., motor. (L. *motus*, movement.) A false sensation of movement, as in giddiness.

H., psychic. (Ψυχή, the soul.) An hallucination which is purely mental, having no relation to any supposed exterior object.

H., psychosensorial. (Ψυχή; L. *sensorium*, the place where the senses reside.) An hallucination taking origin in an abnormal activity of the perceptive centre of general sensibility, or in that of some special sense.

H., unilateral. (L. *unus*, one; *lateralis*, belonging to the side. F. *hallucinations dédoublées* of Michéa.) A sensory hallucination referrible to one side only.

Hallus. (L. *hallus*; from Gr. ἄλλομαι, to leap upon.) Name for the great toe, especially when it over-rides the second toe.

Hallux. Same as, and a corruption of, *Hallus*.

In Zoology, the innermost of the five digits which normally belong to the hind foot of a vertebrate animal.

The hallux may be, in some degree, opposable to the other toes, as in monkeys, lemurs, and opossums.

H. valgus. (L. *valgus*, bent outwards.) Hüter's term for the displacement of the great toe outwards, as in *Bunton*.

Halmé. (ἄλμη, brine.) A term with the same signification as *Muria*.

Halmirys. Island of Chio. A cold mineral spring, containing sodium sulphate.

Halmyrax. Old name for a kind of nitre found upon the earth in valleys and plains, or in a lake of Media, according to Pliny. (Goræus.)

Halmiris. (ἄλμυρίς, anything salt.) Old name (Gr. ἄλμυρίς), used by Hippocrates, de *Humid. Usu*, vii, 8; also, for a species of the *Brassica oleracea*, or sea-cabbage. (Goræus.)

Halmyrodes. (ἄλμυρός, salty; εἶδος, likeness. F. *halmyrode*.) Having saltiness or acridity; full of acridity; briny.

Anciently applied (Gr. ἀλμυρόδης) to the humours; also, by Hippocrates, *Epid.*, vi, i, 29, to fevers in which the patient's skin was said to communicate to the touch an itching sensation, such as is felt from handling salt and other saline bodies.

Halmiros. (ἄλμυρός, salty. F. *halmiroyre*.) Oil, or belonging to, salt; saline.

Halmiryous. (ἄλμυρός.) Saltish, saline.

Halo. (L. *halos*, a circle round the sun or moon; from Gr. ἄλωσ, a threshing floor, the disc of sun or moon, and later the ring round them. F. *halo*; I. *alone*; S. *halon*; G. *Hof*.) The luminous circle which surrounds the sun, moon, or stars, when their rays are refracted in their passage through a mist.

Term (F. *arcole*, *halo*) for the areola or brownish circle around the female nipple.

Also, applied to the red margin around pustules, which is also named *Arcole*.

Also, in the plural, applied to the concentric layers of yellow and white yolk seen in the hen's egg.

H. signatus. (L. *signatus*, part of *signo*, to set a mark upon.) Sir Charles Bell's term for the series of markings arranged in annular fashion seen on the anterior surface of the

vitreous humour when the ciliary processes are removed.

Halochoym'ia. ("Ἄλς, a salt; χυμία, the art of melting or dissolving solid matter. F. *halochimie*; G. *Salzchemie*.) Libavius's term for the branch of chemistry which treats of the history, nature, and quality of salts.

Halodærum. ("Ἄλς, salt; δέριον, a collar. G. *Salzhalsband*.) Kirby's term for a linen or cotton band or collar, containing hot salt, to be applied around the neck as a remedy against croup.

Halogen. ("Ἄλς; γεννώω, to produce.) Berzelius's term for an electro-negative body which forms salts in combination with an electro-positive metal; such are fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine, to which may be added cyanogen. The halogens are univalent, one atom replacing an atom of hydrogen.

H. elements. The substances named under the chief heading.

Halogenium. ("Ἄλς, salt; γίννωω, to produce. F. *halogène*.) A term for chlorine.

Halogenous. ("Ἄλς; γεννώω. F. *halogène*; G. *salzerzeugend*.) Having power to form salts.

Halog'etum. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Chenopodiaceæ*.

H. tamariscifolium, Meyer. The *Anabasis tamariscifolia*.

Halog'raphy. ("Ἄλς, a salt; γράφω, to write. F. *halographie*; G. *Salzbeschreibung*.) A description of the variety of salts.

Haloid. ("Ἄλς; εἶδος, likeness.) Like to a salt. Berzelius's term for a salt formed by the combination of a halogen with an electro-positive metal.

At the present time the term is used as a convenient appellation of the chlorides, bromides, iodides, fluorides, and cyanides.

H. ethers. Compounds formed by the substitution of an atom of a halogen for one of hydrogen in a hydrocarbon, or for one of hydroxyl in the corresponding alcohol.

H. salts. See under chief heading.

Haloidum oxygenatum. ("Ἄλς; εἶδος; οξυγεν.) A term for potassium chlorate.

Halology. ("Ἄλς, a salt; λόγος, a discourse. F. *halologie*; G. *Salzlehre*.) A treatise upon, or the consideration of, the salts.

Halometer. ("Ἄλς, a salt; μέτρον, a measure. F. *halomètre*; G. *Salzmaas*.) An instrument for measuring the external form, angles, and planes of salts.

Halona'tron. See *Halonitrum*.

Halones. A misspelling of the word *Halo* when used in the plural in reference to the yolk of an egg.

Halonitis. (*Halonium*. F. *halonite*.) Inflammation of the areolar texture.

Haloniolithus. (*Halonium*; λίθος, a stone.) A cellular concretion; a porous calculus.

Halonitrum. ("Ἄλς, salt; νίτρον, nitre. F. *halonitre*; G. *Mauersalpeter*.) Old name for the efflorescence found on the damp walls of places inhabited by men or the lower animals, being a mixture of subcarbonate of soda and ammonia.

Halonium. (L. dim. of *halos*, the luminous circle round the sun, moon, and planets in a certain state of the atmosphere.) A small space.

Also, inflammation of the subcutaneous areolar

tissue, in reference to the accompanying halo of redness of the skin.

Also, the same as *Areola*.

Halopegæ. ("ἅλας; πηγή, a spring.) Salt or brine springs; mineral waters containing chiefly sodium chloride.

Halophil. ("ἅλας; φιλέω, to love. F. *halophile*.) Berzelius's term for the extractives of the urine.

Halophilous. ("ἅλας, salt; φιλέω, to love. F. *halophile*; G. *meerbewohnend*.) Salt-loving; applied to plants that grow in soil that is impregnated with salt, or to animals living in salt water.

Halophyte. ("ἅλας, salt; φυτόν, a plant. F. *halophyte*; G. *Salzpflanze*.) A plant that grows in soil impregnated with sea salt, such as various members of the Salsolaceæ or Chenopodiaceæ.

Also, a plant containing much salt, as the *Salsicornia*.

Halophytum. Same as *Halophyte*.

Haloragæceæ. ("ἅλας, salt; ῥάξ, a grape.) The mare's tails. A Nat. Order of epigynous, calycifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Myrtales*, being herbs or shrubs with small, and frequently incomplete, and unisexual flowers; open, minute calyx; and solitary, pendulous seeds.

Haloragææ. R. Brown's term for *Haloragaceæ*.

Halos. Same as *Halo*.

Halotechnia. ("ἅλας, salt; τέχνη, an art. F. *halotechnie*; G. *Salzbereitung, Salzverfertigung*.) An old chemical term for that branch of the science which treats of salts.

Halotrichous. ("ἅλας; θρίξ, gen. τριχός, hair.) A term used to describe the fibrillar appearance of some crystalline salts.

Halotylé. ("ἅλας; ὑψηλή, a cushion or bolster. F. *halotyle*; G. *Salzpolster*.) A cushion or pillow, filled with hot salt, as a remedial appliance against eroup.

Halsbrücké. Germany, in Saxony, near Freiberg. A chalybeate water, containing hydrogen sulphide.

Halte'rate. (F. *haltéré*.) Provided with *Halteres*.

Halteres. ("ἄλτήρες, weights held in the hand to give an impetus in leaping.) The same as *Dumb-bells*.

Also (F. *balanciers*; G. *Schwingkolben, Schwinger*), the rudimentary hind wings of dipterous Insecta, generally consisting of round knobs or capitae filaments.

Halterip'terous. ("ἄλτήρες; πτερόν, a wing.) Having wings provided with *Halteres*.

Halucina'tio. See *Hallucinatio*.

Halur'gia. ("ἅλας, salt; ἔργον, a work. F. *halurgie*.) The process of forming, extracting, or producing, salts.

Halux. See *Haltux*.

Halv'ed. (*Half*.) Divided into half.

In Botany, having one half really or apparently absent.

Halycodés. ("Ἀλυκώδες, like salt. F. *halycodé*; G. *salzig, salzartig*.) Having, or full of, salt; saline.

Halycous. Same as *Halycodes*.

Halygraph'ia. See *Halography*.

Haly'menia. ("ἅλας, the sea; ὑμῆν, a membrane.) A Genus of the Order *Floridææ*, Class *Carposporeæ*.

H. palma'ta, Ag. The *Rhodymenia palmata*.

Halymet'ric. A misspelling of *Halimetric*.

Halymus. See *Halimus*.

Hal'ysis. ("ἄλυσις, a chain.) A Genus of cestode worms.

H.la'ta, Zeder. The *Bothrioccephalus latus*.

H. membrana'cea. (L. *membranaceus*, of skin.) The *Bothrioccephalus latus*.

H. so'lium, Zeder. The *Tenia solium*.

Ham. (Sax. *hamm*. F. *jarret*; I. *garetto*; S. *jaivete*; G. *Knickchle*.) The part of the leg behind the knee-joint.

Hamal'gama. Old, and more correct, spelling of *Amalgam*.

Hamamelida'ceæ. The witch hazels. A Nat. Order of epigynous, calycifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Umbellales*, being small trees or shrubs with alternate leaves; deciduous stipules; imbricated corolla; a capsular, two-valved, loculicidal fruit; and two-celled introrse anthers, with deciduous valves.

Hamamel'is. (Ἄμμηλίς, a tree with a fruit like the pear.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Hamamelidaceæ*.

Also, U.S. Ph., the fresh leaves of the *Hamamelis virginica*, collected in autumn. Used in the preparation of *Extractum hamamelidis fluidum*.

H., fluid extract of. See *Extractum hamamelidis fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

H. virginia'na. See *H. virginica*.

H. virgin'ica, Linnæus. (G. *Zauberstrauch*.) The witch-hazel. Hab. United States of America. The leaves are official, U.S. Ph.; they and the bark are said to be useful internally in hæmorrhages, hæmorrhoids, and most chronic discharges from inflamed mucous membranes; and externally in hæmorrhoids, sprains, contusions, and ophthalmia. A tincture of the bark allays the irritation of nettle-rash and the bites of insects.

Hamarthri'tis. ("ἄμα, at once; ἄρθρι-τις, gout.) Gout in all the joints at the same time.

Ha'mate. (L. *hamus*, a hook. F. *hameçoné*; G. *mit Haken versehen*.) Having, or provided with, a hook at the tip; applied to plants which have parts of this appearance.

H.bone. (G. *Hakenbein*.) The *Unciform bone*.

H. pro'cess. The unciform process of the unciform bone.

H. pro'cess of eth'moid. See *Process, uncinate, of ethmoid bone*.

Hamb'ach. Prussia, near Trier. A non-thermal, alkaline, earthy, chalybeate water, springing from the grauwacke.

Hamb'ara. Same as *Amber*.

Hamb'ro. Same as *Hamburg*.

Hamb'rus. Same as *Amber*.

Hamb'urg. A city of Germany.

H. blue. Copper carbonate mixed with lime and exposed to the air.

H. ointment. (G. *Hamburger Salbe*.) One part of cacao butter mixed with two or three of almond oil.

H. pow'der. Roasted and ground peas and other cereals coloured with Venetian red, and used for the adulteration of chicory.

H. white. A mixture of one part of white lead and two parts of barium sulphate.

Hame'lia. A Genus of the Nat. Order

Rubiaceæ, found in America, the species of which are said to be antiscorbutic.

Hamiform. (*L. hamus*, a hook; *forma*, resemblance. *F. hamiforme*; *G. hakenförmige*.) Resembling a hook.

Hamigerous. (*L. hamus*, a hook; *gero*, to carry. *F. hamigère*.) Bearing hooks.

Hamilose. (*L. hamulus*, a little hook. *F. hamuleus*; *G. hakerig, kurzhakig*.) Having, or full of, little hooks.

Hamilton, Frank Hastings. An American surgeon of the present time, born at Wilmington, Virginia, in 1813.

H's thigh splint, double. A form of apparatus used in fretful children for fracture of the thigh, consisting of a Liston's long splint applied to each leg, and attached by their extremities to a transverse bar.

Hamma. (*ἄμμα*, a knot; from *ἄπτω*, to bind. *F. brayer*; *G. Bruchband*.) A bond, knot, connection, or fastening; used in relation to bandages.

Also, formerly applied to a truss for hernia.

Hamma. Algeria, Province of Constantine. Bicarbonated chalybeate waters from several sources, of a temp. of 35°–37° C. (95°–98.6° F.)

Hamma de ga'bés, el. Tunis. A sulphur water from several springs, having a temp. of 34°–45° (93.2°–113° F.) It is supposed to be the *Aquæ tocapitanæ* of the Romans.

Hamma, el. Africa, Tunis, near Tozer. Sulphur waters, of a temperature of 37° C. (98.6° F.) Used in rheumatic affections and skin diseases.

Hammam. An Arabic word signifying a bath or hot spring.

Hammam aïda. Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, near Yerma. A mineral water of which the composition is unknown.

Hammam-aneg'ned. Algeria, Province of Algiers. A hot sulphur spring.

Hammam-Ber'da. Algeria, Province of Constantine, near Heliopolis. A saline mineral spring, of a temp. of 29° C. (84.2° F.), containing much free carbonic acid.

Hammam-Bough'ra. Algeria, Province of Oran, near Tlemcen, 282 metres above sea-level. A thermal spring, temp. 48° C. (118.4° F.), of unknown composition.

Hammam, el. Algeria, Province of Constantine, on the road from Batua to Biskra. A saline spring, of a temp. of 36° C. (96.8° F.) It is the *Aquæ Herulis* of the Romans.

Hammam-Mélouan. Algeria, not far from Algiers, at the foot of Mount Atlas. A saline water, of temp. of about 40° C. (104° F.), from two springs, containing sodium chloride 36 parts in 1000, with a small quantity of iron and traces of arsenic. Used in chronic articular rheumatism, abdominal engorgements, and old ulcers and wounds.

Hammam-Mer'dés. Same as *Hamman-Ber'da*.

Hammam-Meskou'tin. Algeria, near Guelma. Thermal waters, of a temp. of 95° C. (203° F.), containing sodium chloride 6.4 grains, magnesium chloride 1.2, calcium sulphate 5.879, sodium sulphate 2.72, calcium carbonate 3.97 grains, and traces of arsenic, iodine, and iron, with much free carbonic acid and a little hydrogen sulphide in 40 ounces. In the neighbourhood are other springs distinctly ferruginous.

Hammam-nba'il-nador. See *Nba'il-nador*.

Hammam-ok'kous. See *Okkous*.

Hammam-ouennou'gha. See *Ksenna*.

Hammam-ouled-a'li. See *Ouled-ali*.

Hammam-ouled-messa'oud. See *Ouled-messaoud*.

Hammam-rir'ha. Algeria, near Miliana. Mineral waters from several sources, containing small quantities of calcium and magnesium bicarbonate and calcium sulphate. A cold spring, temp. 17°–18° C. (62.6°–64.4° F.), contains a moderate quantity of iron; the hot springs, of which the chief use is made, vary in temperature from 47°–67° C. (116.6°–152.6° F.), and are employed as baths in chronic rheumatism and the results of wounds.

Hammam-salah'in. See *Salahin*.

Hammam-sé'tif. See *Sétif*.

Hammam-sey'nour. Algeria, near Souk-aras. A chalybeate water, containing small quantities of bicarbonate of sodium and calcium, with much free carbonic acid. Used in anæmia, chlorosis, and malarial cachexia.

Hammam-si'di-a'it. See *Sidi-aït*.

Hammam-si'di-ali-ben-youb. See *Sidi-ali-ben-youb*.

Hammam-si'di-bel-kheir. See *Sidi-bel-kheir*.

Hammam-si'di-cheik. See *Sidi-cheik*.

Hammam-si'di-djaballah. See *Sidi-djaballah*.

Hammam-si'di-hay'ia. See *Sidi-hay'ia*.

Hammam-si'di-trab. See *Sidi-trab*.

Hammer. (*Sax. hamor*; *G. Hammer*, *F. marteau*; *I. martello*; *S. martillo*.) A tool with a cross head for driving nails and for similar purposes.

In Anatomy, a term for the malleus.

H. bone. The *Malleus*.

H. cramp. Same as *Palsy, hammer*.

H. pal'sy. See *Palsy, hammer*.

H. percuss'ion. See *Percussion hammer, Winterich's*.

H., ther'mal. (Θέρμη, heat.) A name for *Corrigati's eautery*.

Hammer-toe. A term applied to a distortion of the second toe, consisting in extreme extension so that it is bent upwards at an angle, the two terminal phalanges being flexed.

Hammock. (Of West Indian origin; *S. hamaca*.) A hanging bed or place of rest, consisting of strong netting attached at each end to two fixed points and hanging above the ground. Richard Davy has made good use of the hammock in the transport of sick persons.

Hammond's battery. (Professor W. A. Hammond, a New York physician.) A modification of the voltaic pile, consisting of a series of perforated zinc and copper plates, each pair soldered together and separated from the neighbouring pair by a piece of flannel, and the whole resting on a vulcanite plate; a copper wire is soldered to the uppermost zinc plate and the lowermost copper plate. The battery is put into action by pouring strong vinegar on to the top.

Hamosc. (*L. hamus*, a hook. *F. hame-*

çonné; G. *hakenförmig*.) Having a hooked or hook-like appearance; hooked.

Hampstead. England, Middlesex. A seldom-used chalybeate spring exists here.

Hamstring. A term applied to the several tendons of the posterior thigh muscles in the ham.

H., in'ner. The tendons of the semi-membranous, the semitendinosus, the gracilis, and the sartorius muscles.

H. muscles. The flexors of the leg, being the biceps flexor cruris, the semimembranous, and the semitendinosus muscles, to which some add the gracilis, and the sartorius.

H., outer. The tendon of the biceps flexor cruris.

H. tendons. (*Τένων*, a tendon.) The tendons of the posterior thigh muscles in the ham.

Hamular. (L. *hamus*, a hook. F. *hamulaire*; G. *hakenförmig*.) Of, or belonging to, a hook; curved like a hook.

H. process of humerus. A hook-like process occasionally found in front of the internal condylar ridge of the humerus; also called *Supracondylar* process.

H. process of lachrymal bone. (G. *Thränenhacken*.) The hook-like process at the lower part of the crest or of the posterior section of the external surface of the lachrymal bone. It curves forward in the lachrymal notch of the superior maxillary bone, and forms the outer part of the orifice of the nasal duct.

H. process of sphenoid bone. (G. *Flügelhacken*.) The slender hooked termination of the internal plate of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone which is directed backwards and outwards, and in which plays the tendon of the tensor palati muscle.

Hamularia. (L. *hamulus*, a little hook. F. *hamulaire*; G. *Hakenwurm*.) A Genus of nematode worms, the head of which is terminated in an obtuse point, and is furnished with two prominent hooks or projections. Now included under *Filaria*.

H. lymphatica, Treutler. The *Filaria bronchialis*.

H. sub-compressa, Rud. (L. *sub*, under; *compressus*, pressed together.) The *Filaria bronchialis*.

Hamulate. (L. *hamulus*.) Having a little hook at the top.

Hamuli. Plural of *Hamulus*.

H. frontales. (L. *frons*, the forehead.) Two small hooked processes on the lower part of the anterior surface of the ethmoid bone which contribute to the formation of the foramen cæcum of the frontal bone.

Hamulose. (L. *hamulus*.) In Botany, covered with little hooked hairs.

Hamulous. (F. *hamuleux*; G. *kurzhakig*.) Same as *Hamular*.

Hamulus. (L. *hamulus*, dim. of *hamus*, a hook. F. *hameçon*; G. *Häcken*.) A little hook, or any similar object.

The hook-like portion of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.

Also, a term for the unciform bone.

In Botany, a hooked bristle.

H. cartilagineus. (L. *cartilago*, cartilage.) The end of the limbus laminae spiralis at the helicotrema.

H. frontalis. See *Hamuli frontales*.

H. lachrymalis. See *Hamular process of lachrymal bone*.

H. laminae spiralis. (L. *lamina*, a plate; *spira*, a coil.) The same as *H. of cochlea*.

H. of cochlea. The hook-like termination of the lamina spiralis in the third spiral of the cochlea.

H. ossis hamati. (L. *os*, a bone; *hamatus*, hooked.) The hook-like process of the unciform bone.

H. ossis uncinati. (L. *os*, a bone; *uncinatus*, hooked. G. *Haken des Hakenbeins*.) The hook-like process of the unciform bone.

H. pterygoideus. The *H. of pterygoid bone*.

H. trochlearis. (*Τροχάλια*, the sheaf of a pulley.) The *Spirina trochlearis*.

Hamus. (L. *hamus*, a hook. F. *hameçon*; G. *Häcken*.) A hook.

An old term for a hooked instrument for extracting a dead child from the womb.

Applied, in Botany, to certain species of pubescence formed of bristles bent at their point into a hook.

Han'au. Germany, near Frankfort. An earthy, saline, chalybeate water.

Hancock, Henry. An English surgeon, born in London in 1809, died at Chute in 1880.

H.'s amputation. A mode of removing the greater part of the foot by sawing through the os calcis vertically and bringing the surface into contact with a transverse section of the astragalus.

H.'s operation. An operation for the relief and cure of glaucoma. It proceeded on the assumption that glaucoma was associated with spasm of the ciliary muscle, and that the division of the muscle would relieve the tension. The operation consisted in introducing the point of a triangular Beer's knife, or better, of a lancet-shaped double-edged knife, into the ciliary region about one sixth of an inch from the cornea to the depth of about one fourth of an inch without opening the anterior chamber and without wounding the lens. The knife entered the vitreous, and the wound left after its withdrawal was about one sixth of an inch long, and was directed radially from the margin of the cornea. Slight prolapse of the vitreous usually takes place, and sometimes, owing to division of the periphery of the cornea or iris, the aqueous humour escapes. There is but little hæmorrhage, and the relief of the tension is immediate.

Hancornia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ*.

H. speciosa, Gomez. (L. *speciosus*, handsome.) Hab. Brazil. Furnishes some caoutchouc.

Hand. (Sax. *hand*. F. *main*; I. *mano*; S. *mano*; G. *Hand*.) The organ of prehension in man, consisting of the wrist or carpus, of the broad portion or palm formed by the metacarpus, and its coverings; and of five fingers, the first of which is called the thumb.

Also, applied to that part of birds which is analogous to the hand in man, forming the third portion of the anterior extremity which supports the wing; it is elongated, has one finger, and vestiges of two others.

H., amputation of. The hand may be removed at the wrist-joint by either a circular, an elliptical, or a flap method, making the flap from the structures of the palm.

H., arteries of. The arteries of the hand are the terminal branches of the radial, ulnar, and interosseous arteries. These form two arches, the superficial and the deep palmar arches, from which most of the digital arteries are given off. The superficial palmar arch is chiefly derived from the ulnar artery, though it is often completed by the superficialis volæ of the radial. It supplies the three inner fingers and the inner side of the index. The deep arch is chiefly formed by the radial artery, but is completed by the profunda branch of the ulnar; it supplies recurrent branches, from its concavity, to the carpus, and, from its convexity, three superior perforating branches and three palmar interosseous arteries. The radial artery also gives off the superficialis volæ, the anterior radial carpal, the posterior radial carpal, the first dorsal interosseous artery, the dorsal arteries of the thumb, the dorsal artery of the index fingers, the princeps pollicis, and the radial branch of the index. The ulnar artery supplies the posterior ulnar carpal, which may anastomose with the posterior interosseous artery and the anterior ulnar carpal. A branch of the anterior artery, named the median, is sometimes of large size, and supplies the palm of the hand.

H., articulations of. The superior articulation of the hand, if the wrist be included, takes place between the radius and triangular fibro-cartilage above and the scaphoid, semilunar, and pyramidal, or cuneiform bones below. It presents anterior and posterior external and internal ligaments, and there is a single simple synovial membrane. The movement is free; it admits of extension and flexion, adduction and abduction, and of circumduction. Rotation is very slight, if any. The carpal bones are arranged in two rows; the bones of each row play but little over each other, but the two rows move with moderate freedom upon one another. The distal surface of the first row is concave, the proximal surface of the second row is convex. The two rows are united by dorsal, palmar, and lateral ligaments. The bones of the first row, the pisiform being excepted, are united by dorsal and palmar ligaments, and by interosseous ligaments, which are situated on each side of the semilunar bone. The bones of the second row have also dorsal and palmar ligaments, and usually three interosseous ligaments between the os magnum and unciform, the os magnum and trapezoid, and the trapezium and trapezoid. There is one synovial membrane, which passes between the two rows of carpal bones, and which sends two processes between the three bones of the first row, and three processes downwards between the four bones of the second row. It is continued below into the inner four carpometacarpal and three intermetacarpal articulations, and it occasionally communicates with the wrist-joint. The pisiform bone has its own ligaments and synovial membrane. The wrist also presents a strong anterior annular and a feeble posterior annular ligament. In regard to the carpometacarpal and intermetacarpal articulations, the four inner metacarpal bones are bound together by the transverse metacarpal ligament at their distal extremities. Between these proximal articulations is a synovial membrane continuous with that of the intercarpal joint. The bones are held together by three dorsal and three palmar, and by strong interosseous ligaments. They are also

connected with the carpus by dorsal and palmar ligaments and by an interosseous band. The articulation of the first metacarpal bone with the trapezium presents a capsular ligament and distinct synovial membranes. In the metacarpophalangeal and interphalangeal articulations the bones are kept in place by two lateral ligaments and an anterior ligament. A synovial membrane is present in each joint.

H., artificial. An apparatus, mainly made of metal, with fingers, used when the hand has been amputated. The chief form consists of a broad ring enclosing the upper arm, hinged to a case for the forearm, to the distal end of which is attached, by a kind of ball-and-socket joint, the artificial hand with its fingers. Rotation, flexion, and extension are accomplished by the aid of the other hand, and provision is made for fixing it in any position. The end of the forearm is enclosed in a leathern sheath within the case, having at its lower part a coarse male screw received into a female screw, and passing through a metal plate, which moves along with the screw in the movements of pronation and supination; metal rods pass from it to the first phalanges of the artificial fingers, with which they are hinged, and each successive phalanx is attached to the proximal one, so that flexion of the latter produces flexion of the former through the action of a lever rod.

H., bones of. The bones of the hand, if the wrist be included, are the two rows of carpal bones, eight in number, the metacarpal bones, five in number, and the phalanges, which are fourteen in number, making twenty-seven in all.

H., chol'era. See *Cholera hand*.

H., club. See *Club hand*.

H., contrac'ted. See *Dupuytren's contraction*.

H., disloc'ations of. The hand may be dislocated at the wrist; see *Wrist, dislocations of*.

The individual bones of the carpus may be displaced, especially the os magnum.

The metacarpal bones may be dislocated forwards or backward; that of the thumb by far the most frequently.

The several phalanges may be dislocated in a forward or backward direction.

H., dropped. See *Dropped hand*.

H., excis'ions in. The chief excisions practised in the hand are those of the metacarpal bones, of the metacarpophalangeal joint, and of the interphalangeal joints. See under *Excision*.

H., fas'ciæ of. See *Fascia of hand, superficial*, and *F., palmar*.

H. feed'ing. See *Hand-feeding*.

H., fract'ures of. These may affect the carpal bones, the metacarpal bones, or the phalanges. Those of the carpus and distal phalanges are rare, of the metacarpal bones and proximal phalanges more common. Such fractures usually proceed from external violence, as from falls and blows, but occasionally from muscular action.

H., lig'aments of. See *H., articulations of*.

H., malforma'tions of. A double hand has been observed in a few instances, each hand being somewhat imperfect; supernumerary digits are not uncommon, either with or without supernumerary metacarpal bones, and sometimes with supernumerary carpal bones. Not infrequently two or more of the fingers are united by a web. Parts of the hand may be hy-

pterothrid, and parts of it may be arrested in development.

H., muscles of. The muscles of the palm of the hand are divided into three sets: those of the thenar eminence, including the abductor pollicis, the opponens pollicis, the flexor brevis pollicis, and the adductor pollicis; those of the hypothenar eminence, including the palmaris brevis, the abductor minimi digiti, the flexor brevis minimi digiti, and the opponens or adductor minimi digiti; and those of the central palmar region, including the four lumbricales, the three palmar interossei, and the four dorsal interossei.

H., nerves of. The nerves of the hand are chiefly derived from the median, ulnar, and radial trunks. The median nerve appears below the lower border of the anterior annular ligament of the wrist in front of the flexor tendons, and divides into an external branch, which supplies the abductor pollicis, the opponens pollicis, the outer head of the flexor brevis pollicis, and gives off digital branches, which supply the palmar aspect of the thumb and radial side of index finger; and an internal branch, which supplies the two outer lumbricales and gives palmar digital branches to the contiguous sides of index, middle, and ring fingers. The median also gives a small continuous branch above the annular ligament, which supplies the upper part of the palm. The ulnar nerve enters the palm beneath the annular ligament, behind and to the inner side of the ulnar artery, and gives superficial branches to the palmaris brevis and the integument of the inner side of the little finger and contiguous sides of the little and ring fingers. It also gives off deep branches to the muscles of the little finger, the interossei, the two inner lumbricales, the adductor pollicis, and the inner head of the flexor brevis pollicis. The radial nerve supplies the outer side and ball of the thumb by its external branch, and by its internal branch the integument of three and a half fingers. A few twigs for the hand come from the external cutaneous nerve and from the posterior interosseous nerves.

H., palm of. The surface of the hand which is exposed when the radius is supinated. The skin is hairless and marked by various folds, to which in cheiromancy much importance is attached. It is firmly adherent to the subjacent fascia. On the thumb side it presents the ball of the thumb or thenar eminence, and on the opposite side the hypothenar eminence. On removing the skin the palmaris brevis is seen on the inner side, and elsewhere a dense layer of fat, with some small palmar branches of the median and ulnar nerves. On clearing these away the strong palmar fascia, into which the palmaris longus is attached above, appears with the transverse ligament at the roots of the fingers. Immediately beneath the palmar fascia is the superficial palmar arch of the ulnar artery, the arch being completed by the superficialis volæ branch of the radial, the branches of the median and of the ulnar nerves.

Hand-feeding. The feeding of an infant by other means than by sucking the mother's or a wet-nurse's breast.

Hand'al. Same as *Handala*.

Handa'la. Old name for the *Cucumis colocynthis*, or colocynth.

Handed fu'cus. The *Fucus palmatus*, from its shape.

Hand'ful. (F. *poignée*; I. *pugnetto*; S. *puñado*; G. *Handvoll*.) Such quantity as may be contained in the hand.

Hand'kerchief. (E. *hand*; *kerchief*, a square piece of cloth to cover the head; from Old F. *couvrechef*; from *couvrir*, to cover; *chef*, the head.) A square piece of linen, silk, or other material for wiping the nose, or for tying round the neck.

H. band'ages. See *Mayor's handkerchiefs*.

Hang. (Sax. *hangian*. F. *suspendre*; G. *hängen*.) To suspend the body by a cord attached to some part, usually the neck.

Hang'ing. (*Hang*. F. *suspension*; G. *Hängen*.) Suspending; death by suspending the body from the neck by a cord round it; the force applied in constriction being the weight of the body itself.

H., death by. Death by hanging is caused by asphyxia, along with congestion of the brain, or cerebral hemorrhage, or injury to the upper part of the spinal cord, from fracture or displacement of the cervical vertebra; in judicial hanging this latter is the usual form of death.

Hang'nail. (Either from E. *hang*; *nail*; or from Sax. *angnagl*, a sore by the nail.) A small piece of epidermis partially detached but hanging to the true skin by one end, and causing irritation by movement. It is usually situated near to a nail.

Han'y's spa. Same as *Sutton spa*.

Hapant'is mus. ("Απας, all. F. *hapantisme*.) Term for total adhesion of one part to another.

Haph'è. (Αφή, a touching.) Old term for touch.

Haphemet'ric. (Αφή, the sense of touch; μέτρον, a measure.) Relating to the measurement of the sense of touch.

H. com'pass. Beale's term for a compass with a graduated arc for measurement of the amount of separation of the points of the limbs, and used as an *Æsthesiometer*.

Haphon'osi. (Αφή; νόσος, a disease.) Diseases of the sense of touch.

Haplae'nè. (Απλός, simple; æne. F. *haplaeñè*; G. *die einfache Hautfjume*.) A synonym of *Æne simplex*. See *Æne*.

Haplancylobleph'aron. (Απλός, simple; *aneptoblepharon*, adhesion of the eyelids to each other.) Simple aneplablepharon.

Haploac'nè. The same as *Haplaene*, according to Bateman. The herpes pustulosus miliaris of Alibert.

Haploblepharocle'i'sis. (Απλός, simple; βλέφαρον, the eyelid; κλείω, to shut.) The same as *Haplancyloblepharon*.

Haplocar'dia. (Απλός; καρδία, the heart.) A synonym of *Brachiopecta*, in reference to the single ventricular heart.

Haplochronionephri'tis. (Απλός; χρόνιος, late; νεφρίτις, a disease in the kidneys.) Simple chronic inflammation of the kidneys.

Haplodermi'tis. (Απλός, simple; *dermitis*, inflammation of the derma, or true skin. F. *haplodermite*; G. *die einfache Hautentzündung*.) An imperfectly constructed term for simple inflammation of the skin.

Haploerythran'chè. (Απλός; έρυθρός, red; άγχω, to strangle.) Simple inflammatory sore throat.

Haplogen'eous. (Απλός, simple; γεννώ, to produce. F. *haplogéné*.) A term

applied by Fries to vegetables formed of anomalous subfilamentous celluloses.

Haplolichen. ('Απλόος, simple; *lichen*.) Term for *Lichen simplex*.

Haplomelasma. ('Απλόος, simple; *μέλασμα*, blackness.) Same as *Melasma simplex*.

Haplorompha. ('Απλόος; *ροφή*, form.) An Order of the Subclass *Hydroïda*, being the true Medusæ, having no hydriform trophosome.

Haplorap'pus. ('Απλόος; *πέππος*, down.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

H. discoideus, De Cand. Hab. Mexico. Used in hysteria and impotence.

Haplopathes. ('Απλοπαθής, being simply passive.) Simply ill, not suffering from a complicated disease.

Haplopathia. ('Απλόος, simple; *πάθος*, disease. F. *haplopathie*.) A simple or uncomplicated disease.

Haplopathic. Relating to *Haplopathia*.

Haploperistomatous. ('Απλόος; *περί*, around; *στόμα*, a mouth. F. *haploperistomate*.) Applied by Nees von Esenbeck to mosses provided with a simple peristome.

Haplopetalous. ('Απλόος; *πέταλον*, a flower leaf.) Applied to a plant in which the corolla is formed of a single petal.

Also, having one row only of petals.

Haplophyma. ('Απλόος; *φύμα*, a tumour.) A simple, non-malignant tumour.

Haploptiryiasis. ('Απλόος; *πιτυρίασις*, a scaly disease.) Term for *Pityriasis simplex*.

Haploporogonous. ('Απλόος; *πόγων*, a beard.) Having a simple beard; used by Nees von Esenbeck as *Haploperistomatous*.

Haploscope. ('Απλόος, single; *σκόπεω*, to see.) An instrument devised by Volkmann for the purpose of measuring the amount of the deflection of a line under the conditions described below. If, when the visual axes are horizontal and approximately parallel, two points are marked on a distant vertical screen at the place where the right and the left axis respectively reach the screen, and are looked at through a tube applied to each eye, the images of the two marks will cover each other and they will be seen as one. Again, if a vertical line be drawn through one or other mark, and looked at in the same way, there will be seen an image of a vertical line in the centre. But if a line be drawn vertically upwards from one mark and in the same direction downwards from the other and the two again looked at through a tube, the resultant line seen will, in most persons, not be a straight line, but one bent in the middle at the point where each begins; so that in order to get an image of a straight line one half line must be inclined through a small angle varying from 0° to 1·5° in different persons.

Haplosporeæ. ('Απλόος; *σπορά*, seed.) DeCaisne's term for those Algae which have simple spores, being the larger part of *Fucaceæ*.

Haplostemonopetalous. ('Απλόος; *στήμων*, a stamen; *πέταλον*, a petal. F. *haplostémonopétale*.) Applied by Wachendorff to those plants which have the stamens of the same number as the divisions of the corolla.

Haplostemonous. ('Απλόος; *στήμων*, a thread, a stamen.) Having one series of stamens only.

Haplotaxis. ('Απλόος; *τάξις*, order.) A better spelling of *Aptotaxis*.

Haplotomia. ('Απλόος, simple; *τέμνω*, to cut.) Term (Gr. *ἀποτομία*), used by Galen, *Introd. c. 18*, for a simple incision, or section.

Haplozygieæ. ('Απλόος; *ζυγόν*, a yoke.) A Division of *Umbellifera*, according to Bentham and Hooker, having compound umbels, and fruit with only primary costæ.

Hapsicholous. ('Αψις, a touching; *χολή*, bitter anger. F. *hapsichole*; G. *auffärend, jähzornig*.) Testy; irritable; easily provoked to anger.

Hapsicoria. ('Αψις, a touching; *κόρος*, satiety. F. *hapsicorie*; G. *Ekel, Widerwille*.) Fastidiousness. Old term for a kind of loathing. (Quiney.)

Hapsis. ('Αψις, a touching; from *ἅπτωμαι*, to touch.) A term used by Hippocrates for mental alienation, or a distraction of the mind.

Also, an old name, used by Wallis, *de Anim. Brutor.*, i, 11, for the sense of touch.

Also, formerly applied to the close appliance of bandages.

Hapsus. Old name, used by Hildanus, *de Cista Militari*, for a compress of lint, or the like.

Haptic. ('Αψις, a touching. F. *haptique*; G. *fühlend*.) Of, or belonging to, touch.

Haptodysphoria. ('Απτός, subject to the sense of touch; *δυσφορία*, pain hard to be borne.) The sensation of painfulness to the touch of things not usually so.

Haptogenic. Same as *Haptozenous*.

Haptozenous. ('Απτω, to fasten to; *γεννώω*, to produce.) Closely surrounding.

H. membrane. (L. *membrana*, a skin. F. *membrane háptogène*.) Ascherson's term for the soapy pellicle which is formed around a globule of albumen when it is placed in contact with an oily fluid.

Also, applied to the albuminous membrane which was supposed to surround the oil-globules of milk.

Haptotics. ('Απτωμαι, to touch.) Zennich's term for the doctrine of the phenomena of touch, or sensation.

Hard. (Sax. *heard*; G. *hart*. F. *dur*; I. *duro*; S. *duro*; L. *durus*.) Firm; solid.

H. amadou. The *Polyporus igniarius*.

H. bast. Thick-walled *Bast-fibres*.

H. Carthagæna bark. The bark of *Cinchona cordifolia*.

H. chancre. See *Chancre, hard*.

H. fern. The *Lomaria spicant*.

H. hack. The *Spirea tomentosa*.

H. pal'ate. See *Palate, hard*.

H. Pita'ya bark. Same as *Carthagæna bark, hard Pita'ya*.

H. pulse. See *Pulse, hard*.

H. soap. See *Sapo durus*, B. Ph.

H. sore. Same as *Chancre, hard*.

H. water. See *Water, hard*.

H. yellow Carthagæna bark. Same as *Carthagæna bark, hard*.

Hard-beam. The *Carpinus betulus*, from the hardness of its wood.

Hard'eck. Bavaria, in the Oberpfalz district. A chalybeate water, containing sodium bicarbonate 1·2 grain, sodium chloride 2·5, sodium sulphate 5·25, potassium chloride 1·25, and iron carbonate 45 grain, in 16 ounces, with much free carbonic acid.

Hard'ening. (*Hard*. F. *durissement*; I. *induramento*; G. *Verhärten*.) The process of becoming, or the condition of being, hard.

H. fluids. Liquids used to harden tissues in order to be able to make sections for the microscope, and to prevent them absorbing water to the detriment of their definition. Many fluids are used, alcohol, solutions of potassium or ammonium bichromate, of chromic acid, of osmic acid, of picric acid, and others.

H. of cellular tissue. See *Edema of cellular tissue*.

Har'der, Johann Jacob. A Swiss anatomist, born at Basel in 1656, where he died in 1711. He was successively professor of rhetoric, of physics, of anatomy and botany, and of theoretical medicine, in the university of his native city.

H., gland of. An albuminous gland situated at the inner side of the orbit in Batrachia, Reptiles, in some of which it is very large, Birds, and Mammals. It is constantly associated with the nictitatory membrane, and is obsolete in Man and some of the higher Quadrumana. The secretion is discharged into the conjunctival sinus through the nictitatory membrane and the conjunctiva bulbi. In the Toad the Harderian gland is pyriform, and constituted of many acini. The wall of each acinus is composed of a homogeneous membrana propria lined with a layer of delicate, columnar, finely granular cells. The gland is large in Lizards, and presents a tubular character. In Birds the gland is large and of tubular type, and presents a number of small glandular tubes opening by groups into common excretory ducts. The gland cells are cylindrical in form. In Mammals it is interesting to notice that the ill-developed eye of the Mole is in relation, on its inner side, with a large sebaceous gland. It attains its highest development in the Rodents, where it is composed of an inferior larger part, the pars rosea, and a superior smaller part, the pars alba. The duct is common to both. Both are compound acinous glands. The cells lining the acini contain many fat drops, and the secretion is an oily one, and yellowish; lecithin and cholesterol have both been found in it.

Harderian gland. See *Harder, gland of*.

Harde'sia. A name for the *Lapis hibernicus*, or Irish slate. Administered as a remedy for internal bruises.

Hardhack. The *Spiræa tomentosa*.

Hardness. (*Hard.* F. *dureté*; I. *durezza*; S. *durezza*; G. *Härte*.) The state or quality of being hard; the capacity of a substance to scratch another.

In Physics, the word is also used to denote an absence of fragility; thus, a diamond possesses hardness in the former sense and not in the latter.

H., scale of. A mode of an approximate numerical expression of the hardness of a substance by the comparing it with the following substances as numbered:—1, green laminated talc; 2, rock salt or crystallised gypsum; 3, transparent calc spar; 4, crystalline fluor spar; 5, transparent apatite; 6, cleavable felspar; 7, transparent quartz; 8, transparent topaz; 9, corundum, or cleavable sapphire; 10, diamond, this being the highest in the scale.

Hardock. The *Arctium lappa*.

Hardwickia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

H. pinnata, Roxb. (L. *pinnatus*, feathered.) Hab. India. Yields, on incision, a

thick, dark-brown oleo-resin, somewhat like copaiba.

Hare. (Sax. *hara*. F. *lièvre*; I. *lepre*; S. *liebre*; G. *Hase*.) The *Lepus timidus*. Used as food.

H. bell. See *Harebell*.

H.'s ear. (F. *buplèvre*, *l'oreille de lièvre*; G. *Hasenohrlein*.) The *Dupleurum rotundifolium*.

H. eye. See *Lagophthalmus*.

H.'s foot. The *Trifolium arvense*.

Also, applied to the ferns of the Genus *Davallia*.

H. foot tre'foil. (F. *piéd de lièvre*.) The *Trifolium arvense*.

H.'s lettuce. The *Sonchus oleraceus*.

H.-lip. See *Harelip*.

H.'s palace. The *Sonchus oleraceus*.

H.'s parsley. The *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

H.'s thistle. The *Sonchus oleraceus*.

Hare'bell. The *Campanula rotundifolia*. It has been suggested, but probably erroneously, that the word should be hairbell, in reference to the slender stalks.

Also, sometimes, erroneously applied to the *Scilla nutans*.

Hare'lip. (*Hare*; *lip*. F. *bec de lièvre*; I. *labio leporino*, *labio fesso*; S. *labi hendido*; G. *Hasenseharte*.) A fissure of the upper lip resulting from an arrest of development at or about the mouth, so called from its resemblance to the cleft upper lip of the hare and like animals.

H., complicated. Harelip in which the malformation extends to the bones. There may either be a separate and projecting intermaxillary bone, with the central incisors implanted upon it, or the single or double fissure may extend far back through the alveolus and the hard and soft palate. The columna nasi may be deficient.

H., double. Harelip in which there are two fissures, one on either side of the middle line, leaving a median triangular piece broad above.

H. need'les. Same as *H. pins*.

H. pins. See under *Suture, harelip*.

H., single. Harelip with only one fissure. It is usually a little asymmetrical, and situated on the left side of the median line. It may affect either the margin of the lip only, or extend to the nose, and the edges of the fissure may be either in close approximation or widely divergent below.

H. suture. See *Suture, harelip*.

Haren'gus. The herring, *Clupea harengus*.

Har'icot. (F. *haricot*, of doubtful etymology.) The *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

H.s blancs. (F. *blanc*, white.) The ripe seeds of the *Phaseolus vulgaris*. Used as food. According to Payen, they contain nitrogenous matter 25.5, starch and other matters 55.7, cellulose 2.9, fat 2.8, mineral substances 3.2, and water 9.9 per cent.

H., snail-like. (F. *haricot limaçon*.) The *Phaseolus caracalla*.

H., Spanish. The *Phaseolus multifidus*.

H.s verts. (F. *vert*, green.) The unripe pods of *Phaseolus vulgaris* and *P. multiflorus*. They are boiled whole or sliced, and eaten as food, with or without further frying.

Har'rif. The *Galium aparine*.

Har'ritch. The *Galium aparine*.

Harkányi. Hungary, County Barany, in a beautiful mountainous neighbourhood. A muriatic alkaline weak sulphur spring, of a temp. of 59° C. (138.2° F.) It is used in chronic gout, rheumatism, abdominal congestions, piles, lymphatic and serofulous diseases, rickets, uterine disorders, and rheumatic paralyses.

Harlequin. (F. *arlequin*, a word of doubtful origin.) One of the characters in a pantomime, wearing a dress covered with lozenge-shaped spangles and colours.

H. icetus. See *Factus*, *harlequin*.

Harlock. A misspelling, according to Prior, of *Harlock*.

Harlow Carr. Yorkshire, close to Harrogate. Several mild sulphur springs and a chalybeate spring are found here.

Harma. Old term for a collyrium, described by Paulus Ægineta, vii, 16, Adams's Transl., vol. iii, p. 551, and Scribonius, n. 28, efficacious against roughness of the eyelids.

Harmal wild rue. The *Peganum harmala*.

Harmala. Wild rue, the *Peganum harmala*.

Harmalia. (Ἀρμαλία, food. F. *harmalie*; G. *Nahrungsmittel*.) Old term for food, or aliment.

Harmalin. $C_{13}H_{14}N_2O$. A white, crystalline alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Peganum harmala*. It has a slightly bitter taste, and colours the saliva yellow. It is slightly soluble in water and in ether, freely in boiling alcohol. It crystallises in rhombic octahedra. It was discovered by Göbel in 1837.

Harmattan. A wind of the Guinea coast and Cape de Verd islands, blowing from the interior to the coast for several days at a time three or four times a year. It is very arid, shrivelling the vegetation and irritating the expiratory mucous membrane, yet it is not pestilential, for endemic fevers and contagious disorders diminish when it blows. It has been said that whilst it blows old ulcers dry up, and vaccination is ineffectual.

Harmel. The Arabic name of *Peganum harmala*.

Harmin. $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$. A crystalline alkaloid contained in the seeds of *Peganum harmala*. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. It crystallises in long, very thin, shining, four-sided, rhombic prisms. In solution it has a bitter taste. It was discovered by Fritsch in 1847.

Harmonia. See *Harmony*.

Harmonic. Relating to *Harmony*.

H. motion, simple. The periodic backwards and forwards motion along an apparent straight line executed by the ball of a conical pendulum performing circular motion, or by a point in the circumference of a rotating circle, when seen from infinite distance on the plane of its motion. The acceleration of velocity as the central point is neared and the retardation as it is left, are proportional to the distance from that point. The length of the swing from the centre to the circumference is termed the amplitude.

H. ratio. (L. *ratio*, relation.) The ratio between numbers whose reciprocals are in arithmetical proportion.

H. tones. See *Harmonies*.

Harmonics. (Ἀρμονία, proportion; harmony.) The science of musical sounds.

Also (G. *harmonische Töne*), the series of

secondary tones which may be heard, each fainter than the preceding, when any given note, the primary tone, is sounded on a musical instrument.

Harmonometer. (Ἀρμονία; μέτρον, a measure.) A portion of the upper wall of the aqueduct of Sylvius. (Robin.)

Harmony. (F. *harmonie*; from L. *harmonia*; from Gr. ἁρμονία, a joint, proportion, harmony; from ἄρμόζω, to fit together; I. *armonia*; S. *armonia*; G. *Einklang*, *Harmonie*.) The fitting, adaptation, and adjustment to each other of the parts of a whole.

In Physics, the just proportion and concord of two or more sounds.

In Physiology, the accord which exists among the several functions of the body.

In Anatomy, the same as *Satura harmonia*.

Harmophanous. (Ἄρμος, a joint; φαῖνος, to show.) Haüy's term for a crystalline substance which exhibits marks as of natural joinings.

Harmos. (Ἄρμος, a fitting.) A term for the joint called *Satura harmonia*.

Also, formerly used to denote that part of the gums which lies between the teeth.

Harro. Spain, Province of Lagroño. A sodium chloride and sulphur spring of a temp. of 15°–16° C. (55.4°–60.8° F.)

Harpage. (Ἀρπαγή, seizure.) An old term for forceps.

Also, the same as *Harpar*.

Harpalycé. (Ἀρπαλύκη, the daughter of the Thracian king Harpalycus, brought up as a warrior.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

H. alba. Don. The *Prenanthes alba*.

Harpax. Old term for amber. (Goræus.)

Also, a mixture of quicklime and sulphur.

Harpirrhæus. (Ἄρπνια, the Harpies; ὄρχος, a snout.) A Genus of the Family *Trombidulæ*, Order *Acarina*.

H. nidulans. Megnin. (L. *nidulus*, to build a nest.) Lives in colonies on the feathers of many birds.

Harpoon. (Du. *harpoen*; from F. *harpon*, a cramping iron; from Old F. *harpe*, a dog's claw.) A dart or barbed spear for striking whales.

H., Mid'deldorpf's. See *Middeldorpf's harpoon*.

Harpyia. Ochs. (Ἄρπνια.) A Genus of the Family *Notodontidæ*, Suborder *Bombycina*, Order *Lepidoptera*.

H. vi'nula. Linn. (G. *Hermelinspinner*.) The larva exudes, from an orifice below the head, a fluid which is said to be very irritating and acrid.

Harrison, Ed'win. An English physician of the nineteenth century.

H.'s groove. A slight groove passing outwardly in a transverse direction from the xiphoid cartilage over the attachment of the diaphragm, seen in persons who have long-continued difficulty of breathing, and caused by the dragging of the diaphragm on the superficial soft parts.

Harrodsburg springs. United States of America, in Mercer Co., Kentucky. A mineral water, containing magnesium sulphate 1.6752 gramme, calcium sulphate .6144, magnesium bicarbonate .0258, calcium bicarbonate .2586, and iron bicarbonate .03 gramme in a

litre; this is the Salom spring, the Grenville spring contains less magnesium sulphate, and more carbonate. Used in chronic disturbances of a catarrhal nature of the abdominal organs, in rheumatism, dropsy, periostitis, and tertiary syphilis.

Harrogate. England, Yorkshire. A town in a healthy, bracing district, 400 feet above sea-level, with several athermal mineral springs, sulphur and chalybeate.

The sulphur springs are numerous. The Old Sulphur spring contains sodium chloride 111·708 grains, potassium chloride 1·199, magnesium chloride 6·035, calcium chloride 5·451, calcium carbonate 3·721, magnesium carbonate ·748, sodium sulphhydrate ·652, barium chloride ·82, magnesium bromide ·285 grains in 20 ounces, and minute quantities of lithium, ammonium and strontium chlorides, and magnesium iodide; there are carbonic acid 5·012 cubic inches and hydrogen sulphide 1·27 cubic inches in the same quantity. The Strong Montpellier Sulphur spring contains sodium chloride 103·421, potassium chloride ·602, magnesium chloride 7·249, calcium chloride 9·992, calcium carbonate 1·094, sodium sulphide 1·813, strontium chloride ·352, iron carbonate ·032, and small quantities of barium and strontium sulphates, sodium nitrate, ammonium chloride, with traces of iodides, bromides, fluorides, and lithium; it contains carbonic acid 7·5 cubic inches in the same quantity. There are some other sulphur springs with less common salt. They are used in chronic catarrhal and non-irritative atonic disorders of the stomach, in chronic constipation, in congested conditions of the liver, in chronic jaundice, in malarial enlargements of the spleen, in chronic gout, whether showing itself in the usual joint troubles, or in bronchial conditions, or in kidney disturbance, in chronic rheumatism, in chronic eczema, psoriasis and other skin diseases, in uterine congestions, and in corpulence. They are used for drink, as baths, and in spray.

The chalybeate waters are also numerous. The Kissingen spring contains sodium chloride 81·325 grains, potassium chloride 2·678, magnesium chloride 8·174, calcium chloride 10·917, iron carbonate 1·199, barium carbonate ·267, minute quantities of calcium carbonate, ammonium chloride, strontium chloride, and barium carbonate, with traces of bromides, iodides, and lithium, in 20 ounces. The Tewit well contains almost no sodium chloride, and less iron than the Kissingen. The Chloride of Iron spring is a very strong chalybeate; it contains iron carbonate 1·381 grains, iron chloride 1·652, sodium chloride 31·695, calcium chloride 11·752, with small quantities of barium salts and magnesium bromide. There are other iron waters: one, the Alum well, contains ferric sulphate 9·84 grains, ferrous sulphate 8·67, aluminium sulphate 11·19 grains in 20 ounces; all are charged with a certain amount of carbonic acid gas. They are used in anæmic conditions, in lymphatic diseases, in amenorrhœa, in atonic dyspepsia and diarrhœa, and in weak conditions of the musculature of the heart; the Chloride of Iron spring being the most powerful, and the Kissingen spring having a slightly aperient action.

H. chalybeate water, artificial. Sodium chloride 250 grains, crystallised calcium chloride 46, crystallised magnesium chloride 22, sodium sulphate 2, sodium bicarbonate 45, and ferrous chloride 8 grains; the sodium bicarbonate

is dissolved in half a gallon of water, and mixed with a solution of the other salts in half a gallon of water.

H. sulphur salts, artificial. Potassæ sulphas cum sulphure 6 drachms, potassæ bifartras 1 ounce, magnesiæ sulphas 6 ounces; mix. Dose, a teaspoonful in a tumbler of warm water early in the morning.

H. sulphur water, artificial. Sodium chloride 500 grains, crystallised calcium chloride 150, crystallised magnesium chloride 90, and sodium sulphide 120 grains, dissolved in half a gallon of water, and mixed with a solution of sodium bicarbonate 250 grains in half a gallon of water.

Harrogate. See *Harrogate*.

Harsh. (Mid. E. *harsk*; Dan. *harsk*, rancid; G. *harsch*.) Rough.

H. respiration. See *Respiration, harsh*.

Harstrong. (G. *Harnstrenge*, strangury.) The *Peucedanum officinale*, from its use in bladder troubles.

Hart. (Sax. *heort*. G. *Edel-Hirsch*.) A stag of five years old, when the crown antler is formed.

H. berry. The *Bilberry*.

H.'s clover. The *Melilotus officinalis*.

H. crop. The *Bilberry*.

H.'s horn. See *Hartshorn*.

Also, the *Plantago coronopus*, from its fureated leaves.

H.'s pen'nyroyal. The *Mentha cervina*.

H.'s thorn. The *Rhamnus catharticus*.

H.'s tongue. (F. *langue de cerf*; G. *Hirschzunge*.) The *Scolopendrium vulgare*, from the shape of the frond.

H.'s truff'les. The *Elaphomyces granulatus*.

H. wort. See *Hartwort*.

Hartfell. Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, near Moffat. A strong chalybeate water, containing iron sulphate, 36·7 grains in a gallon; another spring is said to contain as much as 591.

Hartlepool. England, on the coast of Durham. A chalybeate spring, containing some sodium sulphate, was at one time in existence here.

Hartmann, Arthur. A German surgeon, born in Württemberg in 1849, and now living in Berlin.

H.'s cannula. (L. *cannula*, a small reed. G. *Hartmann'sche Paukenröhrechen*.) A small silver tube fitted, by means of an india-rubber tube, to the nozzle of a syringe; it is used for washing out the tympanic cavity when the membrana tympani is perforated, the point of the cannula being introduced through the perforation.

Hartmann, Johann. A Bavarian physician, born at Amberg in 1568, died in Marburg in 1631.

H., elixir of. Fifty parts of camphor dissolved in 350 parts of alcohol, and coloured with one part of saffron.

Hartogia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rutaceæ*.

H. betulina, Berg. The *Barosma betulina*.

Hartshorn. The horn of certain kinds of the hart or stag; the substance *Cornu cervi*.

Also, the popular term for the preparation *Aqua ammoniacæ*, because ammoniacal gas in the liquid form was originally called the spirit of hartshorn, being obtained from animal substances.

H. and oil. A liniment composed of solution of ammonia and oil; originally it was

three parts of spirit of hartshorn and four parts of oil of sweet almonds.

H., burnt. See *Cornu ustum*.

H., red. The *Tinctura lavandulae composita*.

H. shavings. The shavings of the horn of the stag, *Cervus elaphus*; used to form a nutritive jelly.

H., spirit of. See *Liquor volatilis cornu cervi*.

H., volatile salt of. The *Ammoniacum carbonicum pyro-oleosum*.

Hartwort. The *Laserpitium siler*, and the *Tordylium maximum*.

H., French. The *Sceli tortuosum*.

H. of Marseilles'. The *Sceli tortuosum*.

H., shrubby. The *Eupleurium fruticosum*.

H., small. The *Tordylium officinale*.

Harundo. See *Arundo*.

Harvest. (Sax. *hærfest*; G. *Herbst*, F. *moisson*; I. *messe*; S. *cosecha*.) The time of ingathering of ripe crops; also, the crop itself.

H. bells. The *Gentiana pneumonanthe*, from its season of flowering.

H. bug. See *Bug, harvest*, and *Leptus autumnalis*.

H. ticks. The species of the Genus *Leptus*.

Harvesters' disease. Duclaux's term for a disorder to which persons working out of doors in the hot summer of 1859 were subject. It began suddenly with headache, giddiness, and duskiuess or cyanosis of the face and general surface, with staggering walk, and pain at various parts of the spinal column.

Harzburg. Germany, in Brunswick, on the northern border of the Harz mountains. A strong, cold, salt water, containing 61 to 66 parts of sodium chloride in 1000. Used in scrofula and lymphatic enlargements.

Hasicium. Old name for *Sal ammoniacum*. (Kuland, and Johnson.)

Haschisch. The Arabian name of the dried tops of the *Cannabis sativa*, var. *indica*.

Haschischin. Same as *Cannabin*.

Hashish. Same as *Haschisch*.

Hashisk. Same as *Haschisch*.

Has'sall, Arthur Hill. An English physician of the present time, born at Teddington in 1817.

H's corpuscles. See *Corpuscles of Hassall*.

Hassan-Kalé. Asia Minor, a place near Erzeroum, on the banks of the Araxes. Here are thermal springs, and a large establishment has been erected for the reception of patients resorting to them. They are in high repute in cutaneous and rheumatic affections.

Hasseltia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ*.

H. arbor'ea, Blume. (L. *arbor*, a tree.) Hab. Java. Milky sap a drastic and dangerous purgative. Used against tapeworm when mixed with honey or boiled in water.

Hasta. (L. *hasta*, a spear. F. *lance*; G. *Lanze, Spiess*.) A spear. Applied to many objects supposed to resemble it.

A name for the penis.

Also, a term for a *Perforator* used in *Craniotomy*.

H. nuptialis. (L. *nuptialis*, belonging to a wedding.) The penis.

H. regia. (L. *regius*, royal.) The *Asphodelus luteus*.

H. virilis. (L. *virilis*, belonging to a man.) The penis.

Hastate. (L. *hasta*, a spear. F. *hasté*; G. *spiessförmig*.) Like a spear or halberd; halberd-shaped; applied to sagittate leaves which have the basal lobes directed outwards at right angles to the midrib, as in the *Rumex acetosella*.

Hastate-auricled. (L. *hasta*; *auricula*, the outer ear.) Applied to a hastate leaf in which the lobes are distinct from the blade, as in *Solanum dulcamara*.

Hastated. Same as *Hastate*.

Hasta-to-lanceolate. (L. *hasta*, a spear; *lanæca*, a light spear.) In Botany, between spear-shaped and lance-shaped.

Hasta-to-sagittate. (L. *hasta*; *sagitta*, an arrow.) In Botany, between spear-shaped and arrow-shaped.

Hastella. (L. dim. of *hasta*.) Old name for a splint shaped like a spear, used in fractures, according to Avicenna.

Hastifoliate. (L. *hasta*; *folium*, a leaf. F. *hastifolié*; G. *spiessblättrig*.) Having spear-shaped leaves.

Hastiform. (L. *hasta*; *forma*, likeness. F. *hastiforme*; G. *spiessförmig*.) Resembling a spear.

Hastings. England, Sussex. There is a chalybeate spring here.

Hastula. (L. *hastula*, a little spear; dim. of *hasta*, a spear.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*.

H. regis. (L. *rex*, a king.) The *Asphodelus ramosus*.

Hat. (Sax. *hæt*; Icel. *hatt*; perhaps connected with L. *cassis*, a helmet. F. *chapeau*; I. *cappello*; S. *sombbrero*; G. *Hut*.) A covering for the head.

In Botany, the pileus of fungi.

Hatchet. (F. *hachette*; from *hacher*, to hack.) A small axe.

H-shaped. Applied to leaves having this shape.

Hather. Same as *Heather*.

Hatters. (*Hat*.) Makers of hats.

H., diseases of. Hatters, in order to remove hair from skins, brush over the hairy surface with a solution of acid nitrate of mercury, often mingled with a solution of arsenic and of corrosive sublimate; after being dried the skin is brushed or beaten. The nitrous acid fumes given off in the preparation of the solution of the acid nitrate produce much irritation of the respiratory tract, whilst the dust leads to the occasional occurrence of symptoms of mercurial poisoning and anæmia. Emaciation and premature old age are observed in the workmen.

Haud. Old name for wood; applied by the Arabians to the *Agallochum*, by way of eminence.

Haugh nut. The tuber of *Curum bulbocastanum*.

Haulm. (Sax. *healm*.) The stem or straw of a graminaceous plant.

Haunch. (F. *hanche*; from Old High G. *enchâ*. F. *jesse*; G. *Hintertheil, Hinterbacken*.) That part of the body between the ribs and thigh; the hip and buttock.

H. bone. The ilium.

Haust. An abbreviation, used in prescriptions, of L. *haustus*, a draught.

Haustella'ta. (L. *haustus*, part. of *haurio*, to draw up.) A synonym of *Epizo'a*.

Also, an old division of *Insecta*, including those with a suctorial mouth or proboscis.

Haustellate. (L. *haustus*. F. *haustellé*.) Adapted for drawing up fluids. Having an *Haustellum*.

Haustellum. (L. *haustus*, part. of *haurio*, to draw up. F. *suçoir*; G. *Saugrüssel*, *Schöpfkrüssel*.) The elongated mouth or proboscis of a great number of insects, which is constructed in a manner to serve the purpose of suction.

Haustorium. (L. *haurior*; from *haurio*, to draw.) The suckers of the stem of *Cuscuta*, and such like plants, which penetrate the host-plant. Used in the plural.

Also, the projections on the mycelium of parasitic fungi which penetrate the tissue of their host and draw nourishment from it.

Haus'tra. (L. pl. of *haustorium*, a machine for drawing water.) Hollows; sac-like or dish-like structures.

H. coli. (Κόλον, the large intestine.) The sacculi of the colon, which are arranged in three longitudinal rows separated by the *taenia coli*, and the several sacculi of each row separated by intervening constrictions.

Haus'tus. (L. *haustus*, a drink; from *haurio*, to draw. F. *potion*; G. *Tränkehen*, *Arzneitränk*.) A liquid preparation forming one dose; a draught.

H. antily'ssis. (Ἀντί, against; λύσσα, raging madness.) A mixture containing *Meloe majalis*, sulphate of iron, and vinegar, formerly official in the Saxon Pharmacopœia, and used against the bite of a rabid dog.

H. niger. (L. *niger*, black.) The *Infusum senne' compositum*.

Haut'rive. France, Département d'Allier, near Vichy. An alkaline chalybeate water, containing sodium bicarbonate, iron bicarbonate, and much free carbonic acid.

Haut mal. (F. *haut*, high; *mal*, a disease.) A French term for epilepsy in its full development.

Ha'ver. (Dut. *haver*; G. *Hafer*.) The oat. *Avena sativa*.

Havers, Clop'ton. An English anatomist, who lived in London during the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries.

H., canal's of. Vascular channels traversing compact bone, and containing either an artery or a vein, or both kinds of vessels. They usually run in a longitudinal direction in the long bones, but are connected by cross channels.

H., canalic'uli of. Same as *H., canals of*.

H., glands of. Same as *H., mucilaginous glands of*.

H., lamell'æ of. See *Lamelle, Haversian*.

H., mucilag'inous glands of. Fringed vascular folds that may be found in all synovial membranes. They may give off secondary non-vascular folds. They were regarded by Havers as the apparatus for secreting synovia.

H., spa'ces of. See *Haversian spaces*.

Haversian. Relating to Clopton Havers.

H. canals'. See *Havers, canals of*.

H. fringes. Same as *Havers, mucilaginous glands of*.

H. lamell'æ. See *Lamelle, Haversian*.

H. spaces. The canelli of spongy bone.

H. sys'tem. Term applied to the Haversian canal, its concentric lamell'æ of bone, and the lacunæ with their canaliculi.

Haw. (A short form of *hawberry*, the berry of the *hawe*, or hedge.) The fruit of the hawthorn. *Crataegus oxyacantha*.

Also, the *Membrana nictitans*.

H., black. The *Fibarium prunifolium*.

Hawk. (W. *hochi*. G. *räusperu*.) To clear the throat of phlegm by an effort which is not a cough.

Hawk. (Sax. *hafoc*, *heafoc*; G. *Habicht*; from Teut. base *hab*, to seize. F. *faucon*; I. *falcone*; S. *haleon*.) Common name of some of the species of the Genus *Falco*.

H. nut. The tuber of the *Carum bulbocastanum*, probably corrupted from hognut.

H.-weed. See *Hawkweed*.

Hawk'bit. Same as *Hawkweed*.

H., autumn'al. The *Oporinia autumnalis*.

Hawk'weed. A name for the plants of the Genus *Hieracium*, because hawks were thought to clear their eyes with them.

H., broad-leav'ed, Hunga'rian. The *Hypocheris maculata*.

H., great'er. The *Sonchus arvensis*.

H., les'ser. The *Hypocheris minima*.

H., long-root'ed. The *Hypocheris radicata*.

H., mouse-ear, com'mon. The *Hieracium pilosella*.

H., small. The *Oporinia autumnalis*.

H., wall. The *Hieracium murorum*.

Haw'thorn. (E. *haw*, a hedge; *thorn*.) The *Crataegus oxyacantha*.

Hay. (Mid. E. *hey*; Sax. *hag*; G. *Heu*. F. *foin*; I. *fieno*; S. *heno*.) Cut grass dried.

H. asth'ma. See *Hay-asthma*.

H., camel's. The *Andropogon schenanthus*, or sweet rush.

H. erythe'ma. (Ερυθίμα, from ἐρυθθαίω, to make to blush.) An affection of the bare legs of mowers, described by Baruch as erythema astivum. There is redness, œdematous swelling, and a vesicular eruption on the skin, with severe itching and burning. He believes it to be caused by the action of the juice of the *Ranunculus acris*.

H. fe'ver. Same as *Hay-asthma*.

H. saf'fron. See *Saffron, hay*.

Hay-asth'ma. (*Hay*; Gr. ἄσθμα, short-drawn breath. F. *asthme de foin*, *maladie de foin*, *fièvre de foin*, *asthme d'été*, *bronchite d'été*, *catarrhe d'été*; I. *asma del fieno*, *a. dei mietitori*; G. *Heufieber*, *Heuasthma*, *Sommerecatarrh*, *Früh-sommerecatarrh*.) Hay fever, summer catarrh, Bostock's catarrh, rose catarrh. A disorder occurring in early summer in specially susceptible persons, characterised by a catarrhal condition of the ocular, nasal, and respiratory mucous membranes, and very commonly accompanied by asthmatic troubles. It was first described by Bostock, as occurring in himself, in 1819. It commences by itching of the edges of the eyelids, of the inner canthus, and of the nostrils, with congestion and swelling of the mucous membranes of the eye and nose, œdema of the eyelids, violent sneezing, and great discharge and lachrymation, with pain in the eyeballs. In severe and in repeated cases the irritation spreads downwards to the throat and fauces, there is tightness of the chest, cough, and oppression in the breathing. In some cases these latter asthmatic conditions are the sole manifestations of the disease, in others, the coryza is the only symptom, and in others, there is an accompany-

ing urticaria. Persons of British and American race, of a nervous temperament, and with an hereditary proclivity, most frequently exhibit the susceptible idiosyncrasy. Males are more frequently attacked than females, and adults than children or old people. The cause of hay asthma is now generally admitted to reside in the pollen of flowers, especially in that of graminaceous flowers, and of these the *Anthoxanthum odoratum* and the *Holcus odoratus* are supposed to supply the most active irritant, but the pollen of many other grasses, of rye, wheat, oats and barley, and of many other plants, such as the rose, will produce the disease. In the American autumn form the *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* is said to be the chief cause of the disease. The dust of several other substances, such as ipeacuanha, powdered linseed, and, according to Morell Maekenzie, lycopodium, produce symptoms quite resembling hay asthma, as well as the odorous emanations of some fruits, and of some animals, as the cat, rabbit, and guinea-pig. Helmholz believed that certain vibrios generally found in the nasal mucus were the cause, being stimulated into action by the summer heat.

Haymaids. The *Nepeta glechoma*.

Hayo. The *Erythroxylon coca*.

Hayriff. The *Galium aparine*, or goose-grass.

Hæzel. (Sax. *hæsel*. G. *Hazelnussstange*; F. *coudrier*, *noisetier*; I. *nocciuolo*; S. *avellano*.) The *Corylus avellana*.

H., beak'ed. The *Corylus rostrata*.

H., crottles. The *Sticta pulmonacea*.

H. nut. (G. *Hazelnuss*; F. *noisette*; I. *nocciuola*; S. *avellana*.) The nut of the *Corylus avellana*.

H. nut oil. The oil from the seeds of *Corylus avellana*; it is pale yellow, thick, sp. gr. .924, solidifies at -19° C. (-2.2° F.), and is not a drying oil. It constitutes 50 to 55 per cent. of the seed.

H. nut, snapping. The *Hamamelis virginiana*.

H. nut tree. The *Corylus avellana*.

H., witch. The *Sorbus aucuparia*, and the *Hamamelis virginiana*.

H.-wort. The *Asarum europæum*, so called, according to Prior, from the similarity of its calyx to the involucre of a nut.

Hazeline. An alcoholic distillate of the *Hamamelis virginica*.

Hæzelraw. The *Sticta pulmonacea*.

Hb. Contraction of *Herba*.

Head. (Sax. *heafod*, the head. F. *tête*; I. *testa*; S. *cabeza*; G. *Kopf*.) The uppermost or anterior part of the animal body, including, in Vertebrata, the skull or cranium, and the face.

Also, applied to the upper end of a long bone, as the head of the femur; to the origin of a muscle; and the beginning of a part; and to any round protuberance which can be supposed to resemble a head.

In Botany, the same as *Capitulum*.

H., after-coming. A term applied to the foetal head when it is the last part of the child to be born, as in breech or foot presentation.

H. ben'zoin. See *Benzoin*, *head*.

H., bones of. The head is composed of eight bones, viz. the occipital, two parietal, the frontal, two temporal, the sphenoid, and the ethmoid.

H., development of. See *Cranium*, *development of*.

H., foetal. The head of the foetus contains the same bones as that of the adult, fairly closely united at the base, but separated from each other on the vault; the separation at the line of the sutures is trivial, but at the junction of the sutures, the fontanelles, it is much greater, notably at the anterior and posterior fontanelle. In addition to the adult bones there are the ossa triquetra. The basilar and squamous parts of the occipital bone are chiefly united by cartilage. These arrangements allow of a change of shape of the foetal head during labour, inasmuch that the head becomes longer and narrower by approximation or even overlapping of the cranial bones.

H., foetal, circumferences of. The measurement round the head of the foetus before it has been moulded by labour are, according to Barnes, three: the *greatest* circumference, being that running round the head on the plane of the maximum diameter, 16"; the *small* circumference, being that running round the head at the plane of the sub-occipito-bregmatic diameter, 11" to 12"; and the *equatorial* circumference, being that running round the head at the plane of the occipito-frontal diameter, 14".

H., foetal, diameters of. The measurements between certain points of the foetal head before it has been moulded by labour are, according to Barnes: the *maximum* diameter, being that extending from the tip of the chin to the most distant point of the skull, 5.3"; the *occipito-mental* diameter, being that extending from the occipital protuberance to the tip of the chin, 5.25"; the *occipito-frontal* diameter, being that extending from the occipital protuberance to the root of the nose, 4.5"; the *sub-occipito-bregmatic* diameter, being that extending from the point of meeting of the occiput and the nucha to the middle of the anterior fontanelle, 4.25"; the *bi-parietal* diameter, being that extending from one parietal protuberance to the other, 4"; the *bi-temporal* diameter, being that extending between the points of origin of the two fronto-parietal sutures, 3.5"; and the *bi-mastoid* diameter, being that extending between the two mastoid processes, 3". See also, *Cranial diameters*, *foetal*.

H., locking of. See *Head-locking*.

H. of a bone. The globular articulating surface of a bone.

H. of water. The water lying above the aperture in a vessel or reservoir from which it is issuing.

H. pan. The cavity of the skull.

H. presentation. See *Presentation*, *head*.

H. turn'ing. See *Version*, *cephalic*.

H., wa'ter in. A synonym of *Hydrocephalus*.

Headache. (*Head*; *ache*. F. *douleur de tête*, *cephalalgie*; I. *mal di capo*, *mal di testa*, *cefalalgia*; S. *dolor de cabeza*; G. *Kopfschmerz*.) Pain in the head; it may be general or confined to one spot, slight or severe, dull or sharp, sudden or slow in growth, and long-lasting or speedy in its departure. It may be caused by a local disease or a general disorder; and is probably seated in the sensory nerves of the cranial integuments of the skull, or of the membranes of the brain. Hughlings Jackson says that frontal headache is generally due to disturbances in the digestive

organs, headache at the vertex to cerebral trouble, and occipital headache to anæmia or disorders of the circulation.

Also, a name of the red poppy, *Papaver rhæas*, because of the effect of its odour.

H., anæmic. (A, neg.; αίμα, blood.) A form of nervous headache affecting chiefly the brow, the temples, and the vertex. The pain is dull and tensive, and is relieved by the recumbent, but aggravated by the erect, posture. It is usually associated with pallor, palpitation of the heart, faintness and dyspnoea, and is common in chlorosis and anæmia.

H., bilious. A name often given to megrim; but also very frequently applied to the headache, with vomiting of bile, from disordered digestion.

H., chron'ic. Good's *Cephalæa intensa*.

H., congestive. (L. *congestio*, a heaping together.) Pain in the head produced either by active congestion of the cerebral blood-vessels, as in plethora; by emotional excitement, or hypertrophy of the left ventricle of the heart, when it is accompanied by giddiness on stooping and a beating in the ears; or by passive congestion, as in valvular disease of the heart, asthma, or anæmia.

H., gout'y. The headache connected with gout; it is frontal, and often accompanied by giddiness and mental depression.

H., hyperæmic. (Υπίεσις, above; αίμα, blood.) The same as *H., congestive*.

H., hysterical. (Υστέρα, the womb.) Headache appearing periodically in the hysterical. There is usually much tenderness of the scalp. The pain is seated in the occipito-frontalis and other muscles of the head and in particular branches of the fifth pair of nerves. It is described often as being like to a nail driven into the head, hence its name *Clavus*. It is increased at the menstrual period and by mental trouble.

H., intermit'tent. (L. *intermittit*, to leave off for a time.) Pain in the head which comes in paroxysms.

H., intermit'tent sick. Same as *Megrim*.

H., nerv'ous. Same as *Megrim*.

H., neurasthen'ic. (Νεύρον, a nerve; ἀ, priv.; σθένος, strength.) Term applied by Erb to a form of headache occurring in patients depressed by severe mental or bodily exertion, night-watching, or sexual excesses. The pain is of a heavy, dull, oppressive and deep-seated character. It is often accompanied by occipital tenderness.

H., organ'ic. W. H. Day's term for the severe and fixed headache which accompanies intracranial disease.

H., pyrexial. (Πυρεσσα, to be feverish.) The headache which accompanies a fever or a severe inflammation. It is seldom very severe, is dull and deep-seated, and increased by stooping.

H., rheumat'ic. (Ρευματικός.) Headache characterised by violent tearing pain localised in the muscles of the head and in the fascia of the occipito-frontalis muscle. The scalp is tender. It is usually due to exposure to cold.

H., sick. Same as *Megrim*; see also *Hemicrania*.

Also, used in the same sense as *H., bilious*.

H., struc'tural. (L. *structura*, a building-ing.) Headache which is caused by disease of

the brain or of its membranes, or of the skull bones. It is generally fixed, often accompanied by nausea and vomiting, with apparent stomach disturbance, and is increased by stooping.

H., stu'pid. Good's *Cephalæa gravans*.

H., sympath'ic. (Συμπαθητικός, affected by like feelings.) The headache which is caused by disease or disturbance of the digestive or reproductive organs.

H., syphilitic. (*Syphilis*.) Headache which Fournier describes as occurring with special frequency in syphilitic women. It belongs to the secondary symptoms. It is constant, deep-seated, and severe, but liable to paroxysmal increase, especially at night.

H., throbb'ing. Good's *Cephalæa pulsatilis*.

H., toxæmic. (Τοξικόν, poison; αίμα, blood.) Pain in the head depending upon excessive temperature of, or the presence of morbid matter in, the blood, as in fevers and uræmia, after excess in alcohol and tobacco, in cases of chronic lead poisoning, and after the inhalation of sulphuretted hydrogen.

H., toxic. The same as *H., toxæmic*.

H., uræmic. (Ούρον, urine; αίμα, blood.) Headache occurring in the course of chronic kidney disease from defective excretion of urea. It may be a heavy weight over the forehead or on the top of the head, or it may be a dull pain in the orbits or at the occiput.

H., u'terine. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) Peaslee's term for a headache referred to a circular or oval patch on the top of the head which is relieved by pressure, and which he believes to be very distinctive of affections of the womb.

Head-cleaners, diseases of. Head-cleaners, or butchers who clean the heads of animals and prepare them for food, are only exposed to those diseases which result from being constantly exposed to wet whilst at work.

Head-fold. (G. *Kopffalte*.) An inflection of the layers of the blastoderm beneath the cephalic extremity of the vertebrate embryo, which assists in raising it above the neighbouring parts of the ovum.

Head-gargle. A disease of cattle.

Head-kidney. The *Pronephrus*.

Head-lock'ing. The entanglement of the head of one of twins with that of the other, as by the hitching of the chin of one on to the chin of the other when one presents by the breech and the other by the head, or even when both present by the head; or, as when both heads present and so closely follow each other that the head of the second locks under the chin of the first.

Head-mould. The bones of the skull.

Head-mould-shot. An old name for the condition of the skull in which the bones ride, or are shot, over each other at the sutures. (Dunglison.)

Head'ed. (*Head*. F. *capité*, *capitulé*; G. *geknopt*, *knopfig*, *kopffornig*.) Having heads or objects resembling heads.

Head'y. (*Head*. F. *capiteux*; I. *testardo*; G. *berauschend*.) Easily affecting the head; quickly intoxicating. Applied to alcoholic drinks having this property.

Heal. (Sax. *hælan*; G. *heilen*. F. *guérir*; I. *guarire*; S. *enrar*.) To make sound; to cure of a disease or injury.

Heal'all. A term applied to the *Prunella*

vulgaris, of the *Scrophularia nodosa*, and to the *Collinsonia canadensis*.

H., narrow leaf'ed. The *Galeopsis ladanum*.

Healing. (*Heal*, F. *guerison*; G. *Heilung*, *Heilen*.) Curing of an illness; restoration and union of a wound.

H. art. The art of medicine in its broadest sense.

H. by first intention. Union of the edges of a wound without the apparent intervention of granulations.

H. by granulation. See *Union by granulation*.

H. by scab. See *Union by scabbing*.

H. by second intention. Same as *H. by granulation*.

H. by third intention. Billroth's term for the direct union of two already granulating surfaces which have been closely applied to each other.

H. piece. See under *Touch, royal*.

Healing-spring. United States of America, Virginia, Bath County. A mineral water from two springs, one 29°44' C. (85° F.), the other 31°11' C. (88° F.) One pint of the hotter spring contains magnesium carbonate .246 grain, ferrous carbonate .034, calcium carbonate .234, ferrous sulphate .013, silicic acid .228, magnesium sulphate .924, and potassium sulphate .316; the other spring is similar but with slightly smaller quantities of salts.

Also, the name of one of the sources of *Orkney springs*.

Health. (Sax. *healþ*. F. *santé*; I. *salute*, *sanità*; S. *salud*, *sanidad*; G. *Gesundheit*.) The proper disposition and condition of the several parts of the body, for performing their respective functions without impediment or sensation of weariness.

Health'y. (*Health*.) Sound, whole, not diseased. Also, tending towards or assisting health.

H. pus. See *Pus, healthy*.

Hear. (Mid. E. *heren*; Sax. *hýran*, *hýran*; G. *hören*. F. *entendre*; I. *udire*; S. *entender*.) To perceive by means of the ear or organ of hearing.

Hearing. (Akoní; L. *auditus*; F. *ouïe*; I. *udito*; S. *oído*; G. *Gehör*.) The faculty of perceiving sonorous vibrations.

Also, the excitation of the terminal organs of the auditory nerve by the vibration of the fluid contents of the labyrinth. The intensity of the perception of sound is determined by the amplitude of the waves. The pitch is determined by the number of the vibrations. The interval between the lowest tone audible, which is 16 single vibrations, and the highest, which is 41,000, amounts to rather more than 11 octaves.

H., a'crid. Good's *Paracausis aeris*.

H., binau'ral. (L. *bi-*, a prefix signifying two; *auris*, the ear.) Hearing with both ears simultaneously.

H., doub'le. The perception of one sound at two different times; also the recognition by each ear of the same sound at the same time but in a different key.

H., exal'ted. (L. *exalto*, to raise.) An unduly acute perception of sounds common to many disturbances of the nervous system, both functional and organic.

H., hard'ness of. Same as *Deafness*.

H., illu'sory. (L. *illudo*, to sport with.)

The hearing of sounds without any external cause for them.

H., lim'its of. According to Helmholtz, the human ear cannot discern a note which is the product of less than 16 vibrations in the second, or one of more than 41,000, which is upwards of eleven octaves. These are the extreme limits, but the average limit is much below these ranges.

H., loss of. Same as *Deafness*.

H., organ of. The terminal apparatus of the auditory nerve. In some of the lower forms of animal life, as in the Protista, no organ of hearing can be recognised, though it may exist in a generalised condition, since vibrations of the element in which they live excite movements. When present the organ of hearing is usually, but not always, seated in the head.

In Vermes and Mollusca, it appears in the form of a vesicle attached to the extremity of the auditory nerve, or implanted on the nerve centre itself, that is to say, upon the inferior œsophageal ganglion. The internal surface of the vesicle is lined with ciliated epithelium, and it contains one or more otoliths. In Cephalopoda the organ is imbedded in the cartilage of the head, and the membranous vesicle is surrounded by perilymph.

In Crustacea, especially in the Decapoda, the organ of hearing is situated in the basal joint of the inner pair of antennæ. It consists of a vesicle having an opening which communicates with the exterior, and contains otoconia, or ear-dust.

In air-breathing Arthropoda, the organ has been chiefly recognised amongst the Orthoptera, Coleoptera, and Diptera. In the Locustidæ it is situated in the tibia of the anterior pair of feet, in Acrididæ in the metathorax above the third pair of feet. No organ of hearing has been hitherto discovered in Arachnida, in Myriapoda, nor in any of the Echinodermata.

In the higher Vertebrata the organ of hearing is usually divisible into an external, a middle, and an internal ear. It is derived from the ectoderm, which at an early period presents a thickening above the myelencephalon, and extends inwards, giving rise to a vesicle. The vesicle at first communicates with the exterior, but is subsequently cut off from it, and comes to be enclosed in the hinder and lateral portion of the cartilaginous cranial capsule. The primitive otocyst then forms a complex cavitory system or membranous labyrinth, with which the auditory nerve is connected, and around which the adjoining portions of the skull form the osseous labyrinth.

In Pisces, there is no external ear nor auditory meatus. The middle ear is absent. The internal ear is represented by a vestibule and three semicircular canals. The membranous vestibule is often connected with the air-bladder, as in Percoidei, Sparoidei, and Cyprinoidei. It presents several subdivisions, and contains otoliths, which are often very large.

In Amphibia, there is no external ear or auditory meatus. The membrana tympani is exposed on the surface immediately beneath the skin. There is a columella fitting into the fenestra ovalis, and traversing the tympanum. The relatively large membranous labyrinth exhibits a vestibule, three semicircular canals, and the rudiment of a cochlea.

In Reptilia, there is no external ear; a rudimentary external meatus appears in lizards,

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except in Ophidia and Amphisbenida. There is a tympanic membrane and cavity, a columella, and a fenestra rotunda, in addition to the fenestra ovalis. The labyrinth is smaller than in Pisces. The vestibule has an external opening, the spiracle, which is the modified first branchial cleft. The vestibule is divided into the utriculus, with which the semicircular canals are connected, and the sacculus from which the rudimentary cochlea springs. In Crocodilia there is a rudiment of an external ear and three Eustachian tubes, one median, and two lateral.

In Aves, a rudiment of an external ear exists, and there is a tympanum and tympanic cavity. The tympanic cavities communicate with the pharynx by means of a single median Eustachian tube. The stapes is columelliform. There are both a fenestra ovalis and a fenestra rotunda, and the cochlea is straight. There are three semicircular canals, the anterior vertical canal being relatively large.

In Mammalia, the organ of hearing is divisible into three parts: an external, a middle, and an internal part. The external ear presents almost always an auricle surrounding the external auditory orifice. To this succeeds the external auditory meatus, which is closed by the tympanum. The middle ear consists of the tympanic cavity, containing the ossicula auditus, mallens, incus, os orbiculare, and stapes, as well as some muscles and nerves; anteriorly the tympanic cavity is brought into connection with the cavity of the pharynx by means of the Eustachian tube. The internal ear presents the vestibule, the semicircular canals, and the cochlea. This is the essential part of the whole organ, and in this region the auditory nerve, which enters by the internal auditory meatus, is distributed.

H., perverse'. (L. *perverto*, to place in an opposite direction.) The form of deafness in which articulate sounds are heard better in a noise, as of a railway carriage in motion.

H., perverted. (L. *perverto*, to place in an opposite direction.) The presence of auditory sensations which are not produced by external impressions in a normal fashion.

H. trumpet. An *Ear trumpet*.

Heart. (Mid. E. *herte*; Sax. *heorte*; G. *Herz*; L. *cor*; Gr. *καρδιά*; Sans. *hrīd*; ultimately probably from Aryan root *kard*, to swing about. F. *cœur*; I. *cora*; S. *coraçon*; Port. *coração*.) The hollow muscular organ by which the blood is driven through the blood-vessels. The inner part or centre of a thing.

In various members of the groups of Cœlentata, Vermes, and Echinodermata, a pulsating organ exists, which constitutes a segment of the vascular system, and effects a movement of the fluid they contain.

In the Arthropoda, the heart is systemic, its general form being that of an elongated tube running along the dorsum and divided by dissegments into a series of chambers. The septa being so arranged as to constitute valves, which permit the movement of the blood, when the chamber contracts, in the forward, but not in the backward, direction. The heart is surrounded by a loose pericardium. The venous blood enters the several chambers by apertures, guarded by valves, which communicate with the intrapericardiac space; arterial vessels are given off from the anterior and posterior extremities of the heart. In the Arachnida, the cardiac pul-

sating tube lies in the abdomen, and the number of chambers is reduced from eight, as in Insecta and Scorpionida, to about three.

In Brachiopoda, a saccular organ lying above the stomach is regarded as the heart, and receives its blood from the gills, through one or two vessels, which are enlarged and represent auricles. It is surrounded by a pericardium.

In the Lamellibranchiata, it lies in the middle line of the body, just below the back; there are two lateral auricles, and it gives off an anterior and a posterior aorta. In Gasteropoda, there may be two auricles, as in *Haliotis*, or more frequently only one. The ventricle is always in close relation with the respiratory organs, being placed in front of them in Prosobranchiata, and behind them in Opisthobranchiata. In most Lamellibranchiata and Gasteropoda the heart is divided into two limbs, which embrace the hind gut.

In Tunicata, the heart is a short sac, which either communicates directly with the body-cavity or opens into a vascular system, which in parts has a lacunar character.

In Pisces, the heart consists essentially of a single auricle and ventricle. The auricle receives blood from a sinus venosus situated behind it, and partly enclosed in the pericardium. Between the auricle and ventricle are two membranous valves. The cavity of the ventricle is continued into the arterial trunk given off from it, and commences by an enlargement, named the bulbus arteriosus; several valves are situated between the ventricle and the bulbus arteriosus. The venous blood contained in the heart is driven to the gills for aeration.

In Amphibia, the auricle begins to be divided into two chambers, in some the division is complete; the ventricle remains single. The systemic veins open into the right, the pulmonary veins into the left, auricle; the ventricle drives mixed blood to the lungs or gills, and to the system.

In Reptilia, there are, as in the higher Amphibia, two auricles and one ventricle; the right auricle receives the systemic, the left the pulmonary, veins. The ventricle begins to have a septum, which in the crocodile is complete, dividing the ventricle into two cavities, and thus forming an almost complete four-chambered heart.

In Aves, the heart presents four chambers, and the pulmonary and systemic circulations are completely separated.

In Mammalia, the heart is four-chambered, presenting two auricles and two ventricles. It is enclosed in the pericardium and lies between the two lungs, and behind the lower two thirds of the sternum, projecting in man about three inches into the left, and one inch into the right, side of the thorax. In man it presents a base, an apex, an anterior and posterior surface, and a right and left border. The base is formed by the auricles, is connected with the great vessels, and is directed upwards, backwards, and to the right. It corresponds to the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth vertebrae. The auricles are separated from the ventricles by a deep transverse groove named the auriculo-ventricular furrow. In this furrow lie the coronary arteries and veins, lymphatic vessels and nerves and fat. The apex of the heart is formed by the point of the left ventricle, and is directed downwards, forwards, and to the left. It corresponds to the fifth intercostal space of

the left side, two inches below and one to the inner side of the left nipple. The anterior surface is formed chiefly by the right ventricle, and presents the anterior interventricular groove, in which runs the right coronary artery. It corresponds to the interval between the upper border of the third costal cartilages and a horizontal line drawn from the sternum to the situation of the apex. The posterior surface is formed chiefly by the left ventricle, presents the posterior interventricular groove, in which runs the left coronary artery, and rests on the diaphragm. The right border is thin, and is formed by the right ventricle; the left border is thick, and is formed by the left ventricle. The right auricle presents the openings of the superior and inferior venæ cavae, of the coronary vein, and of from one or two to ten or twelve venæ Thebesii, as well as the auriculo-ventricular opening. The valvula Thebesii is connected with the valvula Eustachii in 5 per cent. of subjects. A communication exists between the right and left auricles in 42 per cent. of subjects. The right ventricle presents the auriculo-ventricular opening, guarded by the tricuspid valves, and the opening of the pulmonary artery, guarded by the semilunar valves. In about 30 per cent. of cases the right auriculo-ventricular valve has only two cusps. A moderator band is sometimes present. The left auricle presents four or five openings of the pulmonary veins, from one to eight foramina Thebesii, and the left auriculo-ventricular opening, guarded by the tricuspid valve. The left ventricle presents the auriculo-ventricular and the aortic openings. The aortic, as well as still more frequently the pulmonary, valves are subject to variety, two, and sometimes four, instead of three being developed. See *Auricle* and *Ventricle*.

In the condition of moderate and equable distension of all the cavities the average length of the heart, in the male, from apex to the upper part of the left auricle is, according to Kräuse, 149 mm., its breadth near the sinus circularis 108 mm., and its circumference at this point 244 mm. When empty its length is about 129 mm., and its greatest breadth 95 mm. The volume varies from 218—358 c. c., the mean being from 250—280 c. c., and the weight is on the average 292 grammes in men, or from 9.388 oz.; in women it is one sixth less. It increases with age. The sp. gr. of the left ventricle is 1.049. The relative weight of the heart to the rest of the body is 1:169 in men, and 1:162 in women. When greatly distended the capacity of the cardiac cavities may vary from 536—813 cub. cmt., the average being 638 c. cm. The four cavities are of about equal capacity. The muscular mass of the left ventricle is about twice as great as that of the right. The mass of the right auricle is to that of the left as 1:1.5. The sp. gravity of the muscular tissue is 1.069.

H., abscess of. (F. *abcès du cœur*; I. *assesso del cuore*; G. *Herzeiterung*, *Herzabscess*.) Circumscribed suppuration in the muscular structure of the heart. It may occur in the course of *Myocarditis*; or it may be of pyæmic origin.

H., abscess of, pyæmic. (Πύον, pus; αἷμα, blood.) Small, slightly elevated, ill-defined collections of puriform material occurring occasionally in the course of pyæmia, especially when in connection with destructive

inflammation of a bone; and most frequently situated at the base of the left ventricle and in the columnæ carneæ. They consist of muscular tissue in a state of granular or fatty degeneration, infiltrated with granular débris, altered blood-corpuscles, and pus-cells. The neighbouring pericardium or endocardium is usually inflamed. They may burst into the cavity of the heart or of the pericardium.

H., aneurysm of. (Ἀνευρίσμα, a widening.) See *Aneurysm, cardiac*.

H., aneurysm of, active. Corvisart's term for *H., hypertrophy of, with dilatation*.

H., aneurysm of, acute partial. A form of aneurysm of the heart that is usually observed in the anterior wall of the left ventricle, near the apex. It is attributed by Schrötter to rupture of the endocardium, either owing to its being the seat of inflammation, or to its overlying an inflamed spot at which suppuration takes place, the pus in making its exit rupturing the endocardium. In either case the wall of the heart is weakened at one place, and it gradually yields to the internal pressure. The cavity is filled with fibrinous coagula, which do not however offer much resistance to extension, and death results from rupture of the sac. Its course is usually rapid.

H., aneurysm of, chronic. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting.) An affection which follows fibroid induration of the heart's substance. It is most common in the left side. It may attain the size of the fist. It usually occurs in middle or advancing age. It may be the result of syphilitic myocarditis. There may be two or more. The symptoms resemble those of chronic myocarditis.

H., aneurysm of, passive. A term for *H., dilatation of*.

H., angina of. Same as *Angina pectoris*.

H., apex of. (L. *apex*, the tip of a thing. F. *pointe du cœur*; G. *Spitze des Herzens*.) The blunt inferior free extremity of the heart. It is formed in man by the left ventricle.

H., apex-beat of. The impulse on the chest-walls caused by the systole of the heart. It is felt in the fifth intercostal space, a little on the inner side of a line drawn vertically through the nipple.

H., apoplexy of. See *Cardiac apoplexy*.

H., arteries of. The coronary arteries. See *Coronary artery of the heart, right and left*.

H., atrium of. (L. *atrium*, the hall of a Roman house. G. *Vorhof des Herzens*.) The main part of the auricles into which the great veins directly pour their blood, to distinguish it from the auricular appendix or auricle proper.

H., atrophy of. (Ἀτροφία, want of nourishment. F. *atrophie du cœur*; G. *Herz-atrophie*.) Wasting of the muscular structure of the heart, or of a part of it. When general it is caused by diseases which cause general wasting of the body, as cancer, phthisis, diabetes, and mesenteric disease. When partial it may be caused by mitral disease, by disease of the coronary arteries, or by the pressure of mediastinal tumours. The fat surrounding the heart becomes gelatinous, the pericardium is wrinkled, the cavities small, the walls thin. The muscular structure is generally brownish, sometimes it is pale, and it is usually firm; the muscular fibres are diminished in size, and perhaps in number.

It is accompanied by the signs of a feeble circulation and a tendency to faint; the pulse is small and weak; the area of cardiac dulness is lessened, the apex-beat is feeble, and the heart-sounds indistinct. For the microscopic anatomy see the subheadings.

H., atrophy of, brown. The condition which occurs in most cases of cardiac atrophy, in which the muscle-cells become small and filled with granules of a brownish yellow or blackish colour, lying in large numbers around the poles of the nuclei; often there is fatty degeneration of the muscle-cells also. The pigment is an altered form of hæmoglobin.

H., atrophy of, yellow. The condition which occurs in those cases of cardiac atrophy in which the muscular structure is pale; sometimes from the yellow colour of granules of degeneration, and sometimes from interstitial fatty or fibroid growth.

H., auricles of. See under *Auricle*.

H., beat. (G. *Herzschlag*.) Same as *H., apex-beat of*.

H., beating of. The contraction of the cardiac musculature, which, under the influence of exercise, increased external temperature, some poisons, mental emotions, and other causes, as disease, becomes unusually powerful, and can both be felt by the person himself and be perceived by the eyes and hands of others.

H., body. (G. *Körperherz*.) The left side of the heart, inasmuch as it is connected with the circulation through the body, as distinct from the lungs.

H., bone of. (G. *Herzknöche*.) An ossification occurring in the cartilage observed in many Ruminants, as in the sheep, ox, deer, camel, camelpard, antelope, and pig, and in some Pachyderms. It occupies the interventricular and interauricular septum. It is occasionally double. A cartilaginous or ossified rod may also be occasionally found in old Solipeds in the septum of the auricles in front of the opening of the inferior vena cava.

H., branchial. (Βράγχια, the gills. F. *cœur branchial*.) A contractile dilatation of the vena cavæ of Cephalopods before their entry into the respiratory organ; beyond this dilatation the veins are called branchial arteries.

H., calcification of. (L. *calx*, lime; *fit*, to become.) See *H., degeneration of, calcareous*.

H., cancer of. See *H., malignant disease of*.

H., capacity of. This has been variously estimated for each of the four cavities by Vierordt at 172 cub. centim., or 182 grammes, and by Volkmann at 187.5 grammes, or about 1-27th of the total weight of the blood.

H., cau'dal. (L. *cauda*, a tail.) A pulsating dilatation of the caudal vein of eels.

H., cirrho'sis of. (Κίρρῶς, reddish-yellow.) Same as *H., degeneration of, fibroid*.

H., clot. (G. *Herzgerinnsel*.) See *Cardiac concretions* and its subheadings.

H., clo'ver. The *Mediægo maculata*, from the figure of a heart on its leaf; it was supposed to defend the heart against the noisome vapour of the spleen.

H., congest'ion of. (L. *congestus*, an accumulating.) Distension of the coronary veins of the heart from dilatation of the cavities of the right heart, the result of valvular disease, or of emphysema, or of other obstructive cause.

There may be serous or sanguinolent effusion into the pericardium, with ecchymosis both of it and the endocardium; the basal connective tissue may be œdematous, and when long-existent the wall of the heart may be hardened from increase of connective tissue, the muscular fibres having undergone fatty or fibroid degeneration. This condition was first described by Sir W. Jenner.

H., connective-tis'sue hyper'trophy of. Quain describes an excessive development of the intermuscular connective tissue of the heart producing increase of volume, as differing from the morbid condition described by Jenner as fibroid disease resulting from congestion, and compares it with Gull and Sutton's arterio-capillary fibrosis. The enlargement is uniform and frequently great; the heart-walls are firm, tough, and leathery, the edges do not collapse when cut, but remain stiff and prominent; the colour varies from pale buff to deep purple, according to the amount of increase of connective tissue and the excess of blood present; the fibrillar tissue is increased in quantity and the connective-tissue cells in number; the muscular fibre-cells are more numerous, compressed, and sometimes degenerated.

H., covering mem'brane of. The visceral part of the *Pericardium*; also called *Epicardium*.

H., death begin'ning at. See *Death, modes of*.

H., degenera'tion of, albu'minoid. See *H., degenera'tion of, amyloid*.

H., degenera'tion of, am'yloid. A rare condition. See *Amyloid degenera'tion*.

H., degenera'tion of, calca'reous. (L. *calx*, lime.) The deposit of calcareous particles in the substance of the muscular fibre-cells or in the connective tissue, or of calcareous plates in pericardial adhesions or deposits.

H., degenera'tion of, cartilagin'ous. A term applied to what would appear to be very hard patches of fibroid degeneration of the cardiac musculature, no true cartilage having been found there.

H., degenera'tion of, col'loid. (Κόλλα, glue; εἶδος, likeness.) Same as *H., degenera'tion of, vitreous*.

H., degenera'tion of, fat'ty. (L. *degeneratio*, a changing for the worse. F. *dégénérescence graisseuse du cœur*; I. *degenerazione grassosa del cuore*; G. *fettige Entartung des Herzens*.) The process and the condition of conversion, in a greater or less degree, of the tissue of the muscular fibres of the heart into fatty matter. The fattily-degenerated heart is often enlarged and dilated; its muscular tissue when cut is of a brownish yellow or buff colour, having a patchy appearance; it is soft, easily broken, and more or less greasy. Under the microscope the muscular fibres are seen to have lost in greater or less degree their striation, and to have become studded with fatty particles, at first minutely granular, then by coalescing forming large oil masses. Fatty degeneration may result from pericarditis, and from arterial degeneration which interferes with nutrition; it may occur during the acute specific fevers, in purpura, in chronic cachectic diseases, Bright's disease and gout, and in phosphorus poisoning. Complete rupture of the heart may occur, causing sudden death; or partial rupture, causing cardiac apoplexy. There is more or less shortness

of breath, a tendency to fainting, which may be fatal, feebleness of pulse, weakness of cardiac impulse, and indistinctness of the first sound.

H., degeneration of, fibro-cartilaginous. See *H., degeneration of, cartilaginous.*

H., degeneration of, fibroid. (L. *fibra*, a fibre; Gr. *εἶδος*, likeness. F. *dégénérescence fibroïde du cœur*; I. *degenrazione fibroide del cuore*; G. *fibröse Entartung des Herzens.*) The conversion of the muscular fibres of the heart into, or their replacement by, fibrous tissue. It especially affects the walls of the ventricles. In few cases does the disease affect the whole organ, generally it occurs in patches, which become dense, firm, inelastic, and greyish white, and under the microscope show great increase of the connective-tissue elements at the expense of the muscular fibres, which become fatty, or granular, or converted into fibrous tissue. It is a cause of irregular dilatation, of aneurysm of the heart, and of cardiac stenosis. It may be a sequel of myocarditis, it may be induced by syphilis, and it may occur in hypertrophy, especially that form which is part of Bright's disease. When a considerable patch of the cardiac muscle is affected it may cause dyspnoea, lividity, and oppression; and in certain positions may interfere with the action of the auriculo-ventricular valves. See also *H., congestion of,* and *H., connective-tissue hypertrophy of.*

H., degeneration of, granular. (L. *granulum*, a small grain. F. *dégénérescence granulaire du cœur.*) A form of degeneration in which the muscle-fibres of the heart contain rows of brownish granules. See also *H., degeneration of, parenchymatous.*

H., degeneration of, parenchymatous. (*Παρίγχυμα*, the substance of the viscera.) The form of degeneration met with in the acute specific fevers and septicæmia in which the heart structure is softened and of a dirty-greyish colour, the muscular fibre-cells are granular, turgid, and have lost their markings, and contain fatty granules and pigment molecules.

H., degeneration of, pigmentary. (L. *pigmentum*, paint. F. *dégénérescence pigmentieuse du cœur*; G. *Pigmentartung des Herzens.*) The occurrence of shining, yellowish granules in the muscular fibre-cells of the heart. It is to be seen in the parenchymatous degeneration, in atrophy of the heart, and sometimes in jaundice.

H., degeneration of, vitreous. (L. *vitrum*, glass.) The condition, which sometimes occurs in the heart-musculature, described under *Degeneration, vitreous.*

H., degeneration of, waxy. Same as *H., degeneration of, vitreous.*

H., degeneration of, yellow. A synonym of *H., degeneration of, fatty.*

H., development of. The heart is entirely derived from the mesoblastic layer of the ovum. In the cartilaginous fishes and Amphibia it is single from the commencement, but in Teleosteans, in Birds in part, and in Mammals, there are originally two tubes, which subsequently coalesce. These are at first situated on the ventral side of the pharynx, and each receives posteriorly a vitelline vein from the sinus terminalis, and is prolonged anteriorly into an aortic artery. The two arteries become the first or primitive aortæ, and subsequently unite to form the dorsal aorta. After the coalescence

of the two primary tubules the heart appears as a median tube, which soon becomes curved forward and to the right, in which condition it may be seen in the human embryo of three weeks. The division into auricle, ventricle, and bulbus arteriosus is now visible. The auricular portion is placed dorsally and to the left of the ventricular part, and early presents two projecting pouches, which are the rudiments of the future auricular appendages. In the next stage the originally single cavity of the auricle, ventricle, and bulbus arteriosus becomes subdivided into two by the formation of septa, the ventricular septum in man appearing about the sixth week, and the auricular septum about the eighth week of foetal life. The auricular septum is not completed, an aperture being left posteriorly and below, which is the foramen ovale. At this time, or a little later, the Eustachian valve forms, separating the left superior cava or great coronary sinus from the inferior cava, and directing the current of blood from the latter to the foramen ovale. The membrane closing the foramen ovale gradually grows up from below. The bulbus arteriosus becomes divided by a septum into two channels about the seventh week; the anterior being connected with the right ventricle below and becoming the pulmonary artery, the posterior being connected below with the left ventricle and becoming the aorta. The valves appear about the seventh or eighth week.

H., dias'tolê of. (*Διαστολή*, a drawing asunder.) The relaxation of the heart. It is not identical with the pause, for this includes the auricular contraction. It occupies in a heart beating 55 times a minute 0.4 sec., the auricular contraction occupying 0.177 sec. The variation in the number of cardiac beats in a given period is chiefly due to a difference in the duration of the diastole. The duration of the diastole of the auricle is longer than that of the ventricle.

H., dilata'tion of. (F. *dilatation*, from *dilater*, to expand; from L. *dilatatus*, spread abroad. F. *dilatation du cœur*; G. *Herzerweiterung, Herzdilatation.*) Uniform increase of size of all or some of the cavities of the heart. Partial dilatation of one or more of the heart's cavities constitutes aneurysm of the heart.

Dilatation is the result of weakness or degenerative changes of the musculature of the heart, and is caused by the internal blood-pressure; it often accompanies hypertrophy.

H., dimen'sions of. See under chief heading.

H., displace'ments of. The presence of the heart in a position other than the normal one caused by pressure or traction, the base being much less affected than the apex. The displacing cause may be slow in its action, and then the physical signs are the main symptoms of the condition; but it may be extreme or sudden, and then weight or oppression or acute pain in the cardiac region, palpitation, irregularity of pulse, dyspnoea, and duskiens of complexion or cyanosis may occur. The heart may be pushed to the left by a hydrothorax, or a pneumothorax, or a tumour of the right side of the chest, or by a liver tumour, or it may be dragged that way by a contracting left lung. It may be pushed to the right by a hydrothorax, or a pneumothorax, or a tumour of the left side of the chest, or it may be dragged that way by a contracting right lung. It may be pushed downwards by emphysema, or aneu-

rism, or other tumour, or dragged that way by depression of the diaphragm from any cause, or by its own weight in a diaphragmatic hernia. It may be pushed upwards by ascites, a pregnant uterus, ovarian dropsy, an abdominal tumour, a large liver, or flatulent distension of the intestines or the stomach; and it may be dragged in that direction by pleural contraction. It may be pushed backwards by hydropericardium, or dragged that way by dorsal kyphosis. It may be pushed forward by an aneurysm, or a mediastinal tumour, or by large bronchial glands. See also *H.*, *misplacement of, congenital*.

H., displacements of, congenital. See *H.*, *misplacement of, congenital*.

H.'s-ease. The pansy, *Viola tricolor*; also the *Polygonum persicaria*.

H., ectopia of. See *Ectopia cordis* and *Ectocardia*.

H., embolism of. (Ἐμβόλισμα, that which is put in.) The occurrence of an embolus or blood clot in the heart, which has been formed in a vein and conveyed there by the blood stream.

H., entozoa of. (Ἐντός, within; ζῶον, an animal.) The *Cysticercus* and the *Echinococcus* have been found in the musculature of the heart, and also free in its cavities and in that of the pericardium; the *Strongylus gigas* has been found in the heart cavity of a dog.

H., fatty. An excessive development of fat around the heart.

Also, the same as *H.*, *degeneration of, fatty*.

H., fatty degeneration of. See *H.*, *degeneration of, fatty*.

H., fatty growth of. Same as *H.*, *infiltration of, fatty*.

H., fatty hypertrophy of. (Υπερό, above; τροφή, nutrition.) Same as *H.*, *infiltration of, fatty*.

H., fatty infiltration of. See *H.*, *infiltration of, fatty*.

H., fibro-cartilage of. A mass of fibrous tissue situated at the base of the heart in the angle between the aortic and the two auriculo-ventricular openings. It sends processes into the septum of the ventricles.

H., fibroid degeneration of. See *H.*, *degeneration of, fibroid*.

H., fibroid disease of. See *H.*, *degeneration of, fibroid*.

H., fibroid patch of. See under *H.*, *degeneration of, fibroid*.

H., fibrosis of. Same as *H.*, *degeneration of, fibroid*.

H., fibrous rings of. Two rings of dense fibrous tissue which surround the auriculo-ventricular orifices, and from which many of the muscular fibres arise.

H., foetal. Just previous to birth the heart of the foetus presents the peculiarities of a fully-formed Eustachian valve placed at the opening of the inferior vena cava into the right auricle, and a patent foramen ovale. There is also a communicating vessel between the left division of the pulmonary artery and the arch of the aorta, named the ductus arteriosus, which has an important influence on the course of the blood through the heart. The venous blood descending from the head and upper extremities by the superior vena cava descends through the anterior part of the right auricle into the right ventricle, from whence it is discharged into the pulmonary artery, and then, as the lungs are not yet acting into the ductus arteriosus,

and so into the aorta. The arterialised blood ascending from the placenta and entering the right auricle by the inferior vena cava is directed by the Eustachian valve through the foramen ovale into the left auricle, from whence it passes into the left ventricle, and is thence propelled into the aorta, and from this vessel into the innominate, left carotid, and left subclavian vessels, to the head and upper extremities, part joining with that which has traversed the ductus arteriosus, so that mixed blood is transmitted to the body generally. After birth the foramen ovale closes, the ductus arteriosus contracts to a cord, and the Eustachian valve ceases to perform any active function.

H., furrow of, anterior longitudinal. (G. *vordere Längsfurche des Herzens*.) A groove on the front of the heart, lying towards the right side, and extending from the auriculo-ventricular furrow to a point a little to the right of the apex, where it joins the posterior longitudinal furrow. It marks the septum of the ventricles and lodges the anterior coronary vessels with the lymphatics and nerves.

H., furrow of, auriculo-ventricular. (F. *sillon auriculo-ventriculaire*; G. *Querfurche des Herzens*.) A deep transverse or circular groove on the outer surface of the heart at the point of junction of the auricles and ventricles, and separating it into an auricular and a ventricular portion; it is interrupted in front by the origin of the pulmonary artery.

H., furrow of, interventricular. See *H.*, *furrow of, anterior longitudinal*, and *H.*, *furrow of, posterior longitudinal*.

H., furrow of, longitudinal. Same as *H.*, *furrow of, interventricular*.

H., furrow of, posterior longitudinal. (G. *hintere Längsfurche des Herzens*.) A groove on the back part of the heart, lying towards the right side, and extending from the auriculo-ventricular furrow to a point a little to the right of the apex, where it joins the anterior longitudinal furrow. It marks the septum of the ventricles and lodges the posterior or coronary vessels with the lymphatics and nerves.

H., furrow of, transverse. Same as *H.*, *furrow of, auriculo-ventricular*.

H., ganglia of. (*Ganglion*.) The heart in Mammals receives its nervous supply from the cardiac plexus, which is situated at the base of the heart, and contains many small collections of ganglion cells. The cardiac plexus receives two sets of branches, a first set from the vagus, which are in part direct and in part indirect, in the latter case emanating from the superior and inferior laryngeal nerves and from the pulmonary branches of the vagus, and a second set from the great sympathetic, each of the cervical and the first dorsal ganglia contributing one or more cardiac nerves. When the branches proceeding from the cardiac plexus are followed into the substance of the heart, they are found to form a plexus, in which small ganglia are intercalated. No nerves can be seen with the microscope in the muscular tissue of the apex.

H., granular degeneration of. See *H.*, *degeneration of, granular*.

H., hæmorrhage in to the walls of. See *Cardiac apoplexy*.

H., hydatids of. See *Hydatids of heart*.

H., hyperplasia of. (Υπερό, above; πλάσις, conformation.) Increase in number of the muscular fibres of the heart.

H., hypertrophy of. (Υπέρ, above; τροφή, nutrition. F. *hypertrophie du cœur*; I. *ipertrofia del cuore*; G. *Hypertrophie des Herzens*.) Increase in size of the heart from excessive development of muscular tissue. It is a result of overwork of heart, whether due to severe general exercise of the muscles, or to an effort to overcome an obstruction to the circulation of the blood, as in valvular disease, or an impediment to its own action, as caused by an adherent pericardium. It occurs in Bright's disease of the kidney, especially in connection with a contracted granular kidney, from a cause which is not yet settled; Bright suggested that the altered composition of the blood caused increased action of the heart, either directly by stimulating it, or indirectly by passing badly through the capillaries; Traube believed it to be a conservative and compensatory change produced by increased arterial tension, the result of defective action of the secreting structure of the kidneys, and the consequent diminished flow of blood through them; G. Johnson believes that in Bright's disease the blood becomes morbidly changed so as to be less fitted to nourish the tissues, that the minute arteries resent the passage of this abnormal blood through their walls, and to overcome this the muscular structure of the arteries and the heart becomes hypertrophied; Gull and Sutton contend that Bright's disease is a disease of the general system, but often commencing in the kidneys, and characterised by degenerative hyaline-fibroid changes in the coats of the arterioles and capillaries of the greater part of the vascular system, which impedes the circulation of the blood and produces the hypertrophy. Increase in size of the heart may also be the result of excessive palpitation of nervous or toxic origin. It is often accompanied by dilatation. The muscular structure is generally firm, and only excessive in quantity; sometimes when there is much dilatation it is soft and palish, having undergone some degeneration. Under the microscope the muscular fibres are well marked and very numerous; occasionally non-stripped muscle-cells are seen, and not infrequently excess of connective tissue. Hypertrophy of the heart may produce oppression in the breathing, palpitation, and a dry cough. The pulse is generally full and tense; there may be cerebral symptoms, such as giddiness, headache, muscæ, or buzzing, and there is a tendency to bleeding from the nose or lungs.

H., hypertrophy of, compensatory. (Υπέρ; τροφή; L. *compenso*, to counterbalance. F. *hypertrophie compensatrice du cœur*.) Hypertrophy of the heart produced by some obstruction to the circulation, such as an affection of the lung or a diminution in the size of the valvular opening, or by some impediment to its own action, as an adherent pericardium.

H., hypertrophy of, concentric. (Υπέρ; τροφή; F. *concentric*, to join in one centre. F. *hypertrophie concentrique du cœur*; G. *concentrische Herzhypertrophie*.) A term applied to those cases of hypertrophy of the heart in which the cavities are smaller than natural, in the belief that the growth took place chiefly on the inner surface of the cardiac wall. It is probable that most cases of concentric hypertrophy are strong healthy hearts arrested in contraction by death, though Rokitsky believes that it sometimes occurs as a reality.

H., hypertrophy of, connective-

tis'sue. See II., *connective-tissue hypertrophy of*.

H., hypertrophy of, excentric. (Υπέρ; τροφή; ἑκκεντρος, out of the centre. F. *hypertrophie excentrique du cœur*; G. *excentrische Herzhypertrophie*.) The same as II., *hypertrophy of, with dilatation*.

H., hypertrophy of, with dilatation. A condition in which there is an increase in the volume of the cardiac muscle accompanied with an enlargement of the cavities. It results from the yielding of the walls of the heart when that organ is called upon to perform work beyond its normal capacity, and is hence more common on the right, than on the left, side. The most common conditions leading to hypertrophy with dilatation of the right heart are constriction of the arterial orifice, or of the pulmonary artery, or an alveolar lung disease; compression of the capillary system of the lungs, by pleuritic effusion, tumours, spinal curvatures, or emphysema, by clots in the pulmonary artery, disease of the mitral valve, causing distension of the pulmonary system; atheromatous changes in the pulmonary artery. The left heart becomes dilated from valvular disease of the aortic orifice, constriction of that orifice or of the aorta itself, and Bright's disease. The symptoms are usually an increased impulse, which is both more easily felt and seen, and extends over a larger space, especially downwards; increased area of dulness on percussion. The second sound is usually intensified and accentuated. A peculiar chink is sometimes heard over the apex.

H., hypoplasia of. (Υπό, beneath; πλασία, conformation.) Defect in size of the heart.

H., im'pulse of. (G. *Herzschock*.) The *H.-beat*.

H., infiltration of, calcareous. (L. *calx*, lime.) A deposit of lime salts, chiefly carbonate, in the muscular fibre-cells of the heart, in one case converting many of them into solid cylinders.

Calcareous salts may also be deposited in the connective tissue between the muscular fibre-cells.

H., infiltration of, fatty. (F. *infiltrer*, to creep in. F. *hypertrophie graisseuse du cœur*; G. *fettige infiltration des Herzens*.) The excessive growth of fat about the heart, which not only more or less covers its surface, but penetrates between the muscular fibres, and compressing them, impedes their contraction, and leads to atrophy and degenerative changes.

H., inflammation of. (G. *Herzentzündung*.) See *Endocarditis*, *Myocarditis*, and *Pericarditis*.

H., inhibitory nerves of. The cardiac branches of the vagus nerve. When these are stimulated, the heart beats more slowly, or its action is altogether stopped in diastole; after a short time, though the stimulus may still be applied, the heart recommences to contract. If the vagus be divided in the neck and the stimulus be applied to the distal stump, the arrest of the heart's action is effected, showing that the inhibitory nerves are efferent or centrifugal; if, on the other hand, the stimulus is applied to the proximal stump, the opposite vagus being intact, the stoppage is also produced, showing that the effect may be produced in a reflex manner.

H., irritable. A condition of the heart,

noticed especially in the army in active service, and characterised by palpitation, pain over the region of the apex, rapid pulse, shortness of breath, sometimes headache, and dizziness. It was frequently observed in soldiers during the American Civil War, and was considered by Hartshorne to be due to cardiac muscular exhaustion. Maclean associated it with the white pericardial spots on the heart.

H., leaf. Same as *H., clover*.

H., left. (*G. linkes Herz.*) The left ventricle and the left auricle with its appendage.

H., lining membrane of. The *Endocardium*.

H., lymph. Muscular rhythmically-pulsating segments of the lymph-vascular organs which are found in various members of the Vertebrata.

H., lymphatic. Same as *H., lymph.*

H., lymphatics of. The lymphatics of the heart exist in large numbers both under the endocardium and the pericardium, and in the substance of the heart itself, commencing by lacunæ lined with endothelium. The lymphatics of the ventricles are to a great extent independent of those of the auricles, and join a trunk which lies in the anterior longitudinal groove, turns to the left round the aorta, and passes to the glands between the trachea and the aorta. The lymph is finally discharged into the right innominate vein.

H., malformations of. (*F. mal,* wrong; *L. formatio,* a shaping. *F. malformations du cœur;* *G. Herzmisbildungen.*) Congenital deformities of the heart; they are many and various. The septum may be wholly or partially undeveloped: the aorta and pulmonary artery may be imperfectly differentiated from the primitive arterial trunk, or their origins may be misplaced; the foramen ovale may remain open, or may be closed too soon; the ductus arteriosus may continue patent, or may never have been developed; or there may be defects in the formation of the valves.

H., malignant disease' of. A rare disease, but most of the forms of malignant disease have occurred. The right heart is more frequently affected than the left, and the outer or inner surface more frequently than the substance of the musculature. It is most usually a secondary affection.

H., malposition of. See *H., displacements of,* and *H., misplacement of, congenital.*

H., misplacement of, congenital. (*L. congenitus,* born together with.) The heart may occupy a wrong position within the thorax; by retaining the median position as it does in the early fetus; by being transposed to the right side, a condition called *Dextrocardia*; by its long axis being in the transverse axis of the thorax, or in the antero-posterior axis. *Dextrocardia* is rarely unaccompanied by transposition of other viscera.

The heart may also occupy a wrong position by being situated outside the thorax; as in the abdomen from defect of the diaphragm; on the external surface of the body from congenital fissure of the sternum; or at the root of the neck.

H., motor centres of. The cardiac ganglia, the most important and effective of which are situated in the auricles.

H., murmurs. See under *Murmurs, cardiac.*

H., muscles of. See *H., musculature of.*

H., musculature of. The muscular tissue of the heart consists of bundles of fibres connected by vascular fibrous connective-tissue, and arranged in lamellæ. In the auricles the superficial fibres run transversely over both venous sinuses, and are most numerous on the anterior surface; some dip in at the interauricular septum; of the deeper fibres which are proper to each auricle, some form loops, which are attached at their extremities to the corresponding auriculo-ventricular rings. Others are annular in form, and encircle the auricular appendices, the venæ cavae, the coronary and pulmonary veins, and the annulus ovalis. In the ventricles the fibres of the outermost layer arising from the auriculo-ventricular ring wind spirally downwards from right to left over both ventricles, and having arrived at the apex, form a whorl, and bending abruptly upwards become continuous with the fibres of the muscili papillares of the left ventricle in particular. The subjacent layers of fibres become successively more and more horizontal, and then once more gradually more and more vertical. Pettigrew distinguishes seven layers, of which the fourth is nearly horizontal. Some fibres encircle the pulmonary orifices.

The histological characters of cardiac muscle-fibres are that they possess no distinct sarcolemma, that their nuclei are more numerous and more centrally situated than other striated fibres, that they are frequently branched and present many anastomoses, that the striation is indistinct, and that the nerves do not form plates at their extremities.

The physiological characters are that the fibres cannot be thrown into a state of tetanus; that a single excitation induces a contraction, which, by reason of the anastomosis of the fibres, spreads over a large area, and is apt to recur rhythmically; that there is a refractory period, so that when an excitation of mean intensity has acted and a contraction has followed, a second, third, or fourth may be applied without contraction occurring, and then contraction takes place; that a stimulus sufficiently strong to induce contraction at all always produces a maximum contraction, which is not true of striated muscle generally. If the heart has been in repose for some time, however, a second, third, or fourth excitation seems to improve its nutrition, and the height to which the lever of the manometer rises is progressively higher and higher, forming staircase beats, till a maximum is obtained.

H., nerves of. See *H., ganglia of.*

H., neuralgia of. A term for *Angina pectoris.*

H., ossification of. (*L. os,* a bone; *o.* to become.) A term formerly applied to extreme conditions of atheroma of the coronary arteries and calcareous deposit on or in the heart structure or in the pericardium.

H., palpitation of. See *Palpitation.*

H., parasitic disease' of. See *H., entozou of.*

H., pea. The plants of the Genus *Curdiospermum.*

H., polypus of. (*Πολύπους,* a morbid excrescence in the nose. *G. Herzzgewächs.*) An adherent fibroid cardiac concretion.

H., position of. See under chief heading.

H., pulmonary. (*L. pulmno,* the lung. *G. Lungenherz.*) The right side of the heart,

inasmuch as it is connected with the circulation through the lungs.

H., rhythm of. (Ρυθμός, measured motion.) The due and normal sequence and relationship of the *H. sounds*.

H., right. (*G. rechtes Herz*.) The right ventricle and the right auricle with its appendage.

H., rupture of. (*L. rumpo*, to break. *F. rupture du cœur*; *I. rottura del cuore*; *G. Ruptur des Herzens, Herzerreissung*.) Laceration of the muscular walls of the heart may be produced by some cause acting from within, and is then said to be spontaneous; or from some cause acting from without, such as a blow or other violence.

Rupture of the heart from injury without a perforating wound is not common; it usually involves the pericardium also. It may be complete, involving the whole thickness of the muscular wall, or partial, as in the tearing across of a columna carnea. Death is usually instantaneous; sometimes life is prolonged for a few hours. The right ventricle and the left auricle are the parts most frequently ruptured.

Spontaneous rupture probably never occurs unless the muscular tissue of the heart has undergone some degeneration or disease; it most commonly happens in persons over sixty years of age, and of these most frequently in men, and is usually caused by physical exertion or mental excitement. The left ventricle is the most frequent seat of the rupture, especially its anterior wall. The rent is usually irregular in outline, more or less in the direction of the muscular fibres, completely or only partially through the wall, one or several small ones, and generally having echymosed margins. It is the result of overstrain of a muscle in a state of fatty degeneration, or softened from a defective blood supply caused by atheromatous arteries, or disintegrated by an internal hæmorrhage, or by suppuration, or destroyed by ulceration. The symptoms vary in character; there may be very severe local pain, acute dyspnoea, and death in one or two minutes; or the pain and dyspnoea may be less urgent, and upon them may come somewhat slowly great collapse, a very thready pulse, profuse perspiration, and death delayed for a few hours. In some cases there is simply sudden death.

H., sclerosis of. (Σκλήρως, hard.) A term applied to the patches of greyish, translucent, fibroid tissue on the surface of the heart, such as occur in the stage of repair of *Myomalacia cordis*.

H. seed. The name of the plants of the Genus *Cardiospermum*.

H., septum of. (*L. septum*, a wall. *F. cloison du cœur*; *G. Kammerscheidewand*.) The muscular division between the two sides of the heart.

H.-shaped. (*F. en forme de cœur, cordiforme*; *G. Herzförmig*.) Having the shape of a heart; as a leaf having the base with a median cleft and rounded borders, and the apex pointed; cordate.

H., size of. See under chief heading.

H., softening of. A term formerly applied to the condition of the cardiac wall when it is softer than normal; this may depend on various pathological conditions, among which are fatty degeneration and acute myocarditis. See also *Myomalacia cordis*.

H. sounds. (*F. bruits du cœur*; *G. Herztöne*.) The sounds of the heart are two in number, one dull and prolonged, the other

shorter, sharper, and terminating more abruptly. They have been likened to the syllables *tüb, düp*. They are heard most distinctly on the left side of the chest, over a space about three inches in diameter, between the sternum and the nipple. The first sound lasts about two fifths of a second, the second one fifth of a second. The sounds are followed by a pause, lasting about two fifths of a second. The events synchronous with the first sound are the closure and sudden tension of the auriculo-ventricular valves, the impulse of the heart, the contraction of the ventricular walls, the opening of the semilunar valves, and the sudden expulsion of the blood contained in the ventricles into the pulmonary artery and the aorta. The events synchronous with the second sound are the closure and sudden tension of the pulmonary and aortic semilunar valves, the entrance of the blood into the auricles, and to some extent into the ventricles, and the opening of the auriculo-ventricular valves. The causes of the two sounds have been much discussed. Most physiologists, however, agree that the second sound is exclusively due to the sudden tension and vibration of the semilunar valves of the aorta and pulmonary artery, and that the chief factor in the production of the first sound is the sudden tension and vibration of the auriculo-ventricular valves. Some think it is to the latter cause that the first sound is exclusively due; but many consider that there is a muscular element, since it is loud and prolonged in hypertrophy of the heart, and can also be heard when the heart contains no blood, and when the valves are held back. The difficulty is that unlike the contraction of ordinary striated muscle, which is of the nature of a tetanic spasm, the cardiac muscular contraction has been proved to consist of a single shock, which, it is contended, cannot produce a sound.

The mitral valve sound is best heard at or a little above the situation of the apex beat; that of the tricuspid valve at, and a little inwards and upwards from, the place of junction of the cartilage of the right fifth rib with the sternum. The aortic valve sound is best heard over the first right costal cartilage close to its junction with the sternum, where the aorta is nearest the surface; that of the pulmonary valves at the inner end of the second left intercostal space, or lower, at the edge of the sternum.

For morbid sounds see under *Murmur*.

H. sounds, foetal. See *Foetal heart sounds*.

H. stroke. Same as *Apex-beat*.

H., syphilitic disease' of. Syphilis is usually expressed in the heart structure as an inflammatory fibroid thickening, sometimes including a caseous mass, but rarely as a gumma.

H., systolè of. (Συστολή, a contraction.) The contraction of the cardiac muscles, by which in life the blood contained in the cavities of the heart is driven into the vessels. The whole heart becomes more cylindrical, twists a little to the right, so that more of the left ventricle is turned forwards, and whilst the apex is drawn up the base descends a little. It lasts during the first and second sounds. The two auricles contract simultaneously, and immediately afterwards the two ventricles contract simultaneously. The duration of the auricular systole in a heart beating 60 times per minute is about 0.177 of a second, the duration of the ventricular systole

about 0·4 sec., and the duration of the diastole or period of rest is about 0·423 sec. With varying frequency of the pulsations in a given time the duration of the diastole is found to be the most variable element. The systole of the ventricles is synchronous with the impulse of the heart against the walls of the chest, with the closure of the auriculo-ventricular valves, the opening of the aortic and pulmonary semilunar valves, and with the rush of blood from the cavity of the ventricles into the arteries.

H., thrombo'sis of. See *Cardiac thrombosis* and *C. concretions*.

H., trabeculæ of. (L. *trabecula*, dim. of *trabs*, a beam.) The *Columnæ carneæ*.

H. trace. The record on smoked paper made by the needle of a *Cardiograph*.

H., tricœ'lian. (Τρεῖς, three; κοιλία, a hollow.) A malformed heart having three cavities only, two auricles and one ventricle, the ventricular septum being absent.

H., trot'ting. A familiar term for *H.*, irritable.

H., tu'bercle of. Tubercle is rare and generally occurs in the military form in connection with the visceral pericardium, but is sometimes seen as a caseous mass.

H., univentricular. (L. *unus*, one; *ventriculus*, a ventricle.) The same as *H.*, *triventricular*.

H., valves of. The aortic, pulmonary, mitral, and tricuspid valves, the valve of Thebesius, and the Eustachian valve, which are described under their respective names.

The pulmonary and aortic valves are bellying pouches in the lumen, and placed at the origin of the respective vessels, with the hollow facing in the direction of the blood current; when the heart contracts the stream of blood washes them onwards, so that they lie closely to the walls of the vessels; when the heart dilates the backward rush of the blood distends and pushes back the pouches, so that they meet and stop the ebbing current by blocking the canal.

The mitral and tricuspid valves are clapper valves of a somewhat triangular shape, the base surrounding the circumference of the auriculo-ventricular orifices, and their apices attached by tendinous threads to the walls of the ventricles into which they project. During the ventricular systole they lie back against the cardiac walls and allow of the passage of the blood from the auricle, but during the diastole they are caught by the current of blood trying to return, and so block up the passage.

H., val'vular disease' of. See under *Valve*.

H., veins of. The coronary veins. These correspond in their distribution to the branches of the coronary artery. The left is the largest, and arising near the apex of the heart lies in the anterior interventricular furrow, reaches the transverse auriculo-ventricular furrow, runs to the left, and joins with the right coronary or smaller vein which ascends along the posterior interventricular furrow to form the sinus communis venarum cordis, which after a short course opens into the lower and posterior segment of the right auricle, the opening, which is from 11—14 mm. wide, being guarded by the valvula Thebesii. A few veins, the venæ cordis minime, or veins of Thebesius, open into the right auricle directly.

H., ven'tricles of. See under *Ventricle*.

H., vor'tex of. (L. *vortex*, a whirl. F. *tourbillon du cœur*; G. *Wirbel des Herzens*.)

The part of the apex of the heart where the fibres of the external layer of the musculature turn round in a spiral on their return.

H., weight of. See under chief heading.

H., whorl of. Same as *H.*, *vortex of*.

H. wood. See *Heartwood*.

H., work done by. The amount of mechanical work done by the human heart is variously determined by various authors according to the different estimates of the capacity of the ventricles. Taking Volkmann's estimate that the left ventricle expels 188 grammes (·414648 lb.) at each systole, and Donders' estimate that this is done at a pressure of about 250 mm. (9·8425 in.) of mercury, which is equal to a column of blood 3·21 metres (10·53169 ft.) high, the work done at each beat would amount to 188 × 3·21, being ·60348 kilogrammeters (4·365 foot pounds). If the number of beats be taken at 75 in the minute, the daily work done by the left ventricle will amount to 65175·84 kilogrammeters (471416·85 foot pounds, or 210·454 foot tons). Haughton shows a different result. He estimates the amount of blood expelled at each systole as 3 oz., and the pressure as equal to a column of 9·923 ft. of blood, the work done at each beat being thus 1·86 foot pounds, and the daily work of a heart beating 75 times in a minute being 89·706 foot tons.

The right ventricle being supposed to exert a pressure of one third of the amount exerted by the left, the total daily work of the ventricles is 86901·12 kilogrammeters (618555·8 foot pounds, or 280·605 foot tons). According to Haughton, the addition for the action of the right ventricle should be five thirteenths of that of the left, making 124·208 foot tons. To these amounts something should be added for the contraction of the auricles.

H., wounds of. Wounds of the heart are divided into penetrating and non-penetrating; those which enter one of the cavities, and those which involve the cardiac walls only. The right ventricle is the most frequent seat, then the left, and afterwards, in much smaller numbers, the auricles. They are most commonly produced by gunshot wounds, and are then lacerated; when caused by cutting instruments they may be of the incised or the punctured form. Non-penetrating wounds are the least frequent, constituting not more than 10 per cent. of the whole number; these may be rapidly fatal if a coronary vessel is injured, or recovery may take place. Perforating wounds are very often fatal; the recoveries are most frequent the nearer to the apex is the injury; least frequent when the auricles are involved, the average being 15 or 17 per cent. Death is often immediate, but may be delayed, the greatest number occurring within seven days. Collapse is an early symptom; sometimes there is dyspnoea; great anxiety occurs after a short time, and is caused, according to Fischer, from compression of the heart and lungs by the effused blood, and the pulse is generally small, irregular, and intermittent.

Heartburn. (*Heart*; *burn*. F. *aigneurs*; G. *Herzbrechen*, *Herzbrand*.) A hot, burning sensation at the lower part of the chest, spreading upwards and sometimes downwards, frequently accompanied by eructations of wind and acid, acrid fluid. It is caused by putrefactive fermentation of the food, and is common in pregnancy, in dilatation of the stomach, and in

catarrhal conditions of the gastric mucous membrane.

Heart'scald. Same as *Heartburn*.

Heart's-case. The pansy, *Viola tricolor*, from its supposed cardiac properties.

Heart-wood. The older and more central wood of an exogenous stem. Also called *Duramen*.

Heartwort. The *Laserpitium album*.

Heat. (L. *calor*. F. *chaleur*; G. *die Wärme*.) An affection or condition of matter which is now considered to be a mode of motion. The sources of heat are either permanent, as the sun and the internal heat of the earth; or artificial, as chemical action and friction. It is communicated by radiation and by conduction. With one or two exceptions, an accession of heat invariably occasions increase of volume. Heat is everywhere present. It is indispensable for the development of all organised beings, yet if carried beyond a certain point it destroys all.

Also, the sensation produced by this condition of matter.

Also, in Physiology, the period of sexual excitement in the females of most animals.

H., absolute. (L. *absolutus*, complete.) An old term for the whole quantity of caloric supposed to exist in a body.

H., absorption of. (L. *absorbo*, to swallow up.) The non-transmission, or taking into its substance, by a body of the heat rays which fall upon it; the property depends on the faculty possessed by the molecules of the body in question of vibrating in harmony with the heat vibrations.

H., acrid. (L. *acer*, pungent. F. *cha-leur acre*.) The febrile heat of the skin which produces a pungent or biting sensation in the hand of a person touching it.

H., animal. The heat which is rendered manifest in the performance of the acts of animal life. In all animals, as long as life lasts, heat is generated. In poikilothermous or cold-blooded animals it is only a few degrees above the temperature of the surrounding medium, but in homothermous animals it is tolerably uniform, and is usually maintained at or near a temperature of 38° C., or 100·4° F. In man, the mean temperature is 37° C., or 98·6° F. It is several degrees higher in Carnivora, and still higher in birds. It varies slightly in different parts of the body. The highest temperature is in the blood returning from the liver. The lowest is in the extremities. It is but little influenced by climate, the temperature of the Hindu and of the Esquimaux being almost identical. It is chiefly generated in the muscles and glands. Fick found that one gramme of muscle of the leg of the frog in contracting raised one milligramme of water 3·1° C. (5·58° F.) The fluid secreted by the salivary glands in active secretion is from 1° to 1·5° C. (1·8° F. to 2·1° F.) higher than the temperature of the blood. It is regulated by conduction and by radiation from the skin, and by evaporation from the skin and lungs. The loss by conduction, radiation, and evaporation from the skin is 77·5 per cent. of the whole; the loss by evaporation of water from the lungs is 14·7 per cent. The loss in warming the expired air is 5·2 per cent., and in warming the food 2·6 per cent. There is also a regulating influence exerted by the nervous system on the production, more heat being generated when the body is exposed to cold. See *Temperature*.

H. ap'oplexy. (Ἀποπληξία. F. *apoplexie de chaleur*; I. *apoplessia da afa*; G. *Hitzschlag*.) A term applied to the cerebro-spinal form of *Heatstroke*.

H. asphy'xia. See *Sunstroke*.

H., atomic. See *Atomic heat*.

H., capacity for. Same as *H., specific*.

H., conduction of. (L. *conduco*, to draw together.) The passage of heat from one body to another which is in contact with, and colder than, itself. Bodies vary very much in their capacity for the conduction of heat. Silver is a good conductor, bismuth a bad one, among the metals; while wood, hair, and feathers are worse.

H., conductivity of, co-efficient of. The figure representing the quantity of heat which will pass in a second, as the unit of time, through a plate a centimetre long, as the unit of length, and a gramme in weight, as the unit of mass, the two sides of which have a difference of 1° C. in temperature.

H., convection of. See under *Convection*.

H., diffusion of. (L. *diffusus*, spread abroad.) The irregular reflection of heat rays from the surface of a body analogous to the diffusion of light rays.

H., dry. Term employed to denote the application to the skin of such substances as flannel, chamomiles, hops, and bran at an elevated temperature.

H., dynamical equivalent of. The quantity of work required to generate a certain quantity of heat. According to Joule, 772·43 foot-pounds are required to warm by 1° F. one pound of water, weighed in vacuo, that is from 60° F. to 61° F.; according to Regnault, 771·81 foot-pounds are required; or it requires 1389·26 foot-pounds to heat water from 0° to 1° Cent.

H., dynamical theory of. Same as *H., undulatory theory of*.

H., dyspno'ea. (Δύσπνοια, difficulty of breathing.) Difficulty of breathing produced by exposure to a high temperature. It is probably caused by the direct effect of the superheated blood on the respiratory centre.

H., emission of. (L. *emitto*, to send forth.) Same as *H., radiation of*.

H., emission theory of. (L. *emitto* to send forth.) The theory which assumes that heat is a subtle imponderable fluid, formerly called caloric, which surrounds the molecules of every body from which it may be emitted; each molecular envelope of heat repels each other envelope.

H. eruption. An old term for *Eczema*.

H., exhaustion. A condition occurring in those exposed to a high temperature, especially amongst engineers on steamships in the tropics, characterised by profuse sweating, clammy skin, a rise in the temperature of the body, increased frequency of respiratory acts and beats of the heart, with nausea and vertigo.

H., expansion by. (L. *expando*, to open wide.) The increase in bulk which occurs to all substances with increase of temperature. Gases expand most, solids least; water is the only body which deviates from this rule.

H., external. (L. *externus*, outward. F. *chaleur extérieure*.) Heat generated outside the living body.

Also, heat applied to the body by vapours, fluids, or solids.

Also, heat of the body which makes itself sensible to the person touching it.

H. focus. (L. *focus*, a fireplace.) The point at which heat rays reflected from a concave surface, or refracted by a lens, meet or tend to meet.

H., free. Heat recognisable by the thermometer, as opposed to latent heat; or heat absorbed during change of state.

H., generation of. The conversion of some other form of energy into heat.

H.-givers. Term formerly applied to the carbohydrates and hydrocarbons when consumed as food, because it was considered that it was by their oxidation exclusively that the heat of the body was maintained. It is now known, however, that whilst they undoubtedly yield the largest proportion of the heat so generated, the proteids also aid in this process, and undergo combustion.

H., hectic. (*Hectic*.) The heat of skin which accompanies hectic fever, and is most felt in the cheeks, the palms of the hands, and the soles of the feet.

H., internal. (L. *internus*, within. F. *chaleur interne*.) Heat generated within the body.

Also, a term for a morbid sensation of heat within the body without distinct or proportionate elevation of temperature.

H., latent. (L. *latere*, to lie hid. F. *chaleur latente*; G. *gebundene Wärme*.) Heat which is given to a substance and does not warm it. Heat which is lost or gained during change of state. The quantity of heat which must be communicated to a body in a given state, in order to convert it into another state, without changing its temperature. A vessel containing ice and water at 32° F., to which heat is applied, remains at 32° till all the ice is melted. The heat which is thus apparently lost was termed by Black latent heat. It is set free again during the passage of water into the solid form. The latent heat of fusion of ice is 79·25 thermal units Centigrade. If one kilo of ice be put into 79½ kilogrammes of water at 1° C., and left till the whole is melted, the result will be 80½ kilogrammes of water at 0° C. The latent heat of steam is 536·5. It should be remembered that latent heat no longer exists as heat, but has become another form of energy in effecting molecular changes.

H., latent, of fusion. (L. *fusio*, spread out.) The heat which is spent in the change of a solid to a liquid state.

H., latent, of vapour. The heat which is spent in the change of a liquid to a gaseous state.

H., mechanical equivalent of. The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of water from 0° C. to 1° C., being 41,573,025,475 ergs. See *H., dynamical equivalent of*.

H., mechanical theory of. The *H., undulatory theory of*.

H., moist. The vapour of water, or water itself in the liquid form, or water impregnated with various remedies, at a temperature considerably above that of the surrounding air, or of the parts to which it is applied. It is used to relax the cutaneous or superficial capillaries, to promote secretion, to soften tissues and to render them supple and yielding, and to relieve pain. See *Vapour baths, Fomentation*.

Also (F. *chaleur halitueuse*), a term employed to denote a hot but perspiring skin.

H., molecular. (L. *moleculus*, a small

mass.) The same in relation to compound bodies that *Atomic heat* is to simple elements, substituting molecule for atom.

H., molecular theory of. The *H., emission theory of*.

H., mordicant. (L. *mordico*, to bite.) Same as *H., acrid*.

H., nervous. A sensation of heat which comes and goes, now a slight shiver, then a flush of warmth.

H., polarisation of. See *Polarisation of heat*.

H., prickly. The same as *Urticaria*.

H., pungent. Sharp, biting, or burning heat. The term is usually applied to gustatory sensations, such, for example, as the taste of cap-sicum, or of the bulb of *Ranunculus acris*.

H., radiant. (L. *radio*, to emit beams. F. *chaleur rayonnante*; G. *strahlende Wärme*.) Heat rays emitted from a body and transmitted through the air.

H., radiant theory of. The *H., emission theory of*.

H., radiated. (L. *radiatus*, beaming.) Heat which is transmitted by radiant heat rays. See *H., radiation of*.

H., radiation of. (L. *radio*, to emit beams. F. *rayonnement de la chaleur*.) The emission of heat rays from a body which are propagated through the air, without heating it, by means of the vibrations which it communicates to the ether; it can thus take place through a vacuum. Radiant heat rays pass in a straight line through an homogeneous medium, but may be refracted in like manner as light rays, and are subject to interference like these. Radiation of heat takes place in all directions; its intensity is in proportion to the temperature of the body from whence the heat rays proceed, is inversely as the square of the distance, and is diminished in proportion to the obliquity of the impact of the rays.

H. rays. The waves of vibrating ether which produce the phenomena of heat.

H., red. (F. *rouge de fer*; G. *Rothglühhitze*.) The heat at which iron when heated first assumes a red colour in the dark.

H., reflection of. (L. *reflecto*, to bend back.) The turning back of certain of those heat rays which fall upon a surface, the others being absorbed and heating the body. The angle of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence, and both incident and reflected rays are in the same plane with the normal of the reflecting surface.

H. regulating centre. An intracranial nerve-centre for the regulation of the body heat supposed to exist by some, but its situation has not been determined.

H. rigor. See under *Rigor mortis*.

H., scattered. Same as *H., diffused*.

H., sensible. (F. *chaleur apparente*, *e. sensible*; G. *freie, entbundenes Wärme*.) Heat which is given to any substance and warms it, in opposition to latent heat, or the heat lost during change of state.

H., septic. (Σηπτικός, putrefying.) The febrile heat which accompanies pyæmic and septic conditions. It is pungent to the feel, alternates irregularly with perspirations, and is accompanied by a feeble, quick pulse.

H., specific. (L. *specificus*, forming a particular kind. F. *chaleur spécifique*.) The quantity of heat required to raise a body through

a given number of degrees. This quantity differs for different bodies, and is expressed in figures calculated on the assumption that the specific heat of water is represented by unity. It varies inversely as the atomic weight of the substance.

H. spectrum. (*L. spectrum*, an image.) The invisible part of the spectrum beyond the red.

H. spots. A form of urticaria in which smooth, rounded elevations appear, varying in size from a split pea to a threepenny-piece, of a rose-red colour, and firm to the touch. They are usually attended with much itching and uneasiness. They are sparsely scattered over the body, and usually disappear in the course of a day or two.

The term is also applied to *Eczema solare* and to *Freckles*.

H.-stroke. See *Heatstroke*.

H., terrestrial. (*L. terrestris*, belonging to the earth.) The heat peculiar to the globe, not dependent on the penetration of solar heat, but caused by the centre of the earth being still in a molten condition.

H., transference of. (*L. transfero*, to convey over.) The passage of heat from a hotter to a colder body, or to a colder part of the same body, by conduction or convection.

H., transmission of. (*L. transmitto*, to carry across.) The conveyance of heat from a hotter to a colder body by radiation, conduction, or convection.

H., undulatory theory of. (*L. undulatus*, furnished with little waves.) The theory, now generally accepted, which regards heat as a mode of motion; that the molecules of hot bodies are in a state of vibration, greater in range and more rapid in execution according to the height of the temperature; that they heat other bodies brought into contact with them by communicating the motion directly to their molecules; and that they heat bodies at a distance from them by setting up vibrations in the ether of space, which are communicated to such other bodies as they reach, and thus cause them to get hotter. Heat is thus a form of energy, and may be transmuted into other forms.

H., unit of. (*F. calorie*; *G. Wärmeeinheit*.) The quantity of heat required to raise a unit mass of water, 1 kilogramme or 1 gramme or 1 milligramme or 1 lb., as the case may be, from zero to 1° C. is called the thermal unit centigrade, or calory. It is generally taken as equivalent to 425·5 gramme-meters, or the energy required to heat 1 gramme of water 1° C.; this would raise a weight of 425·5 grammes to the height of 1 meter; or a weight of 425·5 grammes, if allowed to fall from a height of 1 meter, would by its concussion produce sufficient heat to raise 1 gramme of water, 1° C.

H., vital. The heat which is generated as the result of chemical processes in the body.

Heath. (*Sax. hæð*; *G. Heide*. *F. bruyère*; *I. erica*; *S. brezca*.) A wild open country.

Also, a common name for the plants of the Genus *Erica*.

H. bramble. (*F. la ronce bleue*; *G. Bocksbeerenstrauch*.) The *Rubus cæsius*, or dewberry plant.

H. cock. The black-game, *Tetrao tetrix*.

H., com'mon. The *Erica vulgaris*.

H. or'der. The Nat. Order *Ericaceæ*.

H. pea. The *Orobis tuberosus*.

H. pine. The *Coris monspeliensis*.

H. spurge. The *Daphne candicans*.

Heath-berry. The crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*.

Heath'er. Same as *Heath*.

Heathworts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Ericaceæ*.

Heat'stroke. (*F. coup de la chaleur*; *I. colpo da afa*; *G. Hitzschlag*.) An affection of the nervous system caused by exposure to great heat, either in the direct rays of the sun or in a highly heated room, as the engine-room of a steamer or an overcrowded barrack, in the tropics. The symptoms vary considerably. In some cases, especially those caused by direct exposure to the sun's rays, cardiac symptoms, sudden syncope, pale, cold, and clammy skin, weak, slow pulse, gasping breathing, giddiness, dilated pupils, and drowsiness, are the most prominent; death, frequently with convulsions, may occur, or complete recovery may take place. In other cases the cerebro-spinal symptoms are the chief; in these the attack comes on gradually; after nausea, giddiness, great weakness, and frequency of micturition, there is delirium, contracted pupils, pungently hot skin, quick, sharp pulse, and very high temperature, as much as 107° F. (41·66° C.); death frequently occurs after convulsions, or tetanic contractions and coma; if recovery supervene there are often serious sequela, headache, epilepsy, or imbecility. In still other cases the pulmonary conditions predominate, and death from asphyxia may ensue. But in many instances these forms are more or less mixed. The morbid appearances consist in congestion of the internal organs, sometimes chiefly of the brain, often mainly and enormously of the lung; the blood is always fluid. The mortality is great; frequently half the attacks prove mortal.

Heautognosis. (*ἑαυτοῦ*, of himself; *γνῶσις*, knowledge. *F. heautontognosie*; *G. Selbsterkenntniss*.) Term for self-knowledge.

Heautontognosia. See *Heautognosis*.

Heautophonics. (*ἑαυτοῦ*, of himself; *φωνή*, the voice.) Same as *Autophony*.

Heaviness. (*Heavy*. *F. pesanteur*; *I. peso*; *S. pesadez*; *G. Schwere*.) Weight.

In Medicine, used to denote a tendency to sleep.

Heaving. (*E. heave*; from *Sax. hebban*; *G. heben*.) The effort to vomit.

Heavy. (*Sax. hefig*; from *hebban*, to heave. *F. lourd, pesant*; *I. pesante, grave*; *S. pesado, grave*.) Hard to heave, having considerable weight; also having a sensation of weight.

H. calcined magnes'ia. A synonym of *Magnesia ponderosa*.

H. carbonate of magnes'ium. See *Magnesiæ carbonas ponderosa*.

H. carburetted hydrogen. A synonym of olefiant gas or *Ethene*.

H. magnes'ia. See *Magnesia ponderosa*.

H. pine. The *Pinus ponderosa*.

H. spar. Barytes or native barium sulphate. It is generally mixed with small quantities of alumina, oxide of iron, silica, calcium carbonate, and strontium sulphate.

H. stone. A term for the mineral *Tungsten*.

Hebdomadal. (ἑβδομάς, seven. F. *hebdomadaire*; G. *wöchentlich*.) Of, or belonging to, the number seven.

H. cycle. See *Cycle, hebdomadal*.

H. fever. See *Fever, hebdomadal*.

Hebdomadaria. (ἑβδομάς.) An intermittent fever the paroxysm of which occurs every seventh day.

He'bë. (Ἡβη, puberty.) Old term, used by Dieterus, n. 371, Hippocrates, *Aph.* iii, 27, 28, v. 7, for the hair which grows about the pudendum; also, for the place where the hair grows; also, for the age when it begins to grow, or puberty.

Hebëlo'ma. A Genus of the Suborder *Hymenomyces*, Order *Basidiomyces*.

H. crustuliniformis. The *Agaricus crustuliniformis*.

Heb'enon. The hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.

Some suppose that the juice of cursed hebenon of Shakspeare is the crude oil of tobacco, *Nicotiana tabacum*.

Hebephre'nia. (Ἡβη, puberty; φρήν, the mind. F. *hébéphrénie*.) A term by Hecker and Kahlbaum for the intellectual disturbance which affects some people at or immediately after the time of puberty. It is a form of insanity attacking girls more frequently than boys, and may be hereditary, or caused by masturbation or overwork.

Heb'erden, William. An English physician, born in London in 1710, died there in 1801.

H.'s ink. The *Mistura ferri aromatica*.

Heb'erden, William. An English physician, son of the above, born in London in 1767, died in 1845.

H.'s nodosities. (L. *nodositas*, knottiness.) The nodes on the phalanges in *Osteoarthritis*.

H.'s rheumatism. A term for *Osteoarthritis*.

Heb'etate. (L. *hebes*, blunt.) Having a soft blunt point.

Hebe'ter. (Ἡβητήρ, youthful.) A young man.

Hebe'tes. (Ἡβητής, youthful.) A young man.

Heb'etic. (Ἡβη, puberty. F. *hébétique*; G. *jugendlich*.) Of, or belonging to, puberty; youthful; juvenile.

Heb'etidanta'ti. (L. *hebes*, blunt; *dentatus*, toothed.) A Suborder of *Rodentia*, with small teeth, including only an extinct form.

Heb'etude. (L. *hebetudo*; from *hebetō*, to make blunt. F. *hébétude*; S. *stupidexa*; G. *Stumpfheit*.) Dulness of intellect; bluntness of the senses.

The term has been applied to the earliest stage or first degree of stupor occurring in concussion of the brain or apoplexy, or other less severe brain affections or disturbances, in which the patient lies with the eyes partly open and can answer questions when roused.

Hebetu'do. See *Hebetude*.

H. animi. (L. *animus*, the mind.) Imbecility.

H. dentium. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) The setting on edge of the teeth.

H. mentis. (L. *mens*, the mind. G. *Stumpfsinn*.) Dulness of intellect, imbecility.

H. visus. (L. *visus*, sight.) Dulness or weakness of sight short of blindness. Same as *Asthenopia*.

H. vo'cis. (L. *vox*, the voice.) The weakness of voice, depending on atony of the vocal cords, which occurs in those who have to exert the voice much.

He'bra, Fer'dinand Ritter von. An Austrian physician, born at Brünn in 1816, died in Vienna in 1880.

H.'s ointment. Equal parts of simple lead plaster and linseed oil heated together and mixed.

Hebraden'dron, Graham. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Clusiaceæ*.

H. cambogioides, Linn. The *Garcinia morella*, Desrousseaux.

H. picro'rium, Linn. The *Garcinia picroria*.

He'brews, medicine of. Medical art was, among the Hebrews, practised from early times by a special profession, the Ropheim, and is already mentioned in the ancient book of the Covenant, which embodies the oldest fundamental laws. They may possibly have derived much of their knowledge from the Egyptians. During their sojourn in Egypt, however, they had Hebrew midwives. The operation of Caesarian section was practised from a very early period both on dead and living women. Their art seems for the most part to have been limited to surgery and the cure of external diseases; but the physicians, many of whom belonged to the prophetic order, enjoyed great respect and confidence, and were very generally employed, especially after the time of the exile, when even the smaller towns had their medical practitioners, though the priestly Book of Chronicles severely blames King Asa for "not having consulted God but the physicians."

In later times the priests and Levites, who officiated barefooted at the temple, had a special physician to cure the colds to which they were liable; the Essenes particularly were celebrated for their knowledge of medicine and the natural sciences. The remedies used by the ancient Hebrews were chiefly ointments, especially of balsam, leaves of trees, cataplasms, especially of figs, mineral baths, river baths, oil baths, animal warmth for restoring the circulation. Music was employed for dispelling melancholy; fish-gall put on the eye to cure blindness. Of inward medicines, honey only is mentioned in the Old Testament; several others occur in the Mishna and Talmud, where also many surgical manipulations are alluded to, even the insertion of artificial teeth. The Levitical law, which is of very late origin, appointed the priests, not so much to practise, but to exercise the inspection and control over the sick and persons suspected of some endemic malady, especially leprosy, and it gives, in this respect, directions which seem to prove very careful observation. The laws of Purification had, of course, an important sanitary influence. The dietary laws also were partially, though by no means exclusively, suggested by sanitary considerations. (Dr. Kalisch in 'British Medical Journal'.)

Hecastophyllum. (Ἑκαστος, each; φύλλον, a leaf.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

H. moneta'rium. A species which furnishes an astringent similar to kino.

Hecatogram'ma. Same as *Hecogramme*.

Hecatophyllous. Same as *Hecatophyllous*.

Hecatophyllum. Same as *Hecatophylla*.

Hecato'nia. (Ἑκατόν, a hundred.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ*.

H. palustris, Lour. (L. *paluster*, belonging to a marsh.) The *Ranunculus sceleratus*.

Hecatontaphyllum. (Ἑκατοντάφυλλος.) Same as *Hecatophylla*.

Hecatophylla. (Ἑκατόν, a hundred; φύλλον, a leaf.) The *Rosa centifolia*.

Hecatophyllous. (Ἑκατόν, a hundred; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *hecatophyllæ*.) Having leaves composed of a hundred pairs of folioles.

Hec'decane. (Ἑξ, six; δέκα, ten.) C₁₅H₂₄. A paraffin which boils at 278° C. (532.4° F.)

Hecdec'atyl alcohol. Same as *Cetyl alcohol*.

Hechingen. Germany, in Hohenzollern, near Tübingen, 470 metres above sea-level; a cold, earthy, saline, mineral water, containing hydrogen sulphide and a trace of iodine.

Heck'berry. The *Prunus padus*.

Heckinghausen. Prussia, between Schwelm and Gemarke; an earthy chalybeate water containing hydrogen sulphide and free carbonic acid.

Hectare. (Ἑκατόν, a hundred; F. *are*, a measure of surface; from L. *area*, a space.) A French measure of 100 ares, or 10,000 square metres, and equal to 2.4711431 square acres.

Hecteus. (Ἑκτεύς.) A Greek measure containing nearly two gallons.

Hectic. (F. *hctique*, sick of a continual fever; from L. *hcticus*; from Gr. ἑκτικός, habitual, consumptive; from ἔξω, habit. I. *etico*; S. *hctico*; G. *hctisch*.) Of, or belonging to, the constitution, or habit of body.

H. fever. (F. *fièvre hctique*; I. *ettica febbre*; G. *hctisches Fieber*.) The febrile condition which occurs in connection with wasting diseases, such as pulmonary phthisis, large suppurations, caries of bones, serofulous joint diseases, and malignant diseases. The symptoms are slow in advance, with gradual emaciation and loss of strength, then comes some chilliness in the early part of the day, some heat in the evening, and some perspiration at night; the chilliness may become a rigor; the heat, although the temperature does not often rise much above 4° F., may be oppressive, causing flushed cheeks, and dry burning palms and soles; and the sweating may be profuse, and especially copious on the head and chest. As the causative disease progresses the symptoms get more pronounced, the temperature does not probably rise in the evening above 103° F., and in the morning may be even subnormal, the appetite fails, the strength ebbs, emaciation proceeds, the pulse quickens, the tongue becomes very red, then dry and aphthous, the bowels, which had probably been constipated, are loose, and the urine loaded with lithates, the skin is dry and scaly, the fingers grow bulbous, and exhaustion becomes death, unless the primary disease is itself curable.

H. fever, idiopathic. (Ἰδιος, peculiar; πάθος, suffering.) A term applied to the feverish condition that sometimes occurs when

the system is reduced by an exhausting condition or disorder without suppuration, as in suckling women and in diabetic persons.

H. flush. Same as *H. spot*.

H. heat. See *Heat, hctic*.

H. pulse. The small, quick, often hard pulse of hctic.

H. sect. A sect of the old Greek eclectic physicians, but of their special doctrines nothing is known.

H. spot. The flushed cheek of hctic fever; generally bright red and well defined against the otherwise pallid skin.

H. state. (F. *etat hctique*.) Same as *Hcticity*.

Hcticity. (Ἑκτικός. F. *hcticité*.) The condition of weakness and emaciation caused by *Hctic fever*.

Hcticopy'ra. (Ἑκτικός; πύρ, a fever. F. *hctopyræ*.) Hctic fever.

Hcticopy'retos. (Ἑκτικός; πυρετός, a fever.) Same as *Hcticopyra*.

Hctocot'yle. Same as *Hctocotylus*.

Hctocotylised. Converted into a *Hctocotylus*.

H. arm. A term applied to that arm of a Cephalopod which becomes developed as a reproductive agent, but which does not actually become detached as a *Hctocotylus*.

Hctocotylus. (Ἑκατόν, a hundred; κότυλη, a small cup. F. *hctocotyle*; G. *Hctocotylus*.) A modified arm of the dibranchiate Cephalopods, which serves as the male genital organ. It is generally rolled into a spiral, and terminates in a filamentous or flabelliform structure and a vesicular pouch, which is called a Needhamian vesicle, and contains spermatophores. During the reproductive act the spermatophores are conveyed into the pallial cavity of the female by the hctocotylised arm, which itself is sometimes detached from the male and remains, capable of independent movement, in the pallial cavity. When this happens a new arm is developed from the place of detachment.

H. octop'odis. (Ὀκτώ, eight; πούς, a foot.) Cuvier's name for the detached hctocotylus, which he believed to be a parasitic worm.

Hctogramme. (Ἑκατόν, a hundred; gramme.) A French weight of 100 grammes; equal to 3.5273936 oz. avoirdupois; or 1543.23488 grains.

Hctolitre. (Ἑκατόν, a hundred; litre.) A French metrical measure of 100 litres, equal to 3.531658 English cubic feet; or 22.0096677 imperial gallons; or 2.7512085 imperial bushels.

Hctometre. (Ἑκατόν, a hundred; metre.) A French measure of 100 metres, or 109 yards, 1 foot, 1.079 inch; or 3937.079 English inches.

Hctostere. (Ἑκατόν; στερεός, solid.) A French solid measure containing 100 cubic metres, and equal to 3531.66 English cubic feet.

Hecusiapocau'sis. (Ἑκούσιος, of free will; ἀπόκαυσις, a burning.) Spontaneous combustion.

Hecusiempre'sis. (Ἑκούσιος; εἰσπρησις, a conflagration.) Spontaneous combustion.

Hedeo'ma. (Ἠδός, sweet.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiata*.

Also, the pharmacopœial name, U.S. Ph., of the leaves and tops of *Hedeoma pulegioides*, American pennyroyal. It is a gently stimulating aromatic. Used as a carminative in flatulent

colic; as a diaphoretic in catarrhal conditions of the throat and chest, and in rheumatism; and as an emmenagogue, in infusion. See also *Oleum hederacæ*.

H. Drummond'ii, Benth. Hab. America. Properties as *H. pulegioides*.

H., oil of. When fresh, this oil is clear yellow in colour, with a penetrating odour; sp. gr. .948. It is used in the United States as an emmenagogue and carminative. It has also been misused to procure abortion. The *Oleum hederacæ*, U.S. Ph.

H. piperita, Benth. (L. *piperatus*. peppered.) Hab. America. Properties as *H. pulegioides*.

H. pulegioides, Persoon. (*Pulegium*; Gr. *εἶδος*, likeness. F. *poultot américaine*; G. *Amerikanischer Poley*.) Hedeoma, American pennyroyal. Hab. North America. The species supplying *Hedeoma*, U.S. Ph.

Hedera. (L. *hedera*, the ivy; from Gr. *ἕδρα*, a seat, from its clinging habit. F. *lierre*; I. *edera*; S. *hiedra*; G. *Ephedra*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Araliaceæ*.

H. acid. (G. *Hederinsäure*.) (C₁₆H₂₆O₄) The same as *Hedera-tannic acid*.

H. arboresc. (L. *arborescens*, belonging to a tree.) The *H. helix*.

H. helix, Linn. ("ΕΛΙΞ, a spiral. F. *lierre*; G. *Ephedra*.) The ivy, the leaves of which are used in Germany against the atrophy of children, and are applied here by the common people to running sores, and to keep issues open, and boiled in wine to destroy vermin. The berries were anciently employed as a purgative and emetic, and an extract was made from them by water, the *Extractum purgans*; more lately they were recommended as an alexipharmic and sudorific in small doses. A resinous juice, the *Gummi-resina hederæ*, exudes from the stalk abundantly in warm climates, which possesses corroborant, astringent, and antispasmodic qualities. The ivy is said to be a sudorific, and a preventive of drunkenness.

H. terrestris. (L. *terrestris*, belonging to the earth. F. *lierre terrestre*; G. *Erdphedra*.) The *Nepeta glechoma*, or ground-ivy.

H. umbellifera, De Cand. The *Aralia umbellifera*.

Hedera-ceous. (L. *hedera*, the ivy. F. *hédéraçé*, *hédéré*; G. *epheuertig*.) Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in, the Genus *Hedera*.

Hedera-glycoside. C₃₂H₅₄O₁₁. Silky acicular crystals obtained from the dry alcoholic extract of ivy leaves, washed with cold benzol, and treated with boiling acetone. They melt at 233° C., are levo-rotatory in alcoholic solution; insoluble in water and chloroform, slightly soluble in ether, soluble in hot alcohol.

Hederal. Same as *Hederaceous*.

Hedera-tannic acid. (L. *hedera*, the ivy; *tannin*. G. *Hederagerbsäure*.) An acid obtained from the residue of ivy seeds after extraction of hederinic acid by successive treatment with boiling water, acetic acid, sugar of lead, and ammonia. A yellow precipitate of hederata-nate of lead falls, which can be decomposed by solution of hydrogen sulphide. It is an amorphous and tasteless mass giving acid reaction.

Hederia. Same as *Hederin*.

Hederic. (L. *hedera*. F. *hédérique*.) Relating to the *Hedera*.

H. acid. (G. *Hederinsäure*.) (C₁₅H₂₆

O₄+H₂O?) An acid obtained by Posselt from the fresh seeds of *Hedera helix* after extraction with ether and alcohol. It consists of colourless, bitter crystals, soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water and ether.

Hederiform. (L. *hedera*; *forma*, shape. F. *hédériforme*.) Like to the ivy.

Hederine. (L. *hedera*, ivy. F. *hédérine*; I. *ederina*; S. *hederina*; G. *Ephedragummi*.) Same as *Gummi hederæ*.

Also (F. *hédérine*), a name given by Vandamme and Chevalier to a bitter alkaloid obtained from the seeds of the ivy, *Hedera helix*; it appears to be a febrifuge like quinine.

Hederinic acid. Same as *Hederic acid*.

Hederula. (L. dim. of *hedera*, ivy.) The *Nepeta glechoma*.

H. aquatica. (L. *aquaticus*, found in water.) The *Lemna trisulca*.

Hedge. (Sax. *hege*. G. *Hecke*; F. *haie*; I. *siepe*; S. *seto*.) A fence formed of close-growing bushes.

H. bedstraw, great. The *Galium mollugo*.

H. bells. The *Calystegia sepium*.

H. dead-nettle. The *Stachys sylvatica*.

H. garlic. The *Sisymbrium alliaria*.

H. hog. See *Hedgehog*.

H. hys'sop. The *Gratiola officinalis*.

H. mus'tard. The *Sisymbrium officinale*.

H. mus'tard, broad-leav'ed. The *Sisymbrium trio*.

H. mus'tard, stink'ing. The *Sisymbrium alliaria*, or Jack in the hedge.

H. nettle. The *Stachys sylvatica*; also the *S. palustris*.

H. pars'ley. The *Torilis anthriscus*.

H. taper. The *Verbascum thapsus*.

H. thorn. Same as *Hawthorn*.

H. vine. The *Clematis vitalba*.

H. wound'wort. The *Stachys sylvatica*.

Hedgeberry. The *Prunus padus*.

Hedgehog. (F. *hérisson*; I. *riccio spinoso*; S. *crizo*; G. *Igel*.) The *Erimaccus europæus*. A very excellent food. Its fat was formerly official, and was used in diarrhæa.

H. crystals. The globular masses of sodium urate found in the urine which are provided with points or prickles.

H. mushroom. The *Hydnum erina-ceum*.

H. pars'ley. The *Caucalis daucoides*.

H., sea. (F. *hérisson marine*; G. *Seigel*.) The *Echinus marinus*, or urchin.

Hedge maids. Same as *Haymaids*.

Hedra. ("Ἑδρά, a sitting place; from *ἕζομαι*, to sit.) A seat; a night-stool; a privy. Old term, used by Lindenus, *Ex. iv*, § 99, for the anus.

Also, a term for the excretions of the belly.

Also, the facette of a crystal.

Also, formerly applied, in Surgery, to a kind of fracture of the skull in which the mark of the missile was evident, and to the bottom of abscesses and sinuses.

Hedraophthalma. ("Ἠδραῖος, sitting; *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.) Same as *Edriophthalma*.

Hedrica. ("Ἑδρικός, belonging to the seat or bowels; from *ἕδρα*, the breech.) Medicines which produce an action of the bowels.

Hed'ricous. (Ἑδρικός.) Sitting; not movable; belonging to the anus, or to the stools.

Applied formerly to remedies proper to affections of the anus, according to Paulus Ægineta, iii, 50, Adams's Transl., vol. i, p. 600.

Hedriophthalma. A better spelling of *Eidriophthalma*.

Hedrocele. (Ἑδρα, the breech; κήλη, a tumour.) A hernia through the ischiatic notch. Also, a term for prolapsus ani.

Hedrosyrinx. (Ἑδρα, the anus, or seat; σύριγξ, a fistula. F. *hedrosyrinx*; G. *Mastdarmfistel*, *Gesäßfistel*.) A fistula in ano.

Hedru'ris. (Ἑδρα, a sitting place; ὄνυα, a tail.) A sexually mature form of nematode worm, living only in Reptiles and Amphibia.

H. androphora, Nitzsch. (Ἄνθρωπος, a male; φορέω, to bear.) Found in the stomach of the *Bombinator igneus* and of *Triton taxiatas*.

H. arma'ta, Perr. (L. *armatus*, armed.) Found in the oral cavity of *Emys picta*.

H. sire'donis, Baird. Found in the stomach of *Siredon mexicanus*.

Hedwig, Johan'nes. A German botanist, born at Kronstadt, in Transylvania, in 1730, died at Leipsic in 1799.

Hedwig'ia. (*Hedwig.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Terebinthaceæ*.

H. bal'sam. (F. *baume du sucrier*, *resine de Gommart balsamifere*; G. *Bergzuckerbalsam*, *Schweinbalsam*.) A balsam obtained from *H. balsamifera*. Used for the same purposes as copaiba. Its smell resembles that of turpentine, and, on distillation with water, it yields a yellow ethereal oil.

H. balsamif'era, Wartz. (L. *balsamum*, balsam; *fero*, to bear. F. *sucrier des montagnes*.) The *Bursera balsamifera*.

Hedwigia'ceæ. (*Hedwig.*) A Family of the Suborder *Grimmiaceæ*, mosses living on rocks.

Hedycar'pus. (Ἠδύς, sweet; καρπός, fruit.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sapindaceæ*.

H. malaya'nus. Furnishes an edible fruit called Tampui.

Hedychium. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Zingiberaceæ*.

H. spica'tum, Smith. (L. *spica*, a point.) Root aromatic, fragrant and carminative. Supposed by Royle to be the lesser galangal of Ainslie. Used as a preventive of the attacks of insects on clothes.

Hedychro'on. (Ἠδύχροος, of sweet complexion; from ἡδύς, sweet to taste or smell; χροά, colour.) Old term for a confection invented and described by Paulus Ægineta, vii, 11, Adams's Transl., vol. iii, p. 510, consisting of pastils formed of many aromatic substances; it was of an agreeable colour.

Hedychro'um. Same as *Hedychroon*.

Hedycr'ea. (Ἠδύς; κρέας, flesh.) A Genus of the Suborder *Chrysobalanaceæ*, Nat. Order *Rosaceæ*.

H. inca'na, Willd. The *Licania incana*.

Hedys'mous. (Ἠδύς, sweet; ὀσμή, odour. F. *wohlriechend*.) Sweet-smelling.

Hedys'mum. (Ἠδύς; ὀσμή.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Piperaceæ*.

H. arbores'cens, Swed. (L. *arboresco*, to grow into a tree.) Hab. Jamaica. Used as an antispasmodic.

H. Bonplandia'num, H. B. K. Hab. Brazil, Columbia. Used in pernicious fevers, lumbago, and megrim.

H. grani'zo, Lindl. Hab. South America. Said to be antisyphilitic.

H. nu'tans, Sw. (L. *nuto*, to nod.) Tobacco bush. Hab. Jamaica. Used in spasms and dyspepsia.

Hedys'mus. (Ἠδύσμος; from ἡδύς, sweet; ὀσμή, odour.) Having an agreeable odour. Old term applied to *Mentha piperita*, or mint. (Quincy.)

Hedyo'tis. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cinchonaceæ*.

H. umbella'ta, Lam. (*Umbel.*) Indian madder. Hab. Coromandel. Leaves expectorant. Used in asthma and consumption.

Hedypha'ryn'x. (Ἠδυφάρυγξ, sweet to the throat; from ἡδύς; φάρυγξ, the gullet.) Sweet and pleasant to the throat.

Hedypho'nia. (Ἠδύφωνος; from ἡδύς, agreeable; φωνή, the voice.) A pleasant or agreeable voice.

Hedypho'nous. (Ἠδύφωνος.) Having an agreeable voice.

Hedypneus'tous. (Ἠδύπνευστος; from ἡδύς; πνέω, to breathe. F. *hedypneuste*.) Having an agreeable or pleasant breath.

Also, having an agreeable smell.

Hedypno'is. (Ἠδυπνοίς; from ἡδύς; πνέω, to breathe.) Sweet breath.

An old name for the *Leontodon taraxacum*, or dandelion. (Quincy.)

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

H. onobry'ches, Linn. The *Onobrychis sativa*.

H. tarax'acum, Scop. The *Taraxacum dens-leonis*.

Hedysare'æ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*, with the filaments generally connate, and the legume transversely jointed, each joint one-seeded.

Hedys'arum. (Ἠδύσαρον, a plant of the vetch kind.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

H. alha'gi, Linn. The *Athagi maurorum*, Tourn.

H. ganget'icum, Roxb. (Beng. *salpany*.) Hab. India. Used in fevers and dysentery. The *Desmodium gangeticum*.

H. glycyrrhisa'tum. (Γλυκύς, sweet; ῥίζα, a root.) The *Astragalus glycyphyllos*.

H. triflo'rum, Linn. The *Desmodium triflorum*, De Cand.

H. tubero'sum, Roxb. The *Pueraria tuberosa*.

Hedys'ma. (Ἠδύς, pleasant.) Old term (Gr. ἡδύσμα), applied by Galen, *de Aliment. Fac.* iii, 11, to all condiments; strictly, to ointments of a liquid consistence and having an agreeable odour, according to Hippocrates.

Hedys'mation. (Ἠδύσματιον, dim. of ἡδύσμα, seasoning.) A small sweet; a bombon.

Heel. (Sax. *hella*. F. *talon*; I. *calcagno*; S. *talon*; G. *Ferse*.) The projecting hinder part of the foot.

H. club'foot. A term for *Achilles calcaneus*.

H. string. The *Tendo Achillis*.

Hegemon'ic. (Ἠγεμονία, a leading the way. F. *hégémonique*.) Of, or belonging to, a principal function or office.

H. func'tions. (G. *Hauptverrichtungen*.) The functions of the highest value in the animal economy.

Hegem'ony. (Ἠγεμονία, a leading the way. F. *hégémonie*; G. *Anführung*, *Hauptlei-*

tung, Hauptsache.) A dignity, or chief office, or function.

Heidelberg. Germany, in Baden. A celebrated university city 300 feet above sea-level. Used by the Germans as a climatic cure place, as well as a place for whey and milk cures.

Heiden. Switzerland, Canton Appenzell. A climatic and whey-cure place 2400 feet above sea-level; there is a sulphur spring also containing some iron.

Heidenhain, Ru'dolf Pe'ter Heinrich. A German physician, born in Marienwerder in 1834, and now Professor of Physiology in the University of Breslau.

H.'s dem'ilunes. (F. *demi*, from L. *dimidium*, half; *luna*, the moon.) Crescentic masses in the acini of the submaxillary and orbital glands of the dog and the sublingual gland of the rabbit, lying outside the mucous cells, and consisting of granular, polyhedral cells, with a spherical nucleus. According to Heidenhain, they replace, by multiplication of their constituent cells, the mucous cells which are used up by violent stimulation of the gland; according to Klein, they are collapsed mucous cells.

H.'s tetanom'eter. See *Tetanometer, Heidenhain's*.

Height. (Sax. *heddthu*. F. *hauteur*; I. *altezza*; S. *altura*; G. *Höhe*.) The condition of being high; that which is high; the distance between the bottom and the top of a thing.

Heilbrunn. See *Adelheidsquelle*.

Heilbrunnen. Prussia, in Mayer district, not far from Tönnisstein. A mineral spring containing sodium and calcium carbonate, with free carbonic acid.

Heilige'kreuz'bad. Austria, near Hall, in the Tyrol; a weak, earthy, saline, sulphur spring.

Heiligenstadt. Austria, near Vienna. A climatic cure-place where there is a chalybeate spring.

Heilstein. Prussia, near Aix-la-Chapelle. An earthy, alkaline spring containing much free carbonic acid.

Heim, Ernst Lud'wig. A German physician of Berlin, born at Sulz, in Saxemeiningen, in 1747, died in 1834.

Heimia. (After *Heim*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lythracee*.

H. salicifo'lia, Link. and Ott. (L. *salix*, a willow; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Mexico. A sudorific and powerful diuretic.

Heinecké, Christian Fried'rich. A German physician, born at Abbenrode, near Goslar, in 1766, died in 1840 in Bernburg.

H.'s arsenical solution. Sodium arseniate .3 gramme, mint water 64, cannella water 48, tincture of opium 4 grammes.

Heinrichbrunnen. Prussia, in Neisse district. An earthy chalybeate water.

Heinrichsbad. Switzerland, Canton St. Gallen. A whey-cure place, 2400 feet above sea-level, in the neighbourhood of which are two cold chalybeate springs, used in anæmic conditions.

Heisch, Charles. An English chemist of the present century.

H.'s test for sewage in water. The addition to the suspected water of sugar and its exposure to light. If sewage matter is present the water becomes milky from the growth of small, spherical micrococci in racemose groups, which develop a mycelium.

Heis'ter, Lo'renz. A German surgeon, born at Frankfurt in 1683, died at Helmstädt in 1758.

Hekis'totherms. ("ἠκιστος, least; θερμῶν, heat.) Plants which are able to live for a great part of the year under snow, deprived of light and heat.

Helcenteri'tis. ("ἔλκος, an ulcer; ἔντερον, an intestine. F. *helcentérie*.) Ulcerous inflammation of the bowels; the condition occurring in enteric fever.

Helcid'rion. See *Helcydrion*.

Helcoc'acé. ("ἔλκος, an ulcer; κάκη, corruption. F. *helcoace*; G. *ein bosartiges Geschwür*.) A malignant ulcer; also termed *Cachelcoma*.

Helc'odes. ("ἔλκος, an ulcer; εἶδος, likeness. F. *helcode*; G. *geschwürartig*.) Having, or full of, ulcers.

Helc'ode ma. ("ἔλκος, an ulcer; οἴδημα, a tumour. F. *helcodème*.) Ulcerous oedema, or an oedematous ulceration.

Hel'coïd. ("ἔλκος, an ulcer; εἶδος, likeness. F. *helcoïde*; G. *geschwürähnlich*.) Resembling an ulcer.

Helcology. ("ἔλκος, an ulcer; λόγος, a discourse. F. *helcologie*.) The doctrine or history of ulcers.

Helc'oma. ("ἔλκω, to ulcerate. F. *helcoma*; G. *Geschwür, Helkom*.) Old term for ulceration.

Helcomatic. (F. *helcomatique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Helcoma*.

Helcom'énia. ("ἔλκος, an ulcer; μῶν, a month. F. *helcoménie*.) The aberration, or metastasis, of the catamenia to an ulcer.

Helc'onia. ("ἔλκος.) An ulcer of the cornea.

Helcophthal'mia. ("ἔλκος, an ulcer; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *helcophthalmie*.) Ulcerous ophthalmia.

Helcophthalmu'ria. ("ἔλκος, an ulcer; ὀφθαλμός, the eye; οὐρον, the urine. F. *helcophthalmurie*.) A term for the metastasis of the urine to the ulcerated eyes.

Helcoplasty. ("ἔλκος; πλάσσω, to form.) Skin-grafting on to a ulcerated surface.

Helcopoé'sis. ("ἔλκος; ποιῆσις, a making.) The establishment of an ulcer by means of an issue.

Helcos. ("ἔλκος, a wound.) An ulcer.

Helc'osis. ("ἔλκωσις, ulceration; from ἔλκω, to wound sorely, to ulcerate. F. *helcose*; G. *Geschwürbildung, Verschwärung*.) The progress or formation of ulceration.

H. cer'ebrî. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) Suppuration in the brain.

H. laryn'gis. Same as *Laryngeal phthisis*.

H. pulm'ona'lis. Same as *Phthisis pulmonalis*.

H. ren'alis. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) Suppuration and ulceration in the kidney.

H. u'terî. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) Ulceration of the womb producing wasting.

H. vesic'æ. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) Ulceration of the mucous membrane of the urinary bladder.

Helcostaphylo'ma. ("ἔλκος, an ulcer; σταφύλωμα, a disease of the eye. F. *helcostaphylome*; G. *Augentraubengeschwür, verschwärendes Staphylom*.) Staphyloma with ulceration.

Helcostomatu'ria. ("ἔλκος; στόμα, the mouth; οὐρον, urine.) Ulceration of the

mouth with an effusion of an offensive fluid supposed to be urine.

Helcosphilidoch'thus. (Ἑλκος, an ulcer; *syphilis*; ὄχθος, a wen. F. *helcosphilidoch'thus*; G. *verschwürdetes Knötensyphilid.*) An ulcerating syphilitic tubercle or condyloma.

Helcosphilole'pis. (Ἑλκος, an ulcer; *syphilis*; λεπίς, a scale. F. *helcosphilolepis*.) An ulcerating squamous syphilide.

Helcot'ic. (Ἑλκωτικός, ulcerating. F. *helcotique*.) Of, or belonging to, ulceration.

Helcotrauma. (Ἑλκος, an ulcer; τραύμα, a wound. F. *helcotraume*; G. *Wundverschwärung*.) An ulcerous wound.

Helcoxerosis. (Ἑλκος, an ulcer; ξηρόσις, dryness. F. *helcoxerose*.) Dry ulceration; dryness of an ulcer.

Helc'tic. (Ἑλκτικός, fit for drawing; from ἔλκω, to draw. F. *helctique*; G. *anziehend, ziehend, zusammenziehend*.) Drawing to; attractive. Same as *Epispastic*.

Helc'tica. (Ἑλκτικός.) Drawing or blistering medicines; epispastics.

Hel'cus. Same as *Helcos*.

Helcydrion. (Ἑλκώριον, dim. of ἔλκος, an ulcer.) Old term for a little ulcer.

Also, a small ulcer on the cornea.

Helcydr'ium. Same as *Helcydrion*.

Helc'ysis. (Ἑλκυσίς; from ἔλκω, to draw. F. *helcyse*; G. *Ziehen*.) A drawing; traction.

Helcys'ma. (Ἑλκώω, to draw. F. *ex-ume d'argent*; G. *Gezogen*.) Old term (Gr. ἑλκυσμα), used by Galen, Dioscorides, and Paulus Ægineta, for the scoræ or dross of silver.

Helcyster. (Ἑλκώω, to draw. F. *crochet*; G. *Haken, Häkchen*.) Old name (Gr. ἑλκυστήρ), for an iron hook, or crochet, for extracting the fetus, according to Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* xvi, 6.

Helenekildē. Sweden, in Zealand. A water containing carbonic acid.

Hel'enene. C₁₉H₂₆. A yellow liquid obtained by distilling helenin with anhydrous phosphoric acid. It has an acrid taste, and an odour of acetene.

Helenin. (F. *hélénine, camphre d'aunée*; G. *Alantcampher, Helenöl*.) C₂₁H₂₈O₃, Gerh. and Dumas; C₁₆H₂₆O₃, Hoyer; C₇H₈O, Kaller. A substance obtained by Valentin Rose from the root of *Inula helenium*. It forms four-sided friable columnar crystals of feeble smell and taste and of neutral reaction. It melts at 72° C. (161.6° F.), and boils with partial decomposition at 275° C. (527° F.); insoluble in water, soluble in hot potash lye.

The substance first examined by Gerhardt, and to which his formula refers, is shown by Kaller to have been a mixture of pure helenin and inula-camphor, the true helenin having the formula C₆H₈O.

According to Valenzuela, helenin is very useful in bronchitis, bronchopneumonia, and hooping-cough, while under its use tubercular infiltration becomes absorbed. De Korab reports that it diminishes reflex action, notably, the facial excitability, that it improves the appetite, and that, hypodermically administered, it acts as an antipyretic. Moreover, that it is a powerful antiseptic, and very destructive to the bacillus of tubercle, both when grown in sterilised blood serum and when injected into or present in the body.

Also, C₆H₁₀O₃, the same as *Inulin*.

Helen'ium. (Ἑλένιον, a certain herb; from Ἑλένη, daughter of Jupiter; because it was said to have sprung from her tears.) The *Inula helenium*.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

H. autumnal'is. Linn. (L. *autumnalis*, belonging to the autumn.) Swamp sunflower. Hab. North America. When dried and powdered, used as a sternutatory in coryza and headache.

H. in'dicum. The *Helianthus tuberosus*.

H. parvifol'ium. Nutt. (L. *parvus*, small; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. America. Properties as *H. autumnalis*.

H. tenuifol'ium. Nutt. (L. *tenuis*, thin; *folium*.) Hab. America. Said to be poisonous to animals, producing convulsions and death.

Heliochry'son. See *Heliochrysum*.

Helio'phobia. See *Helio'phobia*.

Hel'iac. (Ἡλιακός, of the sun; from ἥλιος, the sun. F. *héliaque*.) Of, or belonging to, the sun; solar.

Helian'themum. (Ἡλιος, the sun; ἄνθος, a flower. G. *Sonnenröschen*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cistaceæ*.

H. anglicu' luteum. (L. *anglicus*, English; *luteus*, yellow.) The *H. vulgare*.

H. canadens'is. Michaux. Hab. North America. Frostwort; rockrose. Astringent and aromatic. Used in serofula, diarrhœa, and syphilis; as a gargle in scarlatinal sore throat, and as a wash in prurigo.

H. corymbo'sum. Michaux. (L. *corymbus*, a cluster of ivy berries.) Hab. North America. Used as *H. canadense*.

H. fuma'na. Mill. (L. *fumus*, smoke.) Hab. Europe. Astringent.

H. gutta'tum. Mill. (L. *guttatus*, spotted.) Hab. Europe. Astringent.

H. vulga'rē. Gärtn. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) Hab. Europe. Dwarf cistus. Astringent.

Helian'thic acid. Same as *Heliantho-tannic acid*.

Helianthoid. (*Helianthus*; Gr. εἶδος, likeness. F. *hélianthoïde*.) Resembling the *Helianthus*.

Heliantho-tan'nic acid. (G. *Helianthgerbsäure*.) C₁₄H₉O₈. An acid obtained from the decorticated seeds of the sun-flower. Greenish yellow, amorphous; soluble in water and spirit, but not in ether.

Helian'thus. (Ἡλιος, the sun; ἄθος, a flower, from the likeness of its broad yellow disc, and from its turning to the sun, as its course varies. F. *hélianthe*; G. *Sonnenblume*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*. The sun-flower.

H. annuus. Linn. (L. *annuus*, annual. F. *tournesol, grand soleil*; G. *Sonnenblume*.) The seeds yield an oil and have been made into a nutritious bread, and the young plant is boiled and eaten in some countries as an aphrodisiac. The pith of the stem is used for moxas.

H. lenticular'is. (L. *lens*, a lentil.) Seeds used as food.

H. petiola'ris. (L. *petiolus*, a little foot.) Seeds used as food.

H. platycephal'us. Cass. (Ἡλιατός, broad; κεφαλή, the head.) The *H. annuus*.

H. tuberosus. Linn. (L. *tuberosus*, full of swellings. F. *topinambour*; G. *Erdbirn*,

Grundbirn.) The Jerusalem artichoke, the root of which is cultivated for culinary purposes. It is said to be diuretic, and to give a terebinthinate odour to the urine.

Heliasis. (Ἡλιασις, exposure to the sun.) Same as *Heliosis*.

Helical. (Ἑλιξ, a spiral.) Of, or belonging to, the *Helix*.

Helical'is. Same as *Helical*.

H. major. (*L. major*, greater.) See *Helicis major*.

H. minor. (*L. minor*, less.) See *Helicis minor*.

Helicene. Same as *Helicoidin*.

Helichrysum. (Ἥλιος, the sun; χρυσοῦς, golden. *F. immortelle*; *G. Sonnengold*, *Immortelle*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

H. arena'rium, De Cand. (*L. arenarius*, pertaining to sand.) German goldlocks. Hab. South Europe. A stimulant in paralysis.

H. auricula'tum. (*L. auriculatus*, ear-shaped.) Used as *H. nudifolium*.

H. nudifolium. (*L. nudus*, naked; *folium*, a leaf.) Caffre tea. Hab. South Africa. Demulcent in pulmonary affections.

H. orienta'lë, Tourm. (*L. orientalis*, eastern. *F. immortelle jaune*.) Hab. Crete. Root astringent.

H., sand. The *H. arenarium*.

H. serpyllifolium. (*L. serpyllum*, thyme; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. South Africa. Hottentot's tea. A demulcent in pulmonary affections.

H. stœ'chas, De Cand. (Στοιχάς, lying in rows. *F. stœchas citrin.*) Hab. South Europe. Used in catarrhs.

Heliciform. (Ἑλιξ, a spiral; *L. forma*, resemblance. *F. heliciforme*; *G. schraubenförmig*.) Having the form of the snail's shell; spirally wound.

Helicin. (*F. helicine*.) $C_{13}H_{16}O_7$. Orthoformylphenyl glycoside. The glycoside of salicylic acid. Crystallises from its watery solution in white pencil-like needles. Taste bitter, reaction neutral; melts at $175^{\circ}C$., forming an oily fluid; dissolves in 64 parts of water at $8^{\circ}C$. On boiling with acids or alkalies splits into glyucose and salicylic acid.

Also (*L. helix*, the snail), the mucus of the snail.

Also (*L. helix*, the snail. *F. helicine*), a name given by Oscar Figuier for a sulphurous smelling oil which he discovered in the garden snail. According to Gobley it contains no sulphur, and is a mixture of different fatty matters.

Helicine. (Ἑλιξ, anything which assumes a spiral shape. *F. helicine*; *G. spiral-förmig*, *Schneckenförmig*.) That which is winding, tortile, or spiral.

H. arteries. (*F. artères helicines*; *G. Rankenschlagaderen*.) Arterial twigs proceeding from the profundæ penis branches of the pudic arteries, and from the dorsalis penis artery, which, after entering the cavernous tissue, run in the substance of the trabecule, and project into the intratrabeular spaces, forming peculiar curling and somewhat dilated vessels, bound down by small fibrous bands, and so named by Müller. They are best seen in injected specimens, and are most abundant in the posterior part of the corpora cavernosa of man. They terminate in capillary branches, which supply the surrounding sheath.

Helicis major. (*Helix*; *L. major*, greater. *F. grande muscle de l'hélix*; *G. grosser Leistenmuskel*.) This muscle lies vertically along the anterior margin of the pinna; below it is attached to the process of the helix, above it terminates near the highest point of the auricle.

H. minor. (*L. minor*, less. *F. petit muscle de l'hélix*; *G. kleiner Leistenmuskel*.) A small obliquely running muscle lying upon and attached to that portion of the helix which springs from the bottom of the concha.

Helicogy'rate. (Ἑλιξ, a spiral; γύρος, a ring.) Having a spirally wound ring, as the spore cases of *Trichomanes*.

Helicoid. (Ἑλιξ, a spiral; εἶδος, likeness. *F. helicoidé*; *G. spiral-förmig*.) Resembling that which is, or is disposed in a, spiral.

H. cyme. See *Cyme, helicoid*.

H. dichot'omy. See *Dichotomy, helicoid*.

H. fracture. See *Fracture, helicoid*.

H. inflores'cence. See *Inflorescence, helicoid*.

Helicoid'al. (Ἑλιξ; εἶδος. *F. helicoid'al*.) Same as *Helicoid*.

Helicoid'in. $C_{26}H_{34}O_{14}$. A substance resembling helicin, but on treatment with acids and alkalies splits into glyucose, salicylic acid, and saliretin. It appears to be a compound of silicin and helicin.

Helicomon'as. (Ἑλιξ, a spiral; μὴνάς, single.) A genus of pathogenic fungi, according to Klebs.

H. syphilit'ica. Klebs' term for the fungoid growth which he has found in syphilis.

Helicon'eæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Musacæ*, having the seeds solitary, and the fruit a capsule bursting through the partitions.

Helic'onia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Musacæ*.

H. psittaco'rum. (Ψιττακος, a parrot.) Hab. West Indies. Root esulent.

Helicot'rema. (Ἑλιξ, a spiral; τρήμα, a hole. *F. helicotrème*; *G. Schneckenloch*.) A small opening at the apex of the cochlea which establishes a communication between the scala tympani and the scala vestibuli; the name was given by Breschet.

Helicite'reæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Stereuliaceæ*, having simple leaves and perfect flowers.

Helic'teres. (Ἑλικτήρ, anything twisted.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Byttneraceæ*, so called from their twisted carpels.

H. corylifo'lia. Wight. (*L. corylus*, a beech tree; *folium*, a leaf.) Root bitter and stomachic.

H. iso'ra, Linn. Hab. India. Fruit used in infantile colic and flatulence, and as an application to ulcers of the ears; juice of the root used in gastralgia, abscesses, and skin diseases; a decoction of the flowers and fruit is considered a tonic and stimulant. It is the *Isora corylifolia*, Schott and Eudl.

H. sacaro'ha, Aug. St. Hil. Hab. Brazil. Used in venereal disorders.

Hel'icule. (Ἑλιξ, a spiral. *F. helicule*.) Name by H. Cassini for the spiral vessels of plants.

Heliencephali'tis. (Ἥλιος, the sun; ἐγκέφαλον, the brain. *F. heliencephalite*.) Inflammation of the brain caused by insolation, or exposure to the sun's rays.

Helig'ma. (*Helix*, the border of the ex-

ternal ear. *F. heligma*.) Name by Illiger for the prominence of the helix of the ear.

Heligmus. (Ἑλιξ, a spiral. *F. heligme*; *G. Hirnwindungen*.) A term (*Gr. οἱ Ἑλιγμοί*) by Erasistratus for an anfractuousity or a convolution of the brain.

Helig'mus. (Ἑλιγμός, a rolling or winding.) A sexually mature nematode worm.

H. longicirrus, Dujardin. (*L. longus*, long; *cirrus*, a curl.) Found in the intestines of *Platessa vulgaris*.

Helioca'es. (Ἥλιος, the sun; *καίω*, to burn.) Old name for a dry compound medication, described by Paulus Ægineta, vii, 13, Adams's Transl., vol. iii, p. 538, formed of flesh roasted or parched to the utmost degree.

Heliochry'sous. (Ἥλιος, the sun; *χρῦσος*, gold. *F. heliochryse*; *G. goldglänzend*.) Shining like gold; gold-like.

Heliochry'sum. (Ἥλιος, the sun; *χρῦσος*, gold.) The *Tanacetum annuum*.

Heliodorus. A Roman surgeon of the time of Trajan.

H., fascia of. (*L. fascia*, a band.) A bandage or apparatus for the support of the mammary gland.

Helio'id. (Ἥλιος, the sun; *εἶδος*, likeness. *F. helioid.*) Resembling the sun. Applied to a body, that is round, and has its circumference radiated with hair-like points.

Helio'myelit'is. (Ἥλιος, the sun; *μυελός*, marrow. *F. heliomyelite*.) Myelitis arising from insolation, or exposure to the sun's rays.

Helion'osus. (Ἥλιος; *νόσος*, a disease.) A disease produced by the sun's rays; especially sunstroke.

Helio'phobe. (Ἥλιος; *φόβος*, fear. *F. heliophobe*.) One whose eyes suffer from the sun's rays.

Helio'phobia. (Ἥλιος; *φόβος*, fear. *F. heliophobic*.) The fear of the sun's rays on the retina, such as occurs in albinism. Same as *Photophobia*.

Helio'phy tum. (Ἥλιος; *φύτον*, a plant.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Boraginaceæ*.

H. foetidum, O'Shaug. (*L. foetidus*, stinking.) The *Heliotropium indicum*.

Helio'proth'esis. (Ἥλιος; *πρόθεσις*, a placing before.) Blanchet's term for a proceeding which he adopts for giving sight to the blind when the retina is still sensitive. He makes a puncture in the antero-posterior axis of the eye and introduces an apparatus, called a phosphore, which is a tube of enamel with glasses at each end, and which, he says, is successful in restoring sight.

Helio'sydra'cium. (Ἥλιος; *ψυδράκιον*, a pustule. *F. heliosydracie*; *G. Sonnenfriesel*.) Term for solar psydrium, or a pustule raised by exposure to the sun's rays.

Helioscop'ic. (Ἥλιος; *σκοπέω*, to behold. *G. sonnenwendig*.) Turning to the sun.

Helioscop'ios. (Ἥλιος, the sun; *σκοπέω*, to behold or regard.) A name for the *Helianthus annuus*, or sunflower, because it turns towards the sun.

Helio'sis. (Ἥλιωσις, exposure to the sun. *F. heliose*.) The heating of the body in the sun's rays; insolation. A remedy among the ancient physicians for many affections of

the body, as dropsy, paralysis, and inflammation of the kidneys, according to Gorraeus.

Also (*F. insolation*; *G. Sonnenstich*), a term for sunstroke.

Also, a term applied to the spots on the leaves of plants produced by the heat of the sun's rays.

Heliother'apy. (Ἥλιος, the sun; *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. *G. Sonnenbehandlung*.) The treatment of disease by the exposure of the body to the direct rays of the sun. It is said to be useful in such general diseases as chlorosis, and in such local diseases as rheumatically stiffened joints; it is also asserted by Duclaux that exposure to direct sunlight for some hours is fatal to pathogenic micrococci.

Heliotrope. (Ἥλιος, the sun; *τρέπω*, to turn. *F. heliotrope*; *G. Sonnenwende*.) The *Heliotropium europæum*; also the *Crotophora europæa*.

Also, the blood-stone, worn as a charm against urinary calculi and epilepsy.

Heliotrop'ææ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Ehretiaceæ*, having seeds without albumen.

Heliotrop'ia. (Ἥλιος, the sun; *τρέπω*, to turn.) The bloodstone.

Heliotrop'ic. Exhibiting the properties of *Heliotropism*.

Heliotrop'in. (Ἥλιος, the sun; *τρέπω*, to turn.) A volatile crystalline substance obtained from *Heliotropium europæum* and *H. peruvianum*. Taste bitter; small doses injected subcutaneously cause somnolence, trembling, and vomiting in cats. The cardiac beats are reduced in frequency, anæsthesia follows, with sometimes convulsions, and ultimately death.

Heliotrop'ious. (Ἥλιος, the sun; *τρέπω*, to turn. *F. heliotrope*; *G. sonnenwendig*.) Applied to plants the flowers of which turn constantly towards the sun.

Heliotrop'ism. (Ἥλιος; *τρέπω*. *F. heliotropism.*) The faculty by which certain plants constantly turn their flowers to the sun.

Also, the bending of a plant, or of a part of a plant, towards the light, so that the side exposed to the greatest light becomes concave in consequence of the better lighted side growing more slowly. Some plants bend in the opposite direction, exhibiting negative heliotropism.

H., neg'ative. (*L. negativus*, that which denies.) The more uncommon form in which a plant or one of its parts bends away from the light.

H., pos'itive. The common form as described under the chief heading.

H., trans'verse. (*L. transversus*, turned across.) Frank's term for the form of heliotropism which occurs in the leaves and thallus of Hepaticæ, which, having a bilateral structure, tend to arrange themselves in a transverse direction to the line of incidence of the light.

Heliotrop'ium. (Ἥλιοςτρέπιον, from ἥλιος; *τρέπω*, because it turns to the sun through its course. *F. heliotrope*; *G. Sonnenblume, Sonnenwende*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Boraginaceæ*.

Also (*F. sanguine*; *G. Sonnenstein*), a term for the *Bloodstone*.

H. europæ'um, Linn. (*F. heliotrope*; *I. eliotropia*; *S. eliotropio*; *G. Sonnenwende*.) Turnsol; sunflower. Hab. South Europe. Somewhat aperient; juice destructive to warts, hence it was anciently called *Ferrucaria*.

H. fœtidum, O'Shaughn. (L. *fœtidus*, stinking.) The *H. indicum*.

H. indicum, Linn. Indian turnsol; crysipelas plant. Hab. India and West Indies. Juice of leaves applied to erysipelatous inflammations, gumbolls, pimples, and excoriations; mixed with oil it is applied to scorpion stings, and to the bites of mad animals. Plant used for headache, and to subdue inflammations. The *Tvaridium indicum*, Lehm.

H. jamaicēnsis. Jamaica turnsol. Diuretic.

H. majus. (L. *major*, greater.) The *H. europœum*.

H. minus. (L. *minor*, less.) The *H. supinum*.

H. supinum, Linn. (L. *supinus*, spread out.) Aperient; seeds emmenagogue.

H. tricoccum. (L. *tres*, three; *coccus*, a berry.) The French turnsole, *Crotophora tinctoria*.

Heliotropius lapis. (Ἡλιότροπος, sun-turning; L. *lapis*, a stone.) The *Bloodstone*.

Heliozoa. (Ἥλιος, the sun; ζῷον, an animal.) An Order of the Class *Rhizopoda*. They consist of a naked cell, composed of protoplasm, divided into ectosarc and endosarc, sending out pseudopodia, usually with a pulsating vacuole and one or more nuclei. They sometimes possess a radiated siliceous skeleton.

Heliozoaria. (Ἥλιος; ζωάριον, dim. of ζῷον, an animal.) Same as *Heliozoa*.

Helitis. (Ἥλιος, a nail; because produced by hammering copper nails.) A scale of copper, or copper flake. (Gorræus.)

Helium. (Ἥλιος, the sun.) A term proposed by Frankland and Lockyer for an hypothetical element supposed to be present in the solar prominences as observed by the spectroscope.

Helix. (Ἑλιξ, anything which assumes a spiral shape; from εἰλω, to turn or wind about.) A turning or winding; a spiral.

In Anatomy (F. *helix*; G. *Ohrmuschelrand*, *äusserer Ohrtrand*, *Ohrleiste*, *Ohrkrempe*), the outer border of the pinna, or external ear.

Also (F. *limacon*; G. *Schnecke*), a Genus of the Order *Pulmonifera*, Class *Mollusca*. The snail, several varieties of which have been reputed as useful in the cure of phthisis and atrophy. They were used in decoction with milk or water.

Also, the *Hedera helix*.

Also, in Natural Philosophy, the windings of a screw.

Also, a spiral of any kind, as the coil of wire in an induction machine.

H. algifera, Linn. Used as *H. pomatia*.

H. aspersa, Linn. (L. *asperus*, sprinkled. F. *escargot des haies*.) Used as *H. pomatia*.

H. auriculæ. (L. *auricula*, the external ear.) The outer border of the pinna.

H., crest of. (G. *Leistenschenkel*.) The *Crista helicis*.

H., fos'sa of. See *Fossa helicis*.

H. hortensis, Müll. (L. *hortus*, a garden. F. *escargot des jardins*.) Used as *H. pomatia*.

H., mus'cle of, large. The *Helicis major*.

H., mus'cle of, small. The *Helicis minor*.

H. nemoralis, Linn. (L. *nemoralis*, of

woods. F. *escargot des forêts*.) Used as *H. pomatia*.

H. pisa'na, Müll. Used as *H. pomatia*.

H. pomatia, Linn. (L. *pomarium*, a fruit garden. F. *colimaçon*, *hélèce vigneronne*, *escargot des vignes*; G. *Weinbergsschnecke*.) Used as food, and as an analeptic in pulmonary diseases. It is made into soup, into a syrup, and into a pastille.

H., pro'cess of. The *Crista helicis*.

H. sylvatica, Drap. (L. *sylva*, a wood.) Used as *H. pomatia*.

H. vermicula'ta, Müll. (L. *vermiculatus*, inlaid like worm tracks.) Used as *H. pomatia*.

Helkology. See *Helicology*.

Helkopœsis. See *Helcopœsis*.

Helkos. (Ἑλκος.) An ulcer.

Hell-weed. The *Cuscuta europæa*, from the damage it does.

Hellebora'ceous. (Ἑλλίβορος, hellebore. F. *helleboraçé*.) Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in, the Genus *Helleborus*.

Helleboras'ter. (Ἑλλίβορος, hellebore.) The *Helleborus fœtidus*.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ*.

H. fœtidus. The *Helleborus fœtidus*.

H. maximum, Lob. (L. *maximus*, greatest.) The *Helleborus fœtidus*.

Hellebore. (Ἑλλίβορος. F. *hellebore*; G. *Nieswurz*.) The plants of the Genus *Helleborus*.

Also, the *Dracontium fœtidum*.

H., American. The *Veratrum viride*.

H., bas'tard. The *Epipactis latifolia*.

H., black. (F. *ellébore noir*.) The *Helleborus niger*.

H., black, East Indian. (F. *ellébore d'Orient*.) The *Helleborus orientalis*.

H., black, wild. The *Helleborus viridis*.

H., green. (F. *ellébore vert*.) The *Helleborus viridis*.

Also, the *Veratrum viride*.

H., green, rhizome of. See *Veratri viridis rhizoma*.

H., green, tincture of. See *Tinctura veratri viridis*.

H., orient'al. The *Helleborus orientalis*.

H., poi'soning by. Poisoning has occurred from the powdered root and the extract of black hellebore, and serious symptoms from the tincture of green hellebore. In the former there was severe abdominal pain, vomiting, and purging, with cold sweats, convulsions, and death; the digestive canal, especially the large intestine, was inflamed.

H., stink'ing. (F. *ellébore puant*.) The *Helleborus fœtidus*.

H., swamp. The *Veratrum viride*.

H., white. (F. *ellébore blanc*.) The *Veratrum album*.

H., win'ter. The *Eranthis hycemalis*.

Hellebora'æ. (Ἑλλίβορος.) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ*, having an imbricated calyx, petals irregular or wanting, fruit consisting of one or more whorls of many-seeded follicles.

Hellebore'in. C₂₉H₄₄O₁₅. A glucoside obtained by Marmé and Huseman from the root and leaves of *H. niger* and *H. viridis*. It has a bitter-sweet taste, is soluble in water and dilute alcohol, and crystallises in rhomboidal prisms.

It is poisonous, irritating the mucous membranes, stimulating the kidneys and the uterus, and producing paralysis and convulsions; in large doses it quickens, in small doses slows, the heart's action.

Helleboresin. $C_{30}H_{36}O_{14}$. A substance obtained, along with sugar, by boiling helleborin with dilute sulphuric acid or solution of zinc chloride. It is poisonous.

Hellebore'tin. $C_{14}H_{20}O_3$. A substance obtained, together with sugar, from helleborein by boiling it with dilute acids. It forms dark-blue flocculi, which settle, as a powder, without smell or taste; insoluble in water and ether, soluble in spirit of wine.

Helleb'orin. $C_{36}H_{42}O_6$. A glycoside accompanying helleborein in *Helleborus viridis*, *H. niger*, and *H. fœtidus*. Though very insoluble in water, it acts energetically, but is less irritant than helleborein to the intestinal mucous membrane; 0.24 gramme has killed a dog. It is poisonous, causing quick breathing, restlessness and muscular tremors, then slow breathing and pulse, dilatation of the pupil, amesthesia and congestion of the whole cerebro-spinal system.

Helleborine. (Ἑλλέβοπος, hellebore.) The *Epipactis latifolia*.

H., broad-leav'ed. The *Epipactis latifolia*.

Helleb'orism. (Ἑλλέβοπος. *G. Helleborismus*.) The mode of treatment of diseases by hellebore, including its preparation and mode of administration and the precautions and the remedies appropriate to assisting its action, and to preventing its injurious effects.

Also, the symptoms produced by the charging of the system by hellebore, or by its too free administration.

Hellebore'ides. (Ἑλλέβοπος; εἶδος, likeness.) The *Helleborus viridis*.

Helleb'orus. (Ἑλλέβοπος, hellebore. *F. ellebore*; *I. elleboro*; *S. eleboro*; *G. Niesswurz.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ*.

H. albus. (*L. albus*, white.) See *Veratrum album*.

H. altifolius. (*L. altus*, high; *folium*, a leaf.) A variety of *H. niger*, with leaves longer than the flower-stem.

H. fœtidus. Linn. (*L. fœtidus*, stinking. *F. ellebore fétide*; *G. stinkende Niesswurtz.*) Hab. Europe. Stinking hellebore, great bastard bear's foot. Leaves emetic, purgative, and anthelmintic; they have an acrid taste and a fetid odour. The juice has also been used in asthma, hysteria, and hypochondriasis.

H. grandiflorus. (*L. grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) The *H. niger*.

H. humilifolius. (*L. humilis*, lowly; *folium*, a leaf.) A variety of *H. niger*, with leaves shorter than the flower-stem.

H. hyemalis. (*L. hyems*, winter.) The *H. viridis*.

H. niger. Linn. (*L. niger*, black. *F. ellebore noir*; *I. elleboro negro*; *S. eleboro negro*; *G. schwarze Niesswurz*, *Weihnachtswurzel*, *Winterrose.*) Black hellebore, Christmas rose. Hab. Europe. The root is a drastic, hydragogue cathartic, producing vomiting, vertigo, convulsions, and death in large doses; it is also said to be an emmenagogue, diuretic, and anthelmintic. It was used in insanity, melancholia, epilepsy, amenorrhœa, dropsy, and skin diseases, and has been employed as an abortifacient. Dose, 2

grains as an alterative, 10 or 20 grains as a cathartic. It was formerly an official drug.

The legend runs that the daughters of Proetus, king of Tyrens, were cured of madness by this plant.

H. niger tenuifolius. C. Bauhin. (*L. tenuis*, thin; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Adonis vernalis*.

H. officinalis. Salisb. (*L. officina*, a workshop.) The *H. orientalis*.

H. orientalis. Lamk. (*L. orientalis*, eastern.) East Indian black hellebore. Having like properties to, and perhaps the same as, *H. niger*.

H. teë'ta. H. Brogniart. The *Coptis teeta*.

H. trifolius. Linn. The *Coptis trifolia*.

H. viridis. Linn. (*L. viridis*, green. *F. hellebore vert.*) Green hellebore. Hab. Europe. Properties similar to *H. niger*.

Hellec'ebra. See *Illecebra*.

Helle'nia. (After *Hellenius*, a Professor at Abo in Finland.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Zingiberaceæ*.

H. chinensis. Willd. Said to furnish the small galanga.

H. grandiflora. (*L. grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) The *Costus speciosus*.

Heller, Johann Florian. An Austrian physician, born at Iglau, in Moravia, in 1813, died in 1871.

H.'s albumin test. A test for albumin in the urine. Ten c.c. of urine are placed in a test tube and pure nitric acid is poured carefully into the tube, so that it runs down the side of the glass and forms a layer beneath the urine; if albumin be present an opaque layer forms between them. In urine of high specific gravity a layer of acid urates or one of urea nitrate may form, and if there be copoiba in the urine there may be a milky film.

H.'s bile test. See under *Bile*, tests for.

H.'s blood test. (*G. Heller'sche Probe auf Blutfarbstoff.*) A test for blood in the urine. Half its volume of solution of caustic potash is added to the urine in a test tube, and then it is heated gently; the earthy phosphates are precipitated, and if blood be present are tinged garnet red by the hæmatin. The test is uncertain.

H.'s sugar test. A test for sugar in the urine. Same as *Moore's test*.

Hellin. Spain. A sulphur water having a temp. of 25° C. (77° F.)

Hellopi'a. Greece, in Epirus. A saline sulphur spring.

Helmerich. A German physician of the early part of this century.

H.'s pomade. Sublimed sulphur 10 grammes, potassium carbonate, water, and oil of almonds, of each 5 grammes, and lard 35 grammes. Used for the cure of scabies. The *Pomatium antipsoireum*, Fr. Codex.

Helmet. (*Sax. helm*, a protector; *G. Helm*. *F. casque*; *I. caseo*, *elmo*; *S. yelmo.*) A defensive covering for the head.

H.-flower. (*F. anthore*; *G. Helmkraut.*) The *Aconitum anthora*, from its protective or alexipharmic virtues.

Also, the *Scutellaria galericulata*, from the shape of its flower.

H.-flower, yellow. The *Aconitum anthora*.

H. pod. The *Jeffersonia Barteri*.
H.-shaped. (F. *casqué*; G. *gehelmt*.) Having the form, or somewhat of the appearance, of a helmet.
Helmholtz, Her'mann Lud'vig Ferdin'and von. A German physicist, born at Potsdam in 1821, and now Professor of Physics in the University of Berlin.
H.'s ophthalmometer. See *Ophthalmometer, Helmholtz's*.
H.'s ophthalmoscope. See *Ophthalmoscope, Helmholtz's*.
H.'s phacoscope. See *Phacoscope, Helmholtz's*.
H.'s resonator. See *Resonator*.
Helmins. ("Ελμινς, a worm.) A worm, especially an intestinal worm.
Helminth. ("Ελμινς.) A worm, especially an intestinal worm.
 A synonym of *Entozoa*.
Helmintha. ("Ελμινς, a worm.) A synonym of *Entozoa*.
Helminthagogue. ("Ελμινς, a worm; ἄγω, to drive out. F. *helminthagogue*; I. *elmintago*; S. *helminthago*; G. *Wurmmittel*.) Having power to expel intestinal worms. Same as *Anthelmintic*.
Helminthes. ("Ελμινς. F. *helminthes*; I. *elminti*; S. *helminthes*; G. *Eingeweidewürmer, Spulwürmer*.) Duméril's term for the intestinal worms.
Helminthia. ("Ελμινς, a worm.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.
H. echinoides. ("Εχιν, the viper's bugloss; είδος, likeness.) Hab. Europe. Leaves esculent, both fresh, when boiled, and when pickled.
Helminthia. Same as *Helminthiasis*.
H. alvi. (L. *alvus*, the bowel.) Intestinal worms.
H. erratica. (L. *erraticus*, wandering.) Good's term for worms, or the larvæ of insects, introduced by accident, and without finding a proper habitation in the stomach or intestines, such as the *Gordius aquaticus*.
H. podicis. (L. *podex*, the anus.) Good's term for worms, or the larvæ of insects, existing and finding a proper nidus within the verge of the anus; such are the thread-worm and the larvæ of the gad-fly.
Helminthiasis. ("Ελμινς, a worm. F. *helminthiase*; G. *Wurmkrankheit*.) The condition in which worms, or their larvæ, are developed in some part of the body; including the disorders or lesions caused by their presence.
Helminthic. ("Ελμινς, a worm.) Of, or belonging to, worms.
Helminthicide. ("Ελμινς; L. *cædo*, to kill.) A remedy capable of destroying or expelling an intestinal worm.
Helminthics. ("Ελμινς.) A synonym of *Anthelmintics*.
Helminthion. ("Ελμίνθιον, dim. of *Ελμινς*.) A little worm. Applied to the *Oxyuris vermicularis*.
Helminthochorton. ("Ελμινς; χόρτος, grass.) A Genus of the Family *Rhodomeleæ*, Order *Floridææ*, Class *Carposporeæ*, Subkingdom *Thallophyta*.
H. officinarum, Lamk. (L. *officina*, a shop.) The *Arsidium helminthochorton*.
Helminthochortum. See *Helminthochorton*.
Helminthocolic. ("Ελμινς; κολικός,

having the colic. G. *Wurmkolik*.) Colic produced by intestinal worms.
Helminthocorton. See *Helminthochorton*.
Helminthogæ. ("Ελμινς, a worm; γη, the earth. F. *helminthogé*.) Applied by Latroille to a Class of the *Invertebrata*, comprehending the *Hirudineæ* and *Lumbricineæ* of Savigny.
Helminthogenesis. ("Ελμινς; γένεσις, production. F. *elminthogénésie*.) Beauclair and Viguier's term for *Helminthiasis*.
Helminthoid. ("Ελμινς, a worm; είδος, likeness. F. *helminthoïde*; G. *wurmähnlich, wurmförmig*.) Of the nature of, or resembling, a worm.
Helmintholith. ("Ελμινς; λίθος, a stone. G. *Wurmwerversteinerung*.) A calcareous concretion produced from an intestinal worm or other entozoon.
Helminthological. (F. *helminthologique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Helminthology*.
Helminthology. ("Ελμινς, a worm; λόγος, a discourse. F. *helminthologie*; G. *Wurmlchre*.) The branch of science which treats of worms, and more particularly of intestinal worms.
Helminthoma. ("Ελμινς.) Bancroft's term for a swelling or lump produced by an entozoon.
H. elastica. Bancroft's term for an elastic swelling in some part of the body, as the axilla, produced by the *Filaria sanguinis hominis*.
Helminthonus. ("Ελμινς; όγκος, a tumour.) A lump produced by an entozoon, such as the guinea-worm, or by an ectozoon, such as a louse.
H. medinensis. The *Dracunculus medinensis*.
Helminthophthisis. ("Ελμινς, a worm; φθίσις, a wasting. F. *helminthophthisie*; G. *Wurmschwindsucht*.) Wasting of the body from the presence of intestinal worms.
Helminthopyra. ("Ελμινς; πυρ, a fever. F. *helminthopyre*; G. *Wurmfieber*.) Svediaur's term for worm-fever. See *Fever, verminous*.
Helminthopyretus. ("Ελμινς; πυρετός, a fever.) Same as *Helminthopyra*.
Helminthostachys. ("Ελμινς; στάχυς, an ear of corn.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ophioglossaceæ*.
H. dulcis. (L. *dulcis*, sweet.) Hab. Moluccas. Slightly aperient. Used as a pot-herb, especially the young shoots.
Helminthous. ("Ελμινς, a worm. F. *helmintheux*.) Having, or full of, worms.
Helminthus Gordii. ("Ελμινς, a worm.) The *Gordius aquaticus*.
Helmontii flores antimoni. (*Van Helmont*; L. *flor*, a flower.) Old name for a preparation of sulphuret of antimony dissolved in aqua regia, the powder being sublimed with sal ammoniac. Said to be violently emetic in a very small dose.
Helmstädt. Germany, in Brunswick. An earthy, saline, chalybeate water.
Helobacterium. ("Ηλος, a nail; bacterium.) The *Bacterium capitatum*.
Helobia. ("Ηλος, a marsh; βίος, life. G. *Wasspflanze*.) An Order or a Series of the Class *Monocotyledones*, being bog or water plants with actinomorphic flowers; endosperm scanty

or wanting; embryo with a strongly developed hypocotyledonary axis.

Helocerosus. (Ἡλος, a nail; κέρα, a horn. F. *hélocère*.) Having a club-shaped antenna.

Heloderma. (Ἡλος, a nail; δέρμα, the skin.) A Genus of the Suborder *Fissillin-guia*, Order *Sauria*.

H. horridum. Wieg. (L. *horridus*, horrid, savage. G. *Krusteneidechse*.) Hab. Mexico. A venomous lizard having grooved teeth like poison-fangs; the saliva also is said to be poisonous.

Helodes. (Ἡλος, a swamp.) Swampy; fenny; having, or full of, moisture. Applied to a fever attended with profuse sweating.

Also (F. *helode*; G. *sumpfartig*), a term for marsh fever.

Heloid. (Ἡλος, a swamp; εἶδος, likeness. F. *helöide*; G. *sumpfähnlich*.) Resembling a swamp.

Heloid. (Ἡλος, a nail or claw; εἶδος. F. *helöide*; G. *nagelförmig*.) Resembling a nail; unguiform.

Helonias. (Ἡλος, a swamp. G. *Schwindblume*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Melanthaceæ*.

H. bullata. (L. *bullata*, a blister.) Hab. United States. Used in abdominal obstructions.

H. dioica. Pursh. (Δίς, twice; οἶκος, a house.) Devil's bit. Hab. United States. Root used as an anthelmintic; leaves bitter and tonic. Also called *Chamaelirium luteum*.

H. erythrosperma. Michx. (Ἐρυθρός, red; σπέρμα, a seed.) Hab. United States. A narcotic. Used for destroying flies. Also called *Amianthium muscatotricium*.

H. frigida. (L. *frigidus*, cold.) Probably the *H. erythrosperma*.

H. læta. (L. *lætus*, joyful.) The *H. erythrosperma*.

H. lutea. Aitken. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) The *H. dioica*.

H. officinalis. Don. The *Asagrea officinalis*. Now called in B. Ph. *Schenocaulon officinale*.

H. pumila. Jacq. (L. *pumilus*, dwarfish.) The *H. dioica*.

Helonin. A hydroalcoholic extract of the root of *Chamaelirium luteum*.

Helonis. (Ἡλος.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Melanthaceæ*.

H. viridis. The *Veratrum viride*.

Helopeltis Antonii. An insect which does much damage to young cinchona plants, producing what is called the China rust.

Helophilous. (Ἡλος, a swamp; φίλος, loved.) Flourishing in marshes.

Helophilus. (Ἡλος, a swamp; φίλιος, to love.) A Genus of the Order *Diptera*, Class *Insecta*.

H. pendulus. Linn. (L. *pendulus*, hanging.) Larva, which is rat-tailed, has been found in the stomach and intestine of man and the horse.

Helopyra. (Ἡλος, a swamp; πύρ, a fever. F. *helopyre*; G. *Sumpfieber*.) Swed-diar's term for a marsh or swamp fever.

Helopyretus. (Ἡλος; πυρετός, a fever.) Same as *Helopyra*.

Helos. Same as *Helus*.

Also, a term applied to a prolapse of the iris through an aperture in the cornea.

Helosciadium. (Ἡλος; σκιάδιον, a

shade. G. *Sumpfschirm*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbellifereæ*.

H. californicum. Roots esculent.

H. nodiflorum. Koch. The *Apium nodiflorum*.

Heloselinum. (Ἡλος, a marsh; σέλι-νον, a kind of parsley.) An old name for celery.

Helosis. (Ἡλώω, to turn.) Old term (Gr. Ἡλωσις), used by Galen, *de Usu Part.*, for ectropium, or eversion of the eyelids. Castellus renders it an inversion of the eyelids.

Also, the same as *Helosis*.

Helotic. (Ἡλος, a corn of the foot. F. *hélotique*.) Of, or belonging to, corns.

Helotis. Old term, used by Sennertus, for the *Plica polonica*.

Helouan. Egypt, in the desert, not far from Cairo. A hot sulphur spring, with a pleasant winter climate.

Helosinè. Same as *Helxine*.

Helus. (Ἡλος, a nail.) A corn on the foot.

Also (Ἡλος, a marsh), a swamp.

Helvella. A Genus of the Family *Helvellaceæ*. Suborder *Discomycetes*, Class *Carpoporeæ*, Group *Thallophyta*. The morels.

H. crispa. Fries. (L. *crispus*, curled.) The mitre mushroom. Pileus lobed, crisped, whitish or yellowish; stem fistulose. In woods. Esculent.

H. esculenta. Pers. (G. *Steinmorehel*.) Pileus brown. In sandy pinewoods. Esculent. Also, called *Gyromitra esculenta*, Fries.

H. lacunosa. Afz. (L. *lacunosus*, full of holes.) Pileus black. In woods. Esculent.

H. mitra. Pers. The *H. lacunosa*.

H. monachella. Fr. An esculent species.

H. suspecta. Krombh. (L. *suspectus*, mistrusted.) Pileus, two- or three-lobed. Said to be poisonous.

Helvellaeæ. A term for the *Ascomyces*.

Helvetius, A'driaan. A Dutch physician, born in The Hague in 1661, died in 1727.

H.'s collyrium. A solution of lapis divinus in water. Used as an application to conjunctival granulations.

H., pilules of. The *Pilule D. Helvetius*, Fr. Codex.

H.'s powder. An emetic powder consisting of two parts of tartarised antimony, one of ipecacuanha, and sixteen of cream of tartar. According to Paris, it was a mixture of alum and dragon's blood.

H.'s styptic. (Στυπτικός, astringent.) Iron filings and cream of tartar mixed with brandy.

Helvolus. (L. *helvolus*, dim. of *helvus*, of the colour of honey.) Greyish yellow.

Helwingia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Helwingiaceæ*.

H. ruscifolia. (L. *ruscum*, butcher's broom; *folium*, a leaf.) Leaves esculent.

Helwingiaceæ. A Nat. Order of monochlamydeous Exogens, of the Alliance *Garyales*, having alternate, stipulate leaves, fasciated flowers, and 3-4-celled ovary.

Helwingiads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Helwingiaceæ*.

Helxinè. (Ἡλκω, to draw.) Old name for the *Parietaria officinalis*, or wall pellitory, so called from its adherent qualities.

Also, applied to the *Carlina subcaulis*.

Hel'xis. ("Ελκω, to draw. *F. helxis*; *G. Ziehen.*) A drawing or traction.

Hemachro'in. (Αίμα, blood; χροά, colour.) A synonym of *Hæmatin*.

Hemacyanin. See *Hæmacyanin*.

Hæ'mal. See *Hæmal*.

Hemaleu'cin. See *Hæmaleucin*.

Hemalopy. See *Hæmatopia*.

Hemanthin. Ringer's name for an alkaloid obtained from the poison root of South Africa, *Hemanthus toxicarius*. It has an action similar to atropine, paralysing the vagi nerves and their intracardial endings, and when dropped into the eye producing dilatation of the pupil. A salt of sulphuric acid has been used.

Hemanthinum. See *Hemanthin*.

H. sulfuricum. See under *Hemanthin*.

Hemaph'e'in. See *Hæmaph'e'in*.

Hemapoph'ys'ial. See *Hæmapoph'ys'ial*.

Hemapoph'ysis. See *Hæmapoph'ysis*.

Hemastatics. See *Hæmastatics*.

Hemasthen'o'sis. See *Hæmasthen'o'sis*.

Hematapor'ic. See *Hæmatapor'ic*.

Hematapost'em. See *Hæmatapost'emata*.

Hemataul'ics. See *Hæmataul'ics*.

Hematec'lysis. See *Hæmatec'lysis*.

Hematem'es'is. See *Hæmatem'es'is*.

Hematemet'ic. See *Hæmatemet'ic*.

Hematen'cephal'ic. See *Hæmaten'cephal'ic*.

Hemate'rous. See *Hæmaterous*.

Hemather'mous. See *Hæmather'mous*.

Hemathidro'o'sis. See *Hæmathidro'o'sis*.

Hematic. Same as *Hæmatic*.

H. acid. A term applied by Thudichum to an acid which he supposes to be formed from hæmatocrystallin during its oxidation in the lungs, to be a fixed acid, and to have the property of being evolved from the red corpuscles on their arrival in the lungs, of combining with the sodium of serum, and setting free carbonic acid.

Hemati'cs. See *Hæmatics*.

Hematin. See *Hæmatin*.

Also, Chevreul's name for *Hæmatoxylin*.

Hematine. See *Hæmatin*.

Hematis'chesis. See *Hæmatischesis*.

Hematisch'et'ic. See *Hæmatisch'et'ic*.

Hematism. See *Hæmatismus*.

Hematisth'mic. See *Hæmatisth'mic*.

Hemati'te. See *Hæmatite*.

Hematit'inous. See *Hæmatit'inous*.

Hematocathar'tic. See *Hæmatocathar'tic*.

Hematocele. See *Hæmatocele*.

Hematoce'liac. See *Hæmatocæliac*.

Hematoceph'alus. See *Hæmatoceph'alus*.

Hematocy'anin. Same as *Hæmocy'anin*.

Hem'atocyst. See *Hæmatocystis*.

Hematoga'stric. Same as *Hæmagas'tric*.

Hematog'raphy. See *Hæmatographia*.

Hematoid. See *Hæmatoid*.

Hematology. See *Hæmatology*.

Hematoman'ty. See *Hæmatomantia*.

Hematoma'tous. See *Hæmatoma'tous*.

Hematome. See *Hæmatoma*.

Hematometach'ysis. See *Hæmatometach'ysis*.

Hematom'eter. See *Hæmatometer*.

Hematom'etry. See *Hæmatometry*.

Hematom'phaloc'ele. See *Hæmatom'phaloc'ele*.

Hematon'cy. See *Hæmaton'cia*.

Hematoph'agous. See *Hæmatoph'agous*.

Hematophos'phatide. (Αίμα, blood.) Same as *Phosphatide of blood*.

Hematophyllous. See *Hæmatophyllous*.

Hæmatopoi'e'tic. See *Hæmatopoi'e'tic*.

Hæmatorrhœ'a. See *Hæmatorrhœ'a*.

Hæmatos'cheoc'ele. See *Hæmatos'cheoc'ele*.

Hæmatos'copy. See *Hæmatoscopy*.

Hæmatose. See *Hæmatodes*.

Hæmatosin. See *Hæmatosin*.

Hæmatostatic's. See *Hæmatostatica*.

Hæmatosymphore'sis. See *Hæmatosymphore'sis*.

Hæmatothorac'ic. See *Hæmatothorac'ic*.

Hæmato'tic. See *Hæmatotic*.

Hæmatous. See *Hæmatous*.

Hæmatoxic. See *Hæmatotoxic*.

Hæmatoxylin. See *Hæmatoxylin*.

Hæmatoze'mic. See *Hæmatoze'mic*.

Hæmatozymot'ic. See *Hæmatozymot'ic*.

Hæmatu're'sis. See *Hæmatu're'sis*.

Hæmatu'ric. See *Hæmatu'ric*.

Hæmatu'ry. See *Hæmatu'ria*.

Hæmaul'ica. See *Hæmataul'ics*.

Hemely'trum. See *Hæmely'tron*.

Hemeralo'pia. (Ημεράλωψ, the contrary of *νοκτάλωψ*; from *ἡμέρα*, a day; *ᾠψ*, the eye. *G. Tagblindheit.*) Day-blindness; the condition in which objects which are seen with comfort in a feeble light or during the night, cannot be looked at in the daylight.

The term was used in the above sense by the early Greek and Latin authors, but, with the exception of Copland and Henry Power, all or most modern authors of all nations have used the term in the sense of night-blindness. The Royal College of Physicians of London have reverted to the true meaning of the word in their 'Nomenclature of Disease.' For a further consideration of the etymology of the two words, and an account of the disease night-blindness, see *Nyctalopia*.

H., congen'ital. (*L. congenitus*, born together with.) See *Nyctalopia, congenital*.

H., epidem'ic. (Επιδήμιος, among the people.) See *Nyctalopia, epidemic*.

H., idio'path'ic. (Ίδιος, one's own; πάθος, affection.) See *Nyctalopia, idiopathic*.

H., scorbu'tic. (*L. L. scorbutus*, scurvy.) See *Nyctalopia, scorbutic*.

H., symptomat'ic. (Συμπτωμα, a casualty.) See *Nyctalopia, symptomatic*.

Hemeralops. (Ἠμέρα, a day; ᾠψ. *F. héméralope*; *G. Nachtblinder.*) One having the defect called *Hemeralopia*.

Hemerapho'nia. (Ἠμέρα, a day; ᾠ, neg.; φωνή, the voice. *F. héméraphonie.*) The loss of voice during the day.

Hemerine. (Ἠμέρα, a day. *F. hémérine*; *G. täglich.*) Of, or belonging to, a day; daily; applied to a fever; the same as *Quotidian*.

Hemerob'ious. (Ἡμερόβιος; from ἡμέρα; bios, life.) Living but for a day.

Hemerocallidæ. R. Brown's term for *Liliaceæ*.

Hemerocal'lis. (Ἡμέρα, a day; κάλλος, beauty; from its flowers opening at morning and closing at night. G. *Tagblume*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*. The day lily.

Hemerodroma. (Ἡμέρα; ἄρμος, a course.) A fever which runs its course in one day.

Hemerod'romal. (Ἡμέρα, a day; ἄρμος, a course. F. *hémérodrôme*.) Running or extending through one day.

Hemeropath'ia. (Ἡμέρα, a day; πάθος, disease. F. *héméropathie*.) Applied to a malady that appears only during the day, or exists for one day.

Hemerotyphlo'sis. (Ἡμέρα, a day; τυφλότης, blindness. F. *nyctalopie*; G. *Tagblindheit*.) Term for day-blindness, or *Nyctalopia*.

Hemerythrin. See *Hemerythrin*.

Hemi. (Ἡμι, an inseparable prefix, the root of ἡμισ, signifying half.) Half, used only in composition.

Hemiaceph'alus. (Ἡμι, for ἡμισ, half; ἄ, neg.; κεφαλή, the head.) I. G. St. Hilaire's name for a monstrosity in which the head is represented by a formless tumour having some cutaneous folds in front of it, and with the thoracic limbs existing.

Hemichromatop'sia. (Ἡμισ; ἄ, neg.; χρώμα, colour; ὄψις, sight.) Colour blindness in the corresponding halves of the field of vision.

Hemialbu'min. (Ἡμισ; albumin.) The same as *Hemialbumose*.

Hemialbu'minose. Same as *Hemialbumose*.

Hemialbu'mose. (Ἡμισ; albumin.) Kühne's term for the substance called by Schmidt-Mülheim *Propeptone*, and by Meissner *a-peptone*. It is soluble in water at 70° C. (158° F.), from which it separates on cooling, and in a ten per cent. solution of sodium chloride.

Hemialbumosu'ria. (*Hemialbumose*; Gr. οὔρον, urine.) The presence of hemialbumose in the urine. It was first discovered in the urine by Benece Jones in a case of mollities ossium.

Hemial'gia. (Ἡμι; ἄλγος, pain.) A unilateral pain. Same as *Hemierania*.

Hemiamau'ro'sis. (Ἡμι; ἀμαύρωσις, a darkening. F. *hémiamaurose*; G. *Halbblindheit*.) Term for half-blindness, or the power of seeing only the half of a thing. See *Hemipopia*.

Hemianæsthe'sia. (Ἡμισ; ἀναίσθησία, want of feeling. F. *hemianæsthesie*.) Loss of the faculty of sensation in one half of the body. It may be complete or incomplete, the loss of sensation being absolute, or imperfect, or in many more or less limited spots; when the loss of sensation is imperfect the limbs are often painful when moved.

H., cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) Hemianæsthesia of intracranial origin. It may occur as a result of cerebral hemorrhages, or from the growth of a tumour, especially when the fibres of the internal capsule are involved.

H., hys'terical. (*Hysteria*.) An occasional occurrence in an hysterical person,

whereby the sensation of one half of the body is completely or partially lost. At times the loss of sensation affects the skin only.

H., spi'nal. Hemianæsthesia of spinal origin.

Hemianat'ropal. Same as *Hemianatropous*.

Hemianat'ropous. (Ἡμισ; ἀνατρέπω, to turn over. F. *hémianatropie*; G. *Halbgegentüfig*.) Half inverted, half anatropos.

Hemian'dros. (Ἡμισ; half; ἀνήρ, a man.) Old term, used by Lucianus, for a hermaphrodite.

Also, a term for a eunuch.

Hemian'drus. Same as *Hemian드로ς*.

Hemian'er. (Ἡμισ; ἀνήρ, a man.) A eunuch.

Hemiano'pia. (Ἡμισ; half; ὄψις, the eye.) A term suggested by Monoyer as a substitute for *Hemipopia*, in order to emphasise the morbid condition which characterises the disorder, viz. half blindness, or absence of perception of half of the field of vision.

Hemianops'ia. (Ἡμισ; ἄν, neg.; ὄψις, sight. F. *hémianopsie*.) Half-blindness; being a loss of perception of one half of the field of vision. The term was suggested by Hirschberg as a substitute for Monoyer's *Hemianopia*.

Hemianopsia is usually limited to cases of partial loss of vision due to intracranial disease, such as tumours, embolism, hemorrhages, or other lesions affecting the chiasma of the optic nerves, the optic tracts, or some part of the centres from which the optic nerves originate.

H., alti'tudinal. (L. *altitudo*, height.) Loss of perception of the upper or lower halves of the field of vision.

H., bila'teral. (L. *bis*, twice; *latus*, the side.) Loss of perception of one lateral half of the field of vision in both eyes.

H., bina'sal. (L. *bis*, twice; *nasus*, the nose.) Loss of perception of the inner half of each field of vision. See *H., heteronymous*.

H., binoc'ular. (L. *bi*-, two; *oculus*, the eye.) Hemianopsia affecting both eyes.

H., bitem'poral. (L. *bis*; *tempora*, the temples.) Loss of perception of the outer half of each field of vision, owing to anæsthesia of the inner half of the retina, due to disease of the conducting power in fibres of the optic nerve, or of perceptivity in the cerebral centre connected with that half. See *H., heteronymous*.

H., complica'ted. (L. *complicatus*, confused.) Loss of perception of one half of the field of vision associated with paralysis of other sensory or motor nerves.

H., cor'responding. Same as *H., homonymous*.

H., cros'sed. (I. *emianopsia incrociato*.) Same as *H., heteronymous*.

H., dex'tra. (L. *dexter*, the right.) Loss of perception of the right half of the field of vision.

H., equilat'eral. (L. *æquus*, equal; *latus*, the side.) Same as *H., homonymous*.

H., heteronymous. (Ἑτερος, other; ὄψις, Acol. for ὄψια, a name.) Loss of perception of the two outer or the two inner halves of the fields of vision, due to anæsthesia of the two inner or the two outer halves of the retina, being those which are not associated in function.

H., heteronymous, bila'teral. (L. *bis*, twice; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.)

Loss of perception of the temporal half of the field of vision in each eye.

H., heteronymous, lat'eral. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The same as *H., heteronymous, bilateral*.

H., heteronymous, me'dian. (L. *medius*, middle.) Loss of perception of the objects situated on the nasal half of both fields of vision.

H., homonymous. (Ὁμόωνμος, having the same name; from ὁμός, the same; ὄνομα, a name. G. *gleichseitige Hemianopsia*.) Loss of perception of the inner side of the field of vision of one eye, and of the outer side of the other, due to anaesthesia of the outer half of the retina in the former case, and of the inner half of the retina in the latter case, being those which are associated in function. It may be right-sided or left-sided. It may be due to destructive lesion of some part of the optic tract; or of the neighbourhood of the corpora geniculata and of the posterior part of the optic thalamus; or of the posterior part of the external capsule; or of the cortical structures in the neighbourhood of the gyrus angularis.

H., homonymous, bilat'eral. (L. *bis*; *lateralis*.) A condition in which one half of the field of vision of each eye is lost or impaired, the patient being unable to see the left or the right half of the whole field when both eyes are open.

H., homonymous, unilat'eral. (L. *unus*, one; *latus*, the side.) Same as *H., homonymous*.

H., horizon'tal. Same as *H., altitudinal*.

H., incomplete. (Late L. *incompletus*, uncompleted.) Partial defect of one half of the field of vision in one or both eyes. Two forms are described, *H., oblique*, and *H., quadrantal*.

H. infer'ior. (L. *inferus*, that is below.) Loss of perception of objects situated in the lower half of the field of vision, being those objects the images of which fall on the upper half of the retina.

H. latera'lis. (L. *lateralis*, lateral.) Ordinary *H., homonymous*. See *H. lateralis dextra* and *sinistra*.

In 154 cases of lateral hemianopsia Wilbrand found that 59 cases were associated with other symptoms of paralysis of sense or motion.

Some confusion has arisen from a different use of the word lateral as an exponent of the forms of hemianopsia; when applied to homonymous hemianopsia it refers to loss of perception of the right or left halves of the fields of vision; when applied to heteronymous hemianopsia it refers to loss of perception of the outer halves of both fields of vision.

H. latera'lis dex'tra. (L. *dexter*, right.) Loss of perception of the right side of the field of vision of both eyes. In 154 cases of lateral hemianopsia Wilbrand found there were 74 of hemianopsia lateralis dextra. It is more distressing to the patient than hemianopsia lateralis sinistra. It is often associated with right-sided hemiplegia and aphasia.

H. latera'lis sinis'tra. (L. *sinister*, left.) Loss of perception of the left side of the field of vision in both eyes. In 154 cases of lateral hemianopsia Wilbrand found 80 cases of hemianopsia lateralis sinistra.

H., left-sid'ed. The same as *H. lateralis sinistra*.

H., monolat'eral. (Μόνος, single; L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Loss of one half of the field of vision in one eye only.

H., na'sal. (L. *nasalis*; from *nasus*, the nose.) Loss of perception, in one eye, of the inner or nasal side of the field of vision.

H., na'sal, doub'le. The form of hemianopsia in which the inner half of each field of vision is lost from anaesthesia of the outer halves of each retina, due to lesion of the outer part of both optic tracts. It is therefore the same as *H., heteronymous*.

H., oblique'. (L. *obliquus*, slanting.) An incomplete form in which the area of blindness exceeds the quarter of the field of vision, but does not amount to the full half; the upper or the lower border, as the case may be, being a line stretching from the centre of the retina to the circumference.

H., perman'ent. The form of the disease which is caused by actual lesion of the chiasma or optic tracts, or cortical centres.

H., quadran'tal. (L. *quadrans*, a fourth part.) Loss of perception of one fourth only of the field of vision. Called by Nettleship *Tetraloanopia*.

H. sinis'tra. (L. *sinister*, the left.) Loss of perception of the left side of the field of vision.

H., super'ior. (L. *superior*, that is above.) Loss of perception of objects situated in the upper half of the field of vision, being those the images of which are formed on the lower half of the retina.

H., tem'poral. (L. *tempora*, the temples.) Loss of perception of the outer part of the field of vision in one eye from anaesthesia of the inner half of the retina.

H., tem'poral, doub'le. The form of heteronymous hemianopsia in which the outer half of each field of vision is lost from anaesthesia of the inner halves of the retina, produced by lesion of the central and anterior part of the optic chiasma. It is therefore the same as *H., heteronymous*.

H., tem'porary. The form of the disease which lasts for a short time only, and which is not caused by persistent lesion of the chiasma or optic tracts.

H., unio'cular. (L. *unus*, one; *oculus*, the eye.) Hemianopsia affecting one eye only.

H., vert'ical. (L. *vertex*, the pole.) Loss of vision in the outer or inner halves of the retina.

Hemianthro'pia. (Ἡμισυς; ἄνθρωπος, a man.) An old term for madness.

Hemianthro'pos. (Ἡμισυς, half; ἄνθρωπος, a man.) Old term (Gr. ἡμιάνθρωπος), used by Joh. Stephanus, *Decad. Concil. i, in Oper. p. 297*, for a maniac. Also, a term for a eunuch.

Hemianthropus. Same as *Hemianthropos*.

Hemiarthro'sis. (Ἡμισυς; ἄρθρωσις, a jointing. F. *hémiarthrose*.) A synonym of *Symphysis*.

Hemiataxy'. (Ἡμισυς; ἀταξία, want of order.) The occurrence of irregular movements affecting a limb of one side of the body only, when attempts at orderly movements are being made, as, for instance, in writing.

Hemiatheto'sis. (Ἡμισυς; ἄθετος, without fixed position.) Athetosis affecting one side of the body only.

Hemiatroph'ia. Same as *Hemiatrophy*.

H. facialis progress'iva. See *Hemiatrophy, facialis, progressive*.

H. neurotica partialis. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; *L. pars*, a part.) Atrophy of a part of one side of the body only, as in progressive facial hemiatrophy, and in similar affections of other parts of the body which have been observed, as in one case affecting the structures below the nipple, in another the structures and bones of the foot, and in another the parts supplied by the radial nerve.

H. neurotica totalis. (*L. totus*, the whole.) Atrophy of the same nature as progressive facial hemiatrophy affecting the whole of one side of the body, of which one or two cases have been recorded.

Hemiatrophy. (Ἡμισυς; ἀτροφία, want of nourishment.) Atrophy or defective nutrition of one side, or part of one side, of the body.

H., fac'ial, progres'sive. (*L. facialis*, belonging to the face; *progressus*, a going forwards. *G. einseitige fortschreitende Gesicht-Atrophie*.) A slowly progressive loss of tissue on one side of the face, which begins on the outer surface and gradually proceeds inwards, described by Parry in 1825. It occurs more frequently in women than in men, and has been observed to be preceded by an eruptive fever, herpes zoster of the face, or severe neuralgia pain. The skin presents white, depressed patches, which spread, coalesce, and often become yellowish or brownish; the hair of the affected part becomes white or falls out, the sebaceous follicles atrophy, the subcutaneous fat is absorbed, the muscles are not generally diminished in size and they respond correctly to electricity, the nerves are generally undisturbed, but sometimes there is hyperæsthesia and painful sensations; the blood-vessels are unaffected, and the temperature is alike with that of the other side; the bones become atrophied, and the teeth often loosened; the general health is not disturbed, but the affected parts seldom undergo any restoration. Some, as Lande, believe it to be a local disease; others, as Bergsen, ascribe it to an affection of the vaso-motor nerves; and others, as Samuel, refer its cause to disease of the trophic nerves and ganglia of the fifth nerve, or to lesion of the sympathetic.

Hemiaz'ygus. (Ἡμι, half; ἄζυγος, unpaired.) The left lower azygos vein. See under *Azygos veins*.

H. accessoria. (*L. accessus*, an approach.) The left upper azygos vein. See under *Azygos veins*.

H. vein. The left lower azygos vein. See under *Azygos veins*.

Hemic. See *Hemie*.

Hemicarp. (Ἡμισυς, the half; καρπός, fruit. *F. hemicarpe*; *I. emicarpe*; *S. hemi-carpe*; *G. Halbfrucht*.) Applied to each of the two portions of a fruit that is naturally separated into two halves, as those of the Umbelliferae. The half of a *Cremocarp*.

Hemicephalæ'a. (Ἡμισυς, half; κεφαλή, the head. *F. hémicéphaléc*.) The half of the head; an imperfect term of the same signification as *Hemicrania*.

Hemicephalæ'on. (Ἡμισυς; κεφαλή.) The half of the head; applied to the sinciput.

Hemicephalæ'um. Same as *Hemicephalæ'on*.

Hemicephal'ia. (Ἡμισυς, half; κεφαλή, the head.) Defect of the whole roof of the skull, with more or less complete defect of the brain.

Hemicephal'ic. (Ἡμισυς, half; κεφαλή, the head. *F. hémicéphalique*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Hemicephalæ'on*, or sinciput.

Hemicephal'ium. Same as *Hemicephalæ'on*.

Hemicephal'um. Same as *Hemicephalæ'on*.

Hemicephal'us. (Ἡμισυς, half; κεφαλή, a head. *F. hémicéphale*.) Term for a monster fœtus born with only half a head, the calvaria and the cerebral hemispheres being absent.

Also, used as a synonym of *Acephalus*.

Hemicerau'nios. (Ἡμισυς, half; κεραυνός, a thunderbolt; because supposed to resemble it.) Old name (*Gr. ἡμικεράνιος*), applied by Galen, de *Fasc. n. 95*, to a bandage for the back and breast.

Hemich'oon. (Ἡμισυς, half; χόος, a gallon.) Old term (*Gr. ἡμίχου*), used by Hippocrates, de *Intern. Affect.*, xlv, 9, for about the half of the congius, or gallon, but it strictly means a divided gallon.

Hemichore'a. (Ἡμισυς; χορεία, a dancing.) Chorea affecting one side of the body only.

Hemicollin. (Ἡμισυς; κόλλα, glue.) $C_{17}H_{19}N_{11}O_{19}$. Hofmeister's term for a peptone-like body formed along with semiglutin when a solution of gelatin is boiled for a long time; it is soluble in alcohol.

See *Semiecongion*.

Hemicrania. (Ἡμισυς, half; κρανίον, the head. *F. hémicranie*; *I. emicrania*; *S. hemicrania*; *G. halbseitiges Kopfweh, halbseitiger Kopfschmerz*.) Spontaneous attacks of pain in one side of the head occurring at intervals, the periods of intermission being usually perfectly free from pain. It occurs more frequently in females than in males, in the proportion of 5 : 1, and usually attacks the patient prior to the age of 25. Heredity is a powerful predisposing cause, and it especially descends from the mother and to the daughters. The attack is usually preceded by prodromal symptoms of languor and weariness lasting for a day or more. The pain, though varying in intensity, is usually fixed and severe, and of a boring, dull, tensive character. The left side is most commonly affected. There are no true painful points, but cutaneous hyperæsthesia may exist; vomiting and disturbances of vision and of hearing are sometimes observed. The face is pale, the eye sunken, the pupil dilated, and the temporal artery cord-like on the affected side. The ear is paler and cooler than the opposite one. The pain is aggravated by stooping. Towards the close of the attack the parts become redder and warmer, and the pupil contracts, the heart palpitates, the pulse is hastened, and a general warmth is felt. The duration of the attacks is from a few hours to half a day. Same as *Megrim*.

Also, a term used in Teratology to denote imperfect development or total defect of one side of the brain and its coverings, or of one half, usually the posterior, in the antero-posterior direction.

H. alter'nans. (L. *alterno*, to alternate.) Hemierania attacking the opposite sides of the head by turns.

H., an'gio-paraly'tic. (Ἀγγείων, a vessel; παραλυτικός, paralysed.) A form of hemierania believed by Möllendorff to be attributable to unilateral relaxation of the vessels of the head from loss of energy in the vaso-motor nerves.

H., an'gio-spas'tic. (Ἀγγείων; σπαστικός, stretching.) Same as *H., sympathico-tonic.*

H., idio-path'ic. (Ἰδιος, peculiar; πάθος, a suffering.) A term for facial neuralgia.

H. lunatica. An erratic fever. (Prior.)

H., neu'ro-paraly'tic. (Νεύρον, a nerve; παραλυτικός, paralysed.) The same as *H., angio-paralytic.*

H., period'ic. (Περιοδικός, coming round at certain times.) Term applied by Bartholin to probably what is now termed typical supra-orbital neuralgia, occurring at fixed hours of the day.

H., sympath'ico-ton'ic. (Συμπαθής, of like feelings; τόνος, tension.) Hemierania believed by Du Bois Reymond to be caused by a unilateral tetanus of the vessels of the head, or tetanus in the district supplied by the cervical sympathetic.

H. vaso-moto'ria. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *motus*, motion.) Term applied by Eulenberg to hemierania resulting from tetanus, or from paralysis of the vaso-motor nerves.

Hemicra'nion. See *Hemierania.*

Hemicrany. Same as *Hemierania.*

Hemicy clic. (Ἡμισυς, half; κύκλος, a circle.) Braun's term for those dicotyledonous flowers having a spiral arrangement of their parts, in which the transition from one foliar structure to another, as from calyx to corolla, or from corolla to stamens, coincides with a definite number of turns of the spiral.

The term is also applied to those flowers the members of which are arranged some in whorls and some in a spiral, the former being usually the calyx and corolla, the latter the stamens and carpels.

Hemicylindra'ceous. Same as *Hemicylindrical.*

Hemicylin'drical. (Ἡμισυς, half; κύλινδρος, a cylinder. F. *hémicylindrique*; G. *halbwalzenförmig.*) Applied to those sepals which are flat on one side and convex on the other, as in the *Allium tricoccum.* Also to those leaves which are elongated with one face plain, the other convex, as the *Typha angustifolia.*

Hemidactylous. (Ἡμισυς; δάκτυλος, a finger. F. *hémidactyle.*) Having half fingers or toes. Applied to birds and quadrupeds that have the external toes shorter than the others.

Hemides'mi ra'dix, B. Ph. The dried root of *Hemidesmus indicus.* It is in cylindrical, tortuous, longitudinal, wrinkly, circularly fissured pieces, 6" long and .25" to .5" thick, covered with a thin, yellowish-brown, easily separable corky layer. It smells like Tonka bean, and has a sweetish, slightly acid taste. Said to be tonic, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and was used as sarsaparilla in syphilis; now chiefly employed as a flavouring agent.

Hemides'mic acid. Pereira's term for Garden's *Smilaxperic acid.*

Hemides'mus. (Ἡμισυς; δέσμος, a band.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Asclepiadaceæ.*

H. in'dicus, R. Br. Hab. India. Supplies *Hemidesmi radix.*

H. root. See *Hemidesmi radix.*

Hemidial'ysis. (Ἡμισυς; διάλυσις, a dissolution. F. *hémidialyse.*) The same as *Hemiplegia.*

Hemidiaphore'sis. (Ἡμισυς; διαφώρησις, a sweating. F. *hémidiaphorèse*; G. *einseitiges Schwitzen.*) Perspiration of one side of the body only.

Hemidrach'mon. (Ἡμισυς, half; δραχμή, a drachm.) Old name for half of a drachm. (Gorræus.)

Hemidrach'mum. Same as *Hemidrachmon.*

Hemidysæsthe'sia. (Ἡμισυς; δύς, difficult; αἴσθησις, a sensation.) Dulness of sensation in one half of the body; also, dulness of sense in one half of a sense organ.

Hemidystroph'ia. (Ἡμισυς; δύστροφος, hard to rear.) Partial bad development of a tree, from some opposition to the growth of part of the roots.

Hémie. (Αἷμα, blood.) Monneret's term for a general disease of the blood.

Hemiecton. (Ἡμισυς, half; ἐκτός, a sixth.) Old term (Gr. *ἡμικτόν*), used by Hippocrates for a kind of seat for administering fumigations to women in cases of sterility and diseases of the genitals; or for the pot or vessel in which the ingredients for such fumigation were contained.

Also, the name of a measure holding four pecks, or the half of a *Scartarius*, according to Galen, *de Pond. et Mens.* v.

Hemiectum. Same as *Hemiecton.*

Hemiedric. Same as *Hemihedral.*

Hemielliptic. (Ἡμισυς, half; ἑλλειπτικός, defective. F. *hémieллиptique*; G. *halbelliptisch.*) Half-elliptic; semi-elliptic. Applied to the recess of the vestibule of the external ear.

Hemiely'tron. (Ἡμισυς, half; ἔλυτρον, the scale which covers an insect's wings. F. *hémelytre.*) The superior wings of *Hemiptera*, which are horny or coriaceous at the base, membranous and like the inferior wings towards their extremity.

Hemiely'trum. See *Hemielytron.*

Hemienceph'alus. (Ἡμισυς, half; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) A monstrosity which, without any trace of an organ of sense, has a brain a little less than natural.

Hemienceph'aly. (F. *hémiencephalie.*) The condition of an *Hemiencephalus.*

Hemiepilepsy. (Ἡμισυς, half; ἐπιληψία, epilepsy.) An epileptic attack producing convulsions on one side of the body only.

Hemifa'cial. (Ἡμισυς; L. *facialis*, belonging to the face. F. *hémifacial.*) Relating to, or connected with, one half of the face.

H. paralysis. Paralysis of one side of the face.

Hemigam'ious. (Ἡμισυς; γάμος, a marriage. F. *hémigamie.*) Name given by Trinius to the condition in which calices of the Gramineæ contain two sets of flowers only, one male or female, and the other neuter.

Hemig'amous. Same as *Hemigamious.*

Hemiglossi'tis. (Ἡμισυς, half;

γλώσσα, the tongue.) Parenchymatous inflammation of one half only of the tongue, and that generally the left half, in which is a firm, elastic, painful nodule, which sometimes projects above the surface. The disease has little inclination to end in suppuration, deep ulceration, or sloughing.

Hemiglutin. (Ἡμισυς; *glutin*.) C₄₇H₇₀N₁₄O₁₉. A peptone-like body obtained, along with semiglutin, by Hofmeister when collagen is boiled in water for a long time.

Hemigoniarious. (Ἡμισυς, half; γυνή, seed. F. *hémigoniaré*.) Applied by De Candolle to double flowers in which parts of the organ of both sexes are changed into petals.

Hemigyous. (Ἡμισυς; γυνή, a woman.) Having in part the qualities of a woman or of a female; effeminate.

Hemigyrous. (Ἡμισυς; γῦρος, a ring.) Term applied by Desvauz to the fruit of the Proteaceæ. This resembles a follicle, the walls of which often become thick and woody, containing one or two seeds only; it is sometimes separated by a false dissepiment, and dehisces completely by its ventral suture, and incompletely by its dorsal suture.

Hemiherdral. (Ἡμισυς; ἕδρα, a base, or seat. F. *hémihérrique*; G. *halfstüchig*.) Applied to a crystal having only half of the complete number of planes or faces, the opposite ones or the alternate ones being absent. They are the only crystals which exhibit the phenomena of *Pyro-electricity*.

Hemihyperæsthesia. (Ἡμισυς; ὑπέρ, above; αἰσθησις, sensation.) The occurrence of hyperæsthesia on one half of the body only, as in some forms of hysteria.

Hemi-hypo-thermia. (Ἡμισυς, half; ὑπό, under; θερμῆ, heat.) Defective temperature on one side of the body as compared with the other. It may be due to diminished generation of heat or to increased loss of heat.

Hemilaryngoplegia. (Ἡμισυς; λάρυγξ, the larynx; πλῆγη, a stroke.) Hilton Fagge's term for paralysis of the muscles of one side of the larynx only. There is complete immobility with some concavity of the vocal cord of the affected side, and when long continued some atrophy of it; the apex of the arytenoid cartilage of the same side is directed further forwards and inwards than natural. The voice is weak and more or less hoarse, and, according to Frank, frequently breaks into a falsetto when much exerted.

Hemimelus. (Ἡμισυς; μέλος, a limb.) A monstrosity in which the limbs are incomplete at their extremities, terminating in stumps.

Hemimely. (Ἡμισυς; μέλος, a limb.) In Teratology, the condition of a monster in which the upper extremity of one side is reduced to a simple bud or mushroom-like process.

Hemimeris. (Ἡμιμερίς, halved.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ*.

H. cauliflora, Pers. (L. *caulis*, a stem; *alatus*, winged.) Used as a stomachic.

Hemimetabola. (Ἡμισυς; μεταβολή, a change.) A Subclass of the Class *Insecta*, being those in which the metamorphosis is incomplete, the larva differing from the imago chiefly in the absence of wings, and the pupa being capable of movement.

Hemimetabolous. (Ἡμισυς; μεταβολή, a change.) Applied to those insects which undergo only an imperfect metamorpho-

sis, the larval state not differing much from the adult condition, but which, nevertheless, lose some of the embryonic organs whilst the wings or such organs are growing. See *Ametabolous* and *Metabolous*.

Hemimœrion. (Ἡμιμοῖριον, a half.) Same as *Hemimorion*.

Hemimorion. (Ἡμιμόριον; ἡμισυς, half; μόριον, a part.) Old term, applied by Erotians, in the same manner as *Hemibrachmon*; but, also, it signified a divided part, according to Foësius.

Hemimorium. Same as *Hemimorion*.

Hemimorphous. (Ἡμισυς; μορφή, form.) Possessing *Hemimorphy*.

Hemimorphy. (Ἡμισυς; μορφή.) A partial occurrence only of the faces of a crystal.

Hemimyasthenia. (Ἡμισυς; μῦς, a muscle; ἀσθένεια, want of strength.) Aitken's term for weakness of the muscles of one half of the body.

Hemin. Same as *Hæmin*.

Hemina. (Ἡμισυς, half.) Old name for a measure and weight, as to which there was great difference according to the diversity of places and things; said to contain the half of a sextarius.

Hemineurasthenia. (Ἡμισυς; νεῦρον, a nerve; ἀσθένεια, weakness.) Beard's term for neurasthenia affecting one side of the body only, which is generally the left.

Hemiobolon. (Ἡμισυς, half; ὀβολός, the sixth part of a drachm.) Half of an obolus, or twelfth part of a drachm. (Gorraus.)

Hemiolion. (Ἡμισυς, half; ὄλος, the whole.) Old term for an ounce and a half, or twelve drachms. Also, for the whole of a thing and half as much more, same as *sesquialtera*, or as *sesquiuncia*, an ounce and a half.

Hemiolios. (Ἡμισυς, half; ὄλος, the whole.) Consisting of a whole with one half added.

Hemionis. (Ἡμίονος, a mule; ὄνις, ordure.) Old term (Gr. *ἡμιονίς*), for the dung of a mule, formerly used in the treatment of diseases of women, according to Hippocrates, *de Nat. Mul.* lxxxv, 4.

Hemionitis. (Ἡμίονος, a mule.) The *Asplenium hemionitis*; so called because it was supposed to be sterile, or because it made women sterile, as mules are.

Hemiopalgia. (Ἡμισυς, half; ὤψις, the eye; ἄλγος, pain. F. *hémioptalgie*.) A term for hemicranic pain of the eye.

Hemioptia. (Ἡμισυς, half; ὤψις, the eye. F. *hémioptie*; I. *emiopia*; S. *hemioptia*; G. *Halbsichtigkeit*.) Half-sight. A defect of vision in which only one half of the field of vision is perceived. The condition is better expressed by the term *Hemianopsia*, which has reference to the real morbid state, viz. the part of the field of vision not seen, while *hemioptia* has reference to the healthy state, viz. the part of the field of vision which is seen. The two terms are often, but erroneously, used synonymously.

H., altitudinal. Same as *Hemianopsia*, *altitudinal*.

H., binasal. Same as *Hemianopsia*, *bitemporal*.

H., bitemporal. Same as *Hemianopsia*, *binasal*.

H., equilateral. Same as *Hemianopsia*, *equilateral*.

H., heteron'y-mous, bilat'er-al. Same as *Hemianopsia, heteronymous, median.*

H., homon'y-mous. Same as *Hemianopsia, homonymous.*

H., homon'y-mous, bilat'er-al. Same as *Hemianopsia, homonymous, bilateral.*

H., homon'y-mous, unilat'er-al. Same as *Hemianopsia, homonymous, unilateral.*

H., horizon'tal. Same as *Hemianopsia, horizontal*; the part of the visual field perceived being reversed.

H., na'sal. Same as *Hemianopsia, temporal.*

H., temp'oral. Same as *Hemianopsia, nasal.*

H., ver'tical. Same as *Hemianopsia, vertical*; the part of the visual field perceived being reversed.

Hemioπ'iasis. The same as *Hemioπia.*

Hemioπ'sia. ("Ἡμισυς; ὄψις, vision.) Same as *Hemioπia.*

Hemipag'ia. ("Ἡμισυς, half; πάγος, fixed. F. *hémipagie.*) Old term for pain on one side only of the head.

Hemip'agus. ("Ἡμισυς; πάγος, that which is fixed.) A double monstrosity in which the two individuals are united by the thorax.

Hemiparaple'gia. ("Ἡμισυς, half; παραπληγία, a numbing of the limbs. F. *hémiparaplégie.*) Paralysis of one lower limb only.

H. spina'lis. (L. *spina*, the spine.) Hemiparaplegia of spinal origin.

Hemipar'esis. ("Ἡμισυς; πάρεσις, a slackening of strength.) Paresis or impairment of muscular strength affecting one side of the body only.

Hemipath'ia. ("Ἡμισυς, half; πάθος, disease. F. *hémipathie.*) Term for disease affecting one half of the body.

Also, the same as *Hemierania.*

Hemipe'gia. Same as *Hemipagia.*

Hemipep'tone. ("Ἡμισυς; πεπτονε.) Kühne's term for that part of the peptones of pancreatic origin which may be transformed into leucin, tyrosin, hypoxanthin, and asparagin, as normal products, and indol, skatol, phenol, volatile fatty acids, and other products, in contradistinction to *Antipeptone.* According to him it is the result of the action of trypsin on hemialbumose.

Hemipet'alous. ("Ἡμισυς; πέταλον, a flower-leaf. G. *halbblumenblättrig.*) A flower consisting partly of free, partly of coalesced, petals.

Hemiphala'crosis. ("Ἡμισυς; φαλάκρσις, baldness. G. *halbseitige Kahlheit.*) Baldness of one side of the head only.

Hemiphon'ia. ("Ἡμισυς, half; φωνή, the voice. F. *hémiphonie.*) A half-voice, or a low whispering voice, as is heard in the advanced stages of Asiatic cholera.

Hemiphon'ous. ("Ἡμισυς; φωνή. F. *hémiphone.*) Having a weak voice; half vocal.

Hemiphyl'lous. ("Ἡμισυς; φύλλον, a leaf. G. *halbfreiblättrig.*) Same as *Hemipetalous.*

Hemipi'nic ac'id. ("Ἡμισυς.) C₁₀H₁₀O₆. A product along with meconin, of the action of potash on opianic acid; it is a crystallisable substance soluble in alcohol and ether; almost insoluble in cold water. It melts at 180° C.

Hemipla'gia. ("Ἡμισυς; πλάγος, the side.) Same as *Hemiplegia.*

Hemiplec'tic. Same as *Hemiplegie.*

Hemiple'gia. ("Ἡμισυς; πληγή, a stroke; from πλίσσω, to strike. F. *hémiplegie*; I. *emiplegia*; S. *hemiplegia*; G. *Hemiplegie, halbseitige Lähmung.*) Loss of motor power of one lateral half of the body. The usual cause is a lesion, on the opposite side to the paralysis, of some part of the corpus striatum and internal capsule, or of the crus cerebri, or sometimes of a cerebral convolution. The convulsions most frequently implicated are the dorsal part of the gyrus centralis anterior, the gyrus centralis posterior, and those adjoining. It is probable that the few cases reported of cerebral mischief occurring on the same side of the body as the paralysis involve some error of observation. The arm and the leg in equal or in different proportions, or sometimes one to the exclusion of the other, suffer most; the movements of parts which are consensual in action are seldom interfered with; the movements of the head, neck, and trunk are little affected, neither is there much difficulty in swallowing, breathing, or sleeping. There is generally some anæsthesia in the early stage, but it usually passes off shortly. The temperature of the affected part is generally a little raised, there is often considerable perspiration, and sloughing from pressure easily occurs. The electrical condition of the muscles is not affected at first, but sometimes there is rigidity and tonic spasm at an early stage, said to be caused by destruction of brain tissue. When recovery takes place that of the leg is earlier usually than that of the arm. When no recovery takes place the muscles become contracted and wasted, and the limb is fixed generally, but not always, in a state of flexion.

H., alter'nate. (L. *alternus*, one after the other. F. *hémiplegie alterne.*) Gubler's term for *H., crossed.*

H., cer'e-bral, com'mon. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain. F. *hémiplegie cérébrale vulgaire* of Charcot.) The ordinary form of hemiplegia depending on brain lesion.

H., cor'tical. (L. *cortex*, the rind.) Hemiplegia depending upon a diseased condition of the cortex of the brain, and not on any direct affection of the central ganglia.

H., cross'ed. Paralysis of the muscles of the eye supplied by the oculo-motor or third nerve on the side opposite to that on which the limbs, face, and tongue are paralysed. It occurs in lesions of the crus cerebri.

H., dimid'iate. (L. *dimidio*, to divide into halves. F. *hémiplegie dimidiée.*) Same as *H., crossed.*

H., epilep'tic. ("Ἐπιληψία.) Todd's term for a loss of muscular power in an arm or in the whole side of the body, following immediately upon an epileptic fit. It occurs more frequently on the side which has been most convulsed.

H., fa'cial. The ordinary form, affecting one side only, of *Paralysis, facial.*

H., heph'æstic. ("Ἡφαίστος, Vulcan, the god of working in metal.) The same as *Palsy, hammer.*

H., hyste'rical. (*Hysteria.*) Paralysis of one side of the body, occurring in an hysterical person, and not produced by disease of the opposite side of the brain. It occurs more frequently on the left side, and does not affect the face or the tongue.

H., spas'tic, in'fantile. (Σπαστικός, drawing in; L. *infans*, a little child.) A form

of hemiplegia in children in which the paralysed limb is subjected to choreiform movements. The paralysis may arise before birth, but it generally commences when the child is two or three days old by an attack of severe and repeated, usually one-sided, convulsions, accompanied by unconsciousness, upon which the paralysis ensues either immediately or after some time; there is no anaesthesia. Subsequently contractures take place, choreiform movements set in, and then the mental powers fail, the child becoming more or less imbecile. At a later stage epileptic attacks commence, more marked on, or confined to, the paralysed side. The paralysed limbs grow very slowly, and although the girth may be about equal to that of the opposite limb in consequence of the muscular growth produced by the choreiform movements, yet the arrest of development of the limb is marked. The part of the brain involved is primarily the cortex of some of the convolutions of the motor area, where there is degeneration of structure or loss of substance following local inflammation or hæmorrhage, and the fibres of the corresponding pyramidal tract have undergone degeneration of the descending form.

H., spinal. (L. *spina*, the spine.) Loss of power of the whole or of one side of the body from disease of the spinal cord, without any loss of sensation of the opposite limb, such as occurs when one half of the cord has been cut through with a knife. In these cases the spinal disease does not entirely destroy the postero-lateral column and the grey matter of the cord.

Hemiplegic. (Ἡμισυς; πληγή. F. *hémiplegique*.) Of, or belonging to, the disease *Hemiplegia*.

Hemiplegy. Same as *Hemiplegia*.

Hemiplexia. (Ἡμισυς, half; πλῆξις, a stroke.) Same as *Hemiplegia*.

Hemiplexic. The same as *Hemiplegic*.

Hemiprism. (Ἡμισυς; πρίσμα, a thing sawn off, a prism.) Dana's term for a crystalline form having one face only of a prism.

Hemiprosoplegia. (Ἡμισυς; πρόσ-ωπον, the face; πληγή, a stroke.) A synonym of facial paralysis.

Hemiproteidin. (Ἡμισυς; protein.) $C_{24}H_{42}N_6O_{12} + H_2O$. A peptone-like body obtained by Schützenberger by treating albumin with dilute sulphuric acid and boiling.

Hemiprotein. (Ἡμισυς; protein.) Schützenberger's term for the insoluble residue formed when albumin is treated so as to produce hemialbuminose; it is probably Kühne's anti-albumin, and Meissner's dyspeptone.

Hemiptera. (Ἡμισυς; πτερόν, a wing. F. *hémiptères*; G. *Halbflügler*.) A Suborder of the Order *Rhynesta*, Class *Insecta*, having four wings, the front pair coriaceous at the basal half, membranous at the apical half, and a mouth produced into a suctorial proboscis folded on the thorax.

Hemipteral. Same as *Hemipterous*.

Hemipterous. (Ἡμισυς, half; πτερόν, a wing. F. *hémiptère*; I. *hemiptero*; G. *halbflügelig*.) Half-winged; belonging to the Order *Hemiptera*.

Hemirrhachialgia. (Ἡμισυς; ῥάχις, the back; ἄλγος, pain.) F. *hémirrhachialgie*.) Pain on one side of the spine.

Hemirrhombion. (Ἡμισυς; ῥόμβος, a rhomb.) A bandage so called from its shape; the same as *Hemitonon*.

Hemispasm. (Ἡμισυς; σπασμός, a drawing.) A convulsive movement or spasm affecting one side of the body only.

Hemisphærium. (Ἡμισυς, half; σφαῖρα, a globe. F. *hémisphère*; G. *Halbkugel*.) A hemisphere.

Hemisphæra. See *Hemisphere*.

H. cerebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The hemispheres of the brain.

Hemisphere. (Old F. *hemisphere*; from L. *hemisphærium*; from Gr. ἡμισφαῖριον; from ἡμισυς, half; σφαῖρα, a ball. F. *hémisphère*; I. *entisfera*; S. *hemispherio*; G. *Halbkugel*.) The half of a sphere, or round body, or globe.

Hs., cerebellar. (L. *cerebellum*, the little brain. F. *hémisphères du cervelet*; G. *Halbkugeln des kleinen Gehirns*.) The lateral halves of the cerebellum. See *Cerebellum*, *hemispheres of*.

Hs., cerebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain. F. *hémisphères du cerveau*; G. *Halbkugeln des Gehirns*.) The lateral halves of the cerebrum. See *Cerebral hemispheres*.

Hs. of brain. See *Hs., cerebral*.

H., vesicle. (L. *vesicula*, a small blister.) A term applied to each half of the embryonic *Proencephalon*.

Hemispherical. (Ἡμισφαίριον; F. *hemispherique*; G. *halbkugelig*.) Relating to, or of the form of, a *Hemisphere*.

H. condenser. See *Keade's hemispherical condenser*.

H. ganglia. (Γάγγλιον, a nerve-knot.) The *Cerebral hemispheres*.

H. papillæ. See *Papilla, hemispherical*.

Hemistomum. (Ἡμισυς, half; στόμα, the mouth.) A sexually mature trematode worm found only in birds and mammals.

H. ala'tum. Dising. (L. *alatus*, winged.) Found in the small intestine of *Canis azaræ*.

H. auri'tum. Dising. (L. *auritus*, eared.) Found in the intestines of *Strix flammea*.

H. clathra'tum. Dising. (L. *clathri*, a grating, or trellis work.) Found in the stomach and small intestine of *Lutra brasiliensis*.

H. commuta'tum. Dising. (L. part. of *commuto*, to change.) Found in the intestines of *Sterna caspia*.

H. corda'tum. Dising. (L. *cordatus*, heart-shaped.) Found in the small intestine of *Felis catus*.

H. denticula'tum. Dising. (L. *denticulatus*, furnished with small teeth.) Found in the intestine of *Alecco hispidæ*.

H. excava'tum. Dising. (L. *excavo*, to hollow out.) Found in the intestines of *Cieomia alba*.

H. peda'tum. Dising. (L. *pes*, a foot.) Found in the small intestine of *Didelphys cancrivora*.

H. podomor'phum. Dising. (Πούς, a foot; μορφή, form.) Found in the intestine of *Circus cinereus*.

H. spatha'ceum. Dising. (L. *spatha*, the spathe of a palm tree.) Found in the intestine of *Lestris pomarinus*.

H. spat'ula. Dising. (L. dim. of *spatha*, a spatula, or flat wooden instrument for stirring.) Found in the intestine of *Uta aluco*.

H. trilo'bium. Rudolphi. (Τρίλοβος, three-lobed.) Found in the intestines of *Carbo eorromanus*.

Hemisystolè. (Ἡμισυς; συστολή, a contraction.) A half contraction.

H., intermit'tent. (L. *intermitto*, to leave off for a time.) Malbranc's term for a condition which occurs occasionally in cases of mitral insufficiency in which both ventricles of the heart for some time contract together, but occasionally the right only seems to contract, as is evidenced by the absence of pulse and the presence of the curve of impulse, but without the mark of closure of the aortic valves in the cardiographic tracing.

Hemiteria. (Ἡμί, half; *τέρας*, a monster. F. *hémitérie*.) A congenital anomaly of the conformation of the body of an anatomically simple kind, which may either exert an injurious influence, being only a deformity, or may become an impediment to the due performance of one or more functions.

Hemitis. See *Hemitis*.

Hemitomon. (Ἡμίσιος, half; *τέμνω*, to cut.) Old term (Gr. *ἡμίτρομον*), mentioned by Hippocrates, *de Iis qu. in Med. l. 2*, and Galen, *in Comm.*, applied to a certain bandage cut half through.

Hemitritæus. (F. *hémitrité*; G. *halb-dreitägig*.) Same as *Febris hemitritæa*.

Murchison is of opinion that even if the hemitritæus or febris hemitritæa of Galen were really a malarial fever, that the disease which was so called by later writers was true enteric fever.

Hemitropal. Same as *Hemitropus*.

Hemitrope. (Ἡμίσιος, half; *τρέπω*, to turn. F. *hémitrope*; G. *halbkrummläufig*.) Applied by Haüy to a crystal formed of two halves regularly united together, but contrary to the natural position, as if the superior had undergone a half revolution upon the inferior.

Hemitropus. (Ἡμίσιος; *τρέπω*.) Having the characteristics of a *Hemitrope*.

Also, a term employed by Schleiden to the ovules of leguminous plants, which have the hilum intermediate between the micropyle and the chalaza. It is synonymous with the term amphitropus of Mirbel.

Hemiuncia. (Ἡμίσιος; L. *uncia*, an ounce.) Half an ounce.

Hemiuncion. Same as *Hemiuncia*.

Hemivertebra. (Ἡμίσιος, half.) Same as *Semivertebra*.

Hemlock. (Mid. E. *hemlok*, also spelt *humloke*, *humlok*, *homelok*; from Sax. *hemlic*, *hymlice*, of which the first syllable has probably an evil signification, and the second is from Sax. *lede*, a leaf. F. *cigue*; I. *cicuta*; S. *cicuta*; G. *Schierling*.) The *Conium maculatum*.

Also, the same as *H. spruce*.

H., American. The *Cicuta maculata*.

H., bas'tard. The *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

H. bath. See *Bath, hemlock*.

H. chervil. The *Cherophyllum cicutaria*.

H., com'mon. The *Conium maculatum*.

H. drop'wort. (F. *œnanthe safranée*; G. *safrangelbe Rebendwurz*.) The *Enanthe crocata*.

H., ex'tract of. See *Extractum conii*.

H. fruit. See *Conii fructus*.

H., great broad-leav'ed. The *Molopospermum cicutarium*.

H., ground. The *Taxus canadensis*.

H. gum. A synonym of *Canada pitch*, the resinous exudation of the hemlock spruce, *Abies canadensis*.

H., juice of. See *Succus conii*.

H. leaves. See *Conii folia*.

H., les'ser. The *Althusa cynapium*.

H. pars'ley. The *Conioselinum canadense*.

H., pill of, com'pound. See *Pilula conii composita*.

H. pitch. Same as Canada pitch, *Picea canadensis*, U.S. Ph.

H. pitch plas'ter. The *Emplastrum picis canadensis*, U.S. Ph.

H. plas'ter. The *Emplastrum cicute*.

H., poi'son. The *Conium maculatum*.

H., poi'soning by. See *Conium, poisoning by*.

H. poultice. The *Cataplasma conii*.

H., spot'ed. The *Conium maculatum*.

H. spruce. The *Abies canadensis*.

H. spruce fir. The *Abies canadensis*.

H. stork's-bill. The *Erodium cicutarium*.

H., tin'cture of. See *Tinctura conii*.

H. tree. The *Abies canadensis*.

H., wa'ter. (F. *cicutaire vireuse*; G. *giftiger Wulferich*.) The *Cicuta virosa*.

H., wa'ter, American. The *Cicuta maculata*.

H. wa'ter-drop. The *Enanthe crocata*.

H. wa'ter-drop'wort. The *Enanthe crocata*.

H., wa'ter, fine-leav'ed. The *Enanthe phellandrium*.

H., wild. The *Cicuta maculata*.

Hemochro'in. See *Hemochroin*.

Hemochrome. See *Hemochrome*.

Hemo'dia. See *Haemodia*.

Hemodynamom'eter. See *Haemodynamometer*.

Hemogast'ric. See *Hemogastric*.

Hemom'eter. See *Haemometer*.

Hemometrecta'sia. See *Hemometrectasia*.

Hemophthal'my. See *Hemophthalmia*.

Hemop'tic. See *Hæmoptie*.

Hemop'toë. See *Hæmoptoë*.

Hemop'toic. See *Hæmoptoic*.

Hemop'tysis. See *Hæmoptysis*.

Hemorrhage. See *Hæmorrhage*.

Hemorrhag'ic. See *Hæmorrhagic*.

Hemorrhagip'arous. See *Hæmorrhagiparous*.

Hemorrhagy. Same as *Hæmorrhage*.

Hemorrhœ'a. See *Hæmorrhœa*.

Hemorrhœ'ic. See *Hæmorrhœic*.

Hemorrhoid'al. See *Hæmorrhoid'al*.

Hemorrhoids. See *Hæmorrhoids*.

Hemos'pasy. See *Hæmospasia*.

Hemostasis. See *Hæmostasis*.

Hemostatic. See *Hæmostatic*.

Hemostatics. See *Hæmostatics*.

Hemoth'rax. See *Hæmothorax*.

Hemp. (Mid. E. *hemp*; contracted from *henep*; Sax. *henep*, *hænep*; G. *hanf*; F. *chanvre*; I. *canapa*; S. *cañamo*; all from L. *cannabis*; from Gr. *kánnabos*; from Sans. *çāṇa*, *hemp*.) The *Cannabis sativa*.

H. ag'rimony. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*.

H. ag'rimony, wa'ter. The *Bidens tripartita*.

H., American. See *Cannabis americana*.

H., bas'tard. The *Galeopsis tetrahit*.

H., Cana'dian. The root of *Apocynum cannabinum*.

H., India, extract of. See *Extractum cannabis indicæ*.

H., Indian. See *Cannabis indica*.

Also, the *Apocynum cannabinum*.

H., Indian, tincture of. See *Tinctura cannabis indicæ*.

H., moun'tain. The *Hyoscyamus in-sanus*.

H. net'tle, com'mon. The *Galeopsis tetrahit*.

H. net'tle, red. The *Galeopsis ladanum*.

H. net'tle, trail'ing. The *Galeopsis ochroleuca*.

H. operatives, disea'ses of. (L. *operator*, to work.) Hemp beaters, carders, and spinners, like cotton and flax operatives, suffer much from dust arising from the material on which they work, and which consists chiefly of siliceous particles and fragments of woody fibre. They are liable to pulmonary diseases, such as chronic bronchitis and pneumonia and phthisis, experiencing cough, chronic bronchial catarrh, severe pain in chest, anæmia, emaciation, debility, and occasionally profuse diarrhœa. An inflammation of the mouth and tongue has been observed, which results from the practice of continually wetting the thread with saliva, using the finger as a means, and thus conveying acid and irritating matters from the hemp to the tongue.

H. plant. The *Cannabis sativa*.

H. seed. The fruit of *Cannabis sativa*. It is oily and mucilaginous. Used in decoction as a demulcent in gonorrhœa and cystitis. See *Fructus cannabis*.

H. seed cal'culus. (L. *calculus*, a small stone.) Wollaston's term for a small, smooth, globular oxalate of lime calculus, of the size and shape and colour of a hemp seed. It is generally found in the kidney.

H.-seed oil. A greenish or brownish-yellow oil obtained from the seed of hemp, *Cannabis sativa*. It is used in the manufacture of soft soap.

H.-spin'ners' disea'ses. See under *II. operatives, diseases of*.

H. weed. See *Hempweed*.

H., wild. The *Ambrosia trifida*.

Hempweed. The *Eupatorium aromaticum*.

H., aromati'c. The *Eupatorium aromaticum*.

H., round-leav'ed. The *Eupatorium rotundifolium*.

Hempworts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Cannabinacæ*.

Hen. (Sax. *heun*, *hen*, *hæn*, formed from *hana*, a cock; F. *poule*; I. *gallina*; S. *gallina*; G. *Henne*.) A female bird; especially the female of the domestic fowl.

H.-blind ness. A name for night-blindness, or *Nyctalopia*, because hens are said to be subject to it.

H.'s foot. The *Torilis anthriscus*, or the *Caucalis daucoides*.

H., moor. The coat, *Fulica atra*.

H., water. The *Gallinula chloropus*; good for food.

Henbanc. (E. *hen*, a fowl; *banc*, poison. F. *jusquiame*; I. *giusquiamo*; S. *belôno*; G. *Bilse*.) The *Hyoscyamus niger*.

H. and col'ocynth, pill of. See *Pilula colocynthidis et hyoscyami*.

H., black. (F. *jusquiame noire*.) The *Hyoscyamus niger*.

H., com'mon. The *Hyoscyamus niger*.

H., extract of. See *Extractum hyoscyami*.

H., great white. The *Hyoscyamus albus*.

H., juice of. See *Succus hyoscyami*.

H. leaves. See *Hyoscyami folia*.

H. of Peru'. An old name for the *Nicotiana tabacum*, or tobacco.

H., poi'soning by. See *Hyoscyamus*, poisoning by.

H. seed. See *Hyoscyami semen*.

H., tinc'ture of. See *Tinctura hyoscyami*.

Henbit. The *Lamium amplexicaule*.

Hendecagon. (Ἐνδέκα, eleven; γωνία, an angle. F. *hendécagone*.) A figure having eleven equal angles and sides.

Hendecatane. C₁₁H₂₄. A hydrocarbon which is supposed to exist in paraffin oils.

Hendecatyli. (Ἐνδέκα, eleven; ἄλη, stuff.) A compound radicle containing eleven atoms of carbon.

H. group. The most important member is methyl-nonyl ketone, CH₃(C₉H₁₉)CO, which forms the essential constituent of the essential oil of rue from *Ruta graveolens*.

Henlê, Friedrich Gustav Jacob. A German anatomist and pathologist. Born at Fürth in 1809, died at Göttingen in 1885.

H.'s fen'estrated mem'brane. (L. *fenestra*, a window.) A thin brittle film of elastic tissue with irregularly-shaped apertures found beneath the endothelium of arteries. It can be stripped off in small shreds, which have a tendency to roll or curl up at their borders.

H.'s fibres. The broad, flat, elastic fibres forming the *H., fenestrated membrane of*.

H.'s lay'er. The outermost layer of the inner root-sheath of the hair. See under *Hair-root*.

H.'s loop. See *H., looped tubes of*.

H., loop'ed tubes of. See under *Tubuli uriniferi*.

H.'s root-sheath of hair. The outer layer of the two sets of cells forming the inner root-sheath of the hair. See under *Hair-root*.

H.'s sheath of nerves. A delicate lamella of connective tissue covered on both sides by epithelioid cells which generally invests the finest branches of nerves.

Hen'na. The *Lawsonia inermis*. The dried leaves, powdered and made into a paste, are used for colouring the nails of women and the hair yellow; it is also said to be useful in headache, and is applied to the soles of the feet in smallpox to save the face from the eruption. Waring suggests its application to the soles in the native affection called burning of the feet. The fresh leaves, bruised or mixed with vinegar, are applied to wounds and ulcers to quicken healing. The flowers are distilled to form a perfume, which is also used in megrim. The fruit is considered emmenagogue; and a decoction of the bark is used in hepatitis, affections of the spinal cord, calculeous concretions, and leprosy.

H. plant. The *Lawsonia inermis*.

Henogen'esis. (Ἠνός, gen. of εἶς, one; γένεσις, an origin.) The same as *Henogeny*.

Henog'eny. (Ἠνός; γένος, race.) A term proposed by Fol as a substitute for Plücker's term *Ontogeny*, meaning thereby the development of the individual proper as opposed to the historic or palæontological development of the same.

Henophyllous. (Ἠνός, genitive of εἶς, one; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *hénophylle*; G. *einblättrig*.) Having one leaf.

Henophyllum. (Ἠνός; φύλλον.) The *Convolvularia majalis*, from its mode of growth.

Heno'sis. (Ἠνός.) A growing into one; applied to *Symblypharon*, or the uniting together of the eyelids.

Henotan'nic acid. A name given by Abd-el-Aziz to a brown substance with a resinoid fracture and the chemical properties of tannin, which he obtained from henna.

Henrice'a. (R. S. *Henrici*, a Danish botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gentianaceæ*.

H. pharmacear'cha. The *Ophelia chirata*. (Dunglison.)

Henricus rubeus. (L. *rubeus*, red.) Old term for vitriol calcined to redness.

Henry, Thomas. An English physician, born at Wrexham in 1734, died at Manchester in 1816.

H.'s magnesia. Same as *Magnesii carbonas ponderosa*.

Henry, William. An English chemist, born at Manchester in 1775, died in 1836.

H.'s law. The volume of a gas dissolved by a given quantity of water at a given temperature is always the same.

Hensen, Victor. A German physiologist and embryologist. Born in Schleswig in 1835, still living, and now Director of the Physiological Institute of Kiel.

H.'s disc. The transverse dark line dividing the transparent part of a primitive muscular fibre.

H.'s prop-cells. (G. *Stützzellen*.) The columnar epithelial cells on the outer side of the last row of outer hair-cells of the organ of Corti.

H., supporting cells of. Same as *H.'s prop-cells*.

Henslovia'ceæ. (*Henslow*.) A Nat. Order of perigynous, calycifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Saxifragales*, having a tree-like habit, styles united into a cylinder, and seeds without labumen. It is allied to the *Hydrangeaceæ*.

Henslo'vian membrane. A term for the cuticle of plants.

Hens'low, John Ste'vens. Born at Rochester in 1796, died in 1861.

Hen'ware. The *Alaria esculenta*.

Hep. Same as *Hip*, the fruit of the dog-rose.

H. tree. The *Rosa canina*.

He'par. (Ἠπαρ, the liver. F. *foie*; I. *fegato*; S. *higado*; G. *Leber*.) The liver or organ which secretes the bile.

Also, an old term for substances which resemble, or are supposed to resemble, liver.

H. adipo'sum. (L. *adeps*, fat.) Fatty degeneration of the liver.

H. adulteri'num. (L. *adulterinus*, spurious.) The spleen.

H. antimonia'tum. Old term for an oxy-sulphure of antimony.

H. antimo'ni. (G. *Spießglanzschwefelleber*.) An old name for a substance produced by delagrating together equal parts of antimony sulphide and potassium nitrate.

H. antimo'ni calca'reum. The *Calcarea stibiato-sulphurata*.

H. cal'cis. (L. *calx*, lime. F. *foie de soufre calcaire*; G. *Kalkschwefelleber*.) The sulphide of calcium.

H. indura'tum. (L. *induratus*, hardened.) See *Liver*, *induration of*.

H. kali'num. (Kali.) A synonym of *Potassium sulphide*.

H. martia'le. (L. *Mars*, a name of iron.) Old term for a compound of liver of sulphur and oxide of iron.

H. mi'grans. (L. *migro*, to change one's abode.) See *Liver*, *floating*.

H. mo'bile. (L. *mobilis*, movable.) See *Liver*, *floating*.

H. moschatif'or'më. (Nux *moschata*, the nutmeg; L. *forma*, likeness.) The condition described under *Liver*, *nutmeg*.

H. sangui'nis. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) Coagulated blood.

H. sinis'trum. (L. *sinister*, on the left side.) The spleen.

H. succenturia'tum. (L. *succenturio*, to receive as a substitute.) The *Liver*, *accessory*.

H. sul'furis kali'num. (Kali. F. *foie de soufre alkaline*; G. *Schwefelleber*.) The *Potassa sulfurata*, B. Ph.

H. sul'phuris. An old name for *Potassa sulphurata*.

H. sul'phuris calca'reum. (L. *calx*, lime. G. *Kalkschwefelleber*.) Calcium sulphide.

H. sul'phuris volat'ilis. (L. *volatilis*, fleeting.) A name for Boyle's fuming liquor, or ammonium sulphide.

H. uteri'num. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) Old term for the *Placenta*. (Castellus.)

H. variega'tum. (L. *variego*, to make of various colours.) The condition of hepatic engorgement called *Liver*, *nutmeg*.

Hepatal'gia. (Ἠπαρ, the liver; ἄλγος, pain. F. *hepatalgie*; I. *epatalgia*; S. *hepatalgia*; G. *Leberschmerz*.) Pain affecting the liver.

The term is especially applied to pain in the right hypochondrium of a paroxysmal nature and supposed to be neuralgic, but there is great doubt whether such a disease exists.

H. calculo'sa. (L. *calculus*, a small stone.) The pain produced by gall-stones.

H. petiti'na. (*Petit*.) Pain from distension of the gall-bladder.

H. phlegmoni'des. (Φλεγμονή, inflammation below the skin; εἶδος, likeness.) Pain from acute inflammation of the liver; or *Hepatitis*.

Hepatal'gic. (F. *hépatalgique*.) Of, or belonging to, the liver pain, or *Hepatalgia*.

Hepatapostema. (Ἠπαρ, the liver; ἀπόστημα, an abscess.) Abscess of the liver.

Hepatapostematic. (F. *hépatapostématique*.) Of, or belonging to, abscess of the liver, or *Hepatapostema*.

Hepatatroph'ia. (Ἠπαρ, the liver; ἄ, neg.; τροφή, nourishment.) Atrophy of the liver.

Hepatauxé. (Ἡπαρ; αὔξη, increase.)

Increase in size, or enlargement, of the liver.

Hepatechéma. (Ἡπαρ; ἤχημα, a sound. F. *hépatéchémie*; G. *Leberlaut.*)

Term for the sound heard by percussion over the liver, or by the stethoscope applied over its region. See also *Fremitus hepatic.*

Hepatechos. (Ἡπαρ; ἤχος, an echo.) Same as *Hepatechéma.*

Hepatelco'sis. See *Hepatheleosis.*

Hepatempfrac'tic. (F. *hépatempfrac'tique.*) Of, or belonging to, obstruction of the liver, or *Hepatempfrac'xis.*

Hepatempfrac'xis. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; ἐμφραξίς, obstruction. F. *hépatempfrac'xis*; I. *epatempfrac'xis*; S. *hepatempfrac'xis*; G. *Leberverstopfung.*) Obstruction of the liver.

Hepatencephaló'ma. (Ἡπαρ; ἐνκεφαλόμα.) Encephaloid cancer of the liver.

Hepate'ria. (Ἡπαρ.) Remedies for diseases of the liver.

Hepate'rous. (Ἡπαρ.) Same as *Hepatic.*

Hepathæmorrhag'ia. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; αἱμορραγία, an eruption of blood. F. *hépathémorrhagie*; G. *Leberblutung.*) Hæmorrhage from the liver.

Hepathelco'sis. (Ἡπαρ; ἔλκος, ulceration. F. *hépatelcose*; G. *Lebergeschwür.*) Ulceration of the liver.

Hepathy'derus. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; ὕδρωσ, dropsy. F. *hydropisie de foie*; G. *Leberwassersucht.*) Dropsy of or from the liver.

Hepathydrocyst'is. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; ὕδωρ, water; κύστις, a bladder. F. *hépathyrocyste*; G. *Leberwasserbläschen, Leberwasserbläschenwurm.*) A hydatid in the liver.

Hepatic. (Ἡπατικός, from Ἡπαρ, the liver. F. *hépatique*; I. *epatico*; S. *hepatico*; G. *hepatisch.*) Of, or belonging to, or resembling, the liver.

Also, resembling liver of sulphur.

H. abs'cess. (L. *abscessus*, an abscess; from *abscedo*, to go away. F. *abcès hépatique*; G. *Leberabscess.*) A collection of pus in the substance of the liver. It may result from contusion, rupture, or penetrating wound of the liver. It may follow ulcers of the mucous membrane of the intestine and dysentery, operations for hæmorrhoids and fistula in ano, and the operation of lithotomy, in which cases the starting point is the conveyance by the portal veins of septic matter, which causes embolic foci in the liver and abscess. Hepatic abscesses are developed in a similar way through the systemic veins from amputations and compound fractures of the lower limbs, lumbrici, and from foreign bodies, and hydatid cysts, which excite suppuration around them. Hepatic abscesses may be single or multiple, superficial or deep, encysted or diffused. It is a disease of adult life, and is especially common in tropical and malarial districts. It is often painless and chronic; but it is sometimes acute, and is then attended with sensations of weight and pain in the region of the liver, spasmodic contraction of the rectus abdominis, and occasionally fluctuation can be distinguished. Other symptoms are rigors, muddy complexion, foul tongue, hectic, night sweats, and emaciation. It is liable to be mistaken for perihepatitis, distended gall-bladder, cancer, and hydatid cyst.

H. air. An old term for *Hydrogen sulphide.*

H. al'oes. See *Aloe hepatica.*

H. ap'oplex'y. (Αποπληξία.) Effusion of blood into the substance, or under the capsule, of the liver.

H. artery. (F. *artère hépatique*; G. *Leberschlagader.*) One of the branches of the cæliac axis. It runs forwards over the upper border of the pancreas and below the foramen of Winslow to the upper margin of the pylorus, where it gives off its gastro-duodenal branch. It then ascends between the layers of the small omentum in front of the foramen of Winslow and the portal vein, and to the left of the common bile-duct. Its branches are the gastro-duodenal the pyloric, the right hepatic, and the left hepatic. It supplies the upper border of the stomach, the duodenum, the great omentum, and the liver.

H. asc'ites. (Ἀσκίτης, a kind of dropsy.) Dropsy depending on disease of the liver.

H. bile. The bile contained in the liver as distinguished from that in the gall-bladder.

H. cells. See *Liver cells.*

H. colic. Same as *Gall-stone colic.*

H. congestion. See *Liver, congestion of.*

H. cyst. See *Liver, cyst of.*

H. dextrine. (L. *dexter*, to the right.) A synonym of *Glycogen.*

H. duct. (F. *canal hépatique*; G. *Lebergang.*) The hepatic duct is formed by the union of a right and left branch, which proceed from the corresponding lobes of the liver, and lie in the transverse fissure. After their junction the duct descends to the right within the gastro-hepatic omentum, in front of the vena portæ, and with the hepatic artery to its left. Its length is about two inches and its diameter about two lines. Below it meets with the cystic duct, and forms by joining with it the ductus communis choledochus. See *Liver, ducts of.*

H. ducts, inflamma'tion of. Inflammation of some part of the course of the channels which convey the bile from the liver to the intestine may be of catarrhal origin, or may be an extension of hepatitis, or may own a mechanical cause, as injury or the pressure of a gall-stone. Distension, flatulence, tenderness over the liver, nausea, vomiting, some amount of jaundice, and more or less fever, are usually present.

H. ducts, obstruct'ion of. A condition which occurs in many of the diseases of the liver from extension of inflammation, from pressure of a morbid growth, or from impaction of a gall-stone. Its result is more or less of jaundice, according to the area of the liver obstructed.

H. dys'entery. See *Dysentery, hepatic.*

H. eph'e'lis. See *Ephelis hepatica.*

H. flex'ure. (L. *flexura*, a bending. G. *Leberkrümmung des Grimmdarms.*) The bend at the junction of the ascending and the transverse colon.

H. flux. Same as *Hepatorrhœa.*

H. frem'itus. See *Fremitus hepatic.*

H. gas. Hydrogen sulphide, because it is made from potassium sulphide, or liver of sulphur.

H. glands. See *Glands, hepatic*, and *Glandula hepaticæ.*

H. habit. The conditions of body, inherent or acquired, which tend to disturbance of the functions of the liver.

H. insan'ity. See *Insanity, hepatic.*

H. islets. (F. *îlots hépatiques.*) Same as *Il. lobules.*

H. lobes. (Λόβος, the lobe of the liver. *F. lobes hépatiques*; *G. Leberlappen*.) The primary anatomical divisions of the liver. In man the named lobes are the right and left, the quadrate, the spigelian, and the caudate.

H. lobules. (*F. lobules hépatiques*; *G. Leberläppchen*.) Spheroidal or polygonal subdivisions or segments of the liver, of a diameter varying from 1-24th to 1-12th of an inch, which in some animals, as the pig, have a complete investment of connective tissue, but which in man is incomplete. They are composed of blood-vessels and cells. Surrounding the periphery is the plexus of the interlobular veins from the portal vein. From these veins capillaries pass into the centre of the lobule and form a central intralobular vein, which terminates in a sublobular vein, on which the lobule is seated. Branches of the hepatic artery accompany those of the interlobular vein, and discharge their contents into them. The cells are arranged radially between the vessels, and the hepatic ducts take origin in minute lobules between the cells.

H. phtisis. (Φθίσις, a wasting.) Atrophy of the liver.

H. plexus. (*L. plexus*, a weaving. *F. plexus hépatique*; *G. Lebergflecht*.) Branches of the sympathetic and left pneumogastric nerves surrounding the vena porta, hepatic artery, and hepatic duct. It gives off, or is continuous with, the pyloric, gastro-epiploic, and cystic plexuses.

H. pulsations. A series of impulses perceived when the hand is placed over the region of the liver in cases of insufficiency of the tricuspid valve. It is felt at an early period of the disease, on account of the absence of valves in the hepatic vein, and is due to the regurgitation of the blood through the great veins at each systole of the heart.

H. starch. A synonym of *Glycogen*.

H. syphilis. See *Liver, syphilitic disease of*.

H. trabeculæ. (*L. trabecula*, dim. of *trabs*, a beam.) A plexus of liver cells which was formerly supposed to support the capillaries of the liver.

H. vein, blood of. According to C. Schmidt, the blood of the hepatic vein contains a large quantity of sugar and no fibrin. Pavy finds only traces of sugar.

H. vein, brachial. (Βραχίον, the arm.) An old term for the right basilic vein.

H. veins. (*F. veines hépatiques*; *G. Leberblutadern*.) The hepatic veins commence in the substance of the hepatic lobule, the radicles being continuous with the capillary plexus formed by the interlobular veins. These radicles converge towards an intralobular vein, which traverses the centre of the lobule, and empties itself into a sublobular vein; the sublobular veins unite with each other, and in the end form the right and left hepatic veins, which open into the vena cava inferior a little below the diaphragm. The venæ hepaticæ are not surrounded by connective tissue. They remain patent when divided.

H. waters. Mineral waters containing hydrogen sulphide.

Hepatica. (Ἡπαρ, the liver. *F. hépatique*; *I. Fegatella*; *G. Leberkraut*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ*. Liverwort.

Also, remedies for liver disorders.

H. acutiloba, De Cand. (*L. acutus*,

pointed; *lobus*, a lobe.) Hab. America. Used as *H. triloba*, of which it is probably a pointed-leaved variety.

H. alba, Ard. (*L. albus*, white. *F. hépatique blanche*.) The *Parnassia palustris*.

H. americana, De Cand. Probably a rounded-leaved variety of *H. triloba*.

H. communis. (*L. communis*, common. *F. hépatique commune*, *h. des jardins*.) The *H. triloba*.

H. fontana, De Cand. (*L. fontanus*, belonging to a spring. *F. hépatique des fontaines*.) A name for the *Marchantia polymorpha*, or liverwort.

H. herba. A name for the fungus *Marchantia polymorpha*, because it was used in liver complaints.

H. jecora'ria. (*L. jecur*, the liver.) A name for the fungus *Marchantia polymorpha*.

H. nobilis, Mönch. (*L. nobilis*, noble. *F. hépatique noble*; *G. Edelleberkraut*.) The *H. triloba*.

Also, the *Parnassia palustris*.

H. polymorpha. The *Marchantia polymorpha*.

H. stellaris. (*L. stella*, a star.) The *Asperula odorata*.

H. stellata. (*L. stellatus*, starry. *F. hépatique étoilée*.) The *Asperula odorata*.

Also, the fungus *Marchantia polymorpha*.

H. terres'tris. (*L. terrestris*, belonging to the earth.) The *Marchantia polymorpha*, or liverwort.

H. terres'tris jecora'ria. (*L. jecur*, the liver.) The *Marchantia polymorpha*.

H. trifolia. (*L. tres*, three; *folium*, a leaf.) The *H. triloba*.

H. triloba, Chaix. (*L. tres*; *lobus*, a lobe. *G. Edelleberkraut*.) Hab. Europe and America. Liverwort. The leaves were formerly official in the U.S. Ph. as a mild demulcent tonic and astringent, having some diuretic and deobstruent properties. Used in chronic liver affections, hæmoptysis, chronic coughs, diabetes, dysentery, and as a vulnerary. The *Anemone hepatica*, Linn.

H. vulgaris. (*L. vulgaris*, common.) The fungus *Marchantia conica*.

Hepaticæcæ. A Nat. Order of the Subclass *Aerogenæ*. Same as *Hepaticæ*.

Hepaticæ. (Ἡπαρ, the liver. *F. hépatiques*; *I. epatiche*; *S. hepaticas*; *G. Lebermoose*.) Liverworts. A Class of the Group *Muscineæ*, the plants consisting of a flat, dichotomously-branched thallus or thalloid stem, or of a leafy filiform stem; they generally grow flat to the ground, or have a dorsal-ventral character; the capsule generally contains elaters, seldom a columella.

H., caulescent. (*L. caulis*, a stalk.) The liverworts which at the germination of the spores form a short cellular filament.

H., frondescent. (*F. frondeseo*, to put forth leaves.) The liverworts which at the germination of the spores form a new sexual plant.

Hepatico-colic. (Ἡπαρ; κόλον, the colon.) Of, or belonging to, the liver and colon.

Hepatico-gastric. See *Hepatogastic*.

Hepaticon. (Ἡπατικός, pertaining to the liver. *F. mal hépatique*; *G. Leberleiden*.) Disease of the liver.

Hepatico-re'nal. (*L. hepaticus*, belonging to the liver; *renalis*, belonging to the

kidney. F. *hépatico-rénale*.) Of, or belonging to, the liver and the kidney.

Hepaticous. (Ἠπατικός, pertaining to the liver.) Of a liver colour; lobed like the liver.

Hepatics. (Ἠπατικός. F. *hépatiques*.) Medicaments which act on the liver and increase the secretion of bile.

Hepaticula. (Dim. of L. *hepar*, the liver.) Chronic hepatitis.

Hepaticus. See *Hepatic*.

H. flos. (L. *flos*, a flower.) The *Hepatica triloba*.

Hepatifaction. (L. *hepar*, the liver; *factio*, a making.) The same as *Hepatisation*.

Hepatin. (Ἠπαρ, the liver.) Pavy's former term for the *Glycogen* of the liver.

Hepatirrhœa. (Ἠπαρ, the liver; ῥοία, a flow. F. *hépatorrhée*; G. *Leberfluss*.) A purging with bilious evacuations, in which portions of a fleshy substance like liver are voided.

Also, a form of diarrhœa.

It has been suggested that the term should be restricted to the evacuations connected with abscess of the liver consisting of sanguineous and purulent matter mixed with bile and fœces.

Hepatis descensus. (L. *hepar*, the liver; *descensus*, a climbing down.) The condition of the liver in which it has a lower position than natural.

H. suspensorium. (L. *hepar*; *suspensio*, to hang up.) The suspensory ligament of the liver.

Hepatisatio. See *Hepatisation*.

H. pulmonum. (L. *pulmo*, a lung.) See *Lung*, *hepatisation* of.

Hepatisation. (Ἠπαρ, the liver. F. *hépatisation*; I. *epatizzazione*; S. *hepatization*; G. *Hepatisation*, *Verleberung*.) A consolidation of the lung tissue, so that it becomes solid and friable, somewhat like liver.

H., grey. (F. *hépatisation grise*; G. *graue Verleberung*.) A term for the condition of the lung in the third stage of *Pneumonia*.

H., red. (F. *hépatisation rouge*; G. *rothe Verleberung*.) A term for the condition of the lung in the second stage of *Pneumonia*.

H., white. (F. *hépatisation blanche*; G. *weisse Verleberung*.) A condition observed by Virchow in the lungs of stillborn syphilitic children, especially in association with syphilitic pemphigus. The affected part of the lung is dense, yellowish-white, tough, and pits on pressure.

H., yellow. (F. *hépatisation jaune*; G. *gelbe Verleberung*.) A term applied to the condition of the lung in the third stage of pneumonia when it takes on a yellow appearance from the excess of pus-corpuscles. See *Pneumonia*.

Hepatised. (Ἠπαρ.) The being subjected to *Hepatisation*.

Also, charged with sulphur.

H. ammo'nia. Ammonium sulphide.

Hépatisie. (Ἠπαρ, the liver; φθώρας, consumption.) Alibert's term for a form of atrophy or consumption due to a chronic disease of the liver.

Hepatitis. Same as *Hepatisation*.

Hepatism. (Ἠπαρ.) A term applied by Verneuil to denote the general derangement of the system which is produced by, and characterises, disturbance of the functions, or disease, of the liver, and its influence on the repair of

injuries, an influence which he declares to be generally injurious. Hepatism may cause the wound to become inflamed, erysipelatous, diffusely phlegmonous, or gangrenous, from which may result traumatic fever, adynamic septicæmia, or rapid pyæmia; or secondary hæmorrhages, of frequent recurrence and difficult to arrest, may occur; or hæmorrhages from some mucous surface may result; or the wound may stir up the pre-existing liver disease, and jaundice, or gall-stone colic, or ascites may return, with vomiting, anorexia, and diarrhœa. These dangers may occur after a slight wound or operation as well as after the most severe.

Hepatic. (F. *hépatique*.) Of, or belonging to, inflammation of the liver, or *Hepatitis*.

Hepatitis. (Ἠπαρ. F. *hepatite*; I. *epatite*; S. *hepatitis*; G. *Leberentzündung*.) Inflammation of the substance of the liver.

H., acute. (L. *acutus*, sharp. F. *hépatite aigue*; G. *acute Leberentzündung*.) A condition which is seldom seen in temperate climates, and not very frequently in the tropics in its pronounced form. It may be caused by injury, by the unhealthy conditions of life in the tropics especially when combined with alcoholism, by malarious influences, by dysentery, by the acute infectious fevers, by yellow fever, and by similar causes. It commences with chilliness or rigors and fever, the appetite is lost, the tongue is white and coated, nausea and bilious vomiting occur; often there is great thirst, a short dry cough, and pain in the right shoulder; the bowels are constipated, and the urine contains bile-pigment and occasionally albumin. The liver is sometimes enlarged and generally tender on pressure; there is a dull pain when the inflammation is deep seated, a more acute pain if it is near the surface, and when combined with perihepatitis there may be pain and difficulty in breathing. The liver is soft from infiltration with inflammatory exudation, red from congestion of the vessels, or pale from excess of leucocytes; embryonic tissue is developed in the walls of the blood-vessels and the bile-ducts, in the connective tissue, and in Glisson's capsule; and the hepatic cells are the subject of cloudy swelling. Hepatitis may end in resolution, in a chronic enlargement, or in abscess.

H. apostematosa. (Ἀπόστημα, an abscess.) The form of *H., acute*, which ends in abscess of the liver.

H., chronic. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting) A term applied both to chronic perihepatitis and to cirrhosis of the liver.

H., circumscribed syphilitic. Term applied to a condition in which one or several gummatous nodules, varying in size from a pea to a hen's egg, are found in the liver, the tissue of which may either be normal, consecutively hypertrophied, or the subject of fatty or amyloid degeneration. It may occur either in the child or in the adult, and in connection with the lobulated liver, which represents its terminal stage, it constitutes the most frequent form of hepatic syphilis.

H. cystica. (Κύστις, a bladder.) Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

H. cytophthora. (Κύτος, a hollow; φθορά, destruction.) The same as *Liver, acute atrophy* of.

H. diffusa parenchymatosa. (L.

diffusus, from *diffundo*, to spread; Gr. *παρίγχυμα*, the substance of the viscera.) The same as *Liver*, *acute atrophy of*.

H., diffus'd. (L. *diffusus*, shed abroad.)

A term for acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

H. exter'na. (L. *externus*, outward.) The same as *Perihepatitis*.

H. fibro'sa. (L. *fibra*, a filament.) Cirrhosis of the liver.

H., interstitial. (L. *interstitium*, an interval of space.) Cirrhosis of the liver.

Also, a proliferation of connective tissue proceeding from the walls of the gall ducts when these are filled with concretions, giving rise to induration of the hepatic parenchyma in the vicinity of the affected ducts. The growth may also extend to the interlobular structure of the entire gland, inducing a condition that corresponds essentially to cirrhosis.

H., interstitial, chron'ic. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting.) Cirrhosis of the liver.

H. lon'ga. (L. *longus*, long.) Same as *H., chronic*.

H., metastatic. (Μεταστατικός, denoting change.) Inflammation of the liver following inflammation in some other part of the body.

H. occult'a. (L. *occultus*, hidden.) An old term applied to a slowly progressing disease of the liver which was probably in most cases cirrhosis.

H., parenchym'atous. (Παρίγχυμα, anything poured in beside, the substance of the viscera.) The inflammation of the liver substance which constitutes *H., acute*.

H., suppurative. (L. *suppuro*, to collect matter.) Acute inflammation of the liver ending in abscess.

H., syphilitic. See *Liver, syphilis of*.

H., trop'ical. (L. *tropicus*, tropical.) Inflammation of the liver, with a strong disposition to terminate in abscess, occurring in hot climates, and frequently accompanied by recurring febrile attacks closely resembling quotidian, double quotidian, and tertian or quartan types of fever, occurring most commonly in the later hours of the day.

H. velamento'sa. (L. *velamentum*, a covering.) Same as *Perihepatitis*.

H. vera. (L. *verus*, true.) Suppurative inflammation of the liver.

Hepatizon. (Ηπατιζω, to be like the liver.) A synonym of *Chloasma*.

Hepatoc'acé. (Ἡπαρ; κακός, evil.) Gangrene of the liver.

Hepatocele. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; κήλη, a tumour. F. *hepatocèle*; G. *Leberbruch*.) A hernia in which a part of the liver protrudes through an aperture in the abdominal parietes.

H., umbilic'al. (L. *umbilicus*, the navel.) Hepatocele occurring at the umbilicus.

H., ventral. (L. *venter*, the belly.) Hepatocele occurring in the linea alba.

Hepatocholorrhœ'a. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; χολή, bile; ροία, a flow. F. *hépatocholorrhée*; G. *Lebergallenfluss*.) A flow of bile from the liver.

Hepatocirrhosis. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; κίρρως, yellowish. F. *hépatocirrhose*; G. *Leberkirrhose*.) Laennec's term for cirrhosis of the liver.

Hepatocolic. (Ἡπαρ; κόλον, the colon. F. *hépatocolique*.) Relating to the liver and the colon.

H. lig'ament. Haller's name for the portion of peritoneum extending from the gall-bladder and transverse fissure of the liver across the duodenum to the colon.

Hepatocystic. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; κύστις, a bladder. F. *hépatocystique*.) Of, or belonging to, the liver and the gall-bladder.

H. calculus. (L. *calculus*, a small stone.) A biliary calculus or gall-stone.

H. canal's. Bile-ducts which pass directly from the liver to the gall bladder, such as are seen in some birds and mammals.

H. duct. The *Ductus communis choledochus*.

Also see *H. canals*.

Hepatodes. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling, or belonging to, the liver.

Hepatodyme. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; δίδυμος, double. F. *hépatodyme*.) Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for a double monstrosity united at the liver.

Also, a monster with a double liver.

Hepatodyn'ia. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; ὀδόνη, pain. F. *hépatodynie*.) Pain in the liver, or in the region of the liver.

Hepatodysender'ia. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; δυσεντερία, dysentery. F. *hépatodysenderie*; G. *Leberruhr*.) Hepatic dysentery or flux.

Hepatogast'ric. Same as *Gastro-hepatic*.

H. omen'tum. Same as *Omentum, gastro-hepatic*.

Hepatogastrocholosis. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; γαστήρ, the stomach; χολή, bile.) A term used in the same sense as bilious fever, and also as gastric fever.

Hepatogenic. (Ἡπαρ; γέννω, to produce.) Formed by the liver.

H. ic'terus. (L. *icterus*, jaundice.) Jaundice produced by the absorption of bile already formed in the liver.

Hepatography. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; γράφω, to write. F. *hépatographie*; I. *epatografia*; S. *hepatografia*; G. *Leberbeschreibung*.) The description of the liver, its attachments and functions.

Hepatohæ'mia. (Ἡπαρ; αἷμα, blood.) Sanguineous congestion of the liver.

Hepatoid. (Ἡπαρ; εἶδος, likeness.) Like to the liver in colour or in function.

Hepatolith. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; λίθος, a stone. F. *hépatolithé, calcul de foie*; G. *Leberstein*.) A calculus or concretion in the liver; a gallstone.

Hepatolithi'asis. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; λιθίασις, the disease of the stone. F. *hépatolithiase*.) A morbid concretion in the liver; a gallstone.

Hepatolith'ic. (F. *hépatolithique*.) Of, or belonging to, a hepatolith.

Hepatologia. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; λόγος, a discourse. F. *hépatologie*; G. *Leberlehre*.) A dissertation or treatise on the liver.

Hepatomalacia. (Ἡπαρ; μαλακία, softness.) Softening of the liver.

Hepatomia. See *Hepatomy*.

Hepatomphalocœ. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; ομφαλός, the navel; κήλη, a tumour. F. *hépatomphalé*; I. *epatomfalo*; G. *Lebernavelbruch*.) Umbilical hernia including some portion of the liver.

Hepatomphalum. An imperfect term for *Hepatomphalocœ*.

Hepatomyeloma. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; μυελός, marrow. F. *hépatomyélope*; G. *Lebermarkschwamm*.) Encephaloid cancer of the liver.

Hepatomyelosis. (Ἡπαρ; μυελός. F. *hépatomyélose*.) The growth or formation of *Hepatomyeloma*.

Hepatoncus. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; ὄγκος, a tumour. F. *hepatonie*; G. *Lebergeschwulst*.) Enlargement of the liver.

Hepatoancreas. (Ἡπαρ; pancreas.) Claus's term for the glandular structure belonging to the digestive system of the Invertebrata called the liver, because it not only secretes colouring and other substances similar to the bile of Vertebrata, but exercises a digestive action on starch and albumin.

Hepatoparacama. (Ἡπαρ; παραέκταμα, immoderate extension.) Term for excessive enlargement of the liver.

Hepatopathia. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; πάθος, disease. F. *hépatopathie*; G. *Leberleiden*.) Disease of the liver.

Hepatoperitonitis. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; περιτόναιον.) The same as *Perihepatitis*.

Hepatophlegmon. Same as *Hepatophlegmonie*.

Hepatophlegmonë. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; φλεγμονή, inflammation. F. *hépatophlegmon*; G. *Leberentzündung*.) Inflammation of the liver.

Hepatophraxia. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; φράσσω, to obstruct.) Term (F. *hépatophraxie*) applied by Alibert to express the various alterations of the liver constituting the seventh Genus of the *Choloses*, or third Family of diseases in his *Nosol. Naturelle*.

Hepatophthisic. (F. *hépatophthisique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hepatophthisis*.

Hepatophthisis. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; φθίσις, consumption. F. *hépatophthisie*; G. *Lebersehwindsucht*.) Consumption, decay, or wasting of the liver.

Also, the wasting of the body from abscess of the liver.

Hepatophthōe. (Ἡπαρ; φθόη, a wasting.) Same as *Hepatophthisis*.

Hepatophthōic. (F. *hépatophthoïque*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hepatophthōe*.

Hepatophy ma. (Ἡπαρ; φύμα, an inflamed swelling.) A swelling of the liver with supuration.

Hepato-re'nal. (Ἡπαρ; L. *ren*, the kidney.) Relating to the liver and the kidney.

H. ligament. A reflection of the peritoneum extending from the transverse fissure of the liver to the kidney.

Hepato'rium. A misspelling of *Eupatorium*.

Hepatorrhag'ia. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. F. *hépatorrhagie*; G. *Blutausfluss der Leber*.) A discharge of blood from the liver.

Hepatorrhag'ic. (F. *hépatorrhagique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hepatorrhagia*.

Hepatorrhect'ic. (F. *hépatorrhectique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hepatorrhæxis*.

Hepatorrhæxis. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; ῥήξις, a rupture or fracture. F. *hépatorrhéxie*; G. *Leberzerreissung*.) Rupture of the liver.

Hepatorrhœ'a. (Ἡπαρ; ῥοία, a flow. F. *hépatorrhée*; G. *Leberfluss*.) A flow or dis-

charge from the liver, whether of bile or of purulent matter.

Hepatorrhō'ic. (F. *hépatorrhœique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hepatorrhœa*.

Hepatoscir'rhus. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; σκίρρος, a hard tumour. F. *hépatoscirrhe*; G. *Leberverhärtung*.) Induration of the liver.

Also, scirrhus cancer of the liver.

Hepatoscopy. (Ἡπαρ; σκοπέω, to inspect. F. *hépatoscopie*; G. *Leberuntersuchung*.) Inspection and examination of the liver by any physical means, percussion, measurement, or stethoscopy.

Hepatosphongio'mata. (Ἡπαρ; σφόνγγος, a sponge.) Fungoid or encephaloid tumours of the liver.

Hepatosplenit'ic. (F. *hépatosplénitique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hepatosplenitis*.

Hepatosplenit'is. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; σπλήν, the spleen. F. *hépatosplénite*.) Inflammation of the liver and spleen.

Hepatotomy. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; τέμνω, to cut. F. *hépatotomie*.) Dissection of the liver.

Hep'atule. (Ἡπαρ; ὕλη, stuff, matter.) A term for ammonium sulphide.

Hepathy'derus. See *Hepathyderus*.

Hephæstias. (Ἡφαιστος, Vulcan, the god of fire.) Old name for a drying plaster made of burnt tiles.

Hephæst'ic. (Ἡφαιστος.) Relating to fire; also, relating to the forge.

H. hemiplegia. (Ἡμισυς, half; πλῆγη, a stroke.) Hammer palsy. A term employed by Frank Smith to designate that form of paralysis which occurs in workmen who use the hammer almost continually in certain processes, such as table-blade forging, scissors-making, saw straightening, razor and pen-blade striking, engineering, and file forging. See *Hammer palsy*.

H. palsy. Same as *Hammer palsy*.

Hephæstior'rhapsy. (Ἡφαιστος; ῥαφή, a suture. F. *héphestiorrhapie*.) The union of parts by the agency of fire; being Gailiard's term for the searing of the lips of a wound with a red hot iron to draw them together.

Hepi'alus. See *Epialos*.

Hep'ingen. Prussia, in the Ahr Valley, near Neuenahr. Two springs containing sodium carbonate, chloride, and sulphate, with a minute trace of iron, and much free carbonic acid.

Hep'séma. (Ἐψῆμα, anything boiled; from ἔψω, to boil.) Term for pottage, gruel, or whatever is proper to be boiled; a decoction.

Hep'sésis. (Ἐψῆσις, a boiling. F. *hepsése*; G. *Kochen*.) The act or process of boiling.

Hep'tacapsular. (Ἑπτά, seven; L. *capsula*, a small cell.) Having seven cavities or cells.

Heptachlor'ic. (Ἑπτά, seven.) Same as *Perchloric*.

Heptachro'mic. (Ἑπτά.) Same as *Perchromic*.

Heptad. (Ἑπτά.) A septem-element, being one which requires seven atoms of hydrogen for saturation.

Heptagon. (Ἑπτά, seven; γωνία, an angle. F. *heptagone*.) A figure having seven equal angles and sides.

Heptag'on'al. (F. *heptagone*; G. *sieben-eckig, siebenkantig*.) Of, or belonging to, a heptagon; seven-sided.

Heptagyn'ia. ('Επτά, seven; γυνή, a female. F. *heptagynie*; G. *Siebenweibigkeit*.) An Order of plants in the Linnean System having seven pistils, or distinct carpels.

Heptagyn'ian. Same as *Heptagynious*.

Heptagyn'ious. ('Επτά, seven; γυνή, a woman, the symbol of the pistil, or female organ of flowers. F. *heptagynie*; G. *siebenweibig*.) Having seven pistils.

Heptag'ynous. Same as *Heptagynious*.

Heptahy'drated. ('Επτά; ὕδωρ, water.) Containing seven equivalents of water.

H. salt. A form of sodium sulphate containing seven equivalents of water of crystallisation.

Hepta-iod'ic. ('Επτά.) Same as *Periodic*.

Hept'al. ('Επτά.) Consisting of, or relating to, the number seven.

Heptal'dehyde. $C_6H_{13} \cdot CHO_2$. A substance, also called *enanthol*, obtained by distilling castor oil. It is a highly refracting liquid, boiling at $154^\circ C.$ ($309.2^\circ F.$) having a sp. gr. of .823, and an aromatic pungent smell.

Heptal'ion. A Genus of plants.

H. grave'olens. (L. *graveolens*, strong-smelling.) Hogwort. Hab. United States. Used as a diuretic and cathartic. (Dunglison.)

Heptam'erous. ('Επτά, seven; μέρος, a part.) Consisting of seven parts or members.

Heptan'dria. ('Επτά, seven; άνήρ, a male. F. *heptandrie*; G. *Siebenmännigkeit*.) A Class of plants in the Linnean System having seven stamens.

Heptan'drian. Same as *Heptandrious*.

Heptan'drious. ('Επτά, seven; άνήρ. F. *heptandre*; G. *siebenmännig*.) Having seven stamens.

Heptan'drous. Same as *Heptandrious*.

Heptane. ('Επτά, seven.) C_7H_{16} . A substance discovered by Schorlemmer in *cannel-coal naphtha*, and found by him to constitute a large part of Pennsylvania petroleum. It is the chief constituent also of the volatile liquid known as *abietine*, obtained by distillation of the resin of the *Pinus sabiniana*. It boils at $98.4^\circ C.$ ($209.08^\circ F.$), has a vapour density of 3.464, and is an anæsthetic.

Heptan'therous. ('Επτά, seven; άνθηρος, having flowers. F. *heptantheré*.) Having seven flowers; applied by Gleditsch to plants with seven stamens. (Mayne.)

Heptapet'alous. ('Επτά; πέταλον, a petal. F. *heptapétale*; S. *heptapetalado*.) Having seven petals.

Heptapharm'acum. ('Επτά, seven; φάρμακον, a medicine. F. *heptapharmacum*.) Old term, used by Aétius, xv, 22, for a certain medicine containing seven ingredients, cerussa, litharge, wax, pitch, resin, frankincense, and bullock's fat.

Heptaphyllous. ('Επτά; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *heptaphylle*; S. *heptafilo*; G. *siebenblättrig*.) Having seven leaves.

Heptaphyll'um. ('Επτά, seven; φύλλον, a leaf.) A name applied to the *Potentilla tormentilla*, because it has seven leaflets; also to the *Alechemilla*.

Heptapleu'ron. ('Επτά; πλευρόν, a rib.) A name for the *Plantago major*, because it has seven ribs on its leaf.

Heptapleu'rous. ('Επτά; πλευρόν. F. *heptapleure*; G. *siebenrippig*.) Having seven ribs.

Heptasep'alous. ('Επτά; L. *sepal*. F. *heptasepale*.) Having seven sepals.

Heptasper'mous. ('Επτά; σπέρμα, a seed. F. *heptasperme*; G. *siebenamig*.) Having seven seeds.

Heptaste'monous. ('Επτά; στήμον, stamen. F. *heptastémone*; G. *siebenmännig*.) Having seven stamens.

Heptene. Same as *Heptylene*.

Hept'ine. ('Επτά, seven.) C_7H_{12} . A hydrocarbon homologous with ethine, having a strong alliaceous odour and dissolving in alcohol, ether, and benzol.

Hepto'ic acid. ('Επτά.) $C_7H_{14}O_2 = C_6H_{13} \cdot CO_2H$. Same as *Enanthylic acid*.

Hept'yl. ('Επτά, seven; ὕλη, stuff.) C_7H_{15} . The hypothetical radicle of heptylic or *enanthylic alcohol* and its derivatives.

H. al'cohol. $C_7H_{16}O = C_7H_{15} \cdot OH$. Heptyl hydrate or *enanthylic alcohol*. A colourless pleasant-smelling liquid occurring in the fusel oil from the brandy distilled from the marc of grapes, and also from ricinoleate of sodium, the soap of castor oil; it may be obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen on *enanthol*. It has a sp. gr. of .833, and boils at $175.5^\circ C.$ ($347.9^\circ F.$)

H., hy'drate of. Same as *H. alcohol*.

H. hy'dride. $C_7H_{16} = C_7H_{15} \cdot H$. Same as *Heptane*.

Heptyl'amine. $C_7H_{17}N = N \cdot H_2 \cdot C_7H_{15}$. An oily liquid of ammoniacal smell and pungent taste obtained by heating heptyl chloride or iodide with ammonia. It is somewhat soluble in water, from which it separates on the addition of solution of potash.

Heptylic. Relating to *Heptyl*.

H. acid. An isomer of *Pelargonic acid*; its zinc salt has been proposed as a substitute for valerianate of zinc in medicine.

H. al'cohol. Same as *Heptyl alcohol*.

He'pwort. (*He'p*; *wort*.) The dog rose, *Rosa canina*.

Heracle'a. (*Heraclea*, where it grows abundantly.) The water horehound, *Hyssopus europæus*.

Heraclei'os. ('Ηράκλειος, Herculean.) Old epithet (Gr. *Ἡρακλείη νόσος*), applied by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.*, xvii, 6, to epilepsy, from its severity and the vehemence of its attacks.

Also, anciently applied to the magnet, from its power.

Heracleiot'icum. (*Heraclea*, where the best was produced.) Old name for the *Origanum vulgare*. (Quincy.)

Heraclei'us. Same as *Heracleios*.

Heracle'um. ('Ηρακλής, Hercules, who was supposed to have discovered it. F. *berce*; G. *Heilkraut*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbellifere*.

H. bran'ca. (L. *branca*, a claw.) The *H. sphondylium*.

H. gummi'ferum. Willd. (L. *gummi*, gum; *fero*, to bear.) Erroneously supposed at one time to yield opoponax, and also ammoniacum.

H. lana'tum. Michx. (L. *lanatus*, woolly.) Hab. North America. Masterwort. Root, formerly in the U.S. Ph., emollient and demulcent.

H., oil of. (*G. Heracleumöl.*) An ethereal oil obtained in the proportion of 3 to 9 per cent. from the fruit of *H. sphondylium*. It is a pale-yellow acid of sp. gr. 0.89, boils at 50°.

H. pan'aces, Linn. (*Πάνακες*, the opopanax plant, according to Dioscorides; from *πανακίς*, all-healing.) A species thought at one time to supply opopanax.

H. sphondylium, Linn. (*Σφρονδύλιον*, the cow parsnip. *F. herce, brancursine bâlard*; *G. Biereklau.*) Cow parsnip. Root has a rank smell and an acrid taste; tonic, stomachic, and carminative; used in dysentery. Fruit used in hysterical colic. Young shoots esculent. A fermented liquor is made in North America from the seeds and leaves.

Heracleus. (*Ηράκλειος.*) Belonging to Heraclea a city of Lydia.

Also (*Ηρακλῆς*), relating to Hercules.

H. lapis. (*L. lapis*, a stone.) The magnet, from the place where it was obtained.

H. mor'bus. (*L. morbus*, disease.) The same as *Heractios*.

Herac'lin. $C_{32}H_{22}O_{10}$. A substance obtained from the unripe fruit of *Heracleum sphondylium*, and from those of the *Pastinaca sativa*.

Her'apath, W. An English analytical chemist, born 1795, died 1868.

H.'s salt. Same as *Herapathite*.

Her'apathite. (*Herapath.*) A term applied to the crystals of iodo-sulphate of quinine which form so beautiful an object when seen by the aid of polarised light.

Herb. (*Mid. E. herbe*; from *F. herbe*; from *L. herba*, grass; supposed to be allied to *Gr. φορβή*, pasture; from the Aryan root *bharb*, to eat. *L. erba*; *S. yerba*; *G. Kraut.*) A plant with a succulent stem dying to the root, or altogether, every year.

In Pharmacy, the stem, leaves, and fructification of an herbaceous plant.

H.s, aromatic. See *Species aromaticæ*.

H. ben'net. (*Contr. of L. benedictus*, blessed. *F. benoîte officinale*; *G. Benedikten-wurzel, Nelkenwurzel.*) The *Geum urbanum*, or avens.

The *Conium maculatum* and the *Valeriana officinalis* have also received this name.

H., bles'sed. The *Geum urbanum*.

H. Chris'topher. The *Actæa spicata*.

Many other plants have been thus called, among them being *Pulicaria dysenterica*, *Spiræa ulmaria*, and *Vicia sepium*.

H.s, five capillary. See *Herbæ quinque capillares*.

H., five emollient. See *Herbæ quinque emollientes*.

H. ger'arde. The *Ægopodium podagraria*.

H. im'pious. The *Filago germanica*, so called because the younger flowers overlap the older ones.

H. ivc. Same as *H. ivy*.

H. ivy. The *Ajuga reptans*, the *Plantago coronopus*, and the *Senebiera coronopus*.

H. Mar'garet. The *Bellis perennis*.

H. mas'tich. The *Thymus marum*.

H. mas'tich, Syr'ian. The *Teucrium marum*.

H. of grace. (*F. herbe à pauvre homme*; *G. Gnathenkraut.*) The *Gratiola officinalis*, or hedge-hyssop; also the *Ruta graveolens*.

H. of St. Cu'negunde. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*.

H. paris. The *Paris quadrifolia*.

H. Pe'ter. The *Primula veris*, from its resemblance to St. Peter's bunch of keys.

H. Rob'ert. The *Geranium Robertianum*.

H. sher'ard. The *Sherardia arvensis*.

H. soph'ia. The *Sisymbrium sophia*.

H. trin'ity. The *Anemone hepatica*, from its three leaflets.

Also, the *Viola tricolor*, from the three colours in its flower.

H. two'pence. The moneywort, *Lysimachia nummularia*, from its pairs of round coin-like leaves.

H. William. The *Anni majus*.

H., willow. The *Lysimachia vulgaris*.

H., willow, hood'ed. The *Scutellaria galericulata*.

H., willow, purple-spik'ed. The *Lythrum salicaria*.

H., willow, rose'bay. The *Epilobium angustifolium*.

H., willow, smooth-leav'ed, broad. The *Epilobium montanum*.

H., willow, square-stalk'ed. The *Epilobium tetragonum*.

Her'ba. See *Herb.*

H. abrot'ani. (*F. aureone mâle*, or *citronelle*; *G. Eberante.*) The *Artemisia abrotanum*; also the *Santolina chamaecyparissus*.

H. abrot'ani monta'ni. (*L. montanum*, belonging to the mountains. *F. aureone fenelle, garde robe*; *G. Cypressenkraut.*) The *Santolina chamaecyparissus*. Hab. South of France. Aromatic.

H. absin'thii, G. Ph. (*F. absinthe, grande absinthe, or alpine*; *G. Wermuth, bitterer Beifuss.*) The leaves and flowering tops of *Artemisia absinthium*.

H. absin'thii alp'ni. (*F. genipi blanc.*) The same as *Genippi album*.

H. absin'thii pont'ic. (*F. la petite absinthe, or absinthe pontique*; *G. pontischer Wermuth, römischer Wermuth.*) The *Artemisia pontica*.

H. aceto'sæ officina'lis. (*L. officina*, a workshop. *G. Sauerampfer.*) The *Rumex acetosa*.

H. aceto'sæ praten'sis. (*L. pratensis*, found in meadows.) The *Rumex acetosa*.

H. aceto'sæ roma'næ. (*L. romanus*, Roman.) The *Rumex scutatus*.

H. aceto'sæ rotundifolia'æ. (*L. rotundus*, round; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Rumex scutatus*.

H. acetosell'æ. (*L. acetum*, vinegar. *F. surelle, alléluia, or pain de coucou*; *G. Sauerklee.*) The *Oxalis acetosella*.

H. ac'inos. (*G. Bergbasilie.*) The *Calamintha acinos*, (Clairv.)

H. acmella'æ. (*F. Spilanthes acmella.*) The *Spilanthes acmella*, L.

H. adian'ti albi. (*L. albus*, white. *F. rue des marilles, or sauve-ric*; *G. Maucraute, weisses Frauenhaar.*) The *Asplenium ruta muraria*.

H. adian'ti aurei. (*L. aureus*, golden. *F. capillaire de Canada*; *G. goldner Widerthou, Goldhaar.*) The *Polytrichum commune*, L.

H. adian'ti canadensis. (*F. capillaire du Canada.*) The *Adiantum pedatum*, L.

H. adian'ti nigri. (*L. niger*, black. *F.*

le capillaire noir; G. schwarzes Frauenhaar.) The *Asplenium adiantum nigrum*, L.

H. adian'ti ru'brl. (L. *ruber*, red. G. rother Widerthon.) The *Asplenium trichomanes*.

H. agera'ti. (Ἀγρίατος, undecaying. F. *Eupatoire de mésué.*) The *Achillea ageratum*, L.

H. alce'æ. (F. *mauve aloce*; G. Siegmarskraut, Rosenpappel.) The *Malva alcea*, L.

H. alexandri'na. The *Smyrniolum olusatrum*, or Alexanders.

H. althæ'æ. (Ἀλθαία, wild mallow.) The name under which the *Pelargonium cucullatum* is imported into Europe.

H. amar'aci. (F. *origanum marjolaine*; G. Majoran, Majoran.) The *Origanum majorana*, L. See *Amaracus*.

H. anseri'næ. (F. *ansérine*, or argentine; G. Gänsekraut, Gänsegarbe, Silberkraut.) The *Potentilla anserina*.

H. an'thos. (Ἄθος, a flower. F. *Rosmarin*; G. *Rosmarin*.) The *Rosmarinus officinalis*, L.

Also, the flowers of the rosemary, *Rosmarinus officinalis*.

H. antirrh'i ni cæru'lei. (L. *cæruleus*, dark blue. G. *blauer Tarant*, *Lungenblume*.) The *Gentiana pneumonanthe*.

H. apalag'nis. (G. *Mate*, *Paraguay-thee*.) The *Ilex paraguayensis*.

H. a'pii hortens'is. (L. *apium*, parsley; *hortensis*, belonging to a garden. F. *persil*; G. *Petersilie*.) The *Apium petroselinum*, L., or *Petroselinum sativum*, Hoffm.

H. a'pii monta'ni. (L. *montanus*, belonging to a mountain. G. *kleine Bergpetersilie*, *Bergpfeck*.) The *Peucedanum oroselinum*, Mönch., or *Selinum oroselinum*, Scop.

H. ar'boris vitæ. (L. *arbor*, a tree; *vita*, life. G. *Lebensbaum*.) The *Thuja occidentalis*, L.

H. argenti'næ. (L. *argentum*, silver. G. *Gänsekraut*, *Gänsegarbe*, *Silberkraut*.) The *Potentilla anserina*, L.

H. ar'nicæ sueden'sis. (G. *Ruhrkraut*.) The *Pulicaria dysenterica*.

H. artemis'tæ ru'bræ. (L. *ruber*, red.) The *Artemisia campestris*, L.

H. asper'ulæ aureæ. (L. *aureus*, golden. G. *Goldwaldmeister*.) The *Galium cruciata*, Scop.

H. as'teris at'tici. (L. *aster*, a star; *atticus*, Attic.) The *Aster amellus*, L.

H. as'teris monta'ni. (L. *aster*; *montanus*, mountainous. G. *Bergasterkraut*.) The *Imula squarrosa*.

H. atrip'licis fœ'tidi. (L. *fœtidus*, ill-smelling. G. *Stinkmelde*.) The *Chenopodium vulvaria*, L.

H. auric'ulæ mu'ris. (L. *auriula*, the external ear; *mus*, a mouse. G. *kleines Mäuseöhrchen*.) The *Hieracium pilosella*.

H. auric'ulæ mu'ris major'is. (L. *major*, greater. G. *grosses Mäuseöhrchen*.) The *Hieracium murorum*, L.

H. ayapa'næ. The *Eupatorium ayapanum*, Vent. Hab. South America. Used as a perfume.

H. ballo'tæ lana'tæ. (G. *Wolfstrapp*.) The *Leonurus lanatus*.

H. ballo'tæ nig'ræ. (L. *niger*, black. G. *schwarzer Andorn*.) The *Ballota vulgaris*, L.

H. balsami palus'tris. (L. *palustris*, marshy. F. *menthe aquatique*; G. *Wassermintze*.) The *Mentha aquatica*, L.

H. balsami'tæ. (F. *balsamite odorante*, *grande baum*, *menth eoq*; G. *Frauenminze*, *Balsamkraut*, *Marienblatt*.) The *Tanacetum balsamita*. Hab. South Europe. Bitter, aromatic.

H. barbaræ'a. (F. *l'herbe de Saint Barbe*; G. *Wintererese*, *Barbenkraut*.) The *Barbarea vulgaris*, Br.

H. basil'ici. (G. *Königskraut*, *Basilienkraut*, *Basilgen*.) The *Ocimum basilicum*, L.

H. beccabun'gæ. (G. *Bachbungenkraut*.) The *Veronica beccabunga*, L.

H. belladon'æ. (F. *belladone*; G. *Tollkirschel*.) The *Atropa belladonna*, L.

H. bel'lidis major'is. (L. *bellis*, a daisy; *major*, greater. G. *grosse Masliebe*.) The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

H. bel'lidis mino'ris. (L. *minor*, less. F. *pâquerette*; G. *Masliebe*, *Gänseblüthen*, *Tausendköhn*.) The *Bellis perennis*, L.

H. benedict'a. (L. *benedictus*, blessed. F. *benoite officinale*; G. *Benedictenwurzel*.) The *Geum urbanum*, or herb bennet.

H. bet'les. (F. *betel*; G. *Betelpfeffer*.) The *Chavica betle*, Miquel.

H. bislin'guæ. (L. *bis*, double; *lingua*, tongue.) The *Ruscus hypoglossum*.

H. bismal'væ. (F. *guinauce officinale*; G. *Eibischkraut*, *Altheekraut*.) The *Althæa officinalis*.

H. bo'ni Henri'ci. (G. *guter Heinrich*.) The *Blitum bonus Henrius*, C. A. Meyer.

H. bonifa'cii. The *Ruscus hypoglossum*.

H. bot'ryos. (F. *botrys*.) The *Chenopodium botrys*, L.

H. bot'ryos mexica'næ. (F. *ambroisie*; G. *mexicanisches Traubenkraut*, *Jesuitenthee*.) The *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, L. Nat. Order *Chenopodiaceæ*. A clear pale-yellow oil is obtained from it, having a pleasant odour and a peppermint-like taste.

H. britan'nica. See *Britannica herba*.

H. brunell'æ. (F. *la Brunelle*; G. *Brunelle*, *Braunelle*, *Bräunhcil*.) The *Prunella vulgaris*, L.

H. bubo'ni. The *Aster amellus*, L. Nat. Order *Compositæ*. Hab. mountains and hills in middle Europe.

H. bu'gulæ. (F. *bugle rampante*; G. *Gülden-Günsel*.) The *Ajuga reptans*.

H. bupthal'mi. The *Anthemis tinctoria*, L.

H. bur'sæ pas'toris. (F. *bourse à pasteur*; G. *Gänsekresse*, *Hirtentäschel*, *Säckelkraut*.) The *Capsella bursa pastoris*.

H. ca'chen lag'uen. The *Erythraea chilensis*, Pers.

H. can'nabis aquat'icæ. (L. *aquaticus*, watery. F. *eupatoire d'Avicenne*, *e. chanvrin*; G. *Wasserdost*, *Wasserhanf*, *Kunigundenkraut*.) The *Eupatorium cannabinum*.

H. can'nabis ind'icæ. G. Ph. The tops of the female stems of *Cannabis sativa*.

H. can'ni. The *Artemisia santonica*.

H. capillo'rum ven'eris. (L. *capillus*, hair; *Venus*, *Venus*. F. *capillaire*; G. *Frauenhaar*, *Venushaar*.) The *Adiantum capillus veneris*.

H. cap'itis vit'uli. (L. *caput*, the head; *vitulus*, a calf. F. *mullier des jardins*; G. *grosser Dorant*, *Kalbnuse*.) The *Antirrhinum majus*.

H. cardamines majoris. (L. *major*, greater. G. Spanische Kresse, Kapuziner Kresse.) The *Tropaeolum majus*, L.

H. cardiaca. The *Leonurus cardiaca*.

H. cardiaca. (L. *carduus*, a thistle. F. *agripaume carduaire*; G. Herzgespann.) The *Leonurus cardiaca*, L.

H. cardui benedicti. (G. Ph. (L. *benedictus*, blessed. F. *charbon béni*; G. Karlobenediktenkraut, Bernhardinerkraut.) The leaves and flowering stems of *Oniscus benedictus*.

H. cardui stella. (L. *stella*, a star. F. *chamsetrappe*; G. Sterndistel.) The *Centauria calcitrapa*.

H. cardui tomentos. (L. *tomentosus*, woolly. G. Krebsdistel.) The *Onopordon acanthium*.

H. cardui Venëris. (L. *carduus*, a thistle; *Venus*, the goddess of love.) The *Dipsacus fullonum*.

H. carthami silvestris. (L. *silvestris*, woody. F. *jacée*.) The *Centauria jacea*, L.

H. cataria. (F. *catiaire*, herbe aux chats; G. Katzenminze.) The *Nepeta cataria*.

H. centaurei. G. Ph. Same as *H. centaurei minoris*.

H. centaurei minoris. (L. *minor*, less. G. Tausengüldenkraut, rother Aurin, Fieberkraut, Erdgalle.) The *Erythraea centaureum*, Persoon.

H. centummorbiae. (L. *centum*, a hundred; *morbus*, disease. F. *nummulaire*; G. Pfennigkraut.) The *Lysimachia nummularia*, L.

H. centummodii. (L. *centum*, a hundred; *modus*, a knot. F. *renouée centinode*, trawasse; G. Vogelknöterich, Tausenknöten.) The *Polygonum aviculare*, L.

H. cerefolii. (L. *cera*, wax; *folium*, a leaf. F. *cerfeuil cultivé*; G. Gartenkerbel, Kerbelkraut.) The *Anthriscus cerefolium*, Hoffm., or *Scandix cerefolium*, L. Hab. Southern Europe. Odour strong, due to a greenish-yellow ethereal oil.

H. chærophylli. (G. Gartenkerbel, Kerbelkraut.) The *Anthriscus cerefolium*, Hoffm., or *Scandix cerefolium*, L.

H. chærophylli silvestris. (L. *silvestris*, belonging to woods. G. Kälberkropf.) The *Anthriscus silvestris*, Hoffm. Considered to possess narcotic properties.

H. chamæcisti vulgaris. (L. *vulgaris*, common. G. Sonnenblümchen.) The *Helianthemum vulgare*, Gärtner.

H. chamædryos. (F. *petit chêne*; G. kleiner, or edler Gamander.) The *Teucrium chamædryos*.

H. chamæleagani. (G. Gagelkraut.) The *Myrica gale*, L.

H. chamæpylios. (G. Feldcypresse, Schlagkraut.) The *Ajuga chamæpitys*, Schreb.

H. chamomillæ foetida. (L. *foetida*, stinking.) The wild chamomile, *Anthemis cotula*, Linn.

H. chelidonii minoris. (L. *minor*, less. G. Scharbockskraut, Feigwarzenkraut.) The *Ficaria ranunculoides*.

H. cicuta. (F. *ciguë officinale*, grande ciguë; G. Schierling, Fleckenschierling, Erdschierling.) The *Conium maculatum*, L.

H. cicuta majoris. (L. *cicuta*, hemlock; *major*, greater.) The spotted hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.

H. cicutariae. (G. Kälberkropf.) The *Anthriscus silvestris*, Hoffm.

H. coëae. The *Erythroxyton coca*.

H. cochlearia. G. Ph. The *Cochlearia officinalis*.

H. conii. G. Ph. The leaves and flowering tops of *Conium maculatum*.

H. consolida media. (L. *medius*, middle. F. *la bugne*; G. Gilden-Günsel.) The *Ajuga reptans*, L.

H. consolida minoris. (L. *minor*, less. F. *la brunelle*; G. Brunelle, Braunelle, Bräunheit.) The *Prunella vulgaris*, L.

H. consolida sarraceniaceae. (F. *verge d'or*; G. Goldröthe, heidnisch Wundkraut, gülden Wundkraut.) The *Solidago virgaurea*.

H. convolvuli majoris. (L. *major*, greater. F. *liseron des haies*; G. Zaunwinde.) The *Calystegia sepium*, R. Brown.

H. convolvuli minoris. (L. *minor*, less. F. *liseron des champs*; G. Ackerwinde.) The *Convolvulus arvensis*, L.

H. conyzae majoris. (L. *major*, greater. F. *conyze squarrose*; G. grosse Dürrenz.) The *Inula conyza*, D.C., or *Conyza squarrosa*, L. An emmenagogue and vulnerary.

H. cos'tae. (F. *porcelle*; I. *porcellina macchiata*; G. Ferkelkraut.) The *Hypochaeris maculata*.

H. cos'ti nostratis. (L. *nostras*.) The *Achyrophorus maculatus*, Scop.

H. cos'ti vulgaris. (L. *vulgaris*, common. G. Ferkelkraut.) The *Hypochaeris radicata*.

H. erasulæ majoris. (L. *major*, greater. G. Fethenne, Bohnenblatt, falscher Portulak.) The *Sedum maximum*, Sut.

H. cristæ galli. (L. *crista*, a crest; *gallus*, a cock. G. Klappertopf.) The *Alectorolophus major*, Rehb., Nat. Order Scrophulariaceæ.

H. cruciatae. (L. *cruciatas*, G. Goldwaldmeister.) The *Galium cruciata*, Scop.

H. cuculi. (F. *cardamine des prés*, *eresson des prés*; G. Wiesenkresse, Kükükskraut.) The *Cardamine pratensis*.

H. cunigundæ. (F. *eupatoire d'Avicenne*, *cunurrin*; G. Wasserdost, Wasserhanf, Kunigundenkraut.) The *Eupatorium cannabinum*, L. Root purgative; leaves bitter. Aromatic; aperient.

H. cynapii. (F. *petite ciguë*, *faux persil*; G. Gartengleisse, Hundspetersilie, Gartenschierling, Hundsdill.) The *Ethusa cynapium*, fool's parsley.

H. cynocrambes. (F. *mercuriale vivace*.) The *Mercurialis perennis*, L.

H. diaprensiæ. (F. *saniæle*; G. Sannickel, Bruchkraut, Heil aller schaden.) The *Sanicula europea*, L.

H. dictamni cretici. (F. *dictame de Crète*; G. Kretischer Diptam, Diptam-Dosten.) The *Origanum dictamnus*, L.

H. do'rea. The *Solidago virgaurea*.

H. do'ria. The *Senecio dorica*.

H. draconculi. (F. *l'estragon*; G. Estragon, Dragen-Beifuss, Kaisersalat.) The *Artemisia dracunculus*, L.

H. elatincs. The *Linaria elatine*, Mill.

H. equiseti majoris. (L. *major*, greater. F. *prèle*; G. grosser Schachtelhalm.) The *Equisetum hiemale*.

H. equise'ti mecha'nci. The *Equisetum hiemale*.

H. equise'ti mino'ris. (L. *minor*, less. F. *prêle*; G. *kleiner Schachtelhalm*, *Katzenstert*, *Dubock*.) The *Equisetum arvense*.

H. eri'cæ. (G. *Besenheide*, *Heidekraut*.) The *Calluna vulgaris*.

H. eupato'rii mes'nes. The *Achillea ageratum*, L.

H. fa'am. The same as *H. jaham*.

H. faba'riæ. (G. *Fetthenne*, *Bohnenblatt*, *falsche Portulak*.) The *Sedum maximum*.

H. fa'ham. (G. *Bourbonthee*.) The *Angræcum fragrans*, P. Th. An orchid. Hab. Isle of Bourbon. The leaves are linear. They contain coumarin, and smell like the Tonka bean. They are used as an infusion.

H. far'faræ. (F. *pas d'ane*; G. *Inflattich*, *Rosshuf*.) The *Tussilago farfara*.

H. febrif'uga. (L. *febris*, fever; *fugo*, to put to flight. G. *Mutterkraut*.) The *Pyrethrum parthenium*, Sm.

H. fel'is. (L. *felis*, a cat. F. *cataire*; G. *Katzenminze*.) The *Nepeta cataria*, or cat-mint.

H. fe'ni camelo'rum. (L. *fenum*, hay; *camelus*, a camel. G. *Kameltheu*.) The *Andropogon schœnanthus*. An aromatic.

H. fistula'riæ. (F. *herbe aux poux*; G. *Sumpfrödel*, *Läusekraut*.) The *Pedicularis palustris*, L.

H. flam'mulæ jo'vis. (L. *flumula*, a little flame; *Juppiter*.) The *Clematis creeta*.

H. foe'ni camelo'rum. The same as *H. fe'ni camelo'rum*.

H. galeop'sidis. The *Galeopsis ochroleuca*, Lam.

H. galii al'bi. (L. *albus*, white. F. *caïlle lait blanc*; G. *weisses Labkraut*.) The *Galium mollugo*, L.

H. galii lu'tei. (L. *luteus*, yellow. F. *caïlle lait jaune*; G. *gelbes Labkraut*.) The *Galium verum*, L.

H. genipi al'ba. (L. *albus*, white. F. *genipi blanc*.) The *Artemisia mutellina*, Willd.

Also, a mixture of *Artemisia mutellina* with *A. glacialis* and *A. spicata*.

H. genipi ni'gri. (L. *niger*, black. F. *genipi noir*.) The *Artemisia valesiaca*, All.

Also, the *Artemisia spicata*.

H. genipi ve'ri. (L. *verus*, true. F. *genipi vraie*.) The *Artemisia glacialis*.

Also, a mixture of *Achillea moschata*, *A. atrata*, and *A. nana*.

H. gentiane'læ. (G. *kleiner Enzian*, *Steh auf und geh*.) The *Gentiana amarella*, L., and *G. campestris*, L.

H. glas'ti. (L. *glastum*, woad.) The *Isatis tinctoria*.

H. glycyrrhi'zæ sylves'tris. (L. *silvestris*, belonging to the woods.) The *Astragalus glycyphyllos*, L.

H. gongon'hæ. The *Cassine gongonha*, Mart. A Brazilian plant.

H. hed'eræ terres'tris. (L. *hedera*, ivy; *terrestris*, of the earth. F. *terre terrestre*; G. *Gundermann*, *Gundelrebe*, *Donnerrebe*, *Erdephœu*.) The *Glechoma hederaceum*.

H. hellan'themi. The same as *H. chamaecisti vulgaris*.

H. helioscop'iæ. The *Euphorbia helioscopia*.

H. helxi'nes. (Ελεξιμ. G. *Mauerkraut*, *Glaskraut*.) The *Parietaria officinalis*.

H. hepatic'æ au'reæ. (L. *aureus*, golden. G. *Milzkraut*.) The *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*.

H. hepatic'æ fonta'næ. (L. *fontanus*, belonging to a fountain. G. *Bronnenleberkraut*.) The *Marchantia polymorpha*.

H. hepatic'æ nobilis. (L. *nobilis*, noble. F. *hépatique*; G. *Leberblümlein*, *blaue Osterblume*.) The *Hepatica triloba*, D.C., or *Anemone hepatica*, L.

H. hepatic'æ stella'tæ. (L. *stella*, a star. G. *Waldmeister*.) The *Asperula odorata*.

H. hiera'cii macrorrh'zi. (Μακρός, large; ῥίζα, root. G. *Ferkelkraut*.) The *Hypochaeris radicata*.

H. hormi'ni praten'sis. (Ὀρμινον, sage; L. *pratensis*, of the fields. F. *sauge des prés*; G. *wilde Salbey*.) The *Salvia pratensis*.

H. hormi'ni sati'væ. (L. *sativus*, that is sown.) The same as *H. selaræ*.

H. hydropi'peris. (F. *poivre d'eau*; G. *Wasserpfeffer*.) The *Polygonum hydroperis*.

H. hyoscy'ami. G. Ph. The leaves and flowering petioles of *Hyoscyamus niger*.

H. ignis. (L. *ignis*, fire. G. *Feuerkraut*, *Korallenflechte*.) The *Cladonia coccifera*, Ach.

H. il'icis aquifo'lii. (F. *houx commun*; G. *Stechpalm*.) The *Ilex aquifolium*, L.

H. i'væ. A mixture of *Achillea moschata*, L., *Achillea atrata*, L., and *Achillea nana*, L.

H. i'væ arthritic'æ. The same as *H. chamæpityos*.

H. jace'æ. (F. *pensée*; G. *Freisankraut*, *Stiefmütterchen*.) The *Viola tricolor*.

H. jace'æ ni'græ. (L. *niger*, black.) The *Centaurea jacea*, L.

H. jacobæ'æ. (G. *Jacobskraut*.) The *Senecio jacobæa*, L.

H. jul'ia. The *Achillea millefolium*, milfoil or yarrow.

H. jun'ci odora'ti. (L. *juncus*, a rush; *odoratus*, perfumed.) The *Andropogon schœnanthus*.

H. lactu'cæ scari'olæ. The *Lactuca scariola*, L.

H. lago'pi. (Λαγώπους, hare-footed. G. *Mausklee*.) The *Trifolium arvense*.

H. la'mii. (F. *ortie puante*, *grande épiaire des bois*.) The *Stachys silvatica*.

H. lap'pulæ hepatic'æ. The *Agrimonia eupatoria*.

H. lau'ri alexandri'næ. The *Ruscus hypophyllum*, L.

H. le'di palus'tris. (L. *palustris*, marshy. G. *wilder Rosmarin*, *Post*, *Porst*.) The *Ledum palustre*.

H. libano'tidis. The same as *H. anthos*.

H. lin'guæ cervi'næ. (L. *lingua*, the tongue; *cervinus*, belonging to a stag. G. *Hirschzunge*.) The *Scelopendrium officinarum*, Sw.

H. lobe'lliæ. G. Ph. The *Lobelia inflata*.

H. lo'ti silves'tris. (L. *silvestris*, woody. G. *Hornklee*.) The *Lotus corniculatus*.

H. lu'næ rega'lis. (L. *luna*, the moon; *regalis*, royal. F. *osmonde royale*; G. *Königsfarnkraut*.) The *Osmunda regalis*.

H. luna'riæ. (G. *Mondraute*, *Walpur-giskraut*.) The *Botrychium lunaria*.

H. lysimach'iae lu'teæ. (L. *luteus*, yellow. F. *lysimaque vulgaire*; G. *gelber Weiderich*.) The *Lysimachia vulgaris*.

H. lysimach'iae purpu'rea. (L. *purpureus*, purple. F. *salicaire*; G. *gemeiner Weiderich*.) The *Lythrum salicaria*.

H. majoran'æ. (F. *marjolaine*; G. *Majoran*, *Mairan*.) The *Origanum majorana*, L.

H. mal'væ. (F. *petite mauve*, *mauve à feuilles rondes*; G. *Pappeln*, *Käspappeln*, *Häsenpappeln*.) The *Malva neglecta*, *Waltl.*, or *M. rotundifolia*, L.

H. ma'ri veri. (L. *marum*, the cat thyme; *verus*, true. G. *Amberkraut*, *Mastichkraut*, *Katzengamander*.) The *Teucrium marum*, L.

H. marru'bii agre'stis. (L. *agrestis*, belonging to a field.) The same as *Stachys silvestris*.

H. marru'bii al'bi. (L. *albus*, white.) The *Marrubium vulgare*.

H. marru'bii aquat'ici. (L. *aquatius*, watery. G. *Wasserandorn*.) The *Lyceopus europæus*.

H. marru'bii nig'ri. The *Ballota nigra*.

H. mati'cæ. (F. *herbe du soldat*.) The *Artanthe elongata*, *Miq.*, *Stiffensia elongata*, *Knuth*.

H. matricar'riæ. (F. *matricaire officinale*; G. *Mutterkraut*.) The *Pyrethrum parthenium*, *Sm*.

H. matrisil'væ. (L. *mater*, mother; *silva*, a wood.) The *Asperula odorata*.

H. melancholi'uga. (L. *melancholia*, melancholy; *fugo*, to put to flight.) The *Fumaria officinalis*, or fumitory.

H. melilo'ti, G. Ph. The leaves and flowering stems of *Melilotus officinalis* and *M. altissimus*.

H. melilo'ti cit'rini. (F. *mélilot officinale*; G. *gelber Melilotenkler*, *gelber Steinklee*.) The *Melilotus officinalis*, *Willd.*, or *M. maeroticus*, *Koch*, or *M. altissimus* *Thuil*.

H. melis'sæ citra'tæ. (F. *citronelle*, *melisse officinale*; G. *Citronenmelisse*.) The *Melissa officinalis*, L.

H. melis'sæ tur'ciææ. (F. *melisse turque*; G. *türkische Melisse*.) The *Dracocephalum moldavica*, L.

H. melissophylli. (F. *mélisse des bois*.) The *Melittis melissophyllum*.

H. men'thæ al'bæ. (L. *albus*, white. F. *menthe des champs*.) The *Mentha arvensis*, L.

H. men'thæ acu'tæ. (L. *acutus*, sharp-pointed. F. *menthe verte*, or *m. romaine*.) The *Mentha viridis*, L.

H. men'thæ balsami'næ officina'lis. An old term for the *Mentha gracilis*, L., which is a variety of *Mentha arvensis*, and resembles basil in its smell.

H. men'thæ equin'æ. (L. *equinus*, belonging to a horse. F. *menthe des champs*.) The *Mentha arvensis*, L.

H. men'thæ longifo'liæ. (L. *longus*, long; *folium*, leaf.) The *Mentha silvestris*.

H. men'thæ roma'næ. The same as *H. menthæ acutæ*.

Also (F. *balsamite odorante*, *grand baume*, *menthe coq*; G. *Frauenminze*, *Balsamkraut*, *Marienblatt*.) The *Tanacetum balsamita*, L., or *Balsamita saarcolens*, *Desf*.

H. men'thæ ru'bræ. (L. *ruber*, red.) The *Mentha aquatica*, L.

H. men'thæ sarracen'icæ. The same as *H. balsamite*.

H. menthas'tri. The *Mentha silvestris*.

H. milita'ris. (L. *militaris*, relating to a soldier.) The *Achillea millefolium*, yarrow or milfoil.

H. millefolii. (F. *millefeuille*; G. *Schafgarbe*.) The *Achillea millefolium*.

H. mor'sus diaboli. (L. *morsus*, a bite; *diabolus*, the devil. G. *Teufelsabbiss*.) The *Succisa pratensis*.

H. moschatellin'æ. The *Adoxa moschatellina*.

H. mus'ci arbo'rei. (L. *arbores*, belonging to a tree. F. *usnée entrelacée*; G. *Baumflechte*, *Greisbart*.) The *Usnea plicata*, *Lk*.

H. mus'ci canini. (L. *caninus*, belonging to a dog. G. *Hundsflechte*.) The *Peltidea canina*, *Achar.*, or *Peltigera canina*.

H. mus'ci cathart'ici. (L. *catharticus*, purging.) The same as *H. selaginis*.

H. mus'ci clava'ti. (L. *clavus*, a nail. G. *Barlapp*, *Drüdenfuss*.) The *Lyceopodium clavatum*.

H. mus'ci cuma'tilis. (L. *cumatilis*, of the sea. G. *grüne Leberflechte*.) The *Peltidea aphthosa*, *Achar.*, or *Peltigera aphthosa*.

H. mus'ci erec'ti. (L. *erectus*, upright.) The same as *H. selaginis*.

H. myr'ti brabant'icæ. (L. *myrtus*, a myrtle. G. *Gagelkraut*.) The *Myrica gale*.

H. napelli. (F. *aconit napel*; G. *Sturmhut*, *Eisenhut*, *Mönchskappe*.) The *Aconitum napellus*, L.

H. nastur'tii aquat'ici. (L. *aquatius*, living in water. F. *eresson de fontaine*; G. *Brunnenkresse*, *Wasserkresse*.) The *Nasturtium officinale*, *R. Br.*, or *Sisymbrium nasturtium*, L.

H. nastur'tii ind'ici. (L. *indicus*, Indian.) The *Tropaeolum majus*.

H. nastur'tii petræi. (L. *petræus*, stony.) The *Chrysopterygium alternifolium*.

H. nastur'tii pratens'is. (L. *pratensis*, growing in meadows.) The *Cardamine pratensis*.

H. nummular'riæ. (F. *nummulaire*; G. *Pfennigkraut*.) The *Lysimachia nummularia*, L.

H. ocimi silves'tris. (L. *ocimum*, basil; *silvestris*, belonging to the woods. G. *Bergbasilie*.) The *Calamintha acinos*, *Clairv*.

Also (G. *Wirbeldosten*, or *Weichdosten*), the *Chenopodium vulgare*, L.

H. oreoseli'ni. (F. *persil de montagne*; G. *kleine Bergpetersilie*, *Bergpippich*.) The *Peucedanum oreoselinum*, *Mönch.*, or *Selinum oreoselinum*, *Scop*.

H. origani cre'tici. (L. *ereticus*, of Crete. G. *Spanischer Hopfen*, *Kretischer Dosten*.) The *Origanum onychium*, L.

H. oron'tii major'is. (L. *major*, greater. G. *grosser Dorant*, *Kulbnase*.) The *Antirrhinum majus*.

H. papilla'ris. (L. *papilla*, a small teat.) The *Lapsana communis*, from its use in excoriations of the nipple.

H. paralys'eos. (Παράλυσις, paralysis.) The *Primula veris*.

H. paralytica. (Παράλυσις.) The *Primula veris*.

H. par'is. The *Paris quadrifolia*.

H. parthen'ii. (Παρθένιον, peltitory.) The same as *H. matricaria*, l.

- H. pa'tæ lap'næ.** The *Leonurus car-diaea*. (Dunglison.)
- H. patchou'ly.** The *Pogostemon pat-chouly*, Pell.
- H. pentaphyll'i.** (Πέντε, five; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *potentille*, *quintefeuille*; G. *Fünffing-erkraut*.) The *Potentilla reptans*.
- H. perfolia'tæ.** (L. *per*, through; fo-lium, a leaf. G. *Durehwachskraut*.) The *Bu-pleurum rotundifolium*, L.
- H. persica'riæ.** (F. *persicaire*; G. *Rötsch*, *Rüttich*.) The *Polygonum persica-ria*, L.
- H. persica'riæ uren'tis.** (L. *urens*, burning.) The same as *H. hydropiperis*.
- H. pervin'cæ.** The same as *H. vinçæ*.
- H. Pe'tri.** The *Primula veris*, or cow-slip.
- H. pilosell'æ.** (G. *kleines Mäusöhr-chen*.) The *Hieracium pilosella*.
- H. pimpinell'æ italic'æ.** (L. *italicus*, belonging to Italy.) The *Poterium sangui-sorba*.
- H. pneumonan'thes.** (Πνεύμων, a lung; άνθη, blossom.) The same as *H. antirrhini cærulei*.
- H. po'lii monta'ni.** (F. *pouliot de mon-tagne*; G. *Bergpoley*.) The *Teucrium polium*, L.
- H. polyg'oni.** The *Polygonum aviculare*.
- H. polyg'oni coccif'eri.** (L. *coccus*, a berry; *fero*, to bear. F. *la quavelle*; G. *Johan-niskraut*, *Blutkraut*, *Sandknöterich*.) The *Scleranthus perennis*.
- H. prasii.** (L. *prasius*, grass-green.) The *Marrubium vulgare*.
- H. ptarmic'æ.** (F. *ptarmique*, *herbe à éternuer*; G. *wildes Bertramkraut*, *weisser Do-rant*, *weisser Rußfarn*.) The *Achillea ptarmica*, L., or *Parniea vulgaris*, D.C.
- H. pulegii.** (F. *pouliot vulgaire*; G. *Poley*, *Flohkraut*.) The *Mentha pulegium*, L., or *Pulegium vulgare*, Miller.
- H. pulegii cervini.** (L. *cervus*, a stag.) The same as *H. pulegii*.
- H. pulegii hortensis.** (L. *hortensis*, belonging to a garden.) The same as *H. pulegii*.
- H. pulicari'æ.** (L. *pulex*, a flea.) The *Pulicaria vulgaris*.
- H. pulsatill'æ nigrican'tis.** (L. *nigricans*, blackish. F. *anémone des prés*; G. *Küchenschelle*, *Windblume*, *Osterblume*.) The *Anemone pratensis*.
- H. purgati'væ.** (L. *purgo*, to cleanse.) The *Boerhaavia tuberosa*.
- H. pyrrolæ umbella'tæ.** (F. *pyrole ombellée*; G. *Harnkraut*.) The *Chimophila umbellata*, Nutt.
- H. quercini.** (L. *quercinus*, belonging to an oak tree.) The *Usnea plicata*.
- H. quinquefolii.** (L. *quinque*, five; *folium*, a leaf.) The same as *H. pentaphylli*.
- H. ranunculi pratensis.** (L. *pra-tensis*, belonging to meadows. F. *bouton d'or*; G. *Hahnenfuss*.) The *Ranunculus acris*.
- H. regia.** (L. *regius*, royal.) The *Ocy-mum basilicum*, or citron basil.
- H. reginæ pratensis.** (L. *regina*, a queen; *pratensis*, belonging to meadows.) The same as *H. ulmarie*.
- H. rorell'æ.** (L. *dim. of ros*, dew. G. *Sonnenthau*.) The *Drosera rotundifolia*.
- H. ro'ris solis.** (L. *ros*, dew; *sol*, sun.) The same as *H. rorella*.
- H. Ruper'ti.** (G. *Ruprechts Kraut*.) The *Geranium Robertianum*.
- H. rutæ caprari'æ.** (L. *ruta*, rue; *caprarius*, a goat-herd. G. *Geisraute*.) The *Galega officinalis*.
- H. rutæ horten'sis.** (L. *hortensis*, be-longing to a garden. G. *Gartenraute*, *Kreuz-kraut*, *Weinraute*.) The *Ruta graveolens*, L.
- H. sacra.** (L. *sacer*, holy.) The *Ver-bena officinalis*, or vervain.
- H. salicari'æ.** (F. *salicaire*; G. *gemeiner Weiderich*.) The *Lythrum salicaria*, L.
- H. saliva'ris.** (L. *saliva*, spittle.) The *Anthemis pyrethrum*, from its power of exciting the salivary secretion.
- H. salviæ horten'sis.** (L. *hortensis*, belonging to a garden. F. *sauge officinale*; G. *Salvey*, *Salbey*.) The *Salvia officinalis*, L. Sage.
- H. salviæ mino'ris.** (L. *minor*, less.) The same as *H. salviæ hortensis*.
- H. sampsu'chi.** The same as *H. ma-jorana*.
- H. Sancti Pe'tri.** (L. *sanctus*, holy.) The *Crithmum maritimum*, or samphire.
- H. sanguinari'æ.** (G. *Blutkraut*.) The *Geranium sanguineum*.
Also (G. *Vogelknöterich*), the *Polygonum aviculare*.
Also (F. *sanguinaire de Canada*), the *Sanguinaria canadensis*.
- H. San'ta Mari'a.** The name in Brazil of the fruit of *Chenopodium ambrosioides*.
- H. sardo'nia.** The *Ranunculus sceleratus*.
- H. saxifragæ aure'æ.** (L. *aureus*, golden.) The *Chrysoplenium alternifolium*.
- H. sclare'æ.** (G. *Muskatellersalvey*.) The *Salvia sclarea*.
- H. scor'dii.** (F. *pouliot de montagne*; G. *Lachenknoblauch*, *Wasserknoblauch*, *Wasser-Bathengel*.) The *Teucrium scardium*.
- H. scorodoni'æ.** (F. *germandrée sauvage*, *scorodone*; G. *wilder Gamander*, *Wald Salbey*.) The *Teucrium scorodonium*, L.
- H. scrophularia foetida.** (L. *foetidus*, ill-smelling.) The same as *H. scrophularia vulgaris*.
- H. scrophulariæ vulgari's.** (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *serofulaire noncée*; G. *Braunwurz*.) The *Scrophularia nodosa*, L.
- H. se'di majoris.** (L. *major*, greater. F. *joubarbe des toits*; G. *Hauslauch*, *Dachlauch*, *Donnerkraut*.) The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.
- H. se'di mino'ris.** (L. *minor*, less. F. *orpin ère*, *vermiculaire brévante*; G. *mauer-pfeffer*, *Steinkraut*.) The *Sedum acre*.
- H. selagin'is.** The *Lycopodium selago*.
- H. sempervi'vi.** The *Sempervivum tec-torum*.
- H. serpyll'i.** G. Ph. (F. *serpolet*; G. *Quendel*, *wilder Thymian*, *Feldpoley*, *Feldthymian*.) The foliated flowering stems of wild thyme, *Thymus serpyllum*, L.
- H. sideri'tidis.** (Σιδερίτις, vervain. F. *crapandine*; G. *Ziest*, *Berufkraut*, *Beschrei-kraut*, *Giedkraut*, *Abnehmkraut*.) The *Stachys recta*, L.
Also the *Sideritis hirsuta*, L.
- H. sola'ni furio'si.** (L. *furius*, mad. F. *belladone*; G. *Tollkirsch*.) The *Atropa belladonna*, L.
- H. sola'ni quadrifo'lii.** (L. *quater*,

four; *folium*, leaf. G. *Einbeerkraut*.) The *Paris quadrifolia*.

H. soldanel'lae. The *Calystegia soldanella*, R. Br.

H. sophi'ae chirurg'o'rum. (L. *chirurgus*, a surgeon. F. *l'herbe de St. Sophie*; G. *Sophienkraut*.) The *Sisymbrium Sophia*.

H. spi'næ albæ. (L. *spina*, a thorn; *albus*, white.) The *Onopordum acanthium*.

H. stell'ae. (L. *stella*, a star.) The *Plantago coronopus*.

H. stramon'ii. The *Datura stramonium*.

H. su'mach. (F. *sumac des corroyeurs*; G. *Sumach, Schmach*.) The *Rhus coriaria*, L.

H. symphy'ti min'im'i. The same as *H. bellidii minoris*.

H. taba'ci. The tobacco plant, *Nicotiana tabacum*.

H. teleph'ii. The same as *H. erassula majoris*.

H. tertiana'riæ. (F. *scutellaire, toque*; G. *Fiebertkraut*.) The *Scutellaria galericulata*.

H. thy'mi, G. Ph. The foliated flowering stems of *Thymus vulgaris*.

H. tithym'al'i. The same as *H. helioscopiæ*.

H. toxicoden'dri. (F. *sumac vénéneux*; G. *Giftsumach*.) The *Rhus toxicodendron*, Michx., or *Toxicodendron pubescens*, Mill.

H. trichoman'es. (F. *polytrich des officines*; G. *rother Wüderthon*.) The *Asplenium trichomanes*, L.

H. trifol'i cornicula'ti. (L. *tres*, three; *folium*, a leaf; *corniculatus*, horned. G. *Hornklee*.) The *Lotus corniculatus*.

H. trifol'i fibr'ini. (L. *fibra*, a fibre. F. *ményanth, trifle d'eau*; G. *Bitterklee, Fiebertklee, Zollenblume*.) The *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

H. trinita'tis. (L. *trinitas*, the number three. G. *Dreifaltigkeitsblume, Freisam*.) The *Ancone hepatica*; also, the *Viola tricolor*.

H. trixag'inis. (L. *trixago*, the germander.) The same as *H. chama'dryos*.

H. ulma'riæ. (F. *ulmaire, reine des prés, herbe aux abeilles*; G. *Mädelstuss, Wiesenkönigin*.) The meadowsweet, *Spiræa ulmaria*, L.

H. urti'cæ foetidiss'ima. (L. *urtica*, a nettle; *foetidissimus*, foulest.) The *Stachys silvestica*.

H. u'væ ur'sæ. (F. *busserole, raisin dours*; G. *Bärentrauben, Jakastajak*.) The *Arestostaphylos uva ursi*, Spreng., *Arbutus uva ursi*, L.

H. u'væ ver'sæ. The *Paris quadrifolia*.

H. uvula'riæ. The *Ruscus hypoglossum*, L.

H. Ven'eris. (L. *Venus*, the goddess of love.) The *Adiantum pedatum*.

H. ven'ti. (L. *ventus*, the wind.) The *Ancone pulsatilla*.

H. vin'cæ pervin'cæ. (F. *petite perveneke*; G. *Kleines Singsrün, Wintergrün, Todtenmyrte*.) The *Vinca minor*, L.

H. viol'æ tricolor'is, G. Ph. The flowering plant of *Viola tricolor*.

H. virgaure'æ. (F. *verge d'or*; G. *Goldrathe, heidnisch Wundkraut, golden Wundkraut*.) The *Solidago virgaurea*, L.

H. vit'ri. (L. *vitrum*, glass.) The *Salsola soda*

H. vulnera'riæ. (F. *vulnéraire*; G. *Wundklee*.) The *Anthyllis vulneraria*.

H. vulva'riæ. (F. *vulvaire*; G. *Stinkmelde*.) The *Chenopodium vulvaria*, L.

H. zazarheud'i. The *Origanum vulgare*.

Herba'ceous. (L. *herba*, grass, an herb. F. *herbacé*; I. *erbaceo*; S. *herbaceo*; G. *krautartig, krautgrün*.) Of the nature, or appearance, or colour, of an herb.

H. lay'er. The subepidermic layer of the bark of monocotyledonous plants.

H. plants. Plants that have soft stalks and perish to the root each year.

H. stem. See *Stem, herbaceous*.

Her'bæ. Plural of *Herba*.

H. pro enem'atè. (L. *pro*, for; *enema*, an injection.) Herbs for a glyster; two parts of mallow leaves and one of chamomile flowers.

H. pro fo'tu. (L. *pro*, for; *fotus*, a fomentation.) Herbs for fomentation; two parts each of southernwood leaves, the tops of seawormwood and chamomile flowers, and one part of bay leaves.

H. quin'què capilla'res. (L. *quinque*, five; *capillus*, a hair.) Hart's tongue, *Scolopendrium vulgare*; black maidenhair, *Asplenium adiantum nigrum*; white maidenhair, *Asplenium ruta muraria*; golden maidenhair, *Polytrichum commune*; and spleenwort, *Asplenium ceterach*.

H. quin'què emollien'tes. (L. *quinque*, five; *emollio*, to soften.) Beet, *Beta vulgaris*; mallow, *Malva sylvestris*; marsh-mallow, *Althæa officinalis*; French mercury, *Mercurialis annua*; and violet, *Viola tricolor*.

Her'bal. (L. *herba*.) A book containing a description of plants and of their properties.

Her'balist. (L. *herba*. F. *herboriste*; I. *erbajuolo*; S. *herbulario*; G. *Kräuterhändler*.) A seller of plants for medicinal uses.

Herbar'chel. The *Roeella tinctoria*.

Herbar'ium. (L. *herba*. F. *herbier*; G. *Krauterbuch*.) A collection of dried specimens of plants, or grasses; also, termed *Hortus siccus*.

Herbes'cent. (L. *herbesco*, to grow into green blades.) Growing into a herb or in the form of one.

Herbicarniv'orous. (L. *herba*, grass; *caro*, flesh; *voro*, to devour.) Living on both vegetable and animal food.

Herbic'olous. (L. *herba*; *colo*, to inhabit. F. *herbicole*.) Living on herbs.

Herbifer'ous. (L. *herba*; *fero*, to bear.) Producing herbs.

Herbifica'tion. (L. *herba*; *facio*, to make. F. *herbification*.) Applied by L. C. Richard to all that relates to the organs of conservation of vegetables.

Herbiform. (L. *herba*; *forma*, a likeness. F. *herbiforme*.) Resembling an herb.

Herbitz'heim. Germany, in Elsass-Lothringen, near Saverne. A sodium chloride spring.

Herbiv'ora. (L. *herba*; *voro*, to devour. F. *herbivores*.) An old Division of *Mammalia*, including those which live exclusively on vegetable food.

Also, a Division of *Cetacea*, including the Order *Sirenia*.

Herbiv'orous. (L. *herba*, an herb or grass; *voro*, to devour. F. *herbivore*; I. *erbivoro*; S. *herbivoro*; G. *kräuterfressend*.) Herb-

devouring. Applied to animals that feed upon grass and herbs, or other plants.

Herbose. (*L. herbosus*, full of herbs.) Abounding in herbs.

Herbous. Same as *Herbose*.

Herbst, Ernst Friedrich Gus'tav. A German anatomist now living, born at Göttingen in 1803.

H's corpuscles. Small end organs of sensory nerves occurring in the tongue of the duck. They are like Pacinian bodies, with thin, closely-applied lamellæ and a layer of nuclei around the cylinder-axis. They are also found in the tongue of the rabbit and in tendons.

Herbula. (Dim. of *L. herba*, grass; *G. Kräutlein*.) A small low herb.

Hercogamous. (*Ἡρκος*, a fence; *γάμος*, marriage.) Unable to be self-fertilised. Applied to those hermaphrodite flowers which are prevented from autogamy by some structural obstacle.

Her'cules' all-heal. The *Pastinaca opoponax*.

H. bo'vii. Old name for a celebrated emetic and cathartic medicine prepared from gold and mercury dissolved in a distillation of copperas, nitre, and sea-salt.

H. club. The *Aralia spinosa*; and also, the *Xanthoxylum clava Herculis*.

Her'culesbad. Hungary, near Mehadia; a sulphur spring containing much chloride of sodium. Beside the Hercules spring there are many others varying in temperature from 28° C. to 56° C. (82.4° F. to 132.8° F.); the Ludwigsquelle contains small quantities of magnesium bromide and iodide. The waters are used in chronic rheumatism, jaundice, scrofula, neuralgia, paralysis, chronic urinary catarrh, and skin diseases. See *Mehadia*.

Hercules morbus. (*L. Hercules; morbus*, disease.) A synonym of *Epilepsy*, from the violence and strength of the limb spasms.

Here'dia. Spain. An earthy water, weakly charged with hydrogen sulphide.

Hereditary. (*L. hereditarius*, from *heres*, an heir. *F. héréditaire*; *I. ereditario*; *S. hereditario*; *G. erblich*.) Descending by inheritance.

H. disease'. A disease which is transmitted from a parent or remoter ancestors to offspring.

Heredity. (*L. hereditas*, heirship; from *heres*, an heir. *F. hérédité*; *I. eredita*; *S. hereditad*; *G. Erblichkeit*.) The law by which living beings tend to repeat themselves in their descendants. It is observed in both the corporeal and in the psychical features; in the outward form, and in the internal structure; in fecundity, in immunity from, or liability to, infectious and other diseases; in habits, instincts, and intellectual attributes, and their affections and morbid states; and in duration of life. The transmission of acquired characters and modifications is not constant. The Chinese have for centuries bandaged the feet of their children till their original form is greatly altered, yet Chinese children are born with normally shaped feet. The Jews have practised circumcision for at least 4000 years, yet the continuance of the practice shows that Hebrew children are born with foreskins; the children of deaf-mutes are rarely so affected. Yet Brown-Sequard found that guinea-pigs rendered epileptic by operation can transmit

this peculiarity to their offspring. Heredity opens up the subject of consanguineous marriages, and the conclusion drawn by Quatrefages, Ribot, and others, from a review of the effects of such intercourse in animals and in man, is that near relationship between father and mother is not in itself hurtful, but that in virtue of the laws governing heredity it oftentimes becomes so, and hence in view of the eventualities to which consanguinity leads, it is at least prudent to avoid consanguineous marriage.

H. collat'eral. (*L. con*, with; *latus*, the side.) The same as *H. indirect*.

H. direct'. The transmission of parental characters to the offspring. This form presents two aspects; one, in which the child takes after the father and mother equally as regards both physical and moral characters, which, though theoretically possible, is probably, as a matter of fact, very rare; and a second, in which the child resembles one parent more than the other. In this case the heredity may take place in the same sex from father to son or from mother to daughter; whilst in other cases, which are more frequent, the heredity occurs between different sexes, from father to daughter and from mother to son.

H. in'direct. Heredity existing between individuals and their ancestors in the indirect line, uncle or grand-uncle and nephew, aunt and niece.

H., mor'bid. (*L. morbus*, a disease.) The transmission of morbid conditions by the parent to the offspring; such as gout, syphilis, skin diseases, and defects of the organs of sense.

H., normal. (*L. norma*, a rule.) The transmission to the offspring of parental peculiarities or characteristics natural to the race or family.

H., rever'sional. (*L. reversio*, the act of returning.) Atavism. The reproduction in the descendants of the moral or physical qualities of their remoter ancestors.

H. through in'fluence. P. Lucas's term for the reproduction in the children of the same mother by a second husband of some peculiarity belonging to the former spouse. It is seen in animals, such as the mare, which, having been impregnated by a zebra and given birth to a zebra-like mule, produced, after subsequent fecundations by a horse, zebra-marked foals. The same thing occurs in dogs.

Heretie'ra. A Genus of the Nat. Order Zingiberaceæ.

H. chinen'sis. Retz. The *Hellonia chinensis*.

He'ring, E'wald. The Professor of Physiology and Medical Physics in the University of Prague, born at Alt-Gersdorf, in Saxony, in 1834.

H.'s colour the'ory. Hering admits three pairs of colours, black and white, blue and yellow, red and green, each of which is composed of a colour and its opposite; for blue and yellow, as well as red and green, must not be regarded as complementary but as antagonistic colours, which obliterate each other and do not give a mixed sensation like the other colours. The members of each pair act differently on the nerve-substance of the retina, thus the sensation of white light corresponds to its decomposition or disassimilation, and that of black to its restoration or assimilation; of the other pairs red and yellow are the expression of decomposition, green and blue of restoration. Hering further

assumes that there are three different visual substances each sensitive to its own pair of colours.

Herlein. Hungary, near Kasehau. A mineral water containing sodium chloride, calcium carbonate, and some iron bicarbonate.

Hermannsbad. Prussia, near Muskau. An earthy ehalysate water containing carbonic acid, hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen, and oxygen.

Hermannsbad. Saxony, near Leipzig. A mineral spring containing calcium, magnesium, iron, and aluminium sulphates.

Hermaphrodeity. Same as *Hermaphroditism*.

Hermaphrodisia. The same as *Hermaphroditism*.

Hermaphrodism. Same as *Hermaphroditism*.

Hermaphroditismus. Same as *Hermaphroditism*.

Hermaphrodite. (L. *hermaphroditus*; from Gr. ἑρμαφρόδιτος; from Ἑρμῆς, Mercury, as representing the male part; and Ἀφροδίτη, Venus, as representing the female part. F. *hermaphrodite*; I. *ermafrodito*; S. *hermafrodita*; G. *Hermaphrodit*, Zwitter.) An animal or plant in which the attributes of both sexes are combined, so that it is capable of producing young without intercourse with any other individual. Although the procreation of young may occur for several generations by hermaphrodite individuals, yet in all cases the co-union of two individuals of opposite sexes is at length requisite.

Also, a monster individual occurring in the higher animals and plants which possesses, or appears to possess, some of the generative organs of both sexes.

In Botany, a plant which possesses both male and female organs of generation, that is, stamens and pistils.

H. gland. The genital gland of certain cephalophorous Lamellibranchiata, which produces both male and female elements.

Hermaphroditic. Having relation to *Hermaphroditism*.

Hermaphroditism. (*Hermaphroditis*. F. *hermaphroditisme*; I. *ermafrodismo*; S. *hermafrodismo*; G. *Zwitterbildung*.) The combination of the two sexes, or of some of their attributes or organs, in one individual. This may be a normal condition, as in some of the lower animals and in most plants; or it may be an abnormal condition from congenital defect, as in certain monstrosities. When normal, the conjunction of two individuals is frequently necessary for fertilisation.

H., abnormal. (L. *abnormis*, irregular. F. *hermaphroditisme anormal*.) Hermaphroditism in an individual of a species the members of which are naturally of only one or other sex; being a monstrosity.

H., absolute. (L. *absolutus*, complete.) Same as *H., normal*.

H., adequate. (F. *hermaphroditisme suffisant*.) The form of normal hermaphroditism occurring in most plants and some worms in which the organs of the individual are sufficient for self-fertilisation.

H., androgynic. (Ἀνήρ, a male; γυνή, a female.) The form in which the male part of an hermaphrodite individual, such as an oyster, exercises its fecundating power before the female part has exercised its power.

H., apparent. The form in which only the external non-essential genital organs assume the characteristics of the opposite sex.

H., bisexual, imperfect. (L. *bis*, twice; *sexus*, sex.) A form of abnormal hermaphroditism which, in the female, is expressed by a penis-like clitoris, a vagina, and a rudimentary uterus; and in the male, by a defective or hypospadiac penis, a rudimentary vagina, with spermatie ducts and testicles in its walls.

H., complex. Same as *H., vertical*.

H., crossed. (F. *hermaphroditisme croisé*.) The form in which the deeper organs of one side are of the same sex as the more superficial organs of the other, and *vice versa*.

H., double. Same as *H., vertical*.

H., false. See *H., spurious*.

H., female. The form of abnormal hermaphroditism in which the genital organs are essentially female, but some possess male characteristics.

H., gynandrous. (Γυνή, a female; ἀνήρ, a male.) The form in which the female part of an hermaphrodite individual is fecundated, as in the *Euphorbia cyperissias*, before the stamens possess ripe pollen.

H., inadequate. (F. *hermaphroditisme insuffisant*.) The form of normal hermaphroditism occurring in many Mollusca in which organs are so arranged that self-fertilisation is impossible, the conjunction of different individuals being necessary for fertilisation.

H., lateral. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The form of true abnormal hermaphroditism in which the male organs present chiefly lie on one side of the median line and the female organs on the other.

H., male. The form of abnormal hermaphroditism in which the genital organs are essentially male, but some possess female characteristics.

H., mixed. The form of abnormal hermaphroditism in which some of the genital organs are male and some female.

H., neuter. (L. *neuter*, neither of two.) The form of abnormal hermaphroditism in which none of the genital organs are either essentially male or essentially female.

H., normal. (L. *norma*, pattern.) The form in which, as in most plants and many Mollusca, both male and female organs are contained in one individual.

H., semilateral. (L. *semi*-, half; *latus*, the side.) The form of abnormal hermaphroditism in which all the genital organs of one side are either male or female, and those of the other side are of both sexes.

H., spurious. (L. *spurius*, false.) The condition in which some of the external peculiarities of one sex, as the growth of a beard, are assumed by the other without any real anatomical admixture of the sexes.

H., sterile. (L. *sterilis*, unfruitful.) Same as *H., neuter*.

H., superposed. (L. *super*, above; *pono*, to place.) The form of abnormal hermaphroditism in which the genital organs of one sex lie above those of the other.

H., transverse. (L. *transversus*, turned across.) The form of true hermaphroditism in which the external organs of generation appear to be of one sex, and the internal organs of the opposite.

H., true. The condition in which there

are present in one individual some of the essential organs of generation of both sexes.

H., vertical. (L. *verticalis*, from *vertex*, the top.) The form of true hermaphroditism in which both ovaries and both testicles coexist in the same person, or other like combinations.

H. with excess'. The form in which the abnormal hermaphrodite individual possesses the whole of the organs of one sex and some of those of the other.

H., without' excess'. The form of abnormal hermaphroditism in which, whether essentially male or essentially female, a small number only of the genital organs exhibit the characteristics of the opposite sex.

Hermaphroditismus. See *Hermaphroditism*.

Hermaphroditus. An *Hermaphrodite*.

Hermetic. (Low L. *hermeticus*, relating to alchemy; from Ἑρμῆς, the god Mercury, who was said to be the founder of chemistry. F. *hermétique*; I. *ermetico*; S. *hermetico*; G. *hermetisch*.) Of, or belonging to, chemistry.

H. art. A synonym of *Alchemy*; and also of *Chemistry*.

H. medicine. Same as *Medicine, spagiric*.

H. philosophy. A synonym of *Alchemy*.

H. science. A synonym of *Alchemy*.

H. sealing. (F. *scel hermétique*.) The closing of the end of a glass vessel or tube while in a state of fusion.

Also, a mode of treatment of penetrating wounds of the chest or abdomen by closing them externally with collodion and scraps of lint.

Hermetica doctrina. (L. *doctrina*, teaching.) Same as *Hermetic science*.

Hermetical. Same as *Hermetic*.

H. sealing. The closing of a glass tube by fusing it or plugging it closely so that no air could pass.

Also, the closing of a wound by impervious plaster.

Hermetically. In an hermetic manner.

Hermetism. (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury. F. *hermétisme*.) A term for *Alchemy*.

Hermida, la. Spain, Province of Santander. A thermal sodium chloride water from three sources, having a temperature varying from 40°—57·5° C. (104°—135·5° F.) Used in lymphatic and scrofulous affections, in chronic rheumatism, and in paralysis.

Hermioné. Greece, in Argolis. A cold saline water containing sodium chloride 13·5 grains, sodium carbonate 1·8, sodium sulphate 3·7, magnesium sulphate 7·4, and magnesium chloride 2·6 grains in sixteen ounces. It is used in calculous affections and chronic catarrhs of the bladder.

Hermit crab. The *Cancer Bernhardus*.

Hermitage. A wine of France from the Lower Rhone, named after a hill near Tain, Département du Drome, where it is grown. It contains from 9 to 13 per cent. of alcohol.

Hermodactyl. See *Hermodactylus*.

H., bitter. The *Colchicum variegatum*.

H., sweet. The kernels of the *Trapa bispinosa*; a drug found in Indian bazaars.

Hermodactylus. (Ἑρμῶδᾶκτυλος, from Ἑρμῆς, Mercury; δᾶκτυλος, a finger, or a date, from its resemblance; or *Hermus*, a river

in Asia, on the banks of which it grows.) The hermodactyl. A bulb which was anciently much celebrated as a cure for gout, and still retains its reputation in Eastern lands. The plant which afforded it is supposed, by some, to be the *Colchicum illyricum*; by Planchon, the *Colchicum variegatum*; by others, the *Iris tuberosa*; and by others, the *Colchicum autumnale*. It was of three kinds, white, yellow, and black.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Iridaceæ*.

H. officinalis. (L. *officina*, a workshop.) The bulb of *Colchicum variegatum*, according to Planchon.

H. tuberosus, Salisb. The *Iris tuberosa*.

Hermola'os. Ancient name applied by Aëtius to two kinds of an astringent collyrium, the greater and the less, for repressing and stopping fluxions. (Gorrieus.)

Hermouville. France, Département du Marne, near Rheims. A bituminous sulphur spring used in asthma, rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases.

Hernandia. (Hernandez, a Spanish botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Thymelacæ*.

H. ovigera, Willd. (L. *ovum*, an egg; *gero*, to bear.) Hab. West Indies. Bears an astringent fruit called American myrobalanus.

H. sonora, Linn. (L. *sonorus*, loud sounding.) Jack in a box. Hab. India, West Indies. Fruit astringent, very large, so as to make a loud sound in a wind; seeds, bark, and young leaves purgative; juice of leaves depilatory. Used as an alexipharmic.

Hernia. (L. *hernia*, a rupture; perhaps from ἕρπος, a sprout. F. *hernie*; I. *ernia*; S. *hernia*; G. *Bruch*.) A tumour formed by the protrusion of any, or part of any, viscus through an aperture in the walls of its containing cavity, either naturally present or unnaturally produced.

The term is also applied to the passage of some organ, or of a part of it, through an aperture or canal in the interior of the cavity in which the organ lies; as in hernia through the foramen of Winslow.

A hernia consists of the viscus which is protruded, the sac of peritonæum which invests it, and the tissues, varying with the position of the rupture, covering it. See *Hernial sac*.

H., abdominal. (L. *abdomen*, the belly. F. *hernie abdominale*; G. *Unterleibsbruch*, *Bauchbruch*.) A hernia which protrudes externally through some accidental or natural opening in the abdominal walls. Males are more subject to abdominal hernia in the proportion of about two to one: it is, according to Birkett, more commonly developed before than after middle life; the defective condition of the abdominal rings and a long mesentery, both predisposing circumstances, are often hereditary; a condition of feeble health and great bulk of abdominal contents, may also predispose. The immediate cause is great muscular exertion in most cases, but the result may not be sudden, the hernia may be developed gradually. Wounds and inflammations may cause weak places which become the seat of hernia.

Also, see *H., ventral*.

H., acquired. (F. *hernie acquise*; G. *erworbener Bruch*.) A hernia which was not present at birth.

H. adiposa. (L. *aleps*, fat. F. *hernie*

graisseuse; G. *Fettbruch*.) A protrusion of fatty substance through one of the usual apertures by which a hernia escapes. It consists either of an outgrowth from the subperitoneal connective tissue, or is directly connected by means of a peduncle with the peritoneum. See also, *H., fatty*.

H., aneurysmal. (Ανεύρωμα, a widening.) A dilatation of the arteries about the navel.

H. an'nulli umbilicalis. (L. *annulus*, a ring; *umbilicus*, the navel.) See *H. of umbilical ring*.

H. aquosa. (L. *aqueus*, watery. F. *hernie aqueuse*; G. *Wasserbruch*.) An old term for *Hydrocele*.

H. arteriarum. (L. *arteria*, an artery.) A term for true *Aneurysm*.

H., ascending. Same as *H., interstitial*.

H. bistoury. (*Bistoury*.) Same as *H. knife*.

H. bronchialis. (Βρόγχος, the wind-pipe.) A term for *Goutre*.

H., bur'sal. (*Bursa*.) Same as *H., synovial*.

H., cæcal. See *Cæcal hernia*.

H. carnosæ. (L. *carnosus*, fleshy. F. *hernie charnue*; G. *Fleischbruch*.) A term used by Prosper Alpin and Larrey for a fleshy tumour of the serotum, being elephantiasis of the serotum, but perhaps also including the tumours called sarcocele.

H., cerebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain. F. *hernie cérébrale*; G. *Hirnbruch*.) See *Brain, hernia of*, and *Encephalocele*.

H. cer'ebr'i. See *H., cerebral*.

H., Cloquet's. (*Cloquet*.) A femoral hernia which passes on the inside of and behind the femoral vessels, lying on the pectineus muscle, the aponeurosis of which forms one of its coverings.

H., complete'. A hernia which has fully passed through the aperture by which it escapes from the cavity of the body.

See also, *H., inguinal, complete*.

H. complicata. (L. *complicatus*, confused.) A hernia accompanied by some morbid condition of a near part, such as varicocele or hydrocele.

H., congenital. (L. *congenitus*, born together with. F. *hernie congénitale, h. de l'enfance* of Malgaigne; G. *angeborenes Bruch*.) A hernia which protrudes through a natural aperture of the body which should have been closed at birth.

The term has been, since the time of Haller, specially applied to an inguinal hernia present at birth and occupying the vaginal process of peritoneum which accompanies the testicle in its descent into the serotum, and which has remained open throughout its whole extent, from the peritoneal cavity to the fundus of the serotum.

H., Coöper's. (*Cooper*, Astley.) A femoral hernia which has passed through one or more openings in the superficial fascia.

H. cor'nææ. See *Ceratocele*.

H., cru'al. (L. *crus*, the leg. F. *hernie crurale*; I. *ernia crurale*; G. *Schenkelbruch*.) Same as *H., femoral*.

H., cru'al, exter'nal. Same as *H., femoral, external*.

H., cru'al, inter'nal. Vidal's term for a rare form of femoral hernia, in which the in-

ternal opening of the sac lies on the inner side of the obliterated umbilical artery.

H., cru'al, mid'dle. Same as *H., femoral, middle*.

H., cys tic. (Κύστις, the bladder.) Same as *H., vesical*.

H., diaphragmatic. (Διάφραγμα, a partition. F. *hernie diaphragmatique*; I. *ernia diaframmatica*; G. *Zwerchfellbruch*.) A protrusion of some of the viscera of the abdomen into the cavity of the chest through an opening in the diaphragm, which may be congenital or the result of a wound; or through one of the natural openings in the diaphragm. The term is also applied to displacement of the abdominal viscera into the thoracic cavity by stretching of the diaphragm without loss of continuity.

H. diaphragmatica congen'ita. (L. *congenitus*, born together with.) See under *H., diaphragmatic*.

H. director. A flat silver or steel instrument, about '25" wide and channelled in the centre for the reception of the hernia knife. It is usually fixed in a handle.

H., diverticular. (L. *diverto*, to separate from.) Same as *H., Littré's*.

H., double. A hernia on both sides of the body, or in different situations.

H., encysted. (Έν, in; κύστις, a bag.) Same as *H., infantile*.

H., encysted vagin'al. (Έν; κύστις; I. *vagina*, a sheath.) Astley Cooper's term for the form of hernia described under *H., infantile*.

H., endem'ic. (Ένδημος, dwelling in a place.) The fact that hernia may be endemic has been demonstrated by M. Bondin from an examination of the causes of exemption from military service in France, who found that hernia was much more common in conscripts coming from some localities than from others.

H., entero-vagin'al. (Έντερον, an intestine.) Protrusion of a portion of small intestine into a pouch in the vaginal wall. It is most common in the posterior wall, the intestine stretching Douglas's pouch.

H., epigast'ric. (Έπίγαστριον, the region of the abdomen below the breast-bone. F. *hernie epigastrique*; I. *ernia epigastrica*; G. *Oberbauchbruch*.) A protrusion of some abdominal viscus in the angle between the cartilages of the ribs, having its apex at the ensiform cartilage; especially in the part of the linea alba above the umbilicus.

H., epiplo'ic. (Έπίπλοον, the omentum.) A hernia consisting of the omentum only.

H., exter'nal. (L. *externus*, outward.) A hernia which escapes through an aperture in the body which leads towards the superficial surface, such as a femoral hernia.

H., fat'ty. (F. *hernie graisseuse*.) A fatty tumour of the middle line of the abdomen, which, instead of arising from the subcutaneous fatty tissue, has taken origin in the subperitoneal fat, and perforated the muscles in its growth outwards.

Fatty hernia consisting of subperitoneal fat, or of a fatty tumour unconnected with it, may be met with in the inguinal, serotal, or labial region; the subperitoneal form may enclose a peritoneal sac, into which some viscus may protrude. See also, *H. adiposa*.

H., fem'oral. (L. *femoralis*, belonging to the thigh. F. *hernie femorale*, *h. crurale*; G. *Schenkelbruch*.) A hernia in the groin which passes underneath Poupart's ligament, through the innermost compartment of the femoral sheath, the femoral canal, till it reaches the saphenous opening, whence it protrudes and turns over the iliac part of the fascia lata and the femoral canal. It carries before it the peritonæum, the septum crurale, and the sheath of the femoral vessels, which conjoined form Astley Cooper's fascia propria, the cribriform fascia, the superficial fascia, and the skin; sometimes the femoral sheath splits and does not form a covering. Femoral hernia is much more common in the female than in the male, and rarely occurs before puberty. Its varieties are *H., Cloquet's*, *H., Cooper's*, *H., Hesselbach's*, *H., Laugier's*, and *H., Partridge's*.

H., fem'oral, antérior. (L. *femur*; *anterior*, in front.) A femoral hernia which lies in front of the femoral vessels.

H., fem'oral, external. (L. *femur*; *externus*, outward.) A rare form of femoral hernia, in which the internal opening of the sac lies on the outer side of the epigastric artery.

H., fem'oral, internal. (L. *femur*; *internus*, within.) Same as *H., crural, internal*.

Also, by some authors, used in the same sense as *H., femoral, middle*.

H., fem'oral, mid'dle. (L. *femur*.) The common form of femoral hernia, in which the internal opening of the sac lies on the inner side of the epigastric artery.

H., fem'oral, oblique'. Same as *H., crural, internal*.

H., fem'oral, pectine'al. (L. *femur*; *pectineus* muscle. F. *hernie crurale pectinéale*.) De Gendré's name for *H., Cloquet's*.

H., fem'oral, poster'ior. (L. *femur*; *posterior*, hinder.) Same as *H., Cloquet's*.

H., fem'oral, retrovas'cular. (L. *retro*, behind; *vasculum*, a vessel.) The same as *H., pectineal*.

H. flatulen'ta. (L. *flatulentus*, from *flatus*, a blowing. F. *pneumatocèle*; G. *Luftbruch*.) A name for *Pneumatocèle*.

H. foramina'lis Winslow'ii. (L. *foramen*, an opening; *Winslow*.) Protrusion of intestine through the foramen of Winslow.

H. foram'inis magni is'chii. (L. *foramen*, an opening; *magnus*, great.) Same as *H., ischiatic*.

H. foram'inis ova'lis. (L. *foramen*, an opening; *ovalis*, oval.) Same as *H., obturator*.

H., free. (G. *freier Bruch*.) Same as *H., reducible*.

H., funic'ular. (L. *funiculus*, a small cord.) Same as *H. of umbilical cord*.

H. funic'uli umbilic'alis. (L. *funiculus*; *umbilicus*, the navel. G. *Nabelschnurbruch*.) See *H. of umbilical cord*.

H. funis. (L. *funis*, a cord.) Same as *H. of umbilical cord*.

H., gut'tural. (L. *guttur*. F. *hernie gutturale*.) A term for *Goitre*.

H. guttura'lis. (L. *guttur*, the throat. F. *bronehocèle*, *goitre*; G. *Kropf*.) Guttural hernia, or hernia of the throat. Name for *Bronchocele*.

H. gut'turis. (L. *guttur*.) Same as *H. gutturalis*.

H. hepatic'a. (L. *hepar*, the liver.) See *H. of liver*.

H., Hes'selbach's. See *Hesselbach, hernia of*.

H., hour'glass. A form of oblique inguinal hernia in which there is a constriction at or about the centre of the tumour, so that it resembles in shape the hourglass.

H. humora'lis. (L. *humor*, fluid. F. *hernie humorale*; G. *entzündungsartige Hodengeschwulst*.) Humoral hernia. A term applied to acute inflammation of the testicle when arising from gonorrhœa, or some other kind of irritation in the urethra; swelled testicle; also called *H. veneris*. See *Orchitis*.

H., hypogas'tric. (Ἵπογάστριον, the belly below the navel.) A hernial protrusion through the linea alba below the umbilicus.

H. in rect'o. (L. *in*, in; *rectum*.) The passage of some part of the abdominal viscera or of the vagina through an opening in the muscular coat of the rectum; it pushes forward the mucous coat, and when extensive may protrude externally, and form a kind of prolapsus.

H., incar'cerated. (L. *in*, in; *carcer*, a prison. F. *hernie incarceration*; G. *eingeklemmter Bruch*, *einperrenner Bruch*.) A term which is variously explained by authors. It is used by some in the same sense as *strangulated*; by others, to signify an irreducible hernia which has become obstructed by flatus or feces, an obstructed hernia; and by others, to denote a hernia which has become irreducible in consequence of thickening of, or fatty deposit in, the enclosed omentum or mesentery.

H., in'complete. A hernia which has not fully passed through the aperture by which it escapes from the cavity of the body.

Also, see *H., inguinal, incomplete*.

H., in'fantile. (L. *infantilis*, belonging to infants.) Hey's term for a form of hernia not confined to infants, in which the vaginal process of peritonæum is closed only at the internal abdominal ring, so that the gut pushing forwards the septum which forms its sac becomes included in the unclosed portion of the vaginal process, and so receives two separate coats of peritonæum. This is Astley Cooper's encysted hernia of the tunica vaginalis.

An infantile hernia may pass behind the cord with its unclosed funicular process, and so obtain three coats of peritonæum.

The infantile hernia of Malgaigne (*hernie de l'enfance*) is *H., congenital*.

H., infarc'ed. (L. *infarcio*, to stuff into.) Same as *H., obstructed*.

H., infla'med. A hernia which, from violence, pressure of a badly fitting truss, or extension of abdominal inflammation, has become hot, painful, enlarged, and more or less hard. When it occurs in an incarcerated hernia strangulation may result; in an incarcerated omental hernia is said to be the most frequently inflamed.

H., infrapu'bian. (L. *infra*, beneath; *pubes*.) Same as *H., subpubic*.

H., infra-umbilic'al. (L. *infra*, beneath; *umbilicus*, the navel.) Same as *H., hypogastric*.

H. ingen'ita. (L. *ingenitus*, inborn.) Same as *H., congenital*.

H., in'guinal. (L. *inguen*, the groin. F. *hernie inguinale*, *h. sus-pubienne*; G. *Leistenbruch*.) A hernia in the groin which passes

over the upper surface of Poupart's ligament into the inguinal canal and the scrotum. In its early stage, as it emerges from the external abdominal canal, it is called a *Bubonocele*; in its completed form it is called *H., scrotal*, or *Oscocoele*. There are two forms, *H., inguinal, direct*, and *H., inguinal, oblique*, and together they constitute some two thirds of the total number of cases of hernia, and are in the proportion of seven or eight inguinal to one femoral. It occurs four times more frequently in males than in females; and is found on the right side three times to twice on the left.

H., inguinal, complete'. An inguinal hernia which has passed through the external abdominal ring.

H., inguinal, congenital. See under *H., congenital*.

H., inguinal, direct'. (F. *hernie inguinale interne*; G. *innerer Leistenbruch*.) An inguinal hernia which escapes from the abdomen by a protrusion in the triangle of Hesselbach, on the inner side of the epigastric artery, directly, or almost directly, opposite the external abdominal ring; it pushes before it, in addition to the peritonæum which forms its sac, the subperitoneal tissue, the transversalis fascia, the conjoint tendon of the internal oblique and the transversalis muscles, the spermatic fascia, the superficial fascia, and the integuments.

Occasionally a direct inguinal hernia protrudes through an opening in the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, and not through the external abdominal ring.

H., inguinal, external. (L. *inguen*; *externus*, outward.) Hesselbach's term for *H., inguinal, oblique*, inasmuch as the neck of the hernial sac lies outside the epigastric artery.

H., inguinal, incomplete. An inguinal hernia which still lies in the inguinal canal.

H., inguinal, infantile. See under *H., infantile*.

H., inguinal, internal. (L. *inguen*; *internus*, within.) An inguinal hernia which has the mouth of the sac on the inner side of the epigastric artery; being the same as *H., inguinal, direct*.

H., inguinal, interstitial. (L. *interstitium*, an interval.) Same as *H., inguinal, incomplete*.

H., inguinal, oblique'. (F. *hernie inguinale oblique*; G. *äusserer Leistenbruch*.) An inguinal hernia which enters the internal abdominal ring, takes the oblique course of the inguinal canal, and passes through the external abdominal ring to the scrotum, along with the spermatic cord in the male, and to the labium vulvæ, along with the round ligament of the womb in the female, into which it may descend. The inner aperture of the hernial sac lies on the outer side of the epigastric artery, the neck and body of the rupture usually lying upon the spermatic cord and its vessels, but sometimes passing into it and separating the structures of which it is composed. It carries before it the peritonæum, the subperitoneal areolar tissue, and the infundibuliform fascia, covered by the cremasteric fascia and muscle, the intercolumnar fascia, the superficial fascia, and the skin, with, in the scrotum, the dartos.

H., inguinal, scrotal. Same as *H., scrotal*.

H., inguino-interstitial. (F. *hernie inguino-interstitielle*.) Goyrand's term for *H., interstitial*.

Also, a term by Goyrand for *H., inguinal, interstitial*.

H., inguino-labial. (L. *inguen*; *labium*, a lip.) An inguinal hernia in the female which has developed so as to occupy a labium of the pudendum.

H., inguino-scrotal. (L. *inguen*; *scrotum*, the bag for the testicles.) An inguinal hernia which has developed so as to occupy the scrotum.

H., intermuscular. (L. *inter*, between; *museulus*, a muscle.) Same as *H., interstitial*.

H., internal. (L. *internus*, within.) A hernia which passes through an aperture leading from one part of the interior of the body to another part, such as a diaphragmatic hernia; or a hernia which passes through an aperture in some structure contained in a cavity of the body, as a mesenteric hernia.

H., interstitial. (L. *interstitium*, a space between.) A form of congenital hernia occurring in a person in whom the vaginal process of peritonæum has an offset extending upwards between the internal abdominal fascia and the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, or between this aponeurosis and the integuments; or one extending into the iliac fossa, and lying upon the iliacus muscle, between the internal abdominal fascia and the peritonæum; or one extending behind the horizontal ramus of the pubes to the bladder; into one of which offsets the hernia passes.

Also, the same as *H., inguinal, incomplete*.

H., intestinal. (F. *entérocele*; G. *Darmbruch*.) A hernia containing intestine only.

H. intestino-omentalis. (L. *intestinum*, a gut; *omentum*, the membrane which includes the bowels.) A hernia containing both intestine and omentum.

H. intestinorum. (L. *intestina*, the bowels.) Same as *H., intestinal*.

H. in'to funicular portion of vaginal process. (L. *funiculus*, a small cord; *vagina*, a sheath.) Birkett's term for a form of congenital hernia occurring in those cases where the tunica vaginalis of the testicle has been formed and completely shut off, but the funicular portion of the process of peritonæum forming the tunica vaginalis has remained open from just above the testicle.

H. in'to the vaginal process. Birkett's term for *H., congenital*.

H., intringuinal. (L. *intra*, within; *inguen*, the groin.) Boyer's term for an incomplete inguinal hernia.

H., intraparietal. (L. *intra*, within; *paries*, a wall.) Same as *H., interstitial*.

H. iris. See *Iris, hernia of*.

H., irreducible. (L. *irreducus*, that does not bring back. F. *hernie irreductible*; G. *unbeweglicher Bruch*.) A hernia whose contents cannot be returned into their natural place by pressure or position, but in which there is no impediment to the passage of feces nor obstruction to the blood circulation.

H. ischiadica. See *H., ischiatic*.

H., ischiatic. (Ἰσχίον, the hip. F. *hernie ischiatique*; G. *Hüftbeinbruch, Bruch des Hüftbein-ausschnittes, Hüftausschnittbruch*.)

HERNIA.

Hernia through the great sciatic foramen; the protrusion generally occurs at the upper border of the pyriformis muscle.

H., ischio-rectal. (*Isehium; rectum.*)

Hernia through the ischio-rectal fossa. Same as *H., perinaeal.*

H. knife. A long, narrow, slightly curved knife, oval in section, with a blunt and rounded end and a cutting edge about .75" long, commencing .25" from its extremity. Also called *Herniotome.*

H., labial. (*L. labium, a lip. F. hernie des grandes lèvres.*) Same as *H., pudendal.*

H., lac'ri-mal. (*L. lacryma, a tear. F. tumeur lacrymale.*) A term for a swelling of the lachrymal sac from over-distension.

H., lat'eral. (*L. latus, the side.*) Same as *H., Littre's.*

H., Laugier's. (*Laugier.*) A femoral hernia passing through Gimbernat's ligament.

H., lien'al-is. (*L. lien, the spleen.*) See *H., splenic.*

H. ligament'osa. (*L. ligamentum, a band.*) An internal hernia which has become strangulated or incarcerated by one of the peritoneal ligaments.

H. lin'ee albæ. (*L. linea, a line; albus, white. F. hernie de la ligne blanche.*) An abdominal hernia protruding from some part of the linea alba.

H., Lit'tre's. (*Littre.*) A hernia which contains one wall only of a piece of intestine, the whole lumen not being involved.

H. lit'tria'na. Same as *H., Lit'tre's.*

H. lit'trica. Same as *H., Lit'tre's.*

H. lum'ba'lis. See *H., lumbar.*

H., lum'bar. (*L. lumbus, the loin. G. Lendenwaaehbruch.*) A hernia occurring in the posterior abdominal wall between the ilium and the last rib, usually in Petit's triangle.

H. membra'na Desceme'tii. Hernia of Descemet's membrane. Same as *Ceratocele.*

H., mesenteric. (*Μεσεντερικον, the membranes to which the intestines are attached. F. mésentérique.*) A kind of hernia formed by the intestine becoming inserted through an aperture in one of the layers of the mesentery, torn by a blow, or caused by natural defect, while the other layer is in its natural state; mesenteric rupture.

H., mesocolic. (*Μέσος, in the middle; κολον, the colon. F. hernie mésocolique.*) A term for hernia consisting in the bowels having glided between the layers of the mesocolon.

H., mus'cular. (*F. hernie musculaire.*) A protrusion of some fasciculi of a striped muscle through an accidental opening in its aponeurosis.

H., obstruc'ted. An irreducible hernia which, from distension of the protruded bowel by gas, liquid, or accumulated feces, has become tense, larger, and painful; the passage of the feces is arrested, and if the obstruction is not removed the hernia becomes strangulated.

H., obtur'ator. (*L. obturo, to stop up. F. hernie obturatrice; G. Bruch des eirunden Loches.*) Hernia passing through the aperture in the obturator membrane which transmits the obturator vessels and nerve. The neck of the sac lies behind the horizontal ramus of the os pubis, and its body is covered by the obturator fascia.

H. of a tu'nic. (*F. hernie tuniquaire.*) A protrusion of some part of the mucous or lining

membrane of a structure through an aperture in its muscular coat.

H. of blad'der. (*G. Blasenbruch.*) See *H., vesical.*

H. of blad'der, congen'ital. (*L. congenitus, born together with.*) Same as *Bladder, extroversion of.*

H. of brain. (*F. hernie du cerveau; G. Hirnbruch.*) See *H. cerebri.*

H. of cœcum. See *Cæcal hernia.*

H. of canal' of Nuck. A hernial protrusion, in the female, into the peritoneal sac around the round ligament of the uterus at its outer termination.

H. of cerebellum. Protrusion of a portion of the cerebellum through an aperture, congenital or acquired, in the lower part of the occipital bone.

H. of cer'e-bral mem'branes. See *Meningocele and Encephalocele.*

H. of cor'nea. See *Ceratocele.*

H. of di'aphragm. See *H., diaphragmatic.*

H. of Fallo'pian tube. See *Fallopian tube, hernia of.*

H. of heart. (*G. Herzbruch.*) See *Cardiocele.*

H. of iris. See *Iris, hernia of.*

H. of kid'ney. See *Nephröcele.*

H. of lac'ri-mal sac. See *H., lac'ri-mal.*

H. of liv'er. (*G. Leberbruch.*) See *Hepatocele.*

H. of lung. (*G. Lungenbruch.*) See *Lung, hernia of.*

H. of mus'cle. See *H., muscular.*

H. of Nuck's canal'. See *H. of canal of Nuck.*

H. of o'vary. (*G. Eierstockbruch.*) See *Ovary, hernia of.*

H. of pleu'ra. See *H., pleural.*

H. of rec'tum. See *H. in recto and H., recto-vaginal.*

Also, a term for *Prolapsus ani.*

H. of spleen. (*G. Milzbruch.*) See *H., splenic.*

H. of stom'ach. (*G. Magenbruch.*) See *Gastrocele.*

H. of tes'ticle. Same as *Testis, fungus of.*

H. of tongue. Same as *Glossöcele.*

H. of tu'nic vagina'lis. Same as *H., congenital.*

H. of umbilic'al cord. (*G. Nabelschnurbruch.*) An umbilical hernia which is produced by a congenital defect of the abdominal wall at the umbilicus.

H. of umbilic'al ring. (*G. Nabelringbruch.*) See under *H., umbilical.*

H. of vagi'na. See *H., vaginal.*

H. of womb. See *H., uterine.*

H., omen'tal. (*L. omentum, the membrane which includes the bowels. F. épiplocele; G. Netzbruch.*) A hernia consisting of omentum only.

Also, the same as *H., mesenteric.*

H., opera'tions for. See under *Herniotomy and H., radical cure of.*

H. oschea'lis. (*Όσχεον, the bag for the testicles. F. hernie scrotale, oschöcele; G. Hodensackbruch.*) Another term for *Scrotöcele*, or scrotal hernia; also called *Oscheöcele.*

H., ova'rian. See *Ovary, hernia of.*

H. parorchidoenter'ica. Same as *Parorehidoenteröcele.*

H., Par'tridge's. (*Partridge.*) A fe-

moral hernia which has passed out of the abdomen on the outer side of the femoral vessels.

H., pectineal. Same as *H., femoral, pectineal.*

H., pelvic. (*Pelvis.*) A hernia protruding through an aperture situated in some part of the pelvis, such as obturator hernia.

H., perineal. (*Περίαιον,* the space between the anus and the scrotum. *F. hernie perineale; G. Mittelreischbruch.*) Hernia passing down the ischio-rectal fossa and appearing in the perineum; it protrudes between the prostate gland and the rectum in man, and between the vagina and rectum in the female, or in both, in rare cases, by the side of the anus. It may contain intestine, or omentum, or urinary bladder.

H. perinæi. See *H., perineal.*

H., peritonæo-vaginal. (*L. peritonæum; vagina,* a sheath.) A term which includes both *H., congenital,* and *H., infantile.*

H., pharyngeal. (*Φάρυγξ,* the throat.) A diverticulum of the pharynx. See under *Pharynx, dilatation of.*

H. pharyngis. Same as *H., pharyngeal.*

H., phrenic. (*Φρήν,* the diaphragm.) Same as *H., diaphragmatic.*

H. pinguedosa scroti. (*L. pinguedo,* fatness; *scrotum,* the bag for the testicles.) A fatty tumour of the scrotum.

H., pleural. See *Pleurocele.*

H. pleurica et pulmonalis. (*L. pulmo,* the lung.) Same as *Pleurocele.*

H., properitonæal. (*L. pro,* in front; *peritonæum.*) An interstitial hernia in which the pouch of peritonæum which contained it extends into the abdominal walls in front of the peritonæum.

H., pudendal. (*L. pudenda,* the privy parts. *F. hernie pudendale; G. Schenklippenbruch.*) A hernia occurring in females which protrudes between the ascending ramus of the ischium and the vagina, and pushes forwards to the hinder part of the labium pudendi.

H. purulenta. (*L. purulentus,* full of pus or matter.) A hernial sac containing pus.

H., radical cure of. (*G. Radicalheilung des Bruches.*) The permanent blocking up of the canal through which a hernia passes after it has been returned into the body, in order to prevent a fresh protrusion. This may be not infrequently accomplished in infants, but very seldom in the adult, by the firm pressure of a truss over the canal through which the protrusion has occurred. It may also be accomplished by operative interference, either by setting up inflammation of the peritonæum of the neck of the sac or of the sac itself, so that the two sides become united; or by invagination of the sac and subcutaneous tissues into the neck of the sac, and retaining them there by sutures till there is a plug formed by adhesion; or by removal of the sac and closure of the neck by sutures.

H. recti. See *H. of rectum.*

H., recto-vaginal. (*Rectum; vagina.*) A protrusion of the rectum into a pouch formed in the posterior wall of the vagina, from retention of feces; constipation, and piles, or inflammation of the mucous membrane of the rectum, with tenesmus, may happen.

H., reducible. (*L. reduco,* to lead back. *F. hernie reductible; G. beweglicher Bruch.*) A hernia whose contents can be returned to

their natural position either by pressure or position.

H., reduction of. (*L. reduco,* to lead back. *F. repoussement de la hernie; G. Zurückbringen des Bruches.*) See *Taxis.*

H., replacement of. (*G. Zurückbringen des Bruches.*) See *Taxis.*

H., retroperitonæal. (*L. retro,* behind; *peritonæum.*) An interstitial hernia which passes into a pouch of the peritonæum which extends into the iliac fossa, and rests on the iliacus muscle.

H. retrovascularis. (*L. retro,* behind; *vasculum,* a small vessel.) The same as *H., Cloquet's.*

H. sac of. See *Hernial sac.*

H. sacci lachrymalis. (*L. saccus,* a bag; *lachryma,* a tear.) Beer's term for rupture from distension of the lachrymal sac.

H., sacro-rectal. (*Sacrum; rectum.*) Same as *H., perineal.*

H., sciatric. Same as *H., ischiatic.*

H., scrotal. (*L. scrotum,* the bag for the testicles. *F. hernie scrotale; G. Hodensaekbruch.*) An inguinal hernia which has descended into the scrotum.

H. seminalis scroti. (*L. semen,* seed; *scrotum.*) Same as *Spermatocèle.*

H., splenic. (*Σπλην.*) Protrusion of the spleen, or some part of it, through an aperture in the abdominal parietes, or one in the diaphragm.

H., spontaneous. (*L. spontaneus,* of one's free will.) A hernia in which a portion of a viscus passes out of its natural cavity without any defined cause beyond the pressure exerted on the abdominal viscera by the muscles.

H., strangulated. (*L. strangulo,* to throttle. *F. hernie étranglée; G. eingeklemter Bruch.*) A hernia in which the contents are so constricted at or by the neck of the hernial sac that the venous circulation and the passage of feces are arrested or impeded to such an extent that return of the hernia is impossible. In this condition, unless the cause of constriction is removed, gangrene will occur. The sac of a strangulated hernia usually contains some serum, which is pale yellow, clear and bright in recent cases, but becomes dark brown as time advances, and ultimately, if the strangulation continues, is turbid, from changed blood, pus, or flakes of lymph.

H., subpubic. (*L. sub,* under; *os pubis.* *F. hernie sous-pubienne.*) Hernia through the subpubic or obturator foramen. See *H., obturator.*

H., subpubic, femoral. (*L. femur,* the thigh.) Same as *H., subpubic.*

H., suprapubic. (*L. supra,* above; *os pubis.*) Same as *H., inguinal.*

H., synovial. (*Synovia.*) A protrusion of the synovial membrane through the fibrous capsule of a joint, where it is weakest, from the pressure of intra-articular effusion.

H. testis. (*L. testis,* the testicle.) See *Testicle, protrusion of tubuli of.*

H. through foramen of Winslow. Protrusion of some part of the intestine through the opening between the peritonæal sac and the sac of the great omentum, the foramen of Winslow.

H. through foramen ovalis. (*L. foramen,* a hole; *ovalis,* oval.) The same as *H., obturator.*

HERNIAL—HERNIARIA.

H. through obturator canal. Same as *H.*, *obturator*.

H. through thyroïd fora'men. See *H.*, *thyroïd*.

H., thyroïd. (Θυροειδής, a shield; εἶδος, likeness.) A hernia through the thyroïd or obturator foramen. See *H.*, *obturator*.

H. thyroïdealis. See *H.*, *thyroïd*.

H., traumatic. (Τραυμα, a wound. *F. hernie traumatique*.) A hernia which is caused by a wound or injury.

H., umbilical. (*L. umbilicus*, the navel. *F. hernie ombilicale*; *G. Nabelbruch*.) A rupture protruding at the navel. It may be congenital or acquired. In the latter case it is most frequent in infancy before the separation of the umbilical cord; in later life it is most common in big-bellied females. The sac is generally wide-mouthed, and is covered by the thin internal abdominal fascia and the integuments. The contents generally comprise the omentum, and not infrequently the stomach, as well as large or small intestine. It has been divided into two forms, *H. of umbilical cord*, being the congenital form; and *H. of umbilical ring*, being the form which occurs after separation of the umbilical cord.

H., umbilical, congenital. (*L. umbilicus*; *congenitus*, born together with. *G. angeborener Nabelbruch*.) Same as *H. of umbilical cord*.

H. umbilici aquosa. (*L. umbilicus*, the navel; *aquosus*, watery.) A protrusion of the umbilicus containing fluid, such as may occur in distension of the abdomen by dropsy, or in the case of the sac of an umbilical hernia which contains fluid only.

H. urachi. Same as *Uromphalus*.

H. uteri. See *Uterus, hernia of*.

H., uterine. (*L. uterus*, the womb. *F. hernie de l'uterus*; *G. Gebärmutterbruch*.) See *Uterus, hernia of*.

H., vaginal. (*L. vagina*, a sheath. *F. hernie vaginale*; *G. Scheidenbruch*.) A protrusion of a viscus into the vagina. A hernia which protrudes through some part of the vaginal wall; it occurs chiefly in women who have borne several children, and frequently contains the urinary bladder.

Its forms are *H., entero-vaginal*, or enterocele, *H., recto-vaginal*, or rectocele, and *H., vesico-vaginal*, or cystocele.

H., vaginal, encysted. (*L. vagina*, a sheath; *Gr. εν, in*; *κύστις*, a bladder.) The same as *H. of tunica vaginalis*.

H., vagino-labial. (*L. vagina*, a sheath; *labium*, a lip. *F. hernie vagino-labiale*.) Same as *H., pudendal*.

H., vagino-peritonæal. See *H., peritoneo-vaginal*.

H. varicosa. (*L. varix*, a dilated vein. *F. hernie variqueuse*; *G. Krampfaderbruch*.) A synonym of *Varicocele*, or *Cirsocèle*.

H. venarum. (*L. vena*, a vein.) Same as *Varix*.

H. venëris. (*L. Venus*, the goddess of love. *F. orchecoële*; *G. Ho'tengeschwulst*.) Old term for gonorrhœal orchitis.

H. vento'sa. (*L. ventus*, wind.) Another name for *Pneumatocele*.

H., ventral. (*L. venter*, the belly. *F. hernie ventrale*; *G. Bauchbruch*.) A rupture occurring in some part of the front abdominal wall other than at the abdominal ring.

H., ventral, lateral. (*L. lateralis* belonging to the side.) A ventral hernia occurring outside the linea alba, most frequently at the outer border of the sheath of the rectus abdominis.

H., ventral, median. (*L. venter*; *medius*, in the middle.) A hernia through an opening in the linea alba.

H. ventriculi. (*L. ventriculus*, the stomach.) Same as *H. of stomach*.

H., ventro-inguinial. (*L. venter*, the belly; *inguen*, the groin.) The same as *H., inguinial, direct*.

H. vesicæ. See *H., vesical*.

H. vesicæ urinariæ. (*L. vesica*, the bladder; *urina*, urine.) Same as *H., vesical*.

H., vesical. (*L. vesica*, the bladder. *F. hernie de la vessie, h. vesicale*; *G. Blasenbruch*.) Protrusion of a part of the bladder into a hernial sac. In the male it is usually inguinal, in the female vaginal, but sometimes femoral.

Also, the same as *Bladder, extroversion of*.

H., vesico-vaginal. (*L. vesica*; *vagina*.) A protrusion of the bladder into a pouch formed in the anterior wall of the vagina, which may be so large as to protrude externally. It creates much distress when the urine is retained in the pouch and undergoes decomposition.

H., visceral. (*L. viscera*, the internal organs of the body. *F. hernie viscerale*; *G. Eingeweidebruch*.) Protrusion of a viscus from its natural cavity through an aperture in the wall of the cavity.

H., vulvar. (*Vulva*.) Same as *H., pudendal*.

H. zirbalis. (*L. zirbus*, the omentum.) Same as *H., omental*.

Hernial. (*L. hernia*, a rupture. *F. herniaire*; *I. erniaro*; *S. herniaro*; *G. brüchig*.) Relating to, or connected with, *Hernia*.

H. aneurysm. See *Aneurysm, hernial*.

H. band'age. A truss, or other appliance for the retention of a hernia.

H. fluid. (*G. Bruchwässer*.) The fluid contained in the sac of a hernia outside the intestine or other contents.

H. gestation. (*L. gestatio*, a carrying, pregnancy.) Extra-uterine pregnancy in which the fetus is contained in a hernial sac.

H. sac. The serous membrane pushed before it by a hernial protrusion. It may consist of the vaginal process of peritonæum which has remained patent; or it may be a protrusion from visceral pressure of the parietal peritonæum, a protrusion which is slow and gradual in its development.

A hernial sac presents a body and a neck, the lower part of the former being the fundus, and the latter having an internal opening into the visceral cavity called the mouth.

H. sac, acquired. Birkett's term for a hernial sac which is the result of a gradual process of relaxation and yielding of the parietal peritonæum under pressure from within.

H. sac, congenital. (*L. congenitus*, born together with.) Birkett's term for a hernial sac which is the normal vaginal process of peritonæum which accompanies the testicle in its descent into the scrotum.

Herniaria. (*L. hernia*, a rupture. *F. herniaire*; *G. Bruchkraut*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ullcebracæ*, so called because the species were supposed to be capable of curing ruptures. Rupture-wort.

H. alpes'tris, Aubrey. (L. *alpes*, the Alps.) The *H. glabra*.

H. annua. (L. *annuus*, yearly.) The *H. glabra*.

H. cinerea. (L. *cinereus*, ash-coloured.) The *H. glabra*.

H. fruticos'a, Govan. (L. *fruticosus*, shrubby.) The *H. glabra*.

H. glabra, L. (L. *glabrus*, rough. F. *herniole*, *herniaire*; I. *erniaria*; G. *Bruehkraut*.) Rupture-wort. Formerly supposed to be efficacious in curing hernia. It is saltish, astringent, and diuretic. Juice used to disperse corneal opacities.

H. hirsu'ta, Linn. (L. *hirsutus*, hairy.) The *H. glabra*.

H. vulgari's. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *H. glabra*.

Herni'ria. A synonym of *Illecebraeæ*.

Herni'arin. A crystalline principle obtained by Gobleit from the *Herniaria glabra*. It has a pleasant taste, a smell of Tonkin bean, and is soluble in boiling water.

Herniated. (L. *hernia*.) Enclosed in a hernial sac.

Herniemp'hrag'mus. (L. *hernia*; Gr. *ἔμφραγμός*, a stopping.) Gerdy's term for a mechanical stopping up of the hernial canal as a radical cure for hernia.

Herniemp'hrax'is. (L. *hernia*; Gr. *ἔμφραξις*, a stopping.) Same as *Herniemp'hrag'mus*.

Herniencolo'sis. (L. *hernia*; Gr. *ἔν, in*; *κολέός*, a sheath.) Gerdy's term for the invagination of a portion of the integument in the inguinal canal as a mode of cure of inguinal hernia.

Herniolaparot'omy. (L. *hernia*; Gr. *λαπάρα*, the soft part of the body between the ribs and the hips; *τομή*, section.) The division of the abdominal walls in order to reach a strangulated hernia which has been returned *en masse*, so that the constricting part may be divided.

Herniopunc'ture. (L. *hernia*; *punctura*, a pricking.) The puncture of a hernia by means of a capillary trocar to diminish its size and so facilitate its reduction.

Hernioschon'cus. (L. *hernia*, a rupture; Gr. *ὄσχεον*, the scrotum; *ὄγκος*, a tumour.) A scrotal swelling consisting of a hernia.

Herniotome. (L. *hernia*; Gr. *τομή*, section. G. *Bruchschneider*.) A knife for division of the hernial stricture.

Herniotomy. (L. *hernia*; Gr. *τομή*, section. F. *herniotomie*.) The operation for the relief of a strangulated hernia, which consists essentially in the division of the constricting band. The skin and the tissues covering the hernial sac having been successively divided, the body of the sac is pinched up with the finger and thumb and a small opening made with a scalpel, into this a director is passed, and the neck of the sac is divided on it, or on the tip of the index finger, by means of a blunt-ended bistoury or hernia knife; sometimes after the sac has been opened the hernia may be returned without dividing the neck. Occasionally the constricting part is outside the sac, and when it is divided the hernia may be returned without opening of the sac and exposure of the peritoneum.

H., exte'rnal. (L. *externus*, outward.)

The operation for the relief of a strangulated hernia performed without opening the sac.

H., inter'nal. (L. *internus*, within.) The operation for the relief of strangulated hernia in which the sac is opened.

Hernious. (L. *hernia*. F. *hernieux*; I. *ernioso*; S. *hernioso*.) Same as *Hernial*. Also, one possessing a *Hernia*.

H. aneurysm. See *Aneurysm, hernial*.

Hernösand. Sweden, in Angermanland. A chalybeate spring.

Héro. (Old F. *heröë*; from L. *heros*; from Gr. *ἦρως*, a demigod.) A great warrior; an illustrious man.

Heroic. (*Hero*. F. *héroïque*; G. *heroisch*.) Pertaining to a hero; brave; intrepid.

H. treatment. The treatment of a disease or an injury by powerful or severe means.

Her'on. (Mid. E. *herouine*; from Old F. *hairon*; from Old High G. *heigir*. F. *héron*; I. *aghirone*; S. *garza*; G. *Reiher*.) The *Ardea cinerea*. Its bill was supposed to produce sleep, and its fat to relieve the pain of gout. The flesh was thought to be bad for piles.

H.'s bill. The plants of the Genus *Erodium*.

Herophilus. A physician of Alexandria, who lived about three hundred years before Christ.

H., tor'cular of. (L. *toreular*, a cellar for storing up oil. F. *pressoir d'Herophile*; G. *die Presse des Herophilus*.) The reservoir in which the four sinuses of the dura mater meet, situated opposite the tuberosity of the occipital bone; first described by Herophilus.

H., wine-press of. Same as *H., tor'cular of*.

Herpe'don. (*Ἐρπηδών*.) The same as *Herpes*.

Her'pen. (*Ἐρπῆν*.) The same as *Herpes*.

Herpes. (*Ἐρπης*, a vesicular skin eruption that creeps on round the body; from *ἔρπω*, to creep. F. *dartre*; I. *erpete*; S. *herpes*; G. *Herpes, Bläschenflechte*.) Tetter. A non-contagious, vesicular skin disease. Sensations of heat, pain, and tingling, which are sometimes very severe, are felt in some part of the skin, and coincidentally a patch of redness appears of more or less circular form on which arises a cluster of small papules that speedily develop into vesicles, which have little tendency to burst. These are close-set, and sometimes run together, forming small bullæ. They contain at first a limpid fluid, which subsequently becomes cloudy from suppuration, or dark from effused blood. The vesicles form in the course of twenty-four hours, and last for two or three days; they then dry up and form thin yellowish scabs, which separate in the course of a week, leaving a healthy, but sometimes pitted, surface behind. The origin of those forms of herpes other than *zoster* is not settled; some believe the eruption to be caused by a catarrhal or other disturbance of a mucous tract; while others suppose it to be of neurotic origin. It is closely allied to *erythema*. See under *H. zoster*.

The term has been very loosely used by many authors, and included many chronic skin affections as well as parasitic diseases.

H. æsthiom'enes. See *H. esthiomenes*.

H. ambulati'vus. (L. *ambulo*, to walk about.) Wiseman's term for *H. zoster*.

Also, a name for erratic erysipelas.

HERPES.

H. areolæ. (L. *areola*, a small open space.) Herpes affecting the areola of the nipple. It occurs sometimes in a few days after childbirth in nursing women.

H., arsenical. Same as *Eczema arsenicale*.

Hutchinson has observed the occurrence of herpes zoster during the administration of arsenic.

H. auricularis. (L. *auricula*, the external ear.) Herpes affecting the pinna of the ear.

H. bilateralis. (L. *bis*, twice; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) A term applied to the form of *H. facialis* which attacks both the upper and lower lip at the same time.

H., catarrhal. (Κατάρροος, a running down. F. *herpes catarrhal.*) A division of herpes produced by, or accompanying, catarrhal affections. It is probable that, like *H. zoster*, it is connected with some nerve disturbance.

H. circinatus. (L. *circino*, to make round. F. *herpes circiné.*) Willan's term for what seems to be a variety of *H. iris*, in which the central part, which was first affected, has become nearly healthy, whilst vesiculation is still continuing at the periphery.

This form may be caused by the growth of the *Trichophyton tonsurans*, constituting a variety of ringworm.

H., conjunctival. The same as *Conjunctivitis phlyctenulosa*.

H. cornæ. (Cornæa.) A form of *H. zoster frontalis* affecting the cornea in which one or more vesicles appear, containing a watery fluid, then become purulent and burst, forming ulcers, which generally heal slowly, and leave a white spot, which, according to its tint, is named nebula or leucoma. The affection is often accompanied by more or less complete anæsthesia of the cornea and forehead, following the course of the supra-orbital, or other branch of the fifth nerve, with severe lancinating pain. The tension of the eye varies, but is usually reduced. Vision is impaired.

H. corrosiva. (L. *corrodo*, to burn away.) An old name for what was probably *Lupus*.

H. crustaceus. (L. *crusta*, the hard surface of a body.) Alibert's term for a disorder, some of the varieties of which were probably eczematous, others impetiginous affections.

H. depas'cens. (L. *depasso*, to eat down.) Old term for a corroding or eating form of herpes, probably *Lupus*.

H. devastans. (L. *devasto*, to waste.) The same as *H. rodens*.

H. erythemoides. (Ἐρυθμία, a redness upon the skin; εἶδος, form.) Alibert's term, which included many forms of *Erythema*, as well as *Urticaria*.

H. esthomenos. (Ἐσθίω, to eat. F. *dartre rongéante*; G. *fressende Flechte*.) A form of herpes in which there is great destruction of the skin by ulceration; the same as *H. exedens*.

H. exedens. (L. *exedo*, to consume.) An old term for a form of herpes which was probably *Lupus*. Alibert in all probability included some syphilitic diseases under this head.

H. facialis. (L. *facialis*, belonging to the face.) Hebra's term for the form which attacks various parts of the face, especially the lips, and also the ear, eyelids, nose, and cheek. It thus includes Willan's *H. labialis*. Bacilli

are said to have been found, but only when pus was formed.

H. zoster also appears on the face in some of its forms.

H. farinosus. (L. *farinosus*, mealy. F. *dartre furfuracée*.) Term for a form of *Herpes* especially characterised by furfuraceous exfoliations. Probably cases of eczema were included under this term.

H. faucialis. (L. *fauces*, the throat.) The form of catarrhal herpes which appears on the soft palate and uvula. See *H. of pharynx*.

H. febrilis. (L. *febris*, a fever.) The form of herpes which accompanies influenza, catarrh, pneumonia, puerperal peritonitis, and other febrile disorders, also called *H. labialis*, from its common seat around the mouth. It may also occupy the nostrils, the buccal cavity, the fauces, the eyelids, or the auricle.

It is also described as an essential disease not accompanied by any other disturbance.

H. ferus. (L. *ferus*, wild.) Old epithet for erysipelas.

Also, the same as *H. rodens*.

H. frontalis. The same as *H. zoster frontalis*.

H. geneta'lium. Same as *H. progentialis*.

H. gestatio'nis. Buckley's term for the pemphigoid disease called by Smith *Hydroa gestationis*.

H. guttura'lis. (L. *guttur*, the throat.) See *H. of pharynx*.

H. impetiginifor'mis. (*Impetigo*; L. *forma*, shape.) Von Hebra's term for the disease called by R. Liveing *Hydroa gestationis*.

H. ind'icus. (F. *dartre d'Inde*.) A term for a fiery, itchy form of *Herpes* said to be peculiar to India.

H. iridis. See *H. of iris*.

H. iris. (Ἴρις, the rainbow.) Willan's term for a form of herpes consisting of a central vesicle with concentric rings of vesicles succeeding each other at intervals of time, and so becoming of different tints, hence the name. It usually occurs on the back of the hand in old people.

H. labia'lis. (L. *labium*, a lip. F. *dartre labiale*.) Willan's term for the form which occurs on the edge of the upper and under lip, and at the angle of the mouth, sometimes forming a semicircle, or even completing a circle round the mouth by the successive rising of the vesicles.

H. millia'ris. (L. *milium*, a millet seed.) The ἕρπης κερχόλιας of Galen. Old term for herpes zoster, when commencing with a pustular eruption like millet seeds.

Plenck applied the term to what was probably *Aene*.

H. of iris. The form of iritis which occurs occasionally in the course of *H. zoster frontalis*.

H. of pha'ryn'x. (Φάρυγξ, the gullet. F. *herpès gutturale*; I. *erpete della faringe*; G. *Herpes des Schlundkopfs*.) A febrile condition arising from cold, and marked by an eruption of whitish vesicles on an inflamed base, scattered over the soft palate, the tonsils, and the pillars of the fauces; these may be few and discrete, or many and confluent. In the first form they may be healed by resolution, or they may burst, and a circular ulcer follow; in the latter form there may be considerable ulceration, and a

large patch of whitish, or yellowish, or greyish false membrane formed of epithelium, pus-cells, and debris. This form may be accompanied by *H. facialis* or *H. progenitalis*.

H. of throat. Same as *H. of pharynx*.

H. of tongue. A form which sometimes occurs; it is similar to *H. of pharynx*.

H. of oris. (*L. os*, the mouth.) The form of catarrhal herpes which appears on the mucous membrane of the mouth and the tongue.

H. palpebralis. (*L. palpebræ*, the eyelids.) Herpes affecting the eyelids.

H. peris'celes. (*Περικελεύς*, round the leg. *F. zona*; *G. Gürtel*.) Old term for *Herpes zoster*, or the shingles.

H. phlyctænoïdes. (*Φλύκταινα*, a pimple; *εἶκος*, like.) An old division of herpes which was usually preceded by slight fever for two or three days, then followed by small transparent vesicles in irregular clusters, sometimes containing a colourless, sometimes a brownish, lymph, on the cheeks, forehead, neck, breast, or extremities. It included *H. facialis* and *H. zoster*.

H. phlyctænoïdes. The same as *H. phlyctænodes*.

H. præputia'lis. (*L. præputium*, the foreskin. *F. dartre præputiale*.) A local variety of herpes attended by extreme itching with heat; on the prepuce are one or two red patches, about the size of a silver penny, on which are clustered five or six minute transparent vesicles, which appear coloured like the base on which they stand; they lose their transparency and become enlarged and milky in twenty-four or thirty hours, and on the third day are coherent, and assume an almost pustular appearance; subsequently they assume the appearance of an ulcer.

H. progenita'lis. (*L. pro*, in front of; *genitalis*, genital.) Hebra and Alibert's term for the form which attacks the genital organs. See *H. præputialis* and *H. pudendalis*.

H. pseudosyphilitic. (*Ψευδής*, false; *syphilitic*.) Fuchs's term for *H. progenitalis*.

H. pudenda'lis. (*L. pudenda*, the genitals.) Herpes affecting the female generative organs or breech. It is similar to *H. præputialis*, and is often accompanied by considerable hyperæsthesia.

H. pustulosus. (*L. pustula*, a pimple. *F. dartre pustulense*.) A term for the various forms of *Aene*.

Plenck applied the term to what was probably *Impetigo*.

Alibert probably included under this term forms of *Aene*.

H. pyæmiformis. (*Πύον*, matter; *αἷμα*, blood; *L. forma*, likeness.) Neumann's term for Hebra's *Impetigo herpetiformis*.

H. rapiens. (*L. rapio*, to tear away.) A term used by Fordyce for a form, as he describes it, of herpes arising upon the head in small ulcers, covered with a brown, moist, shining crust, and cured by antiveneal remedies.

H. rodens. (*L. rodo*, to gnaw.) A term employed by the older writers to designate a form of disease that is now called rodent ulcer or lupus.

H. scorbuticus. (*Low L. scorbutus*; from *Low G. scorbok*, scurvy.) Small vesicles filled with a bloody fluid, occurring in the course of scurvy.

H. serpi'go. (*L. serpo*, to creep. *F. dartre*; *G. Flechte*.) Another term for *H. circinatus*.

H. sic'cus. (*L. siccus*, dry. *F. dartre furfuracée*.) The dry, mealy form of *Herpes*.

H. sim'plex. (*L. simplex*, simple.) A term which has been applied to the forms of herpes such as *H. facialis* and *H. progenitalis*, in contradistinction to *H. zoster*.

Also, a term for shingles, *H. zoster*.

Also, Plenck's term for what was probably *Prurigo*.

H. spu'rius. (*L. spurius*, false.) Plenck's term for an artificial eczema.

H. squamo'sus. (*L. squamosus*, scaly.) Alibert's term for a skin disease which was probably *Pityriasis rubra*; some of his varieties were probably forms of *Eczema*.

H., symptomatic. A term for *H. labialis*, in reference to its connection with catarrh, pneumonia, and other febrile affections.

H., syphilitic. See *Syphiloderm, vesicular*.

H. ton'dens. (*L. tondo*, to shave. *G. scherende Flechte*.) Same as *Ringworm*.

H. ton'surans. (*L. tondo*, to shave. *G. scherende Flechte*.) Same as *Ringworm*.

H. ton'surans maculo'sus. (*L. tondo*; *maculosus*, spotted.) See *Tinea tonsurans maculosa*.

H. ton'surans squamo'sus. (*L. squamosus*, scaly.) See *Tinea tonsurans squamosa*.

H. ton'surans vesiculo'sus. (*L. vesicula*, a small blister.) See *Tinea tonsurans vesiculosa*.

H. unilatera'lis. (*L. unus*, one; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) A term for *H. zoster*, from its rare occurrence on both sides of the body at the same time.

H. veg'etans. (*L. vegeto*, to quicken.) Auspitz's term for a form of Hebra's *Impetigo herpetiformis* in which papulomatous proliferations occur in the affected places.

H. vulva'ris. (*L. vulva*, the female external genital organs.) Same as *H. pudendalis*.

H. zo'ster. (*Ζώστηρ*, a girdle. *F. zona*; *I. zona*; *S. zona*; *G. Zona, Gürtelausschlag*.) The form known as *Zona* and *Shingles*. The attack is preceded by a sharp, burning pain along the course of a nerve, to which succeeds in a day or two red patches with red points that speedily become vesicles, at first containing serum and then pus; these sometimes dry and form small scabs, sometimes they burst and form ulcers, which heal with a white, scarred cicatrix. The severe neuralgia of the part frequently continues for weeks after the skin eruption has gone, especially in old people. It is most common in connection with the intercostal, lumbar, and supraorbital nerves, and almost invariably assails only one side of the body.

The pathology of herpes, though suspected by earlier writers, was first clearly expressed by Bürensprung, who demonstrated by dissection that herpes zoster followed the course of the spinal nerves or of the branches of the fifth cerebral nerve, and was the result of inflammation, either of the intervertebral ganglia or, in the case of the fifth nerve, of the analogous Gasserian ganglion. On examination the ganglion on the root of the nerve, from which are derived the branches distributed to the part of the skin on which the

herpes zoster appears, is found to be swollen, congested with blood, softer, and redder than natural. The blood-vessels are engorged; the tissue of the ganglion under the microscope exhibits minute hæmorrhages which press upon and destroy the ganglion cells, and the general characters of inflammation. Auspitz believes that instead of the ganglia the spinal cord itself may be the seat of inflammation, and thus accounts for its invading occasionally both sides of the body.

H. zo'ster abdomina'lis. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) V. Hebra and Kaposi's term for zona affecting the skin of the abdomen, its point of origin being over the lumbar vertebrae.

H. zo'ster brachia'lis. (L. *brachium*, an arm.) V. Hebra's term for zona affecting the arm, extending from the last cervical and first dorsal vertebrae over the upper border of the scapula to the arm.

H. zo'ster capillit'ii. (L. *capillitium*, the hair.) V. Hebra and Kaposi's term for zona affecting the anterior and posterior portions of the hairy scalp; being those portions of integument supplied by the superior maxillary nerve.

H. zo'ster cerebra'lis. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) A term applied to those cases in which nearly the whole of one half of the body is covered with an herpetic eruption believed to depend on cerebral mischief; and also to cases in which herpes attacks the paralysed side in cerebral hemiplegia.

H. zo'ster cervico brachia'lis. (L. *cervix*, the neck; *brachium*, the arm.) Bärensprung's term for zona appearing in the course of the lower cervical and the first dorsal nerves.

H. zo'ster cervico-brachia'lis gangræno'sus. (L. *cervix*; *brachium*; *gangræna*, gangrene.) Kaposi's term for a form of cervico-brachial zoster in which the eruption was arranged in circinate fashion, so that in some places there were vesicles, in others green and black scabs.

H. zo'ster cervi'co-subclavicula'ris. (L. *cervix*, neck; *sub*, beneath; *clavicle*.) Bärensprung's term for zona appearing in the course of the suprasternal, supraclavicular, and supra-axillary branches of the cervical plexus of nerves.

H. zo'ster colla'ris. (L. *collare*, a band for the neck.) Herpes of the neck.

H. zo'ster dor'so-abdomina'lis. (L. *dorsum*, the back; *abdomen*, the belly.) Bärensprung's term for zona appearing in the course of the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth dorsal nerves.

H. zo'ster dor'so-pectora'lis. (L. *dorsum*, the back; *pectus*, the chest.) Bärensprung's term for zona affecting the skin in the course of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh dorsal nerves. Ordinary shingles.

H. zo'ster facia'lis. (L. *facies*, the face.) Von Hebra's term for the form of zona affecting the face. According to him, it has its seat in the anastomoses of the facial nerve. It has been suggested that the actual seat is the sensory fibres derived from the superior maxillary nerve.

H. zo'ster femora'lis. (L. *femur*, the thigh.) V. Hebra's term for zona affecting the buttocks and the thigh as far as the popliteal space.

H. zo'ster fronta'lis. (L. *frons*, the forehead.) Zona affecting the ophthalmic branch

of the fifth nerve. It is a serious affection, not only on account of its protracted character, and the pain, numbness, and disfigurement from scars it occasions, but from the liability to serious inflammation of the eye; vesicles may form on the conjunctiva and on the cornea, in the latter case leading to much disorganisation, and severe iritis may occur. Hutchinson is of opinion that the eye does not become implicated unless the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve is affected. See also *H. cornea*.

H. zo'ster lum'bo-femora'lis. (L. *lumbæ*, the loins; *femur*, the thigh.) Bärensprung's term for herpes zoster appearing in the course of the second, third, and fourth lumbar nerves, especially the external cutaneous, genito-crural, anterior crural, and obturator nerves.

H. zo'ster lum'bo-inguina'lis. (L. *lumbæ*, the loins; *inguen*, the groin.) Bärensprung's term for zona appearing in the course of the last intercostal and the first lumbar nerves.

H. zo'ster nu'c hæ. (*Nucha*.) V. Hebra's term for zona affecting the neck, especially extending from the cervical vertebrae to the clavicle or toward the occiput and auricle.

H. zo'ster occip'ito-colla'ris. (L. *occiput*, the back of head; *collum*, the neck.) Bärensprung's term for zona appearing in the course of the occipitalis minor and major nerves, the auricularis magnus and the superficialis colli.

H. zo'ster occip'ito-colla'ro-brachia'lis. (L. *occiput*, the back of the head; *collum*, the neck; *brachium*, the arm.) Zona extending over the back of the head, the neck, and shoulder.

H. zo'ster ophthal'micus. (Ὠφθαλμός, the eye.) Zona occurring along the course of those sensory twigs of the ophthalmic division of the fifth nerve which supply the eye and its appendages. Same as *H. zoster fronta'lis*.

H. zo'ster pectora'lis. (L. *pectus*, the chest.) V. Hebra's term for zona affecting the chest having its seat on the distributions of the intercostal nerves, its point of origin being the region of the dorsal vertebrae.

H. zo'ster perinae'alis. (Περίναιον, the space between the anus and the scrotum.) Zona affecting the perinaeum and hinder part of the scrotum.

H. zo'ster sacrogenita'lis. (*Sacrum*; *genitalis*, pertaining to generation.) Zona occurring on the sacrum and extending to the perinaeum.

H. zo'ster sa'cro-ischia'dicus. (L. *sacrum*; *ischion*, the hip.) Bärensprung's term for zona appearing in the course of the cutaneous branches of the sacral plexus.

Herpestes. (Ἑρπῆστις, creeping.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ*.

H. amara. The *Gratiola amara*.

H. colubri'na. Supplies some *Jaborandi*.

H. monnie'ra, H. B. and Kunth. Hab. India. Plant used as a diuretic and aperient; juice, mixed with petroleum, rubbed into rheumatic joints. Probably, with other species of *Herpestes*, supplies some *Jaborandi*.

Herpesthiom'enus. (Ἑρπῆς, a skin disease; ἄβλω, to eat. G. *fressende Flechte*.) A synonym of *Herpes exedens*.

Herpetic. (Ἑρπῆς. *H. herpétique*; I. *erpetico*; S. *herpético*; G. *herpetisch*.) Of, or belonging to, the disease *Herpes* or the condition *Herpetism*.

H. angina. (Άγχω, to strangle.) The same as *Herpes of pharynx*.

H. diathesis. Same as *Herpetism*.

H. fever. See *Fever, herpetic*.

H. pneumonia. See *Pneumonia, herpetic*.

Herpetiform. (L. *herpes*, a skin disease; *forma*, likeness. F. *herpétiforme*.) Having the appearance of herpes.

Herpetism. (Έρπης, a skin disease. F. *herpétisme*.) A term used, especially by French writers, in the same sense as *Diathesis, dartrous*.

Herpetography. (Έρπης; γράφω, to describe. F. *herpétographie*.) A history or description of the disease *Herpes*.

Also (έρπειόν, a reptile; γράφω, a description of reptiles).

Herpetology. (Έρπης, a skin disease; λόγος, a discourse. F. *herpétologie*.) A dissertation on herpetic diseases.

Also (έρπειόν, a reptile; λόγος. F. *herpétologie*; G. die Lehre von den Reptilien), the study or history of reptiles, their habits and nature.

Herpeton. (Έρπω, to creep.) An old name (Gr. έρπειόν), used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* ii, 3, n. 38, for a creeping pustule, or ulcer.

Herpematia. (Έρπω, to creep; νήμα, a thread.) A group of Rhizopoda having no definite nucleus and no contractile vesicle. The group embraces the Foraminifera and the Polycystina.

Herposyphilidochthus. (*Herpes*; *syphilidochthus*.) A syphilitic swelling with a herpetic appearance of its surface.

Herpyllus. (Έρπυλλος, creeping thyme.) The *Thymus serpyllum*.

Herperia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Smilacaceæ*.

H. salsaparilla. Mart. Hab. Brazil. Used as sarsaparilla.

Herring. (Mid. E. *hering*; Sax. *hæring*; G. *haring*; F. *hareng*; I. *airinga*; S. *arenque*; probably from Teutonic base *harya*, an army, because it swims in shoals.) The *Clupea harengus*. Used as food; when salted they are said to be diuretic; the brine was used in dropsy and as an emena.

Herr'scha. Roumania. A sulphur spring.

Herschel, Sir John Frederick William. An English astronomer, born at Slough in 1792, died at Collingwood, in Kent, in 1871.

H.'s rays. The non-luminous heat rays of the solar spectrum outside the red luminous ray; so called because he discovered them.

Horse, la. France, Département de l'Orne. A weak, cold, chalybeate water. Used in chronic gastro-intestinal catarrhs, leucorrhœa, and abdominal congestions.

Hersterquellé. One of the sulphur springs of *Driburg*.

Hervideros de fontilles'ca. Spain, Province of Ciudad Real. Bicarbonate chalybeate waters, of a temp. of 18° C. (64-4° F.)

Hervideros del Emperador. Spain, Province of Ciudad Real. A thermal water, temp. 25° C. (77° F.), containing calcium bicarbonate. Used chiefly for baths in chronic rheumatism.

Hervideros del poz'zo. Spain, Province of Ciudad Real. Chalybeate waters, of a temp. varying from 16°-21° C. (60-8°-69-8° F.)

Hervideros di San Fuenté. Spain, near Pozuelo. A chalybeate water containing iron carbonate 1·5 grains, sodium chloride 15, and magnesium carbonate 11 grains, in 16 ounces. Used in skin diseases, gall-stones, gastro-intestinal and urinary catarrhs, chlorosis, menorrhagia and leucorrhœa.

Hesellwang'en. Germany, in Würtemberg. A sulphur spring.

Hes'mis. Alchemical name for a weight equal to a quarter of a pound.

Hesperetic acid. (*Hesperidium*.) C₂₀H₁₀O₈. A crystalline substance obtained by the action of potash upon hesperidin.

Hesperetin. (*Hesperidium*.) C₁₆H₁₄O₆. A crystalline substance insoluble in water, a product of the decomposition of *Hesperidin* by acids.

Hesperetol. C₉H₁₀O₂. A yellowish oil that stiffens in a crystalline manner, obtained by the dry distillation of lime hesperetinate. It melts at 57° C. (134·6° F.)

Hesperidene. C₁₀H₁₆. A terpene. The oil of Seville orange. The peel of *Citrus aurantium*, var. *amara*, contains this oil. Its boiling point is 178° C. (352·4° F.)

Hesperideous. (*Hesperidium*. F. *hespéridé*.) Of, or belonging to, or having, an arrangement of parts, as in the orange.

Hesperidin. (*Hesperidium*. F. *hespéridine*.) C₂₂H₃₆O₆. Name by Lebreton for a crystallisable glycoside obtained from unripe oranges, and from the white inner surface of the rind. It is a glycoside, white, shining, insoluble in cold water and ether, soluble in boiling water and hot alcohol. It is decomposed into sugar and hesperetin by dilute acids.

H. of Vrij. The same as *Naringin*.

Hesperidium. (*Hesperius* of the west; because the lemon and orange are brought from thence. F. *hespéridie*.) A superior, pulpy fruit developed from a free, many-celled ovary, with an indehiscent, leathery rind, consisting of epicarp and mesocarp, within which the endocarp sends inwards numerous septa which enclose the pulp, as the orange and lemon.

Also, a term for the orange.

Hesperinic acid. C₆H₆O₃. A substance obtained by the action of nitric acid on *Hesperidene*.

Hesperis. (Έσπερίς, the night-scented gilliflower; from έσπερος, at evening. G. *Nachtviole*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruifera*.

H. allia'ria. Lam. The *Sisymbrium albaria*.

H. matrona'lis. Lamb. (L. *matronalis*, belonging to a married woman.) Dame's violet. Hab. Europe. Said to be diaphoretic and antiseptic. Used in dysuria and dyspnœa.

H., oil of. (G. *Hesperisöl*.) An ethereal oil obtained from the seeds of *H. matronalis*. It is greenish, without smell, sp. gr. 0·928. It remains fluid at -16° C., and easily dries.

Hes'selbach, Franz Kas'par. A German surgeon, born in Hammelburg in 1759, died in Würzburg in 1816.

H., hernia of. Hernia with a diverticulum through the cribiform fascia, traversing several openings.

H., triangle of. A triangular space on the inner surface of the abdominal wall having for its base Poupart's ligament, and for its other sides the margin of the rectus abdominis

muscle and the epigastric artery; through it direct inguinal hernia protrudes.

Hessian fly. The *Cecidomyia destructor*.

Heterion. Same as *Elaerio*.

Heterocolica. (Ἑταιρία, a courtesan; κωλικός, the colic.) Same as *Colica scortorum*.

Heterism. (Ἑταρος, a companion.) Lubbock's term for the state in which the women of a tribe are the common property for sexual intercourse of all the men; a condition which he assumes to have existed in primitive times.

Heteracanthous. (Ἑτερος, different; ἀκανθα, a thorn. F. *hétéracanthe*.) Having different shaped spines or thorns.

Heteracephalus. (Ἑτερος; κεφαλή, the head.) A monstrosity with two dissimilar heads.

Heteracmy. (Ἑτερος; ἀκμή, the culminating point.) A. W. Bennett's term for the proterogynous form of *Dichogamy*, in which the stigmas attain sexual perfection before the anthers.

Heteractinism. (Ἑτερος, diverse; ἀκτίς, a ray.) Deformity occurring in regularly five or more rayed Echinoderms, resulting, probably, in most cases, from fission.

Heteradelphia. (Ἑτερος; ἀδελφός.) The condition of a *Heteradelphus*.

Heteradelphus. (Ἑτερος; ἀδελφός, a brother.) Isid. G. St. Hilaire's term for a double monstrosity in which the accessory fœtus, very small and imperfect, without a head, and frequently without a thorax, is attached to the anterior surface of the principal fœtus.

Heteradenia. (Ἑτερος; ἀδήν, a gland. F. *hétéradénie*.) The production of heteradenic tissue.

Heteradénic. (Ἑτερος; ἀδήν.) Relating to glandular tissue of morbid growth.

H. tis'sue. Ch. Robin's term for the structures composing an *H. tumour*.

H. tu'mour. Same as *Heteradenoma*.

Heteradenoid. (Ἑτερος; ἀδήν; εἶδος, likeness.) Same as *Heteradenic*.

Heteradenoma. (Ἑτερος; ἀδήν.) Ch. Robin's term for a tumour composed of gland-like tissue, but situated in a part where no glandular tissue is normally present. Ordronoz regarded such a tumour as caused by the growth of a vegetable parasite. It is probably a true cancer of the form now called tubular epithelioma.

Heteræcism. See *Heteræcism*.

Heterakis. (Ἑτερος, different; ἀκίς, a point.) A sexually mature nematode worm.

H. ala'ta, Schneider. (L. *alatus*, winged.) Found in the intestine of *Tinanus*.

H. annula'ta, Molin. (L. *annulatus*, furnished with a ring.) Found in the intestine of *Ophis saurocephalus*.

H. arqua'ta. (L. *arquatus*, arched.) Found in the intestines of *Crypturus cupreus*.

H. compres'sa, Schneider. (L. *compres-sus*, part. of *comprimo*, to press together.) Found in the intestines of *Gallus gallinaceus*.

H. dis'par, Zed. (L. *dispar*, unlike.) Found in the intestine of *Sarina passerina*.

H. dis'tans, Schneider. (L. *disto*, to stand apart.) Found in the large intestine of *Cercopitheus fuliginosus*.

H. fascia'ta, Schneider. (L. *fascia*, a band.) Found in the cæcum of *Dasyppus novem-cinctus*.

H. flexuo'sa, Schneider. (L. *flexuosus*, tortuous.) Found in the intestine of *Crotalus*, species unknown.

H. forcipa'ria, Schneider. (L. *forceps*, a pair of pincers; *pario*, to bear.) Found in the intestines of *Capito collaris*, *C. macrorhynchus*, and other species of the same genus.

H. foveola'ta, Rudolphi. (L. *fovea*, a small pit.) Found in the intestines of *Dentex foveolata*.

H. inflex'a, Rudolphi. (L. *infectus*; from *infecto*, to bend.) A synonym of the *Asearis inflexa*, Rudolphi, and *A. perspicillum*, Rud. Found in the intestines of *Tetrao uragallus*.

H. linea'ta, Schneider. (L. *linea*, a line.) Found in the intestines of *Gallus*, species unknown.

H. maculo'sa, Rudolphi. (L. *maculosus*, spotted.) Found in the intestines of various species of *Columba*.

H. perarma'ta, Ratzel. (L. *per*, intensive; *armatus*, armed.) Found in the intestines of *Tarsius spectrum*.

H. retu'sa, Schneider. (L. *retusus*, blunt.) Found, both free and encapsuled, in the large intestines of *Dasyppus novemcinctus*.

H. serra'ta, Schneider. (L. *serratus*, saw-like.) Found in the intestine of *Penelope humoralis*.

H. spumo'sa, Schneider. (L. *spumosus*, foaming.) Found in the cæcum of *Mus decumanus*.

H.ucto'ria, Molin. (L. *sugo*, to suck.) Found in the coats of the stomach of *Caprimulgus campestris*.

H. trunca'ta, Rud. (L. *trunco*, to lop off.) Found in the intestines of *Conorus solstitialis*.

H. tur'gida, Schneider. (L. *turgidus*, inflated.) Found in the intestine of *Tejus tejuvixin*.

H. uncina'ta, Rudolphi. (L. *uncinatus*, barbed.) Found in the cæcum of *Cœlogenyx paca*.

H. valva'ta, Schneider. (L. *valvatus*, having folding doors or valves.) Found in the cæcum of *Crypturus cupreus*.

H. verruco'sa, Molin. (L. *verrucosus*, full of warts.) Found in the stomach of *Dasyprocta aguti*.

H. vesicula'ris, Frölich. (L. *vesicula*, dim. of *vesica*, a bladder.) Found in the cæcum and large intestine of *Tetrao uragallus*.

Heteralus. (Ἑτερος; ἄλως, a disc. F. *hétéralien*.) Isid. G. St. Hilaire's term for a double monstrosity in which the accessory fœtus, very small and incomplete, is attached some distance from the umbilicus in such a manner that, although itself without an umbilical cord, it has no connection with that of the principal fœtus.

Heteran'drous. (Ἑτερος, different; ἀνήρ, a male. F. *hétérandre*.) A plant in which the stamens or the anthers are not all of the same form.

Heteranthous. (Ἑτερος, different; ἄνθος, a flower. F. *hétéranthe*.) Having flowers which are not all disposed in the same manner.

Heterauxesis. (Ἑτερος, diverse; ἀύξω, to increase.) Unequal growth. Applied, in Biology, to the different rats of growth of parts exposed to different conditions.

H., indu'ced. (L. *in*, in; *duco*, to lead) The curvature produced in the stems or roots of

plants by the agency of external causes, as the presence of water, heat, or light.

H., spontaneous. (L. *spontaneus*, voluntary.) The curvature produced in the parts or organs of plants due to internal causes.

Hetero-automoplasty. (Ἑτερος, other; αὐτός, one's self; πλασσω, to form.) The grafting of a piece of skin from another person on to a wound or sore needing such treatment.

Heterobaphia. (Ἑτερος, different; βαφή, dye. F. *hétérobaphie*; G. *Vielfarbigkeit*.) The state of a body, the surface of which is of two or more colours.

Heterobranchia'ta. (Ἑτερος, different; βράγχια, the gills. F. *hétérobranche*.) Applied by Latreille to a tribe of the *Siluroidei*, comprehending those fishes in which the branchiæ are accompanied by ramified appendices.

Also, applied by Lamarck to an Order of the *Crustacea*, in which he ranks those which have branchiæ very much diversified in relation to their form and situation.

Also, applied by Blainville to an Order of the *Acrophophora*, including animals in which the branchiæ vary as to their form.

Heterocarpous. (Ἑτερος; καρπός, fruit. F. *hétérocarpe*; G. *verschiedenfrüchtig*.) Bearing more than one kind of fruit. Applied to the anthodium of the *Compositæ*, when it presents ovaries or fruits dissimilar whether in themselves, or as to their down.

Heterocephalous. (Ἑτερος; κεφαλή, the head.) Having heads of different kinds.

In Botany, bearing heads or capitula of two kinds; one consisting of male, the other of female, flowers.

Heterocephalus. (Ἑτερος, different; κεφαλή, the head. F. *hétérocephale*.) A monster foetus with two unequal heads.

Heterocera. (Ἑτερος; κέρα, a horn. F. *hétéroce're*.) A Division of the Order *Lepidoptera*, having the antennæ not clubbed at the extremity, being the Moths.

Heterocercal. (Ἑτερος; κέρκος, a tail. F. *hétérocercue*.) In Biology, a term applied by Agassiz to those tails of fishes which are larger below than above the line of the vertebral column; that is, composed of two unequal lobes, as in sharks and dogfishes.

Heterocheilus. (Ἑτερος, different; χείλος, a lip.) A sexually mature form of nematode worm.

H., tunica'tus, Dising. (L. part. of *tunica*, to clothe with a tunic.) Found in the stomach and small intestines of *Manatus eximius*.

Heterochelate. (Ἑτερος; χηλή, a crab's claw. F. *hétérochèle*.) Applied to one of the *Crustacea* which has one arm larger than the other.

Heterochroic. (Ἑτερος; χρωμικός, coloured. G. *verschiedenfarbig*.) Having different colours.

Heterochromic. (Ἑτερος; χρώμα, colour.) Of different colours.

Heterochronia. (Ἑτερος; χρόνος, time. F. *hétérochronie*.) Irregularity of rhythm or time in the action of a part.

Also, abnormality of time in the development of a part.

Also, a term used to express the development of a tumour at a time when its presence is an abnormality.

Heterochronic. (Ἑτερος, different; χρόνος, time. F. *hétérochronique*; G. *anderzeitig, fremdzeitig*.) Occurring at different times; irregular; intermittent.

H., pulse. An irregular or intermitting pulse.

Heterochymeus'is. (Ἑτερος, different; χύμεισις, a confusion, or commixture. F. *hétérochymeusie*.) The state of the blood in which a substance is present that does not exist in the normal fluids; a qualitative change of the blood.

Heterocline. (Ἑτερος; κλίμη, a bed.) Similar to the botanical use of *Heterocephalous*.

Heteroclite. (Ἑτερόκλιτος, otherwise inflected; from ἕτερος; κλίμη, to incline. F. *hétéroclite*.) That which does not follow the ordinary rule. Anomalous or irregular in formation.

H., plants. Plants which have the sexes separated, as the *Monocæ* and *Dioicæ*.

Heterocrania. (Ἑτερος, different; κρανίον, the cranium. F. *hétérocranie*; G. *halbsseitiges Kopfwach*.) A term for *Hemiorania*, but rather referring to pain in the anterior half of the head.

Also, an asymmetrical condition of the skull.

Heterocrasia. (Ἑτερος, different; κράσις, a mixture. F. *hétérocrasie*.) A heterogeneous mixture, especially of the humours.

Heterocrasic. (F. *hétérocrasique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Heterocrasia*.

H., blood. Basedow's term for blood containing foreign matters.

Heterocrinia. (Ἑτερος; κρίνω, to separate. F. *hétérocrinie*.) Irregularity of secretion. Andral's term for an altered secretion.

Also, the same as *Heterocrisis*.

Heterocrisis. (Ἑτερος; κρίσις, a crisis; from κρίνω. F. *hétérocrisie*.) An irregular or abnormal crisis of a fever or other disease.

Heterocyst. (Ἑτερος; κύστις, a bag. F. *cellules limités*.) Term applied by Allman to certain cells found in *Nostocæceæ*. They present a yellow colour, and their membrane is thickened at the point of contact with another cell. They either terminate in a filament or are found interposed between the ordinary cells in the course of a filament.

Heterodactylous. (Ἑτερος; δακτύλος, a finger.) Having dissimilar digits.

Heteroder'matous. (Ἑτερος; δέρμα, the skin. F. *hétéroderme*.) Having some parts of the skin different to others.

Heterodidymia. (Ἑτερος; εἶδος, double.) Same as *Heteradelphía*.

Heterodontous. (Ἑτερος, different; ὀδόν, a tooth. F. *hétérodonte*.) Having some teeth larger than others.

Heterodoxus. (Ἑτερος, different; δόξα, an opinion. F. *hétérodoxe*.) This term was applied by Linnæus to those botanists who formed their methods of classification from the consideration of every other part but those of fructification.

Heterodromous. (Ἑτερος; δρόμος, a course.) Following different directions. See *Heterodromy*.

Heterodromy. (Ἑτερος, different; δρόμος, a course.) Term applied in Botany when the axial shoot of the stem coils from right to left, whilst that of the branch twists from left to right, or *vice versa*.

Heterodyme. ("Ἑτερος; δίδυμος, double.) I. G. St. Hilaire's term for a double monstrosity in which the accessory fetus, very small and very imperfect, is reduced to a head incompletely carried, by the intermediation of a neck and a rudimentary thorax, on the anterior surface of the principal fetus.

Heterodymia. ("Ἑτερος; δίδυμος. F. *hétérodymie*.) The condition of a *Heterodyme*.

Heterodymian. (F. *hétérodymien*.) Possessing the characters of a *Heterodyme*.

Heterocœious. ("Ἑτερος; οἶκος, a house.) Term applied by De Bary to Fungi which, passing through certain stages of development in or on one host, complete their development in or on another.

Heterocœism. The condition described under *Heterocœious*.

Heterocœismal. Same as *Heterocœious*.

Heterogamous. ("Ἑτερος, different; γάμος, a marriage. F. *hétérogame*; G. *verschiedenebig*.) Applied by De Candolle to plants which have their flowers monœic, dioic, or polygamous; by Lessing to the capitula of the *Compositæ*, when they contain flowers of different sex; by Trinius to calyces of polygamous *Graminacæe*, and to grasses in which one calyx contains hermaphrodite flowers, and another female or male flowers only. It is substituted now by the term *Polygamous*.

Heterogamy. ("Ἑτερος, diverse; γάμος, marriage.) The succession of differently organised sexual generations living under different nutritive conditions. It occurs in some Nematodes, as in *Rhabdonœura nigrovenosum*, in which, when the embryo is developed as a parasite in conditions favourable for the acquisition of nutriment, it gives rise to a sexual form quite different from that which arises when the embryo leads a free existence in damp earth or dirty water. Heterogamy also occurs in the females of the bark lice or Chermes, and in the root lice or Phylloxera, in which the winged and apterous female generations are characterised by parthenogenetic reproduction, and consist only of oviparous females, whilst the generation of females which lay fertilised eggs appears with the males only at certain seasons, and can be distinguished by their small size and by the reduction of their oral and digestive apparatus.

In Botany, the term indicates an unusual arrangement of the sexual organs.

H., incomplete. (L. *incompletus*, incomplete.) That form of development which is seen, amongst other animals, in Phyllopora and Rotifera, in which there is not, as in complete heterogamy, two sexual generations, but in which a sexual and a parthenogenetic generation alternate. As an example, the Daphniidæ may be mentioned, in which the female produces summer eggs capable of parthenogenetic development, and later winter eggs requiring fertilisation.

Heteroganglia'ta. ("Ἑτερος, diverse; γάγγλιον, a swelling.) Term applied by Owen to the Mollusca, in reference to the irregular distribution of the centres and cords of the nervous system.

Heterogeneity. ("Ἑτερος, different; γένος, a kind. F. *hétérogénéité*; I. *eterogenicità*; G. *Fremdartigkeit, Heterogenität, Ungleichartigkeit, Verschiedenartigkeit*.) The quality of that which is heterogeneous.

Heterogeneous. ("Ἑτερος; γένος. F. *hétérogène*; I. *eterogeneo*; S. *heterogeneo*; G. *fremdartig, ungleichartig, verschiedenartig, heterogen*.) Of different kinds; opposite by nature; composed of several substances.

Heterogenesis. ("Ἑτερος, different; γένεσις, generation. F. *hétérogénèse*.) Name given by Breschet to a class of organic deviations, comprehending those in which there exists a relative anomaly, whether in regard to the situation or to the colour of organs; to the number or the situation of the fœtuses belonging to the same gestation; or to the situation or the number of organs in particular.

See also *Heterogeny*.

Heterogenetic. ("Ἑτερος; γένεσις.) Relating to *Heterogenesis*, or to *Heterogeny*.

H. puerperal fever. (L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman.) Barnes' term for the form of puerperal fever which is due to the reception of a poison from without, in contradistinction to the autogenetic form.

Heterogenous. Same as *Heterogeneous*.

Heterogeny. ("Ἑτερος; γένος, race. F. *heterogenie*; I. *eterogenia*; G. *Heterogenie*.) Burdach's term for the production of living beings in some other manner than by the influence of a parent or parents having sex. The same as *Abiogenesis*.

Also, the production of a living being from the substance of a living being of some other kind; as in the supposed development of maggots from the substance of putrefying flesh.

H., symmetrical. (Συμμετρία, due proportion.) Term applied in Botany to the parenchyma of the upper and lower surfaces of a leaf when the cells of their surface resemble each other, though differing in form from those of the central parenchyma.

Heteroglau'cia. ("Ἑτερος; γλαυκός, bluish-green.) Wallroth's term for the abnormal production of green or glaucous spots on the surface of a body, especially in the eye.

Heteroglau'cous. Relating to *Heteroglau'cia*.

Heterog'nathous. ("Ἑτερόγναθος; from ἕτερος, other; γνάθος, the jaw.) Having differently shaped jaws.

Heterogone. Same as *Heterogonous*.

Heterogonism. ("Ἑτερος, different; γόνος, offspring. F. *hétérogone*.) The production of dissimilar offspring from similar parentage, as in Gymnoblasi where dissimilar gonosomes may arise from similar trophosomes.

Heterogonous. ("Ἑτερος; γόνος, offspring.) Being of, or produced by, irregular generation.

H. digen'esis. See *Digenesis, heterogonous*.

H. dimorphism. (Δίς, twice; μορφή, form.) A term applied to those hermaphrodite flowers in which intercrossing is secured by dimorphism of the androecium and gynœcium occupying different individuals, so that the pollen of one form of flower fertilises the stigma of the other.

H. flow'ers. Flowers in which there is such dimorphism of stamens and pistils that self fertilisation is interfered with.

Heterog'ony. ("Ἑτερος; γόνος.) Same as *Heterogonism*.

Heterogy'nous. ("Ἑτερος, different; γυνή, a female. F. *hétérogyne*.) Applied to

those insects, such as ants, in which each species comprises males, females, and neuters.

Heteroid. (Ἑτεροειδής, of another kind. F. *étéroïde*.) Of another species; having the appearance or the form of another kind.

Heteroinfection. (Ἑτερος; L. *infectio*, to taint.) An infection produced in a person by a virus carried by another person not himself affected.

Heteroiosis. (Ἑτεροίωσις, from ἑτεροῖω, to alter. F. *hétéroïose*; G. *Andersmachen*, *Umwandeln*.) Term for alterations or changes; the process or progress of a change.

Heterolalia. (Ἑτερος, different; λαλία, speech. F. *hétérolalie*; G. *unrichtiges Sprechen*, *Versprechen*.) A defect in speech.

Heterolobous. (Ἑτερος; λόβος, a lobe. F. *hétérolobe*.) Having unequal lobes.

Heterologous. (Ἑτερος, other; λόγος, an account. F. *hétérologue*; G. *freundartig*.) Different in structure or formation to the normal.

H. series. (L. *series*, a row.) Gerhardt's term for bodies derived from each other by definite chemical metamorphoses, in contradistinction to *Homologous series*.

H. stimuli. See *Stimuli*, *heterologous*.

H. tis'sue. (F. *tissu hétérologue*.) Lobstein's term for morbid structures which have no analogy with the normal tissues of the body.

The term is used by Virchow in a different sense. See *H. tumours*.

H. tumours. Virchow's term for those tumours the tissue of which differs from that of the organ in which they are situated.

Heterology. (Ἑτερος, different; λόγος, a discourse. F. *hétérologie*.) A dissertation on the differences presented by objects from each other, or from the structures on which they are formed. Used in reference to morbid growths.

Heterology. (Ἑτερος; λωπός, bark, peel.) The production of abnormal scales or crusts.

Heteromera. (Ἑτερος; μέρος, a part.) Latreille's term for a Section of the *Coleoptera*, in which the joints of the tarsi are unequal in number; the four anterior tarsi having five joints, and the posterior four.

Heteromeros. (Ἑτερος; μέρος, a part. F. *hétéromère*; G. *ungleichschichtig*.) Having, or consisting of, different portions.

H. flowers. Flowers the several whorls of whose parts are not all equal in number.

H. lichens. Those lichens in which the gonidia and hyphæ are not equally intermixed in a thallus, but are each arranged in layers.

Heterometry. (Ἑτερος; μέτρον, a measure.) A quantitative alteration of fluids or tissues, as distinguished from qualitative change.

Heteromorphæ. (Ἑτερος; μορφή, form.) An Order of the Subclass *Carinata*, Class *Aves*, having schizognathous palates, long free toes, nasal bones completely ankylosed with the lachrymal, and the furculum ankylosed to the manubrial rostrum and the coracoids.

Heteromorphic. Same as *Heteromorphous*.

Heteromorphism. (Ἑτερος; μορφή, shape.) The condition or quality of that which is *Heteromorphous*.

In Chemistry, the property possessed by some substances of crystallising in different forms.

Heteromorphous. (Ἑτερος, different; μορφή, form. F. *hétéromorphe*; I. *etero-*

morfo; G. *verschiedengestaltig*.) Differing in form, shape, or external appearance, as compared with the normal.

In Entomology, differing greatly in appearance at different stages of growth, as when the larval and adult state of an insect are very unlike.

Applied by Alibert to those skin diseases which do not fall into any natural group.

H. generation. See *Generation*, *heteromorphous*.

H. le'sions. See *Lesions*, *heteromorphous*.

H. monstros'ity. A non-symmetrical monstrosity.

H. tis'sue. Laennee's term for those morbid structures which are composed of elements which are new and unknown among the normal tissues; such as tubercle.

Heteromorph'y. Same as *Heteromorphism*.

Heteronemous. (Ἑτερος, different; νήμα, a thread. F. *hétéronémé*.) Applied by Fries to those plants in which the sporidia are lengthened by germination into filaments which unite to produce a heterogeneous body, as happens in the fungi and mosses.

Heteronemous. (F. *hétéronème*.) Applied to those plants the stamens of which are unequal in the length of their filaments.

Heteronomous. (Ἑτερος; νόμος, a law. F. *hétéronome*.) Dissimilar; abnormal.

Heteronomy. (Ἑτερος, different; νόμος, a law. F. *hétéronomie*.) The state of deviation from the ordinary laws.

Heteropagus. (Ἑτερος; πάγιος, united.) I. G. St. Hilaire's term for a double monstrosity in which the accessory fœtus, very small and very imperfect, but having a distinct, even if rudimentary, head and pelvic limbs, is attached to the anterior surface of the body of the principal fœtus.

Heteropathic. Relating to *Heteropathy*.

Heteropathy. (Ἑτερος, different; πάθος, affection. F. *hétéropathie*.) The mode of treating disease whereby a morbid condition is removed by inducing a different morbid condition to supplant it. The same as *Allopathy*.

Also, Berthold's term for the form of idiosyncrasy in which the organic susceptibility behaves itself in a different fashion to the normal in the presence of any irritation.

Heteropetalous. (Ἑτερος, different; πέταλον, a flower leaf. F. *hétéropétale*.) Having dissimilar or unequal petals.

Heterophagi. (Ἑτερος; φαγεῖν, to eat.) Applied to those birds the young of which require to be fed by their parents for some time after being hatched.

Heterophlegma'sic. (Ἑτερος; φλεγμασία, inflammation. F. *heterophlegmasique*.) That quality of a substance which enables it to replace one irritation by another, and so change the character of an inflammation.

Heterophonia. (Ἑτερος; φωνή, the voice. F. *hétérophonie*.) An abnormal state of the voice.

Heterophonus. Suffering from *Heteropathy*.

Heterophthalm'y. (Ἑτερος, different; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *hétérophthalmie*.) The condition in which the eyes are of a different colour, or are different in direction.

Heterophthong'ia. (Ἑτερος; φθογγ-

γῆ, sound or voice. F. *hétérophthongie*; G. *Fremdsprechen*.) An abnormal condition or mode of speech; a foreign pronunciation.

Heterophyllous. ("Ἐτερος; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *hétérophylle*; G. *verschiedenblättrig*.) Having on the same stem leaves differing in form or size.

Heterophylly. ("Ἐτερος; φύλλον.) The condition of having leaves of more than one shape.

Heteroplasia. ("Ἐτερος, different; πλάσις, a formation. F. *hétéroplasie*.) Lobstein's term for the production of a morbid structure foreign to the economy and taking the place of the normal tissues.

Heteroplasia. Same as *Heteroplasia*.

Heteroplasia. ("Ἐτερος; πλάσις, anything formed.) Burdach's term for a morbid tissue foreign to the economy.

Heteroplastic. (F. *hétéroplastique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Heteroplasia*, or a *Heteroplasia*.

H. growth. A morbid increase of tissue, consisting of elements foreign to the structure in which it grows.

H. tissue. Lobstein's term for the structure also called *Heterologous tissue*.

H. tumour. One of Virchow's divisions of tumours.

Same as *H. growth*.

Heteroplasticity. ("Ἐτερος; πλάσις, to form.) Same as *Heteroplasia*.

Also, applied to the grafting into a part of a substance from another organism.

Heteropoda. ("Ἐτερος; πούς, a foot.) An Order of the Class *Gastropoda*, Subkingdom *Mollusca*, distinguished by the feet being compressed into a vertical muscular swimming lamina, instead of forming a horizontal disc.

Heteropodous. ("Ἐτερος; πούς, a foot. F. *hétéropode*.) Having different feet.

Heteropody. ("Ἐτερος; πούς. F. *hétéropodie*.) The condition of having feet of different shape or size.

Heteroprosopus. ("Ἐτερος; πρόσωπον, a face.) A monster fœtus having two faces.

Heteroptera. ("Ἐτερος, different; πτερόν, a wing. F. *heteroptera*.) Latreille's term for a Suborder of the Order *Hemiptera*, in which the anterior wings are membranous only at the extremity, being coriaceous at the base, and are called hemelytra.

Heteropterous. ("Ἐτερος; πτερόν, a wing. F. *hétéroptère*.) Having dissimilar wings, as the *Heteroptera*.

Heterorexia. ("Ἐτερος, different; ὄρεξις, appetite. F. *hétérorexie*.) Alibert's term for a depraved appetite.

Heterorganous. ("Ἐτερος, different; ὄργανον, an instrument. F. *hétéroorgane*; G. *ungleichorganig*.) Having an unequal organisation.

H. plants. A term applied by K. H. Schultz to plants the internal organisation of which comprises three different systems of organs, spiral vessels, vessels of nutrition, and cellulæ.

Heterorhexia. See *Heterorexia*.

Heterorrhizal. ("Ἐτερος; ῥίζα, a root.) Having roots which grow from no definite point, as in the germination of the spores of some Aërogens.

Heterorhythmous. ("Ἐτερος, dif-

ferent; ῥυθμός, rhythm. F. *heterorhythme*; G. *abweichend*.) Having an irregular rhythm; applied to the pulse.

Heterosarcoses. ("Ἐτερος; σάρκωσις, the growth of flesh.) Diseases characterized by the development of heterologous growths.

Heteroscelous. ("Ἐτερος; σκέλος, the leg.) Having dissimilar limbs.

Heterosciadæ. ("Ἐτερος; σκιάδειον, anything that affords shade.) One of Bentham and Hooker's series of *Umbellifera* having simple or compound umbels, but generally irregular; channels of the fruit without vittæ.

Heteroscian. ("Ἐτερος; σκιά, a shadow.) An inhabitant of one zone of the earth, other than the tropics, as compared with an inhabitant of the opposite zone or zones, inasmuch as their shadows at noon fall on opposite sides.

Heteroscopy. ("Ἐτερος; σκοπέω, to observe. F. *hétéroscopie*.) An abnormality of vision of any kind.

Heterosomatous. ("Ἐτερος, different; σῶμα, a body. F. *hétérosome*.) Applied by Dumeril and Blainville to animals in which the right and the left sides of the body are dissimilar.

Heterospermous. ("Ἐτερος; σπέρμα, seed. G. *verschiedensamig*.) Having different kinds of seed.

Heterosporæ. ("Ἐτερος; σπόρα, seed.) A Division by Sachs of vascular Cryptogams now given up as being incorrect. It included those which produced two kinds of spores.

Heterosporous. ("Ἐτερος; σπόρα, seed. F. *hétérospore*.) Having spores or seeds of more than one kind.

Heterostatic. ("Ἐτερος; στατικός, belonging to a stand-still.) Relating to another form of static electricity.

H. electroscope. (*Electricity*; G. *σκοπέω*, to look at.) A term used by Sir W. Thompson for a form of electroscope in which, besides the electrification to be tested, another electrification, maintained independently of it, is used as assistant.

Heterostemonous. ("Ἐτερος; στήμων, a thread. F. *hétérostémone*.) Having dissimilar stamens.

Heterostomous. ("Ἐτερος; στόμα, a mouth. F. *hétérostome*.) Having an extraordinary or irregular placed mouth.

Heterostomy. ("Ἐτερος; στόμα.) Irregularity or asymmetry of the mouth.

Heterostrophous. ("Ἐτερος; στρέφω, to turn. F. *hétérostrophe*.) Applied to a spirivalve shell in which the terminal border is to the left side of the animal.

Heterostylia. ("Ἐτερος; στῦλος, a pillar.) Same as *Heterostylism*.

Heterostylism. ("Ἐτερος; στῦλος.) The condition of a flower which has two forms of flowers as regards the proportionate length of the stamens and style, as in the *Primula*, where some of the flowers have long stamens and a short style, and others the reverse. In this manner self-fertilisation is impeded and cross-fertilisation is made more likely.

Heterostylous. Possessing the condition of *Heterostylism*.

Heterotaxia. ("Ἐτερος; τάξις, order. F. *hétérotaxie*.) Term applied by I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire to those congenital, but not hereditary, anomalies, which, while they are of

anatomical importance, do not hinder the performance of any function, and are not apparent externally, such as the malposition of internal organs.

Heterotaxy. Same as *Heterotaxia*.

In Botany, displacement or deviation of an organ from its normal position.

Heterothamnious. (Ἑτερος; ἄμνος; a bush. *G. ungleichhästig*.) Having different forms of stems or branches.

Heterothermal. (Ἑτερος; θερμῶ, heat. *F. hétérotherme*.) Having a temperature which varies according to the variations of the surroundings, as occurs in plants, invertebrates, and cold-blooded vertebrates.

Heterotomic. (Ἑτερος; τομή, a cutting. *F. hétérotome*; *G. ungleichhäufig*.) In Botany, applied to a calyx or a corolla in which the alternate divisions are dissimilar.

Heterotopia. (Ἑτερος; τόπος, place. *F. hétérotopie*.) An error of position. Misplacement of a part.

Also, the presence of a tumour in a part of the body where the elements of which it is composed do not naturally exist.

H., cerebral. (*L. cerebrum*, the brain.) The presence of superfluous masses of brain substance without coincident ventricular dropsy. The masses sometimes present the form of small accessory gyri, varying in size from a millet-seed upwards, situated on the summit of the convolutions. They may consist of grey or white substance or both. They are probably congenital.

H., consecutive. (*L. consequor*, to follow after. *F. hétérotopie consecutive*.) The growth of secondary morbid structures of like nature to the primary disease.

H., objective. (*L. objecto*, to throw before. *F. hétérotopie objective*.) Gueniot's term for an actual deviation from the natural position of a part.

H., plastic. (Πλαστικός, fit for moulding. *F. hétérotopie plastique*.) Lebert's term for the formation of normal tissues and complex organs in parts of the body where in the natural state they are not to be found, as the growth of hairs in the pharynx, or teeth, and sebaceous matter in cysts. The abnormalities may be parts of an included fetus.

H., subjective. (*L. subjectivus*, relating to the subject.) Gueniot's term for an apparent deviation from the natural position of a part.

H., trophic. (Τροφή, nourishment.) Same as *Heteroplasia*.

Heterotopic. (Ἑτερος; τόπος.) Misplaced. Relating to *Heterotopia*.

Heterotopous. Same as *Heterotopia*.

Heterotricha. (Ἑτερος; τρίξ, a hair.) A Suborder of the Order *Ciliata*, Class *Infusoria*, having the cilia dispersed over the whole body, the series near the mouth being longer and stiffer than those of the remainder of the body.

Heterotropical. Same as *Heterotopous*.

Heterotrophia. (Ἑτερος; τροφή, nourishment. *F. hétérotrophie*.) An alteration of nutrition.

Heterotropous. (Ἑτερος, different; τρέπω, a turn. *F. hétérotrope*; *G. abgewendet*.) Turned in a different manner from what is usual and natural.

In Botany, the same as *Amphitropous*.

H. ovule. The condition of the plant ovule described under *Amphitropous*.

According to Agardh, it is applied to collateral ovules with the raphe back to back.

Heterotypic. (Ἑτερος; τύπος, a pattern. *F. hétérotypien*.) I. G. St. Hilaire's term for those double monstrosities which consist of a principal fetus, from the anterior wall of which is suspended an accessory fetus.

Heterou'ra. (Ἑτερος; οὐρά, a tail.) A Genus of nematode worms.

H. androphora. (Ἄνθρ, a male; φορέω, to bear.) Lives in the stomach of the Triton, the male being twisted round the body of the female.

Heterovalvate. (Ἑτερος; ἴ. valva, a valve. *F. hétérovalve*.) Applied by Peyre to fruits in which the valves are dissimilar.

Heteroxenia. (Ἑτερος; ξένος, a host.) A synonym of *Heterocœism*.

Heterozoa'ria. (Ἑτερος, different; ζῷον, an animal.) Applied by Blainville to reptiles because numerous essential differences exist among the animals comprised in the class.

Hettocyrtosis. (Ἡττων, smaller; for ἡσσων, comp. of κακός; κέρτυσις, a being curved. *F. hettocyrtose*.) Term for a slight curvature.

Heucheloup. France, Département des Vosges, near Mirecourt. An earthy mineral water.

Heuchera. (*Heucher*, a Wittemberg professor.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Saxifragaceæ*.

H. acerifolia. (*L. acer*, a maple; *folium*, a leaf.) The *H. americana*.

H. americana. Linn. Alum root. A plant growing in shady rocky places in most parts of the United States. A powerful astringent, used as a local application to wounds, ulcers, and cancers, as well as internally in diarrhoea and menorrhagia.

H. caul'esens. (*L. caulis*, a stem.) Hab. North America. Has similar properties to *H. americana*.

H. cortu'sa. Michaux. The *H. americana*.

H. Richardso'ni. Hab. North America. Used as *H. americana*.

H. villo'sa. Michaux. (*L. villosus*, hairy.) Properties as *H. americana*.

H. vis'cida. Pursh. (*L. viscidus*, sticky.) The *H. americana*.

Heudelotia. (*Heudelot*, a garden director on the Senegal.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Terebinthaceæ*.

H. africa'na. Guillem. The *Balsamodendron africanum*.

Heurteloup, Charles Lou'is Stanislas, Bar'on. A French surgeon, born in Paris in 1793, died there in 1864.

H.'s artificial leech. See *Leech, artificial, Heurteloup's*.

H.'s per'cuteur. (*L. percutio*, to strike through and through.) A lithotrite in which blows from a hammer were substituted for the screw pressure of Civiale's instrument.

Heustrich. Switzerland, Canton Bern. An alkaline sulphur water, 2000 feet above sea-level. Used in catarrhal affections of the respiratory and urinary passages, in rheumatism, and in herpetic diseases.

Hevea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceae*.

H. brazilien'sis, Willd. Hab. Brazil. Supplies *Caoutchouc*.

H. guianen'sis, Aubl. Hab. Guiana. Yields *Caoutchouc*.

H. lu'tea. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) Supplies some of the *caoutchouc* of Para.

H. spruceana. Supplies *Caoutchouc*.

He'veène. C_4H_4 . An oily, amber-coloured, transparent liquid obtained by Bouchardat from the products of the distillation of *caoutchouc*. It boils at $315^{\circ} C.$ ($599^{\circ} F.$), being the least volatile of the products.

Hé'viz. Hungary, County Zala. An indifferent mineral spring, containing a little calcium carbonate and a small quantity of iron carbonate.

Hewitt, William Morse Graily. An English obstetric physician, born at Badbury, in Wiltshire, in 1828, now Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women in University College, London.

H.'s pessary. See *Pessary, Hewitt's*.

Hexacan'thous. ("Ἑξ, six; ἄκανθα, a spine. F. *hexacanthé*.) Having six rays, or spines, or hooks.

H. embryo. ("Ἐμβρυον, the fruit of the womb before birth.) The embryonic form of trematode and cestode worms which before their escape from the ovum, and for a while afterwards, are provided with six hook-like structures for boring.

Hexacap'sular. ("Ἑξ; L. *capsula*, a small box.) Having six capsules or seed vessels.

Hexacetoamylum. ("Ἑξ; L. *acetum*, vinegar; *amylum*, starch.) A white powder obtained when starch is heated to $150^{\circ} C.$ ($302^{\circ} F.$) with acetic anhydride. It is not coloured by iodine.

Hexacetodex'trin. ("Ἑξ; L. *acetum*; *dextrin*.) A substance obtained when starch is heated with acetic anhydride to $160^{\circ} C.$ ($320^{\circ} F.$)

Hexacetrham'nin. ($C_{24}H_{26}(C_2H_3O)_6$ O_{14} .) A colourless substance obtained by Schützenberger from α -rhamnin by acting on it with acetic anhydride at $140^{\circ} C.$ ($284^{\circ} F.$) It crystallises with difficulty; it is nearly insoluble in water, but easily soluble in spirit of wine.

Hex'ad. ("Ἑξ, six.) A sexvalent element, being one which requires six atoms of hydrogen for saturation.

Hexadactylous. ("Ἑξ, six; δάκτυλος, a finger. F. *hexadactyle*.) Having six digits.

Hexadecyl. $C_{16}H_{33}$. Same as *Cetyl*.

Hexag'ium. ("Ἑξάγιον, a weight of one and a half drachmæ.) The sextula of the Romans. An old apothecaries' weight of four scruples.

Hex'agon. ("Ἑξ, six; γωνία, an angle. F. *hexagone*; G. *Sechseck*.) A solid figure of six equal sides and angles.

H., arter'ial, of Willis. Same as *Willis, circle of*.

Hexag'on'al. (F. *hexagonal*; G. *sechseckig*.) Of, or belonging to, a *Hexagon*.

H. system. A system of crystallisation in which the double six-sided pyramid is the fundamental form, with the principal axis passing through the summits of the pyramids, and either longer or shorter than the other three, which latter are all in one plane and at right angles to the principal one.

Hexagonien'chyma. ("Ἑξάγωνος, six-cornered; ἔγχυμα, an infusion.) In Botany, tissue consisting of six-sided cells.

Hexagyn'ia. ("Ἑξ, six; γυνή, a female. F. *hexagynie*; G. *Sechseckbigkeit*.) A Linn. Order of plants, comprising those which have six pistils.

Hexagyn'ian. Same as *Hexagynious*.

Hexagyn'ious. ("Ἑξ, six; γυνή, F. *hexagynie*; G. *sechseckbig*.) Having six pistils.

Hexag'ynous. Same as *Hexagynious*.

Hexah'e'dral. (F. *hexaédral*; G. *sechseckförmig*.) Of, or belonging to, a *Hexahedron*.

Hexah'e'dron. ("Ἑξ, six; ἕδρα, the base. F. *hexaédre*; G. *Hexaeder*, *Sechseckförmig*.) A solid figure consisting of six equal sides.

Hexam'eros. ("Ἑξ; μέρος, a part F. *hexamère*.) Consisting of six parts.

Hexam'ita. ("Ἑξ; μίτος, a thread.) A Genus of flagellate *Infusoria*.

H. infla'ta, Dujardin. (L. *inflatus*, swollen.) A species which lives in salt water. See *H. intestinalis*.

H. intestina'lis, Dujardin. (L. *intestinalis*, the bowels.) Found parasitic in the intestine and visceral cavity of the frog and newt. Bütschli says that this and the *H. inflata* are only varieties of the same species.

Hexan'dria. ("Ἑξ; ἀνήρ, a male. F. *hexandrie*; G. *Sechsmännigkeit*.) The sixth Linnæan class of plants, being those possessing six stamens.

Hexan'drian. Same as *Hexandrous*.

Hexan'dric. ("Ἑξ; ἀνήρ. F. *hexandrie*; G. *sechsmännig*.) Having six stamens.

Hexan'drious. Same as *Hexandrous*.

Hexan'drous. ("Ἑξ; ἀνήρ. F. *hexandrie*; G. *sechsmännig*.) Having six stamens.

Hex'ane. (Ἑξ, six.) C_6H_{14} . A substance found in petroleum and candle coal. It is a mobile liquid, boiling at $69^{\circ} C.$ ($156.2^{\circ} F.$), having a sp. gr. of .663 at $17^{\circ} C.$ ($62.6^{\circ} F.$), and a vapour density of 2.98.

Hexan'gular. ("Ἑξ, six; L. *angulus*, an angle. F. *hexangulaire*; G. *sechswinkelig*.) Having six angles.

Hexan'therous. ("Ἑξ; ἀνθήρ. F. *hexantheré*.) Applied by Gleditsch and Allioni to plants that have six stamens.

Hexapetaloid. ("Ἑξ; πῆταλον, a flower-leaf; εἶδος, likeness.) Having six petal-like structures.

Hexapetalous. ("Ἑξ; πῆταλον. F. *hexapétale*; G. *sechsblumenblättrig*.) Having six petals.

Hexaphar'macon. ("Ἑξ; φάρμακον, a medicine.) Old term (Gr. ἑξάφαρμακον) for a plaster, described by Paulus Ægineta, iii, 79, Adams's Transl., vol. i, p. 676, composed of six ingredients.

Hexaphyll'ous. ("Ἑξ; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *hexaphylle*; S. *hexaflo*; G. *sechsblättrig*, *sechskelchblättrig*.) Having six leaves. Applied to a calyx with six sepals, and to a pinnate leaf consisting of six leaflets.

Hexapod. ("Ἑξ; πούς, a foot.) An animal with six feet.

Hexap'odous. ("Ἑξ, six; πούς, a foot. F. *hexapode*; G. *sechsfüssig*.) Having six feet.

Hexap'terous. ("Ἑξ, six; πτερον, a wing. F. *hexaptère*; G. *sechsfügelig*.) Provided with six wing-like appendages, as the capsule of the *Fritillaria imperialis*.

Hexasepal'ous. ("ΕΞ, six; *sepal.* F. *hexasepale*; G. *sechseckelblättrig.*) Applied to a calyx which is composed of six sepals.

Hexaspermous. ("ΕΞ; σπέρμα, a seed. F. *hexasperme*; G. *sechssamig.*) Applied to fruits having six seeds.

Hexastemonous. ("ΕΞ, six; στήμων, a thread. F. *hexastémone.*) Having six stamens.

Hexastichous. ("ΕΞ; στιχος, a row. G. *sechszellig.*) In six rows.

Hexathyridium. (ΕΞ; θυρίδιον, a little door.) A Genus of the Order Trematoda, Class Platyhelmintha.

H. affiné, Diesing. (L. *affinis*, related to.) Found in the veins of *Dombinator igneus*.

H. pinguic'ola, Treutler. (L. *pinguis*, fat; *colo*, to inhabit.) Found in a small tumour attached to the ovary of a woman.

H. venarum, Treutler. (L. *vena*, a vein.) Found in man in venous blood, and in the sputum of persons suffering from hæmoptysis. It is a doubtful species.

Hexavalent. ("ΕΞ; L. *valéo*, to be worth.) Having the capacity to join with six atoms of a univalent radicle, as the radicle of mannite, C₆H₈.

Hex'ene. Same as *Hexylene*.

Hexicology. ("ΕΞ, a state or habit; λόγος, an account.) The study of the relations of a living creature to time, space, physical forces, other organisms, and surrounding conditions generally.

Hexine. ("ΕΞ, six.) C₆H₁₀ = CH₂ = CH . CH₂ . CH₂ . CH = CH₂. A mobile liquid obtained by Berthelot by acting on allyl iodide with sodium. It has an alliaceous, ethereal smell, boils at about 80° C. (176° F.), has a vapour density of 2.8372, and a sp. gr. at 13° C. (55.4° F.) of .71. Also called *Duallyl*. There are several hexines.

Hexis. ("ΕΞ, a state; from ἕξω, to have. F. *constitution*; G. *Lübensbeschaffenheit.*) Habit or constitution of body.

Hexoic acid. ("ΕΞ, six.) C₆H₁₂O₂ = C₅H₁₁ . CO₂H. Same as *Cuproic acid*.

Hexoylene. C₆H₁₀. Caventou's term for the hexine of petroleum oil formed in the preparation of hexylic alcohol.

Hexyl. ("ΕΞ, six; ἕλη, stuff.) The hypothetical radicle of hexylic or caproylic alcohol, being the sixth alcohol-radicle of the series C_nH_{2n+1}. Also called *Caproyl*.

H. alcohol. C₆H₁₄O = C₆H₁₃OH. An aromatic, pleasant-smelling liquid found in oil of Heracleum. It boils at 157° C. (314.6° F.), and at 0° C. (32° F.) has a sp. gr. of .8333.

H. chloral. C₆H₁₂Cl₂O = C₆H₁₁Cl₂ . CHO. A substance separated by fractional distillation from the higher-boiling portions of crude butyl chloral. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. It is a feeble narcotic.

Hexylamine. C₆H₁₃ . NH₂. An oily liquid obtained by treating hexyl chloride with an alcoholic solution of ammonia; it has an ammoniacal odour, and is miscible with water, alcohol, and ether.

Hexylene. C₆H₁₂. Three isomeric forms of this composition may exist. It is a liquid, of a faint garlic-like smell, and having at 0° C. (32° F.) a specific gravity of .6997.

Hexylic alcohol. See *Hexyl alcohol*.

Hey, William. An English surgeon, born at Pudsey, near Leeds, in 1736, died in 1819.

H.'s amputa'tion. The removal of the anterior part of the foot at the tarso-metatarsal articulations, the flaps for covering the ends of the bones being obtained from the sole, and the projecting end of the internal cuneiform bone being removed with the saw.

H.'s ligament. The fibres of the upper horn of the falciform border of the saphenous opening in the fascia lata which are attached to Gimbernat's ligament.

H.'s saw. See *Saw, Hey's*.

Hg. (Contraction of L. *hydrargyros*, quicksilver.) The symbol of Mercury.

Hhabb. A local name of *Aleppo evil*.

H'ia tsa'o tong tchong. The *Sphæria sinensis*.

Hiant. (L. *hians*, part of *hio*, to gape. G. *Klaffend*, *offenstehend*.) Gaping; opening. Applied to seed-vessels.

Hianticonchous. (L. *hio*, to gape; *concha*, a shell. F. *hianticonque*.) Applied by Latreille to those of the conchiferous mollusca which have wide-mouthed, gaping shells.

Hia'tus. (L. *hiatus*; from *hio*, to gape. F. *hiatus*; I. *iato*; G. *Spalt*, *Öffnung*, *Klaffen*.) A gaping or deficiency; a gap; an opening. Also, a term for the *Vulva*.

Also, the same as *Yawning*.

H. aorticus. (*Aorta*. F. *ouverture aortique*; G. *Aortenschlitz*.) The *Foramen aorticum*.

H. aorticus diaphrag'matis. (Διάφραγμα, a partition wall.) The *Foramen aorticum*.

H. canalis facialis. (L. *canalis*, a pipe; *facies*, the face.) The *H. Fallopii*.

H. canalis Fallopii. (L. *canalis*, a pipe.) The *H. Fallopii*.

H. canalis sacralis. (*Sacrum*. G. *Kreuzbeinspalt*.) The lower end of the sacral canal on the posterior surface of the sacrum where the laminae of the last two or three sacral vertebrae are defective.

H. diaphrag'matis aorticus. The opening in the diaphragm through which the descending aorta passes.

H. Fallopii. (*Fallopianus*, the Italian anatomist.) A foramen situated on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone leading to the aqueduct of Fallopius. It transmits the great superficial petrosal nerve.

H. interos'seus antibrachii. (L. *inter*, between; *os*, a bone; *antibrachium*, the forearm.) The space above the upper end of the interosseous ligament of the forearm, through which the interosseous vessels pass.

H. occip'ito-petro'sus. (*Occipital bone*; *petrosus* bone. F. *hiatus occipito-petroux*.) The *Foramen lacernum posterius*.

H. œsophageus. (G. *Speiseröhrenschlitz*.) The *Foramen œsophageum*.

H. of Fallo'pius. The *H. Fallopii*.

H. of Scar'pa. (*Scarpa*.) The *Helicotrema*.

H. of Wins'low. See *Winslow, foramen of*.

H. pro ve'na basilica. (L. *pro*, for; *vena*, a vein; *basilic*.) The opening on the inner side of the fascia of the upper arm, a little below the middle of the limb, for the transmission of the basilic vein.

H. pro ve'na cephalica. (L. *pro*; *vena*; Gr. κεφαλή, the head.) The opening in the fascia of the upper arm for the passage of the

cephalic vein on the inner border of the deltoid muscle.

H. pro ve'na media'na. (L. *pro*; *vena*; *medianus*, middle.) The opening in the fascia of the forearm, just below the anterior fold of the elbow, for the passage of the deep median vein.

H. semiluna'ris. (L. *semi*, half; *luna*, the moon.) A crescentic opening in the outer wall of the middle meatus of the nose, with its convexity looking downwards and forwards; it leads to the infundibulum.

H. semiluna'ris fas'ciae bra'chii. (L. *semilunaris*, half-moon-shaped; *fascia*, a band; *brachium*, the arm.) The *H. pro vena basilica*.

H. sphe'no-petro'sus. (*Sphenoid* bone; *petrous* bone. F. *hiatus sphéno-pétreux*.) The *Foramen lacerum anterius*.

H. spina'lis congen'itus. (L. *spina*, the spine; *congenitus*, born together with.) A term for *Spina bifida*.

H. subarcua'tus. (L. *sub*, under; *arcuatus*, bowed.) Von Trötsche's name for a cleft on the upper border of the petrous bone near the eminentia arcuata; it serves for the passage of blood-vessels to the cancellous bone in the neighbourhood of the labyrinth.

Hibernaculum. (L. *hibernaculum*, a winter residence. F. *hibernacle*; I. *ibernacolo*; G. *Gewächshaus*, *Winterhaus*.) Linnaeus's term for the envelopes of the buds and bulbs of plants which defend them from the cold of winter.

In Zoology, the winter retreat of a hibernating animal.

Hibern'al. (F. *hibernal*; from L. *hibernalis*, wintry; from *hibernus*, wintry: from the same root as *hiems*, winter.) Relating to winter.

In Botany, applied to a plant which has its time of growth and flowering in the winter.

Hibernate. (L. *hiberno*, to pass the winter; from *hibernus*.) To retire into a close and secluded and warm place during the winter season; to sleep through the winter.

Hiberna'tion. (L. *hibernus*, belonging to winter. F. *hibernation*; G. *Winterschlaf*.) Winter sleep. A dormant condition into which many plants and animals pass when the temperature falls below certain limits, and which is therefore usually observed in winter. The manifestations of vital activity then become greatly reduced. Most of the trees in temperate climates shed their leaves in autumn; as the sun's rays become less intense, and as winter advances, the circulation of sap proceeds very slowly, or is altogether arrested, only to recommence when the warm days of spring return. The same occurs in many poikilothermous animals. Many fishes bury themselves at the bottom of ponds and rivers. Lizards, snakes, and frogs retreat into holes and remain for long periods quiescent. The term hibernation, however, is commonly applied to the winter sleep of homoiothermous animals, the chief examples being the dormouse, hedgehog, marmot, hamster, zisel or carless marmot, badger, bear, and bat. No example of hibernation is known amongst birds.

The temperature of animals that hibernate becomes greatly reduced, but soon rises when they are awakened. Saissy found the temperature of a hibernating marmot to be 5° C. (41° F.); when brought into a room at 24° C. (75.2° F.) it

waked after five hours, and its temperature was then 15° C. (59° F.), and after nine hours it had risen to the normal, 35° C. (95° F.) Some are awakened if the cold becomes very intense, and many awake when the temperature rises for a few days above a certain point. Some sleep as though by habit, even when kept in a warm room. In proportion to the deepness of the sleep into which the animals pass, the metabolic processes in the economy become reduced. The respiratory acts are performed only at long intervals, yet the blood is bright red and very little carbonic acid gas is given off.

Hibernant. (L. *hibernans*, part. of *hiberno*, to keep in winter quarters. F. *hibernant*; G. *winterschlafend*.) Sleeping or resting during the winter. See *Hibernation*.

Hibernicus lapis. (L. *hibernicus*, Irish; *lapis*, a stone.) See *Irish slate*.

Hibisc'ceæ. (Ἰβίσκος, the marsh-mallow.) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Malvaceæ*, having the flowers furnished with an involucre and the fruit syncarpous.

Hibisc'cum. The *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

Hibisc'us. (Ἰβίσκος, the marsh-mallow. G. *Eibisch*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Malvaceæ*.

H. abelmos'chus, Linn. See *Abelmoschus moschatum*.

H. cannab'inus, Linn. (Καννάβινος, hempen.) An acidulous herb.

H. esculen'tus, Linn. See *Abelmoschus esculentus*.

H. longifo'lius, Roxburgh. (L. *longus*, long; *folium*, a leaf.) The *H. esculentus*.

H. popul'eus. (L. *populus*, poplar-like.) Hab. Moleucas. Fruit supplies a substance resembling gamboge; root emetic. Used in chronic diarrhoea, colic, and dyspepsia.

H. ro'sa-sinen'sis, Linn. (L. *rosa*, a rose; *sinen'sis*, Chinese. F. *rose de Chine*, *ketrine rose*.) Shoe-flower plant, Chinese rose. Flowers astringent and demulcent; leaves emollient and slightly aperient.

H. sabbariff'a, Linn. Guinea or red sorrel. An acidulous herb with diuretic properties.

H. suraten'sis, Linn. (*Surat*.) An acidulous herb.

H. syriacus, Linn. (L. *syriacus*, belonging to Syria. F. *marve en arbre*.) Leaves used as a substitute for those of *Malva sylvestris*.

Hy'brid. See *Hybrid*.

Hic'cough. (*Hic*, word imitative of the sound; *cough*. F. *hoquet*; I. *stingulto*, *singhozzo*; S. *hipo*; G. *Schlucken*.) An abrupt and spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm, causing an inspiratory act which is suddenly arrested by the closure of the glottis, or impeded by its insufficient opening, and is accompanied by an audible sound. It is generally a reflex action, the afferent nerves being the gastric branches of the pneumogastric and the efferent nerve the inferior laryngeal nerve. It may also be produced by direct irritation. It is generally of no moment, but in some stages of disease is a sign of serious import.

Hic'cup. Same as *Hiccough*.

Hicesia. (Ἰκίτης, a slave or servant.) A term (Gr. *ικίτια*) for supplication, or the prayer of a supplicant. Anciently applied to a plaster mentioned by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* iv, 14, and described by Paulus Ægineta, vii, 17,

Adams's Transl., vol. iii, p. 565, used for scrofulous diseases.

Hick'et. Same as *Hiccough*.

Hick'ory. (Etymology unknown.) The name of several species of the Genus *Carya* and *Juglans*.

H. nut. The edible fruit of *Carya alba*.

Hick'ot. Same as *Hiccough*.

Hic'quet. Same as *Hiccough*.

Hic'ry-pic'ry. The vulgar pronunciation of the *Hiera picra*.

Hidden. (*Hide*.) Kept out of sight; concealed.

H. seiz'ure. Term used by Dr. M. Hall for such a paroxysm in convulsive diseases as may have been unobserved, because it occurred in the night, or away from the patient's home and friends, and so the attack, obvious enough in itself, may have passed unvisited or unrecorded; or the convulsion may have been limited to the deeply-seated muscles and to the deeply-seated veins in the neck, and have been actually hidden even from near observers.

H. vein'ed. In Botany, applied to leaves where the veins are deeply seated and not visible from the outside, as in the *Sempervivum*.

Hide. (Mid. E. *hiden*, *huden*; Sax. *hidan*, *hýdan*; Gr. *κῆθω*; from Aryan root *kudh*, to hide. F. *cache*; I. *nascondere*; S. *esconder*; G. *verstecken*.) To cover or conceal.

Also (Sax. *hýd*; G. *haut*; L. *cutis*; Gr. *κῦτος*; from Aryan root *sku*, to cover. F. *peau*, *cuir*; I. *pele*, *cuoio*; S. *cuero*, *piel*; G. *Fell*), a skin of an animal.

Hide'bound. (*Hide*.) Having the skin tight.

In Botany, applied to trees in which the bark adheres so closely as to impede growth.

In Biology, having the skin firmly adherent and incapable of extension.

H. disease'. A term used by Underwood in the same sense as *Scleroderma*.

Hidris'chesis. Same as *Hidroschesis*.

Hidro'a. (Ἰδρῶς, to sweat. F. *hidroa*; G. *Hitzblattern*, *Schwitzblattern*.) See *Hylrou*.

Hidroadenitis. (Ἰδρῶς, sweat; *ἀδην*, a gland. G. *Schweissdrüsenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the sweat glands.

H. axilla'ris. (L. *axilla*, the armpit.) Verneuil's term for inflammation of the sudoriferous glands of the armpit which, especially in scrofulous persons and delicate women, produces small, roundish, hard knots in the skin that not infrequently suppurate.

A similar disease occurs in the areola of the breast gland and around the anus.

H. phlegmono'sa. (Φλεγμονή, inflammation beneath the skin.) Same as *H. axillar'is*.

Hidroan'choné. (Ἰδρῶς, sweat; *ἀγχώνη*, a strangling. G. *Frieselbräune*.) A sore throat with a miliary eruption.

Hidrocrit'ica. (Ἰδρῶς, sweat; *κριτικός*, capable of judging.) Signs derived from observation of the sweat.

Hidrocritical. (Ἰδρῶς, sweat; *κριτικός*, capable of judging. F. *hidrocritique*.) Having, or belonging to, a critical sweating.

Hidroid. (Ἰδρῶς, sweat; *εἶδος*, likeness. F. *hidroïde*; G. *schweissartig*.) Having, or full of, sweat.

Hidroman'cy. Same as *Hidromantia*.

Hidromantia. (Ἰδρῶς, sweat; *μαντεία*, a divination. F. *hidromantie*.) Prognosis formed from an examination of the sweat.

Hidron'osos. (Ἰδρῶς, sweat; *νόσος*, a disease. F. *hidronose*; G. *Schweissfieber*.) Old term for the *Sudor anglicanus*, or English sweating sickness, according to Blancardus.

Also, a disorder of the perspiratory function.

Hidron'osus. Same as *Hidronosus*.

Hidron'usus. (Ἰδρῶς; *νόσος*, disease.) Same as *Hidronosus*.

Hidroped'esis. (Ἰδρῶς; *πήδησις*, a leaping. F. *hidropédèse*.) Excessive sweating.

Hidroph'orous. (Ἰδρῶς; *φορέω*, to carry.) Sweat carrying. Same as *Sudoriferous*.

Hidropl'a'nia. (Ἰδρῶς, sweat; *πλάνια*, an error or wandering. F. *hidroplanie*.) Term used by Swediaur for sweating on an unusual part; a supposed transposition of the sweat.

Hidropolet'ic. (Ἰδρῶς; *ποιέω*, to make.) Sweat making; causing to sweat.

Hidropy'ra. (Ἰδρῶς; *πῦρ*, fever.) The same as *Sweating sickness*.

Also, the perspiration which occurs during fever.

Hidropy'r'etus. (Ἰδρῶς; *πυρετός*, a fever.) Old term for the *Sudor anglicanus*, or English sweating sickness. (Quincy.)

Hidrorrhœ'a. (Ἰδρῶς; *ροία*, a flow. F. *hidrorrhée*; G. *Hidrorrhöe*, *Schweissfluss*.) A flow of sweat, or profuse sweating.

Hidrorrhœ'ic. (Ἰδρῶς; *ροία*. F. *hidrorrhôïque*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hidrorrhœa*.

Hidros. (Ἰδρῶς, sweat. F. *sueur*; G. *Schweiss*.) Sweat.

Hidros'chesis. (Ἰδρῶς, sweat; *σχέσις*, a retention. F. *hidroschèse*; G. *Schweissverhaltung*.) Suppression of the sweat.

Hidroschet'ic. (F. *hidroschétique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hidroschesis*.

Hidrose. (Ἰδρῶς.) Having, or full of, sweat.

Hidro'sis. (Ἰδρῶς, sweat. F. *hidrose*; G. *Schwitzen*.) The formation of sweat; the condition of sweating.

Applied by Hever to disease characterised by sweating.

Also, the same as *Hidrotic fever*.

H. malig'na. (L. *malignus*, of evil nature.) Same as *Sweating sickness*.

H. simplex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) Same as *Sudamina*.

Hidrote'ri'on. (Ἰδρωτήριον; from *ιδρῶω*, to sweat. F. *sudatoire*; G. *Badstube*, *Schwitzbad*, *Schwitzstube*, *Schwitzzimmer*.) A *Sudatorium*, or sweating bath.

Hidroté'rium. Same as *Hidrotetion*.

Hidro'tic. (Ἰδρωτικός; from *ιδρῶς*, sweat. F. *hidrotique*; G. *schweissstreibend*.) Causing sweat; sudorific; diaphoretic.

H. ac'id. An acid believed formerly to exist in sweat.

H. fé'ver. Blundell's term for those cases of puerperal fever in which profuse perspiration is a marked symptom.

Hidro'tica. (Ἰδρωτικός. G. *schweissbreibende Mittel*.) Medicines which produce sweating. Same as *Sudorifics*.

Hidro'tion. (Ἰδρωτίον, dim. of *ιδρῶς*, sweat. F. *hidrotion*; G. *Schweisslein*.) A moderate sweating.

Hidrotium. Same as *Hidrotion*.

Hidrotopœ'a. (Ἰδρωτοποιός, sudorific; from *ιδρῶς*; *ποιέω*, to make.) Medicines which produce sweating.

Hidrotopœi'esis. (Ἰδρῶς, sweat;

ποίησις, a making; from ποίω, to make. F. *hidrotopoièse*; G. *Schwëissmachen*.) The excretion of the sweat.

Hidrotopoietic. (F. *hidrotopoiétique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hidrotopoièsis*.

Hidus. Old term for *Flos aris*, or flowers of brass. (Ruland, and Johnson.)

Hie mal. (L. *hiemalis*, belonging to winter. F. *hiemal*; G. *winterlich*.) Belonging to winter; flourishing or flowering in winter.

Hiera. (Ἱερός, holy.) A name formerly given to certain compounds on account of their wonderful or holy properties.

H. diacolocynthidos. (Διά, through; κολοκύνθις, colocynth.) An electuary composed of colocynth, agaric, germander, white horehound, lavandula stœchas, of each 10 parts; oroponax, sagapenum, parsley, round birthwort root, white pepper, of each 5 parts; spikenard, cinnamon, myrrh, saffron, of each 4 parts; all mixed with honey.

H. logadii. (Λογάδ, chosen.) The *H. picra* when made into an electuary with honey, as in the Lond. Ph. of 1650.

H. nosos. Same as *Hieronosus*.

H. of colocyth. The *H. diacolocynthidos*.

H. pl'era. (Πικρός, bitter. G. *Heiligbitter*.) An old purgative emmenagogue, consisting of aloes 125 parts, canella bark 8, mace 8, asarabacca 8, saffron 8, and mastic 8 parts. When mixed with 500 parts of honey it formed *H. logadii*. It is said to be used secretly as an abortifacient.

It was an official preparation of the London Ph. of 1746, and then consisted of 4 parts of aloes to one of canella.

H. syrinx. See *Hierasyrinx*.

Hierobot'anè. (Ἱερός; βοτάνη, a plant.) The *Verbena officinalis*.

Hieracantha. (Ἱεραξ, a hawk; ἄνθος, a flower. F. *hieracanthé*.) A former name for a kind of thistle which seized on or adhered to passengers, as a hawk to its prey.

Hieracites. (Ἱεραξ, a hawk.) Old name of a stone, or gem, of the colour of a hawk; hawkstone. It was much commended as a remedy for piles.

Hieracium. (Ἱεραξ, a hawk, because it was said that hawks fed on it, or cleansed their eyes with its juice. G. *Habichtskraut*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*. Hawkweed.

H. alpinum. Linn. The *Hypochæris maculata*, or broad-leaved Hungarian hawkweed.

H. cæruleum. Scop. The *Mulgedium alpinum*.

H. grono'vil. Linn. Hab. North America. Juice of leaves used to destroy warts, and to relieve toothache.

H. lachena'lii. The *H. murorum*.

H. majus. (L. *major*, greater.) The *Sonchus arvensis*, or greater hawkweed.

H. minus. (L. *minor*, less.) The lesser hawkweed, *Oporinia autumnalis*.

H. muro'rum. Linn. (L. *murus*, a wall.) Wall hawkweed. Hab. Europe. Cordial, stomachic, and pulmonary. Used also as a vulnerary.

H. officina'le. (L. *officina*, a workshop.) The *Hypochæris radicata*.

H. olera'ceum. The *Sonchus oleraceus*.

H. pilosella. Linn. (L. *pilosus*, hairy.) The mouse-ear. It contains a actescent juice

having a slight astringency; leaves sternutatory and vulnerary.

H. sca'brum. Linn. (L. *scaber*, rough.) Used as *H. grono'vii*.

H. spinulo'sum. Spreng. (L. *spinula*, a small thorn.) The *Sonchus arvensis*.

H. veno'sum. Linn. (L. *venosus*, full of veins.) Rattlesnake weed. Hab. North America. Used as *H. pilosella* and in snake bites.

Hieraculum. The same as *Hieracium*.

Hieran'osus. Same as *Hieronosus*.

Hieran'osus. Same as *Hieronosus*.

Hierasyrinx. (Ἱερός, holy; σῦριγξ, a pipe.) The vertebral column.

Hieraticum. (Ἱερατικός, destined for sacred use; from Ἱερός, holy.) Old term (Gr. Ἱερατικόν), applied by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* viii, 5, to a *Malagma*, or cataplasm, used in diseases of the stomach and liver, and pains in the bowels.

Hierax. (Ἱεραξ, a hawk.) The bandage called also *Accipiter*.

Hierobot'anè. (Ἱερός, excellent; βοτάνη, an herb.) The *Verbena officinalis*, so called from its good qualities.

Hieroglyphica. (Ἱερός, holy; γλύφω, to engrave on stone.) The signs used in medicine.

Also, the lines on the hands, and on the forehead and face, whereby it was thought the future might be learned.

Hierologan'chè. (Ἱερολογία, a discourse on sacred things; ἀγχω, to strangle.) The affection known as clergyman's sore throat.

Hieron'osus. (Ἱερός, holy; νόσος, a disease.) The holy disease; an old name, employed by Linnaeus, for *Epilepsy*.

Applied likewise to *Chorea*, because it was believed to be induced by superior beings.

Also, applied to convulsions, probably with reference to our Saviour having cured those who were possessed of devils. (Quincy.)

Hieropyr. (Ἱερός; πῦρ, fire or fever. F. *hieropyrre*; G. *heiliges Feuer*.) Vogel's term for *Erysipelas*.

Hig'ginson's syringe. See *Syringe, Higginson's*.

High. (Mid. E. *heigh, high, hey, hy*; Sax. *hæh, hêh*; G. *hoch*; from Teut. base *huk*, to bow; from Aryan root *kuk*, to bend, to make round.) Lofty.

H. operation for stone. Same as *Lithotomy, suprapubic*.

H. taper. See *Hig-taper*.

Highgate springs. United States of America, New England, Franklin County. A spring containing 1·223 grains of solids in a pint, consisting of minute quantities of potassium, sodium, calcium, and magnesium carbonate, crenic acid ·112, and silicic acid ·102.

Highland cud'weed. The *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*.

Highmore, Nathaniel. An English physician, born at Fordingbridge in 1613, died at Sherborne in Dorsetshire in 1685.

H., an'trum of. See *Antrum Highmorianum*.

H., body of. The *Corpus Highmori*.

H., cave of. Same as *Antrum Highmorianum*.

H., sinus of. (L. *sinus*, a gulf.) The *Antrum Highmorianum*.

Highmoria'num an'trum. See *Antrum Highmorianum*.

High rock spring. One of the *Sarotoga springs*.

Hig-taper. (According to Prior, either from Sax. *hig*, hay; or *hege*, hedge; and *taper*.) The *Verbascum thapsus*.

Higuero. The calabash tree, the fruit of which is said to be febrifuge; the *Crescentia cujete*, Linn.

Hikry pikry. The vulgar pronunciation of *Hiera pira*.

Hilar. Relating to the *Hilum*.

Hilariant. (Ἰλαρός, cheerful. F. *hilariant*.) Lively; making merry.

H. gas. Nitrous oxide gas, from its physiological action when diluted with common air.

Hilario, San. See *San Hilario*.

Hildanus, Fabricius. See *Hilden, Wilhelm Fabricius de*.

Hildegarde-Brunnen. Hungary, near Ofen. A mineral spring, containing sodium sulphate 9 grammes, magnesium sulphate 5·1, sodium chloride 1·165, magnesium carbonate ·208, and potassium sulphate 1 gramme in a litre. Used as an aperient.

Hilden, Wilhelm Fabricius de. A German physician, born at Hilden, near Düsseldorf, in 1560, died in 1634. His real name was Wilhelm Fabry.

H., gir'dle of. The *Cingulum Hildani*.

Hiliferous. (*Hilum*; L. *fero*, to bear. F. *hilifère*.) Having a *Hilum*. Applied by Mirbel to a radicle when the nucleus is naked and the radicle directly receives the vessels of the funicle.

Also, applied to a perisperm when it immediately bears the *Hilum*.

Hill. (Mid. E. *hil*, *hill*; Sax. *hyll*; allied to Lithuan. *kubus*; L. *collis*, a hill. F. *colline*; I. *colle*; S. *collado*; G. *Hügel*.) A low mountain.

H. berry. The *Gaultheria procumbens*.

H. chiray'ta. The *Ophelia angustifolia*.

H. chiretta. Same as *H. chiray'ta*.

H. colocyath. The *Cucumis Hurdwickii*.

H. diarrhœa. See *Diarrhœa, hill*.

H. fe'ver. See *Fever, hill*.

Hilofer. (*Hilum*; *fero*, to bear. F. *hilifère*; G. *Heimhaut*.) Name given by Mirbel to the endosperm or internal tunic of a seed.

Hilom. Same as *Hilum*.

Hilitit. The Arabic name of *Asafœtida*.

Hilton, John. An English surgeon, born in London in 1801, died at Clapham in 1878.

H.'s mus'cle. The part of the arytaeno-epiglottidean muscle which arises from the arytenoid cartilage just above the attachment of the upper vocal cord, and is attached to the upper and inner part of the epiglottis. Also called *Arytaeno-epiglottideus inferior*, and *Compressor sacculi laryngis*.

Hilum. (L. *hilum*, a trifle. F. *hile*; G. *Kerngrube, Samengrube*.) The point of attachment of a seed to its seed-vessel, being the place where the funicle adheres to the primine, and by which it obtains its nourishment.

Also, the aperture in the extine of a pollen grain.

Also, in Anatomy, applied to notches or wide fissures where vessels enter an organ; and also to certain small apertures and depressions.

Also, a term for a small, flattened staphyloma of the iris from corneal perforation, in consequence of its likeness to the hilum of the garden bean.

H. carpicum. (Καρπός, fruit.) The *H. of fruit*.

H. folliculi. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag.) The most prominent part, devoid of blood-vessels, of the ripe follicle of the ovary where rupture takes place to allow of the escape of the ovum.

H. hepatis. (L. *hepar*, liver. F. *hile du foie*; G. *Leberpforte*.) The transverse fissure of the liver, or the point on the under surface of the liver at which the vessels enter.

H., inter'nal. (L. *hile interne*.) The chalaza of a seed.

H. lienal'is. Same as *H. lienis*.

H. lie'nis. (L. *lien*, the spleen. F. *hile du rate*; G. *Milzpforte*.) The depression on the mesial border of the spleen at which the splenic vessels enter or leave the organ.

H. of a seed. (F. *hile de la graine*.) See under *Hilum*.

H. of fruit. (F. *hile du fruit*.) The cicatrix which remains when the fruit has fallen off from the pedicle.

H. of lymphatic glands. The place, generally a depression, where the blood-vessels enter and leave a lymphatic gland, and where the efferent lymphatic vessels leave the gland.

H. of salivary glands. The depression at which the blood-vessels enter and leave, the nerves enter, and the duct leaves, the gland.

H. ovarii. (L. *ovum*, an egg. F. *hile de l'ovaire*.) The depression on the inner surface of the ovary at which the vessels enter the organ.

H. placen'tæ. (L. *placenta*, a cake. F. *hile de placenta*.) The point at which the umbilical arteries and vein are connected with the placenta.

H. pulmo'nis. (L. *pulmo*, a lung. F. *hile du paimon*.) The root of the lung.

H. renal'is. (L. *renalis*, belonging to the kidney. F. *hile du rein*; G. *Niereneinschnitt*.) The fissure or depression on the internal border of the kidney at which the blood-vessels, the ureter, and the nerves enter or leave the organ.

Hilus. Same as *Hilum*.

H. of adrenals. An irregular fissure, from which the suprarenal vein passes, on the anterior surface of the *Adrenals*.

H. of kidney. See *Hilum renale*.

H. of ovary. See *Hilum ovarii*.

H. of spleen. See *Hilum lienis*.

H. of suprarenal capsules. (L. *supra*, above; *ren*, the kidney.) Same as *H. of adrenals*.

Hilustroma. (L. *hilus*; Gr. *σπρῶμα*, anything spread.) His's term for the stroma of the ovary and of lymphatic glands in the neighbourhood of the hilus; it consists of thicker connective tissue than that of the other part of these organs.

Hilwort. The *Mentha pulegium*.

Himalaya. A mountain chain on the north of Hindostan.

H. rhubarb. The produce of *Rheum australe* and other species.

Himantoceros. (Ἴμάς, a leathern thong; *κέρας*, a horn. F. *himantocère*.) Having antennæ in form of a whip.

Himantoid. (Ἴμάς, a leathern thong; *εἶδος*, likeness. F. *himantotide*; G. *riemenförmig*.) Resembling a whip or thong of leather.

Himantoma. (Ἴμάς, a leathern thong.

F. himantome.) An elongation or relaxation of the uvula, like a whip.

Himantopodous. (Ἥμας; ποῦς, a foot. *F. himantopode*; *G. riemenfussig*.) Having very long whip-like legs.

Himantosis. (Ἥμας, a leathern thong. *F. himantose*.) Term for the relaxing or elongation of the uvula, from its resemblance to a thread when relaxed; or the formation of the state termed *Himantoma*.

Himas. (Ἥμας.) The uvula, especially when relaxed and elongated.

Himeranthus. (Ἥμερος, desire; ἄνθος, a flower.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Solanaceæ*.

H. runcinatus. (*L. runcino*, to plane off.) Hab. South America. Used as an aphrodisiac.

Himeros. (Ἥμερος, desire.) Sexual impulse.

Himly, Karl. A German surgeon, Professor of Ophthalmology at Göttingen, born at Brunswick in 1772, and was drowned in the Leine in 1837.

H's operation for artificial pupil. The same as *Iridenkleisis*.

Himmelstadlund. Same as *Adolfsberg*.

Hin. (Arab.) Old term for *Asafetida*.

Hindberry. The raspberry, *Rubus idæus*.

Hindbrain. (*G. Hinterhirn*.) A division of the brain which becomes apparent before the closure of the medullary folds. It is at first an elongated funnel-shaped tube, forming a direct continuation of the spinal cord. The ventricle it contains is termed the fourth ventricle. Throughout the Vertebrata the hindbrain early becomes marked off into an anterior lobe, which subsequently becomes the cerebellum, and a posterior lobe, which constitutes the medulla oblongata. The pia mater forms a fold over the latter, which is the choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle.

Hindgut. (*G. Hinterdarm*.) The posterior division of the mesenteron of the embryo, occupying the caudal fold, and forming the origin of the parts about the anus in the adult. From it the allantois springs.

Hindheel. The *Tenerium scorodonia*.

Hindheel. The *Tanacetum vulgare*.

Hindish. Same as *Hin*.

Hing. Same as *Hin*. The Indian name for the pure transparent kind of *Asafetida*.

Hinge. (*Mid. E. henge*; from *hengen*, to hang; from *Icel. hengja*, to hang. *F. gond, charnière*; *I. gaughero, cardine*; *S. gozne, charnele*; *G. Hänge, Angel*.) The joint on which a door turns; also, any similar thing.

H-joint. A form of diarthrodial joint which admits only of flexion and extension, as that of the elbow. Also called *Ginglymus*.

H-joint, double. One in which the articulating surfaces of each bone are concave in one direction and convex in the direction at right angles, as in the carpo-metacarpal joint of the thumb.

H-joint, single. One in which the cylindrical head of one bone fits into a corresponding depression in the other, as in the elbow-joint.

Hingish. (Arab.) Old name for *Asafetida*.

Also, for the *Narthex asafetida*.

Hingra. The Indian name for the inferior kinds of *Asafetida*.

Hing-tchou. China. A thermal mineral water, north of Pekin, containing alum and sulphur.

Hip. (*Mid. E. hupe, hipe, hippe*; *Sax. hype*; *G. hüfte*. *F. hanche*; *I. anca*; *S. cadera*.) The upper part of the thigh, the haunch. Also, a shortened form of *Hypochondriasis*.

Also, see *Hips*.

H. bath. See *Bath, hip*.

H. bone. The *Innominate bone*; also, the *Ilium*.

H., contracture of, spastic. (*L. contractura*, a drawing together; *spasticus*, afflicted with spasms.) Stromeyer's term for a flexed condition of the femur from tonic spasm of the psoas and iliacus, the quadratus lumborum, and occasionally of some of the anterior thigh muscles, generally caused by disease of the lumbar vertebrae with suppuration, or by hip-joint disease, the former from direct, the latter from reflex, irritation.

H. disease. See *Hip-joint disease*.

H., dislocation of. (*L. dis*, away; *locus*, a place. *F. luxations de la hanche*; *G. Hüftverrenkung, Luxationen im Hüftgelenk*.) Displacement of the head of the femur happens chiefly in young or middle-aged persons, but sometimes occurs in old people. It is the most frequent dislocation of the lower limb, but is much less frequent than dislocation of the shoulder. It is sometimes congenital, sometimes the result of hip-joint disease, and sometimes takes place spontaneously; but it is far the most frequently the result of accidental violence. The head of the femur when displaced by force may rest at any part around the socket, but the most frequent situations are on the dorsum ilii, or on the sciatic notch, dislocation backwards and upwards, including the ordinary dorsal and the everted dorsal forms; on the obturator foramen, dislocation downwards; and on the os pubis, dislocation upwards. It may also lie behind the anterior inferior spine of the ilium, between the anterior superior and the anterior inferior spine of the ilium, on the tuberosity of the ischium, above the os pubis, and in other situations.

H., dislocation of, anterior oblique. The form in which the head of the femur lies behind the anterior inferior spine of the ilium.

H., dislocation of, backwards. Astley Cooper's term for *H., dislocation of, ischiatic*.

H., dislocation of, backwards and upwards. Same as *H., dislocation of, dorsal*.

H., dislocation of, congenital. (*L. congenitus*, born together with.) Displacement of the head of the femur present at birth. It usually lies on the dorsum ilii, being a dislocation upwards and outwards; the head of the bone may also be displaced directly upwards, and upwards and forwards. It occurs most frequently in females, and is generally double. There is lordosis of the lumbar vertebrae.

H., dislocation of, dorsal. (*L. dorsum*, the back.) The form in which the head of the femur lies on the dorsum ilii, or on the ischiatic notch. The limb is shortened, rotated inwards, adducted, and slightly flexed.

H., dislocation of, dorsal, everted. (*L. everso*, to turn out.) The form in which the

head of the bone lies on the front part of the dorsum ilii behind its anterior inferior spine.

H., dislocation of, downwards. A term which includes *H., dislocation of, obturator*, *H., dislocation of, into perinæum*, *H., dislocation of, infracotyloid*, and *H., dislocation of, on tuber ischii*.

Also, Astley Cooper's term for dislocation into the foramen ovale.

H., dislocation of, ilio-ischiatic. Nélaton's term for *H., dislocation of, sacro-sciatic*.

H., dislocation of, ilio-pubic. Malgaigne's term for the form in which the head of the femur rests on the horizontal ramus of the os pubis at its junction with the ischium. Also called dislocation on to the pubes.

H., dislocation of, infracotyloid. (*L. infra*, beneath; *cotyloid* cavity.) The form in which the head of the bone rests below the lower margin of the acetabulum between the ischiatic notch and the obturator foramen.

H., dislocation of, in'to foramen ova'le. Same as *H., dislocation of, obturator*.

H., dislocation of, in'to obturator foramen. Same as *H., dislocation of, obturator*.

H., dislocation of, in'to perinæum. The form in which the head of the bone is driven onwards past the obturator foramen into the perinæum. The limb is much abducted.

H., dislocation of, in'to sciatic notch. Same as *H., dislocation of, ischiatic*.

H., dislocation of, ischiatic. The form in which the head of the femur rests on the ischiatic notch, being a variety of the dorsal dislocation.

H., dislocation of, ischiatic, inferior. Tillaux's term for the form in which the head of the femur lies on the tuberosity of the ischium opposite the lesser sciatic notch.

H., dislocation of, ischiatic, middle. Tillaux's term for *H., dislocation of, ischio-sciatic*.

H., dislocation of, ischiatic, superior. Tillaux's term for *H., dislocation of, sacro-sciatic*.

H., dislocation of, ischio-sciatic. Fabbri's term for the form in which the head of the femur lies immediately behind the acetabulum.

H., dislocation of, obturator. The form in which the head of the femur rests on the obturator externus muscle. The limb is lengthened, slightly flexed, advanced, and abducted.

H., dislocation of, on dorsum ilii. One of the forms of *H., dislocation of, dorsal*.

H., dislocation of, on ischium. Same as *H., dislocation of, ischiatic*.

H., dislocation of, on pubes. Same as *H., dislocation of, ilio-pubic*.

H., dislocation of, on tuber ischii. An imperfect form of dorsal or ischiatic dislocation of the head of the femur. The limb is markedly flexed, rotated inwards, and much abducted.

H., dislocation of, præcotyloid. (*L. præ*, in front; *cotyloid* cavity. *G. Oberschenkelluxation nach vorne*.) Dislocation of the head of the femur forwards, so that the dislocation is either suprapubic and rests upon the ilium and pubes or upon the pectineus, or infrapubic, when it may rest on the obturatorius or lie in

the perinæum. The symptoms of iliopubic and suprapubic luxation are abduction, eversion of the leg, the hip being extended and the knee-joint slightly bent. The shortening is about 1—2 cm. In obturator dislocations the leg is elongated, extended, abducted, and everted.

In perinæal dislocation the head of the bone is to be felt in the perinæal region, whilst the femur is abducted almost at a right angle, the knee is bent, and the toe turned outwards.

H., dislocation of, pubic. Same as *H., dislocation of, ilio-pubic*.

H., dislocation of, retrocotyloid. (*L. retro*, behind; *cotyloid* cavity. *G. Oberschenkelluxation nach hinten*.) Dislocation of the head of the femur backwards, so that it rests either upon the ilium, or upon the ilium and ischium, or on the greater or lesser ischiatic notch. The symptoms of these dislocations are flexion, adduction, and inversion of the thigh and leg. The great toe is turned inwards and rests on the opposite foot. The patella is higher than on the sound side, the limb is shortened, especially when the head of the femur rests on the dorsum ilii, when it may amount to 4—5 cm., the head of the bone can be felt under the glutæi, the fold of the nates is obliterated, the inguinal fold is deepened, and the acetabulum is hollow.

H., dislocation of, sacro-sciatic. Fabbri's term for the form in which the head of the femur lies on the lower edge of the sciatic notch.

H., dislocation of, subspinous. (*L. sub*, under.) Bigelow's term for the form in which the head of the bone lies under the anterior inferior spinous process of the ilium. There is shortening and eversion of the limb with only slight abduction.

H., dislocation of, superiliac. (*L. super*, above; *iliac*.) Clement Lucas's term for dislocation on to the dorsum ilii.

H., dislocation of, superpubic. (*L. super*; *os pubis*.) Clement Lucas's term for dislocation on to the pubes.

H., dislocation of, supersciatic. (*L. super*; *sciatic*.) Clement Lucas's term for dislocation into the ischiatic notch, or below the tendon of the obturator internus.

H., dislocation of, superthyroid. (*L. super*; *thyroid* foramen.) Clement Lucas's term for dislocation into the foramen ovale.

H., dislocation of, supra-cotyloid. (*L. supra*, above; *cotyloid* cavity.) Same as *H., dislocation of, ilio-pubic*.

H., dislocation of, supra-spinous. (*L. supra*, above.) The form in which the head of the bone lies above the anterior inferior spine of the ilium, or between it and the anterior superior spine.

H., dislocation of, thyroid. (*Θυρεός*, a shield; *είδος*, likeness.) Same as *H., dislocation of, obturator*.

Also, see *H., dislocation of, downwards*.

H., dislocation of, upwards. Same as *H., dislocation of, ilio-pubic*.

Also, Astley Cooper's term for dislocation on to the dorsum ilii.

H., dislocation of, vertical. (*L. vertex*, the top. *G. Oberschenkelluxation nach oben oder unten*.) Dislocation of the head of the femur vertically upwards or downwards, the former being termed supra-, the latter infracotyloid luxation.

H., fas'cia of. See *Fascia of hip.*

H. gir'dle. The structures forming the Pelvis.

H.-gout. A term for *Sciatica* when of local gouty origin.

H.-joint. See *Hip-joint.*

H. rose. (*Hips.*) The *Rosa canina.*

H. tree. (*Hips.* F. *L'églantier sauvage*; G. *Hundsrose.*) The *Rosa canina*, or dog-rose tree.

H. wort. The *Cotyledon umbilicus*, from the resemblance of its leaf to the socket of the hip-joint.

Hip-joint. (F. *articulation coxo-femorale*; G. *Hüftgelenk.*) The articulation between the femur and the os innominatum; the globular head of the femur being received into the acetabulum. It admits of flexion, extension, abduction, adduction, circumduction, and rotation.

H., amputation at. An operation first performed through living parts by Henry Thompson, a surgeon of the London Hospital, some time before 1777. It may be performed in various ways: by antero-posterior flaps, in which the limb is transfixed by a long knife entering a little below the anterior superior spine of the ilium and coming out near the tuber ischii, so as to make an anterior flap six or eight inches long, the joint is then opened, the bone disarticulated, and the posterior flap, about four inches long, made; or by the oval method, in which an incision is made on the outer side of the limb down to the bone, beginning about two inches above the trochanter, continuing for six or seven inches below it, and then is continued in a curved direction both forwards and backwards for about two inches, the limb being strongly adducted the head of the bone is disarticulated, the knife carried behind it for some distance, and the flap cut out at the bifurcated termination of the vertical incision; or by lateral flaps, the flaps being taken from the sides of the limb; or the thigh may be amputated just below the trochanter, and then the upper part of the femur excised. The blood supplied is controlled by an aortic tourniquet, by Davy's lever, or by elastic pressure.

H., ankylo'sis of. (*Αγκύλωσις*, a stiffening of the joints.) Adhesion of the articulating surfaces of the femur and the acetabulum to each other, the result of hip-joint disease, or other chronic disease of the articulation. It may be fibrous or osseous.

H., arteries of. These are branches of the obturator, sciatic, internal circumflex, and gluteal arteries.

H. disease. (F. *hanche scrofuleuse, coxalgie*; G. *fungöse Hüftgelenkentzündung.*) A disease found commonly amongst the poor in large towns, and especially amongst strumous children. The symptoms usually observed are pain in the limb, followed by limping, the child complains of pain on the inside of the knee, especially in the femoral form, and the limb appears to be, though it is really not, elongated. The pelvis is inclined towards the affected side. In the early stage the femur is abducted and rotated outwards, and the joint is stiff. It is often drawn up, and great pain is produced if an attempt be made to flex or rotate it. Later on the leg is acutely flexed, adducted, and rotated inwards; and there is lordosis of the spine. The muscles of the limb atrophy from disuse, the nates flatten, and spasms of the muscles frequently

occur during sleep. Suppuration generally occurs in the joint, and the pus finds its way through the capsule usually at its posterior surface, and so on to the outside. The trochanter becomes displaced upwards, the limb shortened, and crepitus may be perceived. The dislocation of the head of the femur may be caused by the destruction of the capsular ligament, by the growth of a fungous substance from the acetabulum, or from absorption of the head of the bone. The pathology is not accurately known, but probably it commences in most cases with congestion and inflammation of the synovial membrane and subsynovial tissue, soon affecting the ligamentum teres; effusion of fluid then occurs. It may, however, begin with inflammation in the bone. In all cases, inflammatory softening of the bone, conversion of the synovial membrane into a thick, pulpy mass, suppuration, thinning of the cartilages, with conversion into a fibrous mass, and finally caries and absorption of the bony tissue occur. It is an arthritis of the fungous form.

H. disease', acetab'ular. (L. *acetabulum*, the socket of the hip-bone.) The form of *H. disease* which commences in the bony structures of the acetabulum. The pain is usually at first referred to the iliac fossa or to the side of the pelvis, it afterwards becomes referred to the centre of the joint, and is severe and gnawing. Pus invariably forms, and usually escapes from a sinus under Poupert's ligament; dislocation of the head of the femur is not frequent. It is the most common form of the disease.

H. disease', arthritic. (*Ἀρθριτικός*, relating to the joints.) Same as *H. disease, articular.*

H. disease', artic'ular. (L. *articulum*, a joint.) The form of *H. disease* which commences in the synovial and subsynovial membranes of the joint; the pain is very severe, and is increased by the least movement; it not infrequently runs its course without the formation of pus, and then terminates in ankylosis.

H. disease', fem'oral. (L. *femur*, the thigh-bone.) The form of *H. disease* which commences in the head of the femur. The pain is frequently referred to the knee, and the pus often finds its way under the glutei muscles. It is probably generally tubercular caries of the bone in its origin.

H. disease', pel'vic. (*Pelvis.*) The same as *H. disease, acetabular.*

H., excision of. See *Excision of hip.*

H., hyster'ic disease' of. See *Joints, hysterical affections of.*

H., nerves of. These are branches of the sacral plexus, the great sciatic, obturator, and accessory obturator nerves.

H., rheu'matoid arthritis of. See under *Rheumatoid arthritis.*

H., syno'vial mem'brane of. The lining membrane of the joint. It covers the head and part of the neck of the femur, sheathes the ligamentum teres, spreads over the fat at the bottom of the acetabulum, which it lines, and turning round the edge of the cotyloid ligament is reflected on to the inner surface of the capsular ligament of the joint.

Hippacé. (*Ἴππικόν*); from *ἵππος*, a horse or mare.) Cheese made of mare's milk.

Also, the rennet of a colt.

Hippan'thropy. (*Ἴππος*, a horse;

ἄνθρωπος, a man. F. *hippanthropic*.) A variety of mental hallucination in which the patient fancies himself to be a horse. Cardinal Richelieu is stated to have laboured under this delusion.

Hipparaffin. C₈H₁₀NO. One of the products of heating hippuric acid with lead peroxide and sulphuric acid. It crystallises in white, shining needles, destitute of taste and smell, insoluble in cold water, and soluble in alcohol and ether.

Hipparin. C₈H₉NO₂. One of the products of heating hippuric acid with lead peroxide and sulphuric acid. It crystallises in large needles, easily soluble in ether, alcohol, and water.

Hippasia. (Ἴππασία, riding.) Horse-exercise.

Hippeia. (Ἴππεία, horsemanship.) Horse-exercise.

Hippeusis. (Ἴππεύς, a horseman.) Horse-exercise.

Hippiater. Same as *Hippiatros*.

Hippiatria. (Ἴππος; ἱατρεία, medical treatment.) Same as *Hippiatrice*.

Hippiatrica. (Ἴππος; ἱατρικός, relating to medicine.) Same as *Hippiatrice*.

Hippiatricé. (Ἴππος, a horse; ἱατρική, medicine. F. *hippiatrique*; I. *veterinaria*; S. *albeiteria*; G. *Rosshelkünde*.) Term literally signifying horse medicine; applied to the knowledge and treatment of diseases of the horse.

Also (G. *Thierheilkunde*), extended to the knowledge and treatment of diseases of cattle and other animals, or cattle medicine.

Hippiatros. (Ἴππος, a horse; ἱατρός, a physician. F. *hippiatre*; G. *Pferdearzt, Rossarzt, Thierarzt, Veterinararzt*.) A horse-doctor; also extended to one who treats the diseases of cattle and other animals; a cattle-doctor; or, as now generally styled, a veterinary surgeon.

Hippiatrus. Same as *Hippiatros*.

Hippic. (Ἴππικός, of a horse.) Relating to a horse.

Hippicus. (Ἴππικός, of a horse.) The tibialis anticus muscle, because it is used in mounting a horse.

Hippina. (Ἴππος.) A synonym of *Ma-landers*.

Hippion. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gentianaceae*.

H. auriculatum. Schmidt. The *Gentiana campestris*.

H. orientalé. (L. *orientalis*, eastern.) The *Gentiana hyssopifolia*.

Hippo. (Ἴππος, a horse.) In composition it means in some cases literally horse; in others it is a metaphorical affix meaning large or coarse.

Also, see under *Hippocæna*.

Also, a corruption of *Ipecacuanha*.

Also, a name in the United States of America of the *Euphorbia corollata*.

H., carolina. The *Euphorbia ipecacuanha*.

H., Indian. The *Gillenia trifoliata*.

Hippocænna. A term for *Ipecacuanha*.

Hippobdella. (Ἴππος, a horse; βδέλλα, a leech. G. *Rossgel.*) A Genus of the Order *Hirudinea*, Class *Annelida*.

H. sangisuga. De Blainville. The *Haemopsis sangisuga*.

Hippobosca. (Ἴππος, the horse; βόσκω, to feed. F. *hippobosque*; G. *Iferde-*

fliege.) A Genus of the Order *Diptera*. The horse-flies.

H. equi. Same as *H. equina*.

H. equina. Linn. (L. *equus*, the horse. F. *mouche araignée, mouche plate*.) The horse louse. Lives on horses, cattle, and sheep; especially the naked parts, as under the tail. Its wings are only slightly developed.

Hippobroma. (Ἴππος, a horse; βρώμα, food.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lobeliaceae*.

H. longiflora. Don. The *Isotoma longiflora*.

Hippocampal. Relating to the *Hippocampus*.

H. gyrus. See *Gyrus hippocampi*.

Hippocampi pes. See *Pes hippocampi*.

Hippocampus. (Ἴππόκαμπος, a monster, with a head closely resembling that of a horse, and a fish's tail, on which the seagods rode; from ἵππος, a horse; κάμπος, a sea monster. F. *hippocampe*; G. *Seeperfischen*.) The sea-horse; A Genus of the Order *Lophobranchii*, Class *Pisces*.

Also, an anatomical term for the two structures described below, from their supposed resemblance.

H., great. The *H. major*.

H., lesser. The *H. minor*.

H. major. (L. *major*, greater. F. *grande hippocampe, pied d'hippocampe*; G. *grosse Seeperdefuss*.) A white eminence extending along the whole length of the floor of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. It is enlarged in front and below, and is notched on its edge. The surface is composed of a thin layer of white fibres, beneath which is grey matter continuous with that of the surface of the hemisphere. Along its inner surface the white band is thickened to form the *tænia hippocampi*. It is the inner projection of the *Fissura hippocampi*.

The hippocampus major develops from the upper of two curved folds which project from the outer wall of the hemispheres towards the interior of the lateral ventricle, and which extend from the foramen of Monro along nearly the whole of what afterwards becomes the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle.

H. minor. (L. *minor*, less. F. *petit hippocampe, ergot de Morand*; G. *kleiner Seeperdefuss*.) A curved and pointed elongated eminence situated in the floor of the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle. It is the convex side of the fold of cortical substance which forms the calcarine sulcus, and is composed of the bundle of fibres which form the forceps major curving round from the splenium of the corpus callosum to enter the occipital lobe.

Hippocastanææ. (Ἴππος; κάστανον, a chestnut. G. *Roskastaniengewächsc.*) A Suborder of the Order *Sapindaceæ*, having opposite leaves; two ovules in a cell, one ascending, the other suspended; and a curved embryo with a small radicle and large, fleshy, consolidated cotyledons.

Hippocastanum. (Ἴππος, a horse; κάστανον, a chestnut. G. *Roskastanie, Pferdekastanie*.) The horse chestnut. See *Esculus hippocastanum*.

Hippocentaurea. (Ἴππος; κενταύριον, the centaur.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gentianaceae*.

H. centaurium. The *Erythraea centaureum*.

Hippoc'ana. An Irish popular term for ipecacuan powder. The word *Hippo* Mr. Eugene Curry supposes to have been modified from this, the three last syllables of which resemble exactly in letters and sound a dose used among the Irish poor, in cases of oppression of the chest and throat, in measles particularly, namely, the dung of lambs, in Irish *iac-uah*.

Hippocol'la. (*ἵππος*; *κόλλα*, glue.) Gelatin obtained from the skin of the horse, ass, or zebra.

Hippocory'za. (*ἵππος*, the horse; *κόρυζα*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils. *G. Pferderotz*.) Coryza in the horse.

Also, for the same affection in cattle.

Also, a synonym of *Glanders*.

Hippocoryzo'ma. The swelling or tumefaction consequent upon *Hippocoryza*.

Hippocoryzo'sis. The formation or progress of *Hippocoryzoma*.

Hippocras. Term for an aromatic wine formerly much used in England; one kind was made of Canary and Lisbon wines, of each 12 pints, cinnamon 2 oz., canella alba 5 oz., cloves, mace, nutmeg, ginger, and galangal, or cardamoms, of each one drachm, which are digested for three or four days, and refined sugar added to the strained liquor.

Hippocrate'a. (*Hippocrates*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Hippocrateaceæ*.

H. conio'sa. Swarz. The nuts of this plant, which is called in the French West India Islands *Amandier du Bois*, are oily and sweet.

H. multifo'ra. (*L. multus*, many; *flor*, a flower.) The *H. coniosa*.

Hippocrateace'æ. (*Hippocrates*.) A Nat. Order of thalamifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Rhamnales*, characterised by polypetalous flowers, imbricated calyx, and three monadelphous stamens.

Hippocrates. A Greek physician of the Island of Cos, who flourished in the fifth century B.C.

H., bench of. The *Bathron*.

H., bon'net of. See *H., cap of*.

H., cap of. See under *Bandage, capeline*.

H., sleeve of. A conical-shaped strainer of linen or flannel.

H., strain'er of. Same as *H., sleeve of*.

H., wine of. Same as *Hippocras*.

Hippocratic. (*F. hippocraticus*; *G. hippocraticus*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hippocrates*.

H. countenance. See *Facies Hippocratica*.

H. deformity of fin'ger. See *Finger, Hippocratic*.

H. doc'trine. See *Hippocratism*.

H. face. See *Facies Hippocratica*.

H. fin'ger. See *Finger, Hippocratic*.

H. hand. A hand possessing the *Finger, Hippocratic*.

H. succus'sion. See *Succussion, Hippocratic*.

Hippocratica fac'ies. See *Facies Hippocratica*.

Hippocratis man'ica. (*L. manica*, a sleeve.) See *Hippocrates, sleeve of*.

Hippocratism. The doctrine which, following Hippocrates, studied nature in the management of disease, by observing the spon-

aneous efforts for recovery and the crises which occur. See *Cos, school of*.

Hippocratist. A disciple of *Hippocratism*.

Hippocrep'ipiform. (*ἵππος*, a horse; *κρηπίς*, a shoe; *L. forma*, shape.) Horse-shoe-shaped.

Hippocrepimorph'ous. (*ἵππος*; *κρηπίς*; *μορφή*, form. *F. hippocrepimorphe*.) Having the shape of a horse-shoe.

Hippocrep'is. (*ἵππος*, a horse; *κρηπίς*, a shoe. *F. hippocrepide*; *G. Pferdefuss, Hufeisenklec*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

H. como'sa. Linn. (*L. comosus*, hairy.) The tufted horse-shoe vetch. Leaves purgative, or, according to some, astringent.

Hippoglos'sum. The *Ruscus hypoglossum*, probably from a misspelling.

Hippogonyol'epos. (*ἵππος*; *γόνυ*, the knee; *λέπος*, a husk.) The same as *Crusta genu equini*.

Hippolap'athum. (*ἵππολάπαθον*; from *ἵππος*; *λάπαθον*, the dock. *F. patience officinale*; *G. Gartenampfer*.) The *Rumex patientia*, or garden patience.

Hippolith. (*ἵππος*, a horse; *λίθος*, a stone. *F. hippolithæ*; *I. bezoar nostrale*; *G. Pferdestein*.) A concretion in the stomach, gall bladder, urinary bladder, or intestines of the horse; the *Bezoar equinum*.

Hippology. (*ἵππος*; *λόγος*, a discourse. *F. hippologie*.) A dissertation on the horse.

Hippoman'è. (*ἵππομανής*, mad after the horse; also, a plant of the spurge kind of which horses are madly fond, or which makes them mad. *G. Manzinenbaum*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

H. biglandulo'sa. Aubl. (*L. bis*, twice; *glandula*, a small gland.) Juice poisonous, producing tetanic symptoms.

H. mancinel'la. Linn. (*F. mancinellier*; *G. Manzinenbaum*.) The manchineel tree, the milky sap of which is very acrid and poisonous, blistering and sphacelating the skin where applied, and causing death if swallowed or introduced into a wound. Used by the Indians to poison their arrows. It is said that to sleep under its boughs is to cause sickness or death; this is probably incorrect.

Hippoman'es. (*ἵππομανής*; from *ἵππος*, a horse; *μαίνομαι*, to rage. *F. hippomane*; *G. Rossbrunnst*.) Name given by the ancients to a poisonous herb of the spurge kind growing in Arcadia, said to drive horses mad if they eat of it.

Also (*G. Brunnschleim*), applied to the fluid which drops from the genital organs of the mare when in heat. Used in philtres.

Also, applied to round or ovoid masses of a gelatinous matter found floating in the fluid of, or attached by a pedicle to the inner surface of, the allantois in mares, to which great magical virtues were anciently attributed, being much used in philtres and love potions. It was supposed that if it were not eaten by the mare after expulsion her foal would desert her.

Also, the term has been applied to a supposed black fleshy substance on the forehead of a foal, which the mare eats off, and if she be prevented she will not suckle the foal.

Hippomar'athrum. (*ἵππος*; *μάραθρον*, fennel; from its size. *G. Rossfenchel*.)

The *Seseli hippomarathrum*; or, according to some, the *Silva pratensis*.

Hippomyxa. (ἵππος, a horse; μύξα, mucus.) The same as *Hippocoryza*.

Hippomyzoma. (ἵππος; μύξα.) Same as *Hippocoryzoma*.

Hippomyxosis. (ἵππος; μύξα.) Same as *Hippocoryzosis*.

Hipponosology. (ἵππος, a horse; νόσος, disease. *F. hipponosologic.*) The doctrine of the diseases of the horse.

Hippopathology. (ἵππος; πάθος, disease; λόγος, a discourse.) Same as *Hipponosology*.

Hippoph'æ. (ἵπποφ'αίς.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Eleagnaceæ*.

H. rhamnoides, Linn. (*Ράμνος*, a kind of thorn; εἶδος, likeness. *F. argansier*; *G. Rossfackel*, *Staudtorn*.) Sea buckthorn. Hab. Europe. Leaves purgative. The ripe fruit of this plant contains much malic acid, and in addition, oxalic acid, fat, and quercetin. It is eaten as a sauce with fish. It is said to possess narcotic properties.

Hippophagous. (ἵππος; φαγεῖν, to eat. *F. hippophage.*) Relating to *Hippophagy*.

Hippophagy. (ἵππος; φαγεῖν, to eat. *F. hippophage.*) The use of horse's flesh as an article of human food.

Hippopodonomia. (ἵππος; πούς, the foot; νόμος, a law.) The natural structure and arrangement of a horse's foot.

Hippopotamus. (ἵπποπόταμος; from ἵππος, a horse; ποταμός, a river. *F. hippopotame*; *G. Flusspferd*, *Nilpferd*.) A Genus of the Order *Ungulata*, Class *Mammalia*.

H. amphibivus, Linn. (*Αμφίβιος*, living a double life, both on land and water) The hippopotamus. Hab. Africa. The flesh is eatable, and the fat, of which an adult affords 2000 pounds weight, is used at the Cape of Good Hope as a substitute for butter, as is also a pure cream-like oil obtained from it and salted. The fat was formerly used to relieve fits of ague by applying it to the skin. Galen, *de Theriac. ad Pison*, ii, demonstrates the use of its skin. The dried testicles were given in drink against the bite of serpents, according to Paulus Ægineta, vii, 3, Adams's Transl., vol. iii, p. 144. The teeth are used for artificial teeth.

Hippopus. (ἵππος; πούς, a foot.) Same as *Talipes equinus*.

Hipposelinum. (ἵππος, a horse; σέλιον, purslane, from its resemblance to a large kind of purslane. *F. macron commun*; *G. Smirnienkraut*.) The *Smiranium obtusatum*, or Alexanders.

Hipposteology. (ἵππος, the horse; ὀστεολογία, a treatise upon bones. *F. hipposteologie*.) A discourse or treatise upon the bones of the horse.

Hippotomy. (ἵππος, the horse; τμήνω, to cut. *F. hippotomie*.) The anatomy or dissection of the horse.

Hippuramide. $C_9H_9NO_3 \cdot H_2N$. The primary amide of hippuric acid, obtained by the action of ammonia upon methyl æther. Crystallisable, easily soluble in ether at 15° C., soluble in 100 parts of water.

Hippurate. (*F. hippurate*.) A salt of hippuric acid.

H., meth'yl. See *Methyl hippurate*.

Hippuria. (ἵππος; οὐρον, urine.) Bouchardat's term for the presence in excess of hippuric acid or hippurates in the urine.

Hippuric. (ἵππος, the horse; οὔρον, urine. *F. hippurique*.) Relating to the urine of the horse.

H. acid. (*F. acide hippurique*; *G. Hippursäure*, *Pferdcharnensäure*, *Harnbenzoesäure*.) $C_9H_9NO_3 = C_2H_4(C_2H_3O)NO_2$. Benzoyl-glycocin. A normal constituent of the urine of animals, especially of Herbivora. It is found in human urine, especially after vegetable diet. It is present in large quantities in diabetes mellitus. It is found in guano, in the excreta of *Testudo græca* and *Testudo tabulata*; in the excrements of caterpillars and butterflies and some other animals; and in the scales of ichthyosis. The proportion in human urine varies from 15 grains per diem to 60 grains or more. It can be greatly augmented by the ingestion of benzoic acid. It is believed that it is generated in the liver, and perhaps also in the kidney. It forms colourless or milk-white, brilliant, rhombic crystals, sp. gr. 1.308. It reddens litmus, but does not taste acid. It dissolves in about 600 parts of water at 0° C., but easily in hot water, in alcohol, ether, and solutions of sodium phosphate.

Hippurid'æ. (*Hippuris*.) A Family of the Order *Myrtifloræ*, having very small, sometimes unisexual, flowers situated singly in the axils of the whorled leaves, and an ovary containing only one suspended, anatropous ovule.

Hippuris. (ἵππος, a horse; οὔρα, a tail. *F. prêle*; *G. Tannenwedel*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Haloragaceæ*. Mare's tail.

H. communis. (*L. communis*, common.) The *H. vulgaris*.

H. vulgaris, Linn. (*F. prêle des champs*; *G. Tannenwedel*.) The horse's or mare's tail, possessing astringent qualities, and used by the poor as tea in diarrhoea and hæmorrhage.

Hippus. (ἵππος.) Originally used by Galen and Hippocrates to signify a condition in which the eyes are tremulous and always winking, as was said to occur in riding; and subsequently used by Rosas to denote a continuous alternate contraction and dilatation of the pupil of the eye, independently of the influence of light, from a clonic spasm of the iris.

Hips. (Mid. E. *hepe*; Sax. *hēp*. *G. Hagebutte*; *F. gratte-cul*.) The fruit of the dog-rose.

H., confect'ion of. The *Confectio rose canine*.

Hir. (Χεῖρ, the hand.) Old name for the palm of the hand, according to Turton.

Hir'a. (*Hir*, the palm of the hand.) Old term for the jejunum, because when seen it is empty. Also, formerly applied by some to all the intestines, and by others to the entire contents of the abdomen, according to Lindenus.

Hir'ci barb'ula. See *Barbula hirci*.

Hir'cic. (*L. hircus*, a goat. *F. hircique*.) Relating to the goat.

H. acid. (*F. acide hircique*; *G. Buchsensäure*.) A term by Chevreul for a substance contained in the fat of goats and sheep, which appears to be a mixture of several fatty acids.

Hir'cin. (*L. hircus*, the male goat. *F. hircine*; *G. Hircinfett*.) A peculiar substance existing in the fat of the goat, and on which its strong odour depends. It occurs also in the fat of sheep.

Also, a synonym of *Valerianic acid*.

Hircip'ili. (*L. hircus*; *pilus*, a hair.) The hairs of the armpit.

Hircismus. (*L. hircus*. *F. hircisme*;

I. ireismo.) The strong odour peculiar to the human axilla, or armpit, which resembles that of the male goat.

Hircus. (*L. hircus*, a he-goat.) The goat, *Capra hircus*.

Also, the same as *Hircismus*.

Also, the same as *Hirvus*.

Also, a term for the *Traagus*.

H. alarum. (*L. ala*, the armpit.) The smell of the armpits.

H. bezoardicus. The *Capra agagrus*, in the stomach of which is found the Oriental bezoar.

Hirne'ola. A Genus of the Suborder *Tremellini*, Order *Basidiomycetes*.

H. auric'ula-ju'dæ, Berk. See *Auricula ju'dæ*.

H. polytricha. (Πολύς, many; τρίξ, a hair.) New Zealand fungus. Used as a purifier of the blood, and as a nutrient in soup.

Hirquitalitas. (*L. hirquitaltio*, to acquire a strong voice; from *hircus*, a he-goat.) The rough, harsh voice of a boy approaching puberty.

Also, a synonym of *Ægophony*.

Hircvus. (*L. hircvus*, for *hircus*, a he-goat.) Old term for the great canthus, or angle of the eye in man, as well as in the goat; also applied to both canthi.

Also, same as *Hircus*.

Hirsute. (*L. hirsutus*, shaggy. *F. hirsute*; *I. rizzato*, arched; *G. rauhaartig*, straggling.) Hairy; rough; shaggy; having long stiff hairs or bristles.

Hirsuties. (*L. hirsutus*, shaggy, hairy. *F. hirsutie*; *G. Rauhaarigkeit*, *Struppigkeit*.) Hairiness. A term for a disease in which superfluous hair grows on a part where it is unnatural.

The hairiness may be local, as on a *nævus*, or it may be generally or very extensively distributed over the body; it may be congenital, or occurring at or after puberty; and it may exist in both sexes, especially on the lips and cheeks of women.

H. adna'ta. (*L. adnatus*, part. of *adnascere*, to be born in addition to.) Unnatural hairiness present at birth.

H. gestationis. (*L. gestatio*, pregnancy.) The unnatural hairiness which sometimes accompanies pregnancy, such as a growth of hair on the chin and cheeks.

Hirsutiusculous. (*L. dim. of hirsutus*, hairy.) Somewhat hirsute.

Hirtate. (*L. hirtus*, hairy. *F. herissé*; *G. borstig*, *stachelig*.) Rough-haired; short-haired; applied to stems of plants.

Hirtellous. (*L. dim. of hirtus*, rough.) Minutely hirsute.

Hirudiculture. Same as *Hirudini-culture*.

Hirudin'ea. (*L. hirudo*, a leech.) A Subclass of the Class *Amelida*, being ecto- or seldom endo-parasitic animals, consisting of a chain of homonomous metameræ, generally ringed externally, with a terminal sucker at one or both ends, but without parapodia. They are hermaphrodite.

Hirudiculture. (*L. hirudo*; *cultura*, a cultivating. *F. hirudiculture*; *G. Blutegelzucht*.) The art of breeding and keeping leeches, according to Guérin-Ménéville. It is carried on by selecting some marshy ground which is never quite dry and never subjected to

inundations. Ponds are made of two kinds, one kind for feeding and breeding, and one for purification. The water of the breeding ponds is always kept at the same level. Worn-out horses, which the leeches suck, are kept standing in the ponds during the day, and are taken away during the night. When the leeches have arrived at their full growth they are removed to the purifying ponds, where they are kept without food. Pike, perch, and eel are enemies.

Hirudin'idæ. A Family of the Class *Hirudinea*. Hermaphrodite animals, having an anterior as well as a posterior sucker, and a slightly protrusible pharynx with three toothed jaws.

Hirudo. (*L. hirudo*, a leech. *F. sanguisue*; *I. sanguisuga*; *S. sanguisuela*; *G. Egel*, *Blutegel*.) The leech. A Genus of the Order *Hirudinea*, Class *Amelida*, Subkingdom *Vermus*. Also, *B. Ph.*, the *Sanguisuga medicinalis*, Sav., and the *S. officinalis*, Sav.

H. artificia'lis. The exhausting syringe of a cupping apparatus.

Also, see *Leech*, *artificial*.

H. ceylon'ica, Schmarda. Hab. Ceylon. Body slender, very extensible, and composed of ninety-eight rings, upper lip triangular and pointed, jaw with thirty blunt teeth. Lives on the land, and is parasitic on man and animals, entering chiefly the nostrils.

H. chlori'na. (Χλωρός, greenish-yellow.) A sub-variety of *H. flava*, having indistinct dorsal bands and a pale greenish-yellow belly and back.

H. chlorogas'tra. (Χλωρός; γαστήρ, the belly.) A sub-variety of *H. flava*, with distinct reddish dorsal bands.

H. dec'ora, Say. (*L. decorus*, graceful) The American medicinal leech. It is from 2.5' to 5' long, has a pistachio-green back, with three rows of square spots, twenty-two in number, one on every fifth ring, the lateral rows black, the central row brownish-orange; the belly is brownish-orange, with many irregularly placed black spots. It does not make so large an incision or draw so much blood as the *H. medicinalis*.

H. fla'va. (*L. flavus*, yellow. *F. sanguis medicinale jaune*.) A variety of *Sanguisuga medicinalis*, with a yellowish-olive back and a pale greenish-yellow belly.

H. granulo'sa, Sav. (*L. granulum*, a small grain.) Hab. Bourbon. Used in medicine.

H. gris'ea. (*L. griseus*, grey. *F. sanguis medicinale grise*.) A variety of *Sanguisuga medicinalis*, having a more or less greyish-olive back with four distinct bands, two on each side, and a black- or brown-bordered lateral band; belly green spotted with black. It is the most esteemed variety.

H. interrup'ta, Moquin-Tandon. (*L. interruptus*, separated.) The *H. troctina*.

H. javan'ica, Wahlberg. Hab. Java. Used in medicine.

H. medicina'lis, Linn. (*L. medicinalis*, belonging to medicine. *F. sanguis medicinale, s. grise*.) The *Sanguisuga medicinalis*, Sav.

H. mysom'elas, Virey. (Μυσός, dirty; μέλας, black. *F. sanguis de Sénégal*.) Hab. Senegal. Body flat; back olive-green or yellowish-black, with three longitudinal yellowish-black bordered bands; belly yellow, with irregular black bands. Used as the official leech, but can suck only half the amount of blood.

H. nigrescens. (L. *nigrescens*, blackish. F. *sangue médicinale noire*.) A variety of *Sanguisuga medicinalis*, with a blackish-olive back and a blackish-yellow belly without spots.

H. octocula'ta, Berg. (L. *octo*, eight; *oculus*, the eye.) The *Nephele vulgaris*, Moquin-Tandon.

H. officina'lis, Geiger. (F. *sangue verte*.) The *Sanguisuga officinalis*, Sav.

H. provincia'lis, Carena. (L. *provincialis*, belonging to a province.) The *Sanguisuga officinalis*.

H. quinquestria'ta, Schm. (L. *quinque*, five; *striatus*, striped.) Hab. Sydney. Used in medicine.

H. sanguisor'ba, Lam. (L. *sanguis*, blood; *sorbo*, to suck in.) The *Hæmopsis vorax*.

H. sanguis'u'ga, Linn. The *Hæmopsis sanguisorba*.

H. sanguis'u'ga, Muller. (L. *sanguis*, blood; *sugo*, to suck.) The *Aulostoma gulo*.

H. sinica, Blainv. (Mod. L. *sinicus*, Chinese.) Hab. China. Used in medicine.

H. tessela'ta, Blainv. (L. *tesselatus*, checkered. F. *sangue médicinale marquée*.) The *H. troctina*.

H. troctina, Johnson. (L. *tructa*, a trout. F. *sangue truite*, s. *dragon*.) Hab. Algeria. It is of a more or less bright green colour, with six rows of spots on the back, sides orange or red, belly with black spots. Used as the official leech.

H. verba'na, Car. (L. *Verbanus lacus*, the Lago Maggiore.) Hab. Lago Maggiore and ponds near Nice. Back dark green, with transverse brown bands ending in a ferruginous spot; belly green. Used in medicine.

H. viridis. (L. *viridis*, green. F. *sangue médicinale verte*.) A variety of *Sanguisuga medicinalis*, having a more or less green back, with six bands and a yellowish-green belly bordered by a black line without any intermediate blotch.

H. vo'rax, Johnson. (L. *vorax*, voracious.) The *Aulostoma gulo*.

Hirundina'ria. (L. *hirundo*, the swallow, from a supposed likeness of its pods.) A name for the *Asclepias vincetoxicum*, or swallow-wort; also, for the *Lysimachia nummularia*, or money-wort.

Hirundo. (L. *hirundo*, a swallow; weakened from Gr. *χελιδών*, a swallow. F. *hirondelle*; I. *rondine*; S. *golondrino*; G. *Schwalbe*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Volitores*, Class *Aves*. The swallow, all the European species of which were formerly considered useful in epilepsy and disease of the eyes; the dung, which was official in the Lond. Ph. of 1618, was used in quartan ague; the heart was said to help the memory; and the stones found in the crop were used to expel foreign bodies from the eyes.

H. esculenta. The *Collocalia esculenta*.

His, Wilhelm. A Swiss anatomist, now living, and Professor of Anatomy in the University of Leipsic, born in Basel in 1831.

H's granule cell. A granular cell like a leucocyte, found in the stroma of the ovary, which he believed to be the originator of the follicular epithelium.

H's tis'sue. A term for *Adenoid tissue*.

Hiscuria. An old term, erroneously used by P. M. Calderia, *Oper.* iii, p. 221, for *Ishuria*.

Hispanicum o'lus. (L. *Hispania*,

Spain; *otus*, a kitchen herb.) The spinach, perhaps because it was introduced from Spain.

Hispanicum viridë. (L. *Hispania*, Spain; *viridis*, green.) Old term for verdigris. (Ruband, and Johnson.)

Hispid. (L. *hispidus*, rough. F. *hispide*; I. *setoloso*; G. *rauhaarig*, *steifhaarig*, *borstig*.) Bristly; covered with long, stiff hairs.

Hispiditas. (L. *hispidus*, bristly. F. *hispidité*; G. *Steifhaarigkeit*, *Rauhaarigkeit*.) A term formerly used generally for *Hirsuties*; more particularly it was applied to *Distichiasis* and *Phalangitis*.

Hispidity. Same as *Hispiditas*.

Hispidula her'ba. (L. dim. of *hispidus*, bristly, from the rough surface of its stalks; *herba*, grass.) The *Antennaria dioica*, or cotton-weed.

Hispidulate. (L. *hispidus*. F. *hispidulé*.) That which is in a slight degree rough.

Hispidulose. (L. *hispidus*. F. *hispiduleux*, *hispidulé*.) Having, or full of, rigid hairs.

Hispidulous. Same as *Hispidulose*.

Hiss. (Sax. *hysian*, an imitative word. F. *siffler*; I. *sibilare*; S. *silbar*; G. *zischen*.) To make a sound like a goose.

Hissing. (*Hiss*. G. *Zischen*.) Making a sound like a goose.

H. respiration. Same as *Rôle*, *sibilant*.

Histic. (ἱστίον, a web. F. *histique*.) Relating to the tissues.

Histin. (ἱστίον, a web or tissue.) A term for *Fibrin*.

Histioceph'alus. (ἱστίον, a web; κεφαλή, the head.) A genus of sexually mature nematode worms.

H. bicus'pis, Rudolphi. (L. *bis*, twice; *cuspis*, a point.) A synonym of the *H. gracilis*.

H. decoru's, Dujardin. (L. *decorus*, that is becoming.) A synonym of *Dispharagus decorus*, Dujardin. Found in the coats of the stomach of *Aleleo ispidus*.

H. grac'ilis, Diesing. (L. *gracilis*, slender.) Found in the coats of the stomach of *Vanelus cristatus*.

H. lacinia'tus, Molin. (L. *lacinia*, the lappet of a garment.) Found in the coats of the stomach of *Kallus eayemensis*.

H. subula'tus, Molin. (L. *subula*, an awl.) Found in the stomach of *Didelphys nudicaudata*.

Histiciid. (ἱστίον, a web; εἶδος, likeness.) Same as *Histicid*.

Histiological. See *Histological*.

Histiology. (ἱστίον, a web; λόγος, an account.) Valentin's term for a description of the tissues.

Histiostrongylus. (ἱστίον, a web; στρογγύλος, round.) A genus of sexually mature nematode worms.

H. corona'tus, Molin. (L. *corono*, to crown.) Found in the intestines of *Phyllostoma discolor*.

Histoblast. (ἱστός, a web; βλάστος, a bud. F. *histoblaste*.) The primary element or unit of a tissue.

Histochemi'a. Same as *Histochemistry*.

Histochem'istry. (ἱστός, a web; chemistry. F. *histochimie*; I. *istochimica*; G. *Histochemie*.) The chemistry of the tissues.

Histochem'y. Same as *Histochemistry*.

Histodialysis. (ἱστός, a web; διά-

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λύσις, a dissolution. F. *histodialyse*.) A resolution, or morbid dissolution, of an organic texture.

Histodialytic. (F. *histodialytique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Histodialysis*.

Histogenesis. (ἱστοτός; γίνεσις, generation. F. *histogénèse*; I. *istogenesi*.) A name given by Heusinger to the study of the origin, or formation and development of the organic tissues.

Histogenetic. (ἱστοτός; γίνεσις. F. *histogénétiq.ue*.) Of, or belonging to, *Histogenesis*; promoting the formation of organic textures.

H. elements. (L. *elementum*, a first principle.) The cells or nucleated masses of protoplasm which, by their metamorphoses, give rise to tissues.

H. elements of nutrition. The elements of the food which serve to the development of the tissues.

H. food. Food containing nitrogen, in opposition to the hydrocarbons and carbohydrates which were at one time thought by Liebig to be respiratory or heat-producing food.

H. substance. The same as *H. elements of nutrition*.

Histogenia. The same as *Histogenesis*.

Histogeny. (F. *histogenie*.) Same as *Histogenesis*.

Histographic. (F. *histographique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Histography*.

Histography. (ἱστός, a tissue or web; γράφω, to write. F. *histographie*.) A term by Heusinger for a description or consideration of the organic tissues.

Histoid. (ἱστός, a web; εἶδος, likeness.) Like to the organic tissues.

H. tumour. A tumour composed of structures like to the natural tissues. By many the term is restricted to those composed of some variety of connective tissue, and so mesoblastic in origin.

Histologia. Same as *Histology*.

Histological. (F. *histologique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Histology*.

Histology. (ἱστός, a web or tissue; λόγος, a discourse. F. *histologie*; I. *istologia*; G. *Gevebelehre*.) A term given by Meyer, in 1819, to a description of the organic tissues, whether animal or vegetable, healthy or diseased.

Cloquet, in 1826, employed the term to designate the general anatomy of the elementary structure of the tissues, in which sense it is now employed.

Histolysis. (ἱστός; λύσις, a loosing.) Lyons' term for the morphic changes of liquefaction, atrophy, and decay of the tissues; the retrograde metamorphosis of the tissues.

Histolytic. (ἱστός; λύσις.) Relating to *Histolysis*.

Histomarmarvgæ. (ἱστός, a tissue; μαρμαρυγή, a sparkling.) Term for a bright dazzling appearance before the eyes, as of simple lines or fibres.

Histonomy. (ἱστός, a tissue or web; νόμος, a law. F. *histonomie*.) Heusinger's name for the laws which regulate the formation and arrangement of the organic tissues.

Histophysiology. (ἱστός; φύσις, nature; λόγος, an account. F. *histophysiology*.) The consideration of the functions of the tissues.

History. (Mid. E. *historie*; from Gr. ἱστορία, a learning by inquiry; from Aryan

root *wid*, to know. F. *histoire*; I. *storia*; S. *historia*; G. *Geschichte*.) A narrative of events.

H., biolog'ical. (Bíos, life; λόγος, a word.) An account of the life history of an animal, including the development which each undergoes from the ovum, through fetal and mature life to death; its metamorphoses; and the effects of its environment.

H., med'ical. (L. *medicus*, curative.) An account of the individual, including all events and circumstances that may throw light on the maintenance of health or the occurrence of disease. It implies a knowledge of hereditary tendency, of education, physical and mental, of habits and occupations, and of his environment.

H., natural. (L. *naturalis*, belonging to nature. F. *histoire naturelle*; I. *storia naturale*; G. *Naturgeschichte*.) An account of natural things, animals, plants, and minerals; the bodies and things existing upon or in the earth.

Histotome. (ἱστός, a web; τομή, section.) An instrument for cutting very thin sections of tissues for microscopic examination.

Histotomy. (ἱστός; τέμνω, to cut. F. *histotomie*.) The dissection of the organic tissues.

Histotrip'sy. (ἱστός; τρίψις, crushing. F. *histotripsie*.) The crushing of the tissues as by the ceresaur.

Histotriptor. (ἱστός; τρίψις. F. *histotripteur*.) The *Erascer*.

Histotromy. (ἱστός; τρόμος, a trembling. F. *histotromy*.) A fibrillary contraction of a muscle, whether occurring in the course of disease or in health.

Histotrophic. (ἱστός; τροφή, nutrition.) Relating to the nourishment of the tissues.

Histoza'a. (ἱστός, a web; ζῷον, an animal.) Maupas' term for the Metazoa, in reference to their possession of distinct tissues.

Histozyme. (ἱστός, a web or tissue; ζύμη, leaven.) Schmeideberg's term for a soluble ferment contained in the animal body, and which is the cause of many processes of decomposition and synthesis, such as the change of benzoic acid into hippuric acid. It may be extracted by glycerin, from which it is precipitated by alcohol as a chalky-looking substance.

Histricism. See *Hystricisim*.

Histrionella. (L. *histrío*, a stage-player.) A larval form of trematode worm found only in molluscs.

H. bilinea'ta, Haldiman. (L. *bis*, twice; *linea*, a line.) Found in the body of *Limnaea catasopium*.

H. echinocer'ca, Filippi. (Ἐχίνος, the hedgehog; κέρκος, the tail.) Found in the *Buccinum Linnæi*.

H. eph'e'mera, Nitzsch. (Ἐφήμερος, living only a day.) Found in the *Vivipara vera*.

H. lem'na, Ehrenberg. (Λέμνα, a water plant.) Found in *Limnaea stagnalis*.

Histrionelli'na. (L. dim. of *histrío*, a stage-player.) A larval form of trematode worm found only in molluscs.

H. erythro'ps, Diesing. (Ἐρυθρός, red; ὤψ, the eye.) Found in *Bithynia tentaculata*.

H. fissicau'da, Diesing. (L. *fissus*, split; *cauda*, the tail.) Found in *Limnaea stagnalis*.

H. mel'ano'ps, Diesing. (Μέλας, black; ὤψ, the eye.) Found in *Bithynia tentaculata*.

Histrionic. (L. *histrionicus*, relating to a player; from *histrion*, a player.) Relating to the stage.

H. paralysis. See *Paralysis, histrionic*.

H. spasm. See *Spasm, histrionic*.

Hive. (Mid. E. *hīue*; Sax. *hīfe*. F. *ruche*; I. *alveare*; S. *colmena*; G. *Bienenstock*, *Bienenkorb*.) A house or basket for bees.

H. bee. The *Apis mellifica*.

Hivernal. (F. *hiver*, winter.) Same as *Hibernal*.

Hives. A popular name for the globular species of *Variella*, or chicken-pox; the *Variella globularis* of Willan.

Also, any skin eruption.

Also, a synonym of *Urticaria*.

Also, a name for *Croup*.

H., bold. A term for *Croup*.

Also, a term for nettle-rash.

H., eating. A synonym of *Rupia escharotica*.

H. syr'up. The *Syrupus scillæ compositus*.

Ho'ang-nân. A plant of the Nat. Order *Loganiaceæ*, the *Strychnos gaultheriana*, according to Piesse, the *S. javanica*, according to Baillon, growing on the mountains separating Annam from Laos. It contains igasurin, strychnin, and brucin, as well as a substance which acts like curarin. It produces the same effects as brucin and strychnin, and is used as a remedy for hydrophobia, leprosy, scrofula, and bad ulcers.

Hoar. (Mid. E. *hor*, *hoor*; Sax. *hár*.) White, greyish white.

H. frost. (F. *frimas*; I. *brina*; S. *escarcha blanca*; G. *Reif*.) Dew which has been deposited on bodies cooled below 0° C. (32° F.), and has thus become frozen.

Hoarhound. Same as *Horehound*.

Hoarse. (Mid. E. *hors*, *hoos*, *hos*; from Sax. *hás*. G. *heiser*, *rath*; F. *enroué*; I. *raveo*; S. *ronco*.) Harsh and rough in voice.

Hoarse-ness. (*Hoarse*. F. *enrouement*, *voix rauque*; I. *raveidine*; S. *ronquera*; G. *Heiserkeit*.) The condition of having a harsh voice, depending on some disease or disorder affecting the larynx or cough.

Hoary. (Mid. E. *hoor*; from Sax. *hár*.) Of a greyish-white colour; especially when the colour is produced by short hairs.

H. cinque-foil. The *Potentilla argentea*.

H. pea. The *Tephrosia virginiana*.

H. plantain. The *Plantago media*.

Hob'nail. (E. *hob*, or *hub*, the nave of a wheel, a projection; *nail*.) A nail with a projecting head.

H. liv'er. A term for a liver affected in a considerable degree with cirrhosis, so that it is studded over with projections like nail-heads.

Hock. (Sax. *hoh*, the heel.) The joint of the hind leg of a horse or other animal, between the knee and the fetlock, being the articulation between the tibia and the cannon bone, and corresponding to the ankle-joint of man. Also spelt *Hough*.

Also, the back of the knee-joint or ham of man.

Also (a corruption of *Hockheim*, a town on the Main, in Germany), a white wine of the Rhine Valley. It contains 8 to 10 per cent. of alcohol.

Hockley. Essex, near Southend. A saline purgative mineral water is found here.

Hodgen, John T. An American surgeon of the present century.

H.'s suspension apparatus. A

split for fractured thigh, consisting of bars of wire on each side of the limb traversing strips of sacking, on which the leg is laid, and extending beyond the foot, where they are limited by a cross-bar, to which the foot is attached; the apparatus is suspended by cords and pulleys attached above the bed.

Hodge's pessary. See *Pessary, Hodge's*.

Hodg'kin, Thomas. An English physician, born at Tottenham in 1798, died at Jafla in 1866.

H.'s disease. Same as *Lymphadenoma*.

Hodg'son, Joseph. An English surgeon, born in Penrith in 1788, died in London in 1869.

H.'s dilata'tion. The morbid dilatation of the aorta occurring in old people, to which he drew attention.

Hodoplane'sis. (Ὁδός, a way; πλά- νησις, a wandering.) A departure from what is normal; an aberration.

Hodoplan'ia. Same as *Hodoplane'sis*.

Hoffmann, Friedrich. A great German physician, born at Halle in 1660, died in 1742.

H.'s an'odyne. The *Spiritus ætheris compositus*.

H.'s an'odyne liq'uor. The *Spiritus ætheris compositus*.

H.'s an'odyne tinc'ture. The *Spiritus ætheris compositus*.

H.'s balsam. (F. *baume de vie de Hoffmann*.) An alcoholic tincture containing the volatile oils of canella, cloves, mace, amber, lemon, ambergris, and others. Used externally and internally as a stimulant.

H.'s drops. (G. *Hoffmann'sche Tropfen*.) The *Spiritus ætheris*.

H.'s elix'ir. The *Elixir viscerale Hoffmanni*.

H.'s pills. Pills containing an eighth of a grain of corrosive sublimate mixed with erum of bread.

H.'s pow'der. Myrrh six parts, cascarilla bark and canella caryophyllata of each four parts, red coral two parts, Armenian bole and opium of each one part.

H.'s theri'aca. The *Theriaca celestis*.

Hof-Gas'tein. A place in the immediate neighbourhood of *Gastein*, where the waters of that place are used.

Hofgeismar. Prussia, in Hesse, 328 feet above sea-level. An alkaline, saline, chalybeate water, containing sodium chloride 7 grains, sodium sulphate 5, magnesium bicarbonate 2·23, and iron bicarbonate 41 grain, with much free carbonic acid, in 16 ounces. Pine-leaf baths are also used.

Hof-Rag'atz. See *Ragatz*.

Hog. (Said to be a Celtic word, perhaps from Welsh *huch*, a sow. Müller suggests that it is connected with the verb *haek*; Skeat suggests that it is derived from the Lowland Scotch *hag*, to cut, in reference to the castration of the animal.) The pig, *Sus scrofa*; especially a castrated male.

H.'s bane. The *Chenopodium murale*.

H.'s bean. A translation and synonym of *Hypocyanus*.

H.'s bread. Same as *Hogmeat*.

H. chol'era. (F. *choléra des pores*.) The same as *H. plague*.

H. doctor's gum. Same as *H. gum*.

H., earth. The *Oryctopus capensis*. Used as food.

H.'s eye. The *Hypophthalmus*.

H.'s fen'nel. The *Peucedanum officinale*.

H. gum. A kind of *Bassora gum*.

H. gum trag'acanth. Same as *H. gum*.

H. gum tree. The *Rhus metopium*.

H.'s lard. (F. *aronge*; G. *Schmalz*, *Schweinfett*.) See *Adeps*.

H. louse. The *Oniscus asellus*.

H.'s meat. See *Hogmeat*.

H. nut. The edible fruit of *Carya porcina*.

H. plague. (F. *mal rouge*, *rouget du porc*.) The same, according to Klein, as infectious pneumo-enteritis, a disease closely analogous to charbon, and associated with the appearance of a bacillus more delicate than *Bacillus anthracis*, but having a mobile period like *Bacillus subtilis*, and producing spores and filaments like other bacilli. It is characterised by a superficial exanthematous rash, ulcerations of the ileo-cæcal valve and of the colon, peritonitis, pleurisy, pericarditis, and exsudative and fibrinous pneumonia. Pasteur, unlike Klein, has only found micrococci, and professes to have discovered a protective inoculation. Detmers declares that no bacilli are present, but that the fungoid parasite assumes three forms, zoogloea, spheroidal or figure of eight bodies singly, or these same bodies in chains. Also called *Swine fever*.

H. plum. The fruit of several species of *Spondias*.

H. weed. See *Hogweed*.

Hog'meat. The root of *Boerhaavia decumbens*.

Hog'weed. The *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*. Also, the *Heraclum sphondylium* and the *Polygonum aviculare*.

Hog'wort. The *Hepptalon graveolens*.

Hohenberg. Bavaria. A cold bicarbonate chalybeate spring.

Höhenstadt. Bavaria, near Passau, 1200 feet above sea-level, in a pleasant climate. An earthy, saline, mineral spring, containing hydrogen sulphide. Used in skin diseases. Mud baths are also employed.

Hohenstein. Saxony, near Chemnitz. An earthy, chalybeate spring, containing seven grains of iron oxide in eighteen pounds of water.

Holacanthous. (ὅλος, the whole; ἄκανθα, a spine. F. *holacanthé*.) Having the body entirely covered with strong, sharp, stiff hairs.

Holagogue. (ὅλος, whole; ἀγωγός, leading; from ἄγω, to bring, or lead out. F. *holagogue*.) Carrying out, or expelling, the whole; applied to medicines that evacuate, or empty, or expel, the whole of the morbid humours.

Holancephalia. (ὅλος, whole; ἄ, neg.; ἐγκεφαλός, the brain.) Entire absence of the brain.

Holarrhë'na. (ὅλος; ἄρρη, male.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Procyneæ*.

H. antidy'senterica. Wall. The *Wrightia antidy'senterica*. Supplies *Conessi bark*.

H. pubes'cens. Wall. (L. *pubes*, down.) Bark astringent and antiperiodic; seeds used in dysentery.

Holarthrit'is. (ὅλος; ἀρθρίτις, pain of the joints. F. *holarthrite*.) The general or universal presence of gout.

Holbeck. Yorkshire, near Leeds. An

alkaline sulphur water, containing sodium carbonate 3.265 grains in a pint, with hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen, and carbonic oxide.

Hol'cë. (ὀλκῆ.) A Greek weight equal to a drachm.

Hol'cimos. (ἔλκω, to draw.) That which is drawn and remains continuous. (Gr. ὄλκιμος), applied by Galen, *de Artic.* ii, 45, to the liver affected with a tumour.

Hol'cimos. Same as *Holeimos*.

Hol'cus. (ὀλκός, trailing; a kind of grass. F. *houlique*, *houque*; G. *Darrigras*, *Honiggrass*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminacæ*.

Also, the Indian millet seed, said to be nutritious.

H. bic'olor. The *Sorghum bicolor*.

H. drach'na. The *Sorghum saccharatum*.

H. halepen'sis. Linn. (F. *houlique a'Alcp*.) Seed esculent.

H. ru'bens. The *Sorghum rubens*.

H. sacchar'a'tus. (F. *houlique saccharine*, *millet de Caffricie*, *gros mil*.) The *Sorghum saccharatum*.

H. sorghum. The *Sorghum vulgare*.

H. spica'tus. The *Penicillaria spicata*.

Holden, Lu'ther. An English surgeon of the present time, Consulting Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

H.'s line. A line lying on the front of the thigh below the furrow indicating Poupart's ligament. It begins at the angle between the scrotum and the thigh, passes outwards, and is gradually lost between the top of the trochanter and the anterior superior spine of the ilium. It runs across the capsule of the hip-joint, and is a valuable landmark in amputation there.

Hole. (Mid. E. *hol*; from Sax. *hol*, a cave; G. *Hohl*; probably from Teutonic base *hal*, to cover, from Aryan root *kal*, to hide. F. *trou*; I. *buco*; S. *agujero*; G. *Loch*.) A cavity. A hollow place.

H.s., burnt. A term for *Rupia escharotica*.

Holenceph'alia. See *Holanencephalia*.

Holera. Anciently used for *Cholera*, according to Keuchenius, *Not. ad Seren.* p. 152.

Hole'trous. (ὅλος, the whole; ἦτρον, the belly. F. *holétre*.) Applied by Hermann to those spiders which have the abdomen joined to the thorax.

Hole'wort. Same as *Hollow-wort*.

Holibut. See *Halibut*.

Holigar'na. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Terebinthacæ*.

H. longifo'lia. Roxb. (L. *longus*, long; *folium*, a leaf) Yields an acrid resin which blisters the skin.

Holippæ. Small cakes, according to Castellus, made of flour with some medicament, and sugared over.

Holland gin. Same as *Hollands*.

Hollands. A form of gin made in Holland. It is distilled from a mixture of unmalted rye and malted barley, with the addition of juniper berries three or four years old, and a little salt. Some persons add fennel seeds, caraway seeds, cardamoms, horseradish, ambergris, garlic, assafoetida, Strasburgh turpentine, or Canada balsam.

Hollow. (Mid. E. *holwe*; from Sax. *holh*, a hollow place. F. *cave*; I. *cavo*; S. *hucco*; G. *hohl*.) Having a cavity or a concavity.

H. claw-foot. See *Claw-foot, hollow.*
H. club-foot. Same as *Claw-foot, hollow.*
H. percuss'ion sound. (G. *hohler Schall*.) Alison's term for a percussion note which has an amphoric quality.

H. respiration. See *Respiration, hollow.*

H. root. The *Adoxa moschatellina*.

H.-wort. The *Corydalis tuberosa*, from its hollow root.

Hollowed. (*Hollow*.) Scooped out.

Holly. (Mid. E. *holin, holyn*; from Sax. *holen, holgn*. F. *houx*; I. *agrifoglio, alloro spinoso*; S. *acebo*; G. *Stechpalme*.) The *Ilex aquifolium*.

H., American. The *Ilex opaca*.

H., common. The *Ilex aquifolium*.

H., Da'hoon. The *Ilex vomitoria*.

H., ground. The *Pyrola umbellata* and the *P. maculata*.

H., knee. (F. *fragon piquant, petit houx*; G. *stachliger Mansdorn*.) The *Ruscus aculeatus*.

H. oak. The *Holm-oak*, from its resemblance to the holly.

H. rose, f'male. The *Cistus salvifolius*.

H. rose, male. The *Cistus villosus*.

H., sea. (F. *panieaut maritime*; G. *See-manstreu*.) The *Eryngium maritimum*.

Hollyhock. (Mid. E. *holihoc*; from Mid. E. *holi, holy*; *hoc*, a mallow. F. *alrée*; G. *Rosenpappel*.) The *Althea rosea*, so called because it was brought from the Holy Land.

Holmes weed. The *Scrophularia nodosa*.

Holm'gren, Al'arik Frith'iof. A Swedish physician, born at Aseu in Linköping in 1831, Professor of Physiology in the University of Upsala.

H.'s wools. A graduated collection of skeins of shades of different coloured wools, used to detect colour blindness.

Holmis'cus. (Ὁλμίσκος, a mortar; dim. of ὄλμος, a round, smooth stone.) A little mortar. A term for the alveolus or socket of a tooth.

Holm'ium. A supposed primary element the symbol and atomic weight of which have not been determined.

Holm-oak. (Mid. E. *holin*, or *holm*, the holly.) The *Quercus ceylops* and the *Q. ilex*, from their resemblance to the holly.

Holmos. (Ὁλμος, any cylindrical body.) Old term for the trunk of the body from the neck to the hips, according to Fallopius, *Expos. de Ossib. Oper.*, i, p. 521.

Holmus. Same as *Holmos*.

Holoblastic. (Ὁλος, entire; βλαστός, a sprout.) Relating to the budding or segmentation of the entire ovum.

H. ovum. (L. *ovum*, an egg. F. *œuf holoblastique*; G. *holoblastisches Ei*.) Term applied to ova like the mammalian ovum, in which the whole yolk undergoes from the first the formative changes which result in the production of an embryo. Such total segmentation may either be regular and equal, as in mammals, or unequal, as in the frog, when part of the yolk undergoes more complete and earlier segmentation than the rest.

H. segmentation. (L. *segmentum*, a cutting.) The segmentation of the entire ovum. See *H. ovum*.

Holobranch'iate. (Ὁλος, the whole; βράγχια, the gills. F. *holobranché*.) A term by Dumeril for those fishes which have complete gills provided with an operculum and branchiostegous membrane.

Holocarpous. (Ὁλος; καρπός, fruit. F. *holocarpe*; G. *ganzföchtig*.) Applied by Bridel-Brideri to plants with entire fruit-cap-sules.

Holcephali. (Ὁλος, entire; κεφαλή, the head.) An Order of the Subclass *Chondropterygii*, Class *Pisces*, or of the Subclass *Elasmobranchii*. They are selachian fishes, with the palato-quadrate bar firmly fused with the skull and a membranous operculum over the gill-clefts.

Holochal'inous. (Ὁλος, whole; χαλωί, teeth. F. *holochaline*.) Applied by Müller to ophidian reptiles which have the maxillary teeth venomous.

Holocrania. (Ὁλος; κράνιον, the skull.) The fishes other than the *Entomocrania*. Also, the same as *Craniota*.

Holocyr'on. (Ὁλόκυρος.) A name for the *Tenerium chamaepitys*.

Hologangli'itis. (Ὁλος, whole; L. *gangliitis*, inflammation of the ganglia. F. *hologangliite*.) Term for inflammation of the whole of the ganglia, both central and peripheric; applied to Asiatic cholera.

Holohe'dral. (Ὁλος; ἕρα, a base.) A term applied to a simple crystal which contains the full amount of faces, which can be arranged round its axes according to its formula.

Holelepid'otous. (Ὁλος; λεπτός, a scale.) Having the surface entirely covered with scales.

Holometab'ola. (Ὁλος; μεταβολή, a change.) A section of Insecta which undergo a complete metamorphosis in development, passing through the stages of ovum, larva and pupa to reach that of imago. Such are butterflies and beetles.

Holometabol'ic. Belonging to the *Holometabola*.

Holonarco'sis. (Ὁλος, entire; νάρκωσις, stupefaction. F. *holonarcose*.) Entire or complete stupor.

Holopath'ic. (Ὁλος; πάθος, suffering.) Relating to *Holopathy*.

Holopathy. (Ὁλος; πάθος, suffering.) Marcell de Calvi's term for the doctrine that all diseases when cognisable are products of a general disease or disorder of the organism of which there are phases.

Holopetal'ous. (Ὁλος; πέταλον, a petal.) A term applied to those abnormal flowers the whole parts of which assume the form of petals.

Also (F. *holopétale*), having entire petals.

Holophan'erous. (Ὁλος, the whole; φανερός, manifest. F. *holophanère*.) Applied by Latreille to the metamorphoses of insects, when complete or total.

Holopho'tal. (Ὁλος; φῶς, contr. for φάος, light.) Applied to a surface which reflects the whole of the rays of light which fall on it without perceptible loss.

Holophlyc'tis. (Ὁλος, whole; φλυκτίς, a pustule.) Old term, used by Galen, in *Exeg. voc. Hippoc.* and Erotianus, in *Onomast.*, p. 85, for a little pustule which appears all over the body; the same as *Phlyctæna*.

Holop'odous. (Ὁλος; πούς, a foot.

F. *holopode*.) D'Orbigny's term for a foot which is entire and undivided.

Holorrhinal. ('Ολος; ρίς, the nose.) Garrod's term for the condition of the bony opening of the anterior nostrils of some birds when it has a rounded hinder edge.

Holosericeous. ('Ολος, L. *sericus*, silken.) Covered with silky pubescence.

Holostei. ('Ολος; ὀστέον, a bone.) One of J. Müller's groups of the Order *Ganoidei*, in which the skeleton is osseous.

Holostem ma. ('Ολος; στίμμα, a wreath.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Asclepiadaceæ*.

H. rheedii, Spr. Hab. India. The powdered root is applied to the eyes to strengthen weak sight.

Holosteosclerosis. ('Ολος, the whole; ὀστέον, a bone; σκληρός, hard. F. *holosteosclerose*.) A condensing or hardening of the entire osseous system.

Holosteous. ('Ολος; ὀστέον, a bone.) Entirely bony.

Holostes. ('Ολος; ὀστέον, a bone.) Old name for the *Osteocolla*, or glue-bone stone.

Holosteum. Same as *Holostes*. Also (*G. Spurre*), a Genus of the Nat. Order *Caryophyllaceæ*.

Also, a name for the *Plantago albicans*.

H. alsinè. The *Alsinè medica*.
H. umbellata, Linn. (L. *umbella*, a sunshade; an umbel.) Field pink. Hab. Europe, Africa, and Asia. A herb used as food. It is said to be cooling.

Holosteus. Same as *Holostes*.

Holostomata. ('Ολος, whole; στόμα, the mouth.) A Division of the *Gasteropoda*, in which the aperture of the shell is entire and unbroken.

Holostomatous. Belonging to the *Holostomata*.

Holostomum. ('Ολος; entire; στόμα, mouth.) A genus of sexually mature trematode worms found exclusively, with the exception of *H. clavus* and *H. nitidum*, in birds.

H. anatis nigrae, Bellingham. (L. *anas*, a duck; *niger*, black.) Found in the intestine of *Oidemia nigra*.

H. clavus, Molin. (L. *clavus*, a nail.) Found in the intestine of *Merlucius vulgaris*.

H. cornu, Nitzsch. (L. *cornu*, a horn.) Found in the intestine of *Ardea cinerea*.

H. cornucopiae, Molin. (L. *cornucopiae*, the horn of the goat Amalthea, indicating plenty.) Found in the intestine of *Strix flammea*.

H. cornutum, Dujardin. (L. *cornutus*, horned.) Found in the intestine of *Charadrius phaeialis*.

H. corones, Bellingham. Found in the intestine of *Corvus corone*.

H. erraticum, Dujardin. (L. *erraticus*, wandering to and fro.) Found in the intestine of *Vaneltus cristatus*.

H. falconum, Diesing. (L. *falco*, a falcon.) Found in the intestines of *Circus rufus*.

H. gracile, Dujardin. (L. *gracilis*, slender.) Found in the intestine of *Oidemia nigra*.

H. lagenæ, Molin. (L. *lagena*, a flask.) Found in the intestine of *Sturnia passerina*.

H. longicollè, Dujardin. (L. *longus*, long; *collum*, the neck.) Found in the intestine of *Larus argentatus*.

H. micros tomum, Dujardin. (Μικρός, little; στόμα, the mouth.) Found in the rectum of *Nucifraga caryocatactes*.

H. musculicòla, Waldenburg. (L. *musculus*, a muscle; *colo*, to inhabit.) Found encapsuled in the muscles of *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*.

H. mutabilè, Zeder. (L. *mutabilis*, variable.) Found in the intestine of *Oidemia nigra*.

H. nitidum, Leidy. (L. *nitidus*, shining.) Found in the intestine of *Rana pipiens*.

H. pileatum, Dujardin. (L. *pilatus*, covered with a felt cap.) Found in the intestine of *Sterna cantinea*.

H. platycephalum, Dujardin. (Πλατύς, broad; κεφαλή, the head.) Found in the bursa Fabricii of *Carbo cormoranus*.

H. rotundatum, v. Linstow. (L. *rotundo*, to round off.) Found in the intestine of *Lanius collurio*.

H. serpens, Nitzsch. (L. *serpens*, creeping.) Found in the intestine of *Pandion haliaeetus*.

H. sphærocephalum, Diesing. (Σφαίρα, a globe; κεφαλή, the head.) Found in the intestine of *Coracina scutata*.

H. sphærule, Dujardin. (L. *sphaerula*, a small ball.) Found in the intestine of *Corvus frugilegus*.

H. tenuicollè, Diesing. (L. *tenuis*, thin; *collum*, the neck.) Found in *Circus rufus*.

H. variabilè, Nitzsch. (L. *variabilis*, changeable.) Found in the intestine of *Nyctale Tengmalmi*, *Bubo maxima*, *Strix flammea*, and other birds.

H. variegatum. (L. *variegus*, to make of various sorts.) Found in the intestine of *Larus argentatus*.

Holosymphysis. ('Ολος, entire; σύμφυσις, coalescence. F. *holosymphyse*.) Entire or perfect concretion or coalescence.

Holotetanus. ('Ολος, the whole; τέτανος, a spasmodic tension of the body.) General, complete, or universal tetanus.

Holothuria. ('Ολοθούριον, the sea cucumber.) A Genus of the Order *Pneumono-phora*, Class *Holothurioidæa*. Many of the species are used as food, among which are the species mentioned below.

H. edulis, Less. (L. *edulis*, eatable.) Trepang. A species inhabiting the Japanese sea. Used as food, and said to be aphrodisiac.

H. tubulosa, Gmel. (L. *tubulus*, a small pipe.) Hab. Mediterranean Sea. Used as food by the poor of Naples.

Holothurioidæa. ('Ολοθούριον, the sea-cucumber; είδος, likeness.) A Class of the Subkingdom *Echinodermata*, being worm-like, elongated, bilaterally symmetrical animals, having a leathery body-wall, with contractile tentacles surrounding the mouth; anus terminal.

Holotomy. ('Ολος, the whole; τομή, section. F. *holotomie*.) Entire removal of a part.

Holotonic. ('Ολος; τόνος, a stretching. F. *holotonique*.) Stretched altogether.

H. tetanus. Applied by Schenklius, in *Observ.* to that form of tetanus in which the muscles are universally affected.

Holotomy. ('Ολος, whole; τόνος, tone or tension. F. *holotonie*.) The same as *Holotetanus*.

Holse'bon. (Arab.) Old name for prepared common salt. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Holston-springs. United States of America, Virginia, Scott Co. A calcareous water, containing calcium carbonate .8 grain, magnesium sulphate 1.59, and calcium sulphate 2.56, in a pint. Used as a diuretic and laxative.

Holy. (Mid. E. *hool*, whole, suffix *y*; *holi*; Sax. *hätig*; G. *heilig*. F. *saint*, *sacré*; I. *santo*, *sacro*; S. *santo*.) Sacred; pure.

H. bitter. The *Hyera pira*.

H. Ghost. A name given to the *Angelica sylvestris*, from its angel-like properties, according to Parkinson.

H. hay. (F. *sainfoin*.) The *Medicago sativa*, from a mistranslation of its French name.

H. herb. The *Verbena officinalis*, because it was used in ancient times to decorate altars.

H. rope. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*, because it was supposed to have furnished the rope with which Jesus Christ was bound.

H. thistle. (F. *chardon béni*; G. *Cardendickenkraut*.) The *Centaurea benedicta*.

Holybut. See *Holibut*.

Holywell. See under *Cartmel*.

Ho'ma. Old term for an anasarcaous swelling. (Quincy.)

Homacanthous. (ὁμός, one and the same; ἀκανθα, a thorn.) A term applied to the fin-rays of fishes when they are symmetrical.

Homag'ra. See *Omagra*.

Homalerysipelas. (ὁμαλός, level; ἐρυσίπτελας, erysipelas. F. *homalerysipèle*.) Simple not-elevated erysipelas.

Homalia'ceæ. (ὁμαλός, even.) A Nat. Order of epigynous, calciferous Exogens of the Alliance *Cactales*; or included in the Family *Samydaceæ*. Sepals and petals distinct; stamens opposite the petals; styles separate; ovules pendulous.

Homaliads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Homaliaceæ*.

Homalodermatous. Same as *Homalodermous*.

Homalodermous. (ὁμαλός, even; ὄμα, the skin. F. *homalodermie*; G. *ebenhäutig*, *plathhäutig*.) Having a smooth skin.

Homalogona'ti. (ὁμαλός, even; γοπάτιον, the hip-joint.) A group of carinate birds founded by Professor Garrod to include *Ratidae*, domestic fowls, geese, and doves, cuckoos, storks, and plovers, characterised by the presence of the rectus femoris muscle, which he calls the ambiens muscle.

Homalographic meth'od. (ὁμαλός; γράφω, to write. F. *methode homalographique*.) Le Gendre's name for a mode of exhibiting or representing the anatomical structures by making plane sections, if possible, on a frozen body.

Homalone'ma. (ὁμαλός, even; ῥήμα, a thread.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Araceæ*.

H. aromatica. Schott. Flab. Chittagong. Root used as an aromatic.

Hom'arus. A Genus of the Section *Macrura*, Order *Decapoda*, Subclass *Podophthalma*.

H. gam'marus. (L. *gammarius*, or *cammarus*; from Gr. *κάμματος*, a sea-crab, a lobster.) The *H. vulgaris*.

H. vulgaris. Bel. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The lobster. Much used as delicate food.

Homatropin. $C_{16}H_{21}NO_3$. Oxytoluytropin. An alkaloid obtained by Ladenburg

from amygdalate of tropin by acting on atropin with baryta water, so as to form tropin and tropic acid, procuring the combination of tropin with amygdalic acid, and heating this with dilute hydrochloric acid. It has the same action as atropin on the body, but is less toxic, and is not so effective in controlling the night sweats of phthisis. Its mydriatic action is quicker of attainment, and passes off in less than twenty-four hours; its action on the accommodation of the eye is feeble and uncertain. It is an antidote to pilocarpin.

Also called *Phenylglycolyltropin*.

H. hydrobromate. See *Homatropinum hydrobromicum*.

H. sulphate. See *Homatropinum sulphuricum*.

Homatropi'num. See *Homatropin*.

H. hydrobromicum. (G. *Bromsaures Homatropin*.) $C_{16}H_{21}NO_3$. HBr. Used as *H. sulphuricum*, but is said to be much less irritating to the conjunctiva than it when used in the proportion of four grains to the ounce.

H. sulfuricum. (G. *Schwefelsaures Homatropin*.) Homatropin sulphate. Used in the night sweats of phthisis. It dilates the pupil when used locally, but produces some conjunctival irritation.

Homb'erg, Wil'helm. A Javanese physician and chemist, born in Batavia in 1652, died in Paris in 1715.

H's phos'phorus. Calcium chloride melted by heat.

H's pyroph'orus. (Πῦρ, fire; φορέω, to bear.) A spontaneously inflammable substance consisting of potassium sulphide, alumina, and charcoal. It is prepared by calcining alum, or aluminium and potassium sulphate, with finely divided charcoal.

H's sed'ative salt. An old term for *Boric acid*.

Homb'urg. Germany, near Frankfurt. Saline waters, containing iron, arising in several sources from a vein of quartz underlying gravel and clay. The chief spring is the Elisabethenbrunnen, which has a temp. of 16.6° C. (61.88° F.), and contains in 1000 grammes, according to Fresenius, sodium chloride 9.86, potassium chloride .346, lithium chloride .0216, calcium bicarbonate 2.176, iron bicarbonate .0319 gramme, with free carbonic acid and minute quantities of iodides, bromide of magnesium, and bicarbonate of manganese.

The Kaiserbrunnen has much the same composition, but is weaker in salts and stronger in carbonic acid gas.

The Ludwigsbrunnen is still weaker in salts, as is also the Louisebrunnen, with the exception of the iron, which is larger in amount.

The Stahlbrunnen contains a still larger amount of iron.

The waters are chiefly employed internally, and are used in abdominal plethora, in catarrhal affections of the digestive mucous membrane, in liver congestion and indolence, in splenic enlargements and malarial cachexia, and in chronic bronchial and genito-urinary catarrhs. The Stahlbrunnen is used in anæmic conditions.

H'ome. (Mid. E. *hoom*; Sax. *hām*, home, a dwelling; G. *Heim*; from Aryan root *ki*, to rest.) One's own dwelling; one's own country.

H. sick'ness. (F. *nostalgic*; G. *Heimweh*.) The disease *Nostalgia*.

Homed'ric. (ὁμός, equal; ζῆρα, a base.

F. *homédrique*; G. *gleichflächig, vollflächig.*) Equal-based; applied to a crystal with equal surfaces.

Homed'rous. (Ὅμος; ἕδρα.) The same as *Homédric*.

Also, applied to diseases that are simple in their character; or, according to some, that have the same seat.

Hom'elyn. The spotted ray, *Raja miraletus*.

Homeopathy. See *Homœopathy*.

Homer'da. (L. *homo*, man; *merda*, ordure.) Term for human ordure, especially in a hardened condition.

Homéria. (*Homér*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Iridaceæ*.

H. collina. The *Morœa collina*.

Homicidal. Pertaining to, or relating to, *Homicide*.

H. insan'ity. See *Insanity, homicidal*.

Hom'icide. (F. *homicide*; from L. *homicidium*; from *homo*, a man; *cædo*, to kill. G. *Mord, Todtschlag.*) Term for the killing of a man, woman, or child by accident, without any intention to kill, and formerly termed casual homicide, in distinction from that done in malice with deliberation and a set purpose to kill, or murder; homicide may be manslaughter, chance-medley.

Also (F. *homicide*; G. *Todtschläger*), applied to the person who kills by accident, or who commits homicide.

Homilia. (Ὅμιλια, a being together.) The act of sexual intercourse.

Hominal. (L. *homo*, man. F. *hominal*.) Relating to man.

H. king'dom. (F. *regne hominal*.) I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for that Kingdom of animals which includes man alone.

Hom'in'idæ. (L. *homo*, a man.) Same as *Bimana*.

Hom'iniv'orous. (L. *homo*; *voro*, to devour. F. *hominivore*.) Living upon the juices or blood of man; parasitic on man.

Hominy. (West Indian *auhúminea*, parched corn.) Indian corn or maize hulled and coarsely broken.

H., wheaten. An American term for wheat very coarsely ground so as to resemble fine hominy, which is also called grits.

Homio'sis. Same as *Homoiosis*.

Homo. (L. *homo*, man; probably from *humus*, the ground.) Man, the sole Genus of the Order *Bimana*, Class *Mammalia*. Skin thin, not covered with hair; hallux not opposable to the digits of the feet; nails broad and flat; teeth even, contiguous; walk erect, plantigrade.

Urea is the only human product now used in medicine; but human fat, blood, milk, urine, excrement, urinary calculus, nail-pairings, ear-wax, the os triquetrum, a human unumny, and the mould or moss growing on a dead man's skull, were formerly official in the London Pharmacopœia.

H. ala'tus. (L. *alatus*, winged.) One whose scapulæ are prominent and chest compressed.

H. cauda'tus. (L. *caudatus*, tailed.) A variety of the human species having a more or less definite tail; at one time believed to exist.

H. fat'uus. (L. *fatuus*, foolish.) An idiot.

H. sa'piens. Linn. (L. *sapiens*, wise.) Man. *Natura regnorum tyrannus*, according to Linneus.

Homoblas'tic. (Ὅμος, one and the same; βλαστός, a sprout.) In Botany, applied to a radicle which is turned towards the micropyle.

Homocar'pous. (Ὅμος; καρπός, fruit. F. *homocarpe*; G. *gleichfrüchtig.*) Having fruit of one kind. Applied by Cassini to the anthodium of the Cruciferae when all the ovaries it contains are alike.

Homocentric. (Ὅμος, one and the same; κέντρον, a centre. F. *homocentrique*.) Having a common, or the same, centre.

H. rays. See *Rays, homocentric*.

Homocentricity. (Ὅμός; κέντρον.) The quality of being *Homocentric*.

Homoccephalic. (Ὅμος; κεφαλή, the head.) Term employed to indicate that form of homogamy in which fecundation is effected by pollen from the andrœcium of a different flower on the same inflorescence.

Homocer'cal. (Ὅμος, one and the same; κέρκος, a tail. F. *homocerque*.) A term applied to those tails of fishes which are symmetrically divided into two equal lobes. The vertebral axis is sometimes bent up, but the hypural bones on the hamal side being widely dilated the two lobes may still be equal.

Homocer'ebrin. $C_{80}H_{158}N_2O_{14}$. A substance obtained by Pareus from the mother-liquor of Müller's process for the obtaining of cerebrin.

Homochin'in. Same as *Homoguinine*.

Homochro'mous. (Ὅμος, one and the same; χρώμα, colour.) Of one and the same colour.

In Botany, applied to capitula the florets of which are all of the same colour.

Homochro'ous. (Ὅμος; χρῶς, complexion. G. *gleichfarbig, einfarbig.*) Of one colour; of the same colour.

Homocinchon'ic. $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$. An artificial derivative of cinchonin.

Homocinchon'idin. $C_{19}H_{20}N_2O$. An alkaloid contained in red South American cinchona barks, perhaps only impure cinchonidin.

Homocin'chonin. $C_{19}H_{20}N_2O$. An alkaloid obtained from the bark of *Cinchona rosulenta*. It is levogyrate, and crystallises from its alcoholic solution in large prisms. It is the cinchonidine of Koch.

Homoclin'ic. (Ὅμος; κλίση, bed.) On the same bed. Term employed by Delpino to indicate that form of homogamy in which fecundation is effected by pollen from the andrœcium of the same hermaphrodite flower.

Homocumin'ic acid. $C_{11}H_{11}O_2$. An acid homologous with cummic acid, prepared by boiling cumyl cyanide with potash water. It crystallises in small needles.

Homoder'mous. (Ὅμος, one and the same; δέρμα, the skin. F. *homoderme*.) Having the skin of like structure throughout.

Applied to those snakes which have the scales equal in size over the body.

Homodon'tous. (Ὅμος; ὀδούς, a tooth. F. *homodonte*.) Having equal-sized teeth.

Homod'romal. Same as *Homodromous*.

Homod'romous. (Ὅμος, one and the same; ὁρόμος, a course.) In Botany, having the spirals arranged in the same direction.

In Mechanics, applied to those forms of lever in which the power and the weight are on the same side of the fulcrum.

Homodromy. (ὁμός; δρόμος.) Term applied in Botany, when both the axial shoot of a plant and the branches twist in the same direction.

Homodynamic. Relating to *Homodynamy*.

Homodynamy. (ὁμός, one and the same; δύναμις, power.) The condition of having the same force or value. Gegenbauer's term for *Homology, serial*.

Homœanthra. (*Homœosis*; Gr. ἄνθος, anything thrown out upon the surface.) Applied by C. H. Schultz to his second Family of diseases; those depending on disordered digestion. They are the second family of assimilation diseases, including aphthæ, diseases of dentition, scurvy, and intestinal ulcers.

Homœdric. See *Homœdrie*.

Homœdrous. See *Homœdrous*.

Homœobiethny. (ὁμοίος, like; βίος, life; ἔθνος, a nation.) The state of being of the same race.

Homœobiotic. (ὁμοίος, like; βίος, life. F. *homœobiotique*.) Living the same kind of life.

H. tumour. A tumour resembling in structure the tissue in which it is situated.

Homœoblastic. Same as *Homoblastic*.

Homœochyla. (*Homœosis*; Gr. χυλός, the chyle. F. *homœochyle*.) C. H. Schultz's third Family of assimilation diseases, or *Homœoses*, being those depending on a faulty condition of the chyle.

Homœoethny. (ὁμοίος, like; ἔθνος, a nation. F. *homœoethnie*.) Similitude of race.

Homœogenesis. (ὁμοίος; γένεσις, generation.) Of like origin or descent.

Homœomeria. (ὁμοιομερής, consisting of like parts.) The doctrine of the similitude of the parts of the body, according to which every body is formed of small elementary bodies like to itself. See *Homœomeria*.

Homœmeric. Same as *Homœomerous*.

Homœomerology. (ὁμοίος, like; μέρος, λόγος, an account. F. *homœomérologie*.) An account of similar parts or systems of the living body.

Homœomerous. (ὁμοίος, like; μέρος, a part. F. *homœomère*.) Composed of like parts.

Homœometry. Same as *Homœomeria*.

Homœomorpha. (ὁμοίος, like; μορφή, form. F. *homœomorphie*.) Term for similar conformation.

Homœomorphism. (ὁμοίος; μορφή, F. *homœomorphisme*.) The state of that which is of the same form or nature.

Homœomorphous. (ὁμοίος, like; μορφή, form. F. *homœomorphe*; G. *gleichgestaltet*.) Having a similar form or structure.

H. generation. The mode of origin of homœomorphous tissues, which was at one time thought to be of a special kind.

H. tissue. A term applied to a morbid structure composed of anatomical elements similar to those naturally found in the healthy tissues or fluids.

Homœomorphy. Same as *Homœomorphism*.

Homœopath. A practitioner of *Homœopathy*.

Homœopathic. (G. *homœopathisch*.) Relating to *Homœopathy*.

Homœopathist. A believer in, or practitioner of, *Homœopathy*.

Homœopathy. (ὁμοίος, like; πάθος, affection. F. *homœopathie*; I. *omeopatia*; S. *homeopatia*; G. *Homœopathie*.) A system of therapeutics devised by Hahnemann, and consisting in the treatment of disease by agents which would produce in a healthy man symptoms similar to those morbid conditions for the relief of which they are administered, being based upon the dogma *similia similibus curantur*. All diseases were supposed by him to be caused by the action of a natural morbid influence, a force without matter; the force producing acute diseases being an arhythmic action of the normal vital force, and the morbid agent of chronic diseases being the immaterial miasm of syphilis, or of scyosis, or of psora, which slowly overpowered the vital force, and thus ultimately destroyed the body. Two similar diseases not being able to exist in the body at the same time, any actual disease is expelled by the similar but artificial disease set up by the appropriate drug. But every disease being produced in the body by a dynamical influence, that of force without matter, the artificial, similar, and curative disease must be induced in like manner, not by coarse, sensible doses of the drug, but by an infinitely minute dilution or division, whereby on its part the drug also becomes force without matter; a force which develops strength on each reduction in mass by the dynamical influence of the mechanical means employed to accomplish the dilution or the trituration. This increase occurs to all drugs in sensible amounts, be they potent, as arsenic or aconite, or innocent, as chalk or charcoal, but it does not extend to the material by means of which the dilution is effected, the alcohol or the sugar of milk, whichever it may be, that is employed.

Homœopepsa. (*Homœosis*; Gr. πέψις, concoction. F. *homœopepsien*; G. *Homœoropsen*.) C. H. Schultz's first Family of assimilation diseases, or *Homœoses*, being those arising from a faulty condition of the digestive powers.

Homœoplasia. (ὁμοίος; πλάσις, conformation. F. *homœoplasie*.) Lobstein's term for the normal or morbid development of structures like unto the normal tissues of the body.

Homœoplastic. Relating to *Homœoplasia*.

Homœosemous. (ὁμοίος, like; σῆμα, a sign. F. *homœosème*.) Having signs of a like kind, or similar.

Homœosis. (ὁμοίος, like. F. *homœoise*; G. *Ähnlichmachen, Verähnlichen, Verähnlichung*.) Term for assimilation.

Homœothamnious. (ὁμοίος; θάμνιον, dim. of θάμνος, a bush. G. *gleichartig*.) Having equal branches.

Homœothermic. (ὁμοίος, like; θερμῆ, heat. F. *homœothermie*.) Of an equable or even temperature.

A term applied by Bergman to birds and mammals, because the interior of their bodies is always about the same temperature whatever be that of the surrounding air.

Homœothermy. (ὁμοίος; θερμῆ. G. *Gleichwärme*.) The state of being *Homœothermic*.

Homœotoxica. (ὁμοίος; τοξικόν, poison.) C. H. Schultz's fourth Family of diseases arising from disordered assimilation, or *Homœoses*.

Homœozoic. See *Homœozoio*.
Homœozygy. ("Ομοιος; ζύγῳ, a yoke. F. *homœozygie*.) Serres' term for the junction of homologous organs in the production of monstrosities.

Homœothnia. ("Ομοεθνία; from ἕμος, similar; ἔθνος, people.) Descent from the same race or family.

Also, the connection and sympathy of parts.

Homœothnic. ("Ομός, one and the same; ἔθνος, a race or kind. F. *homœothné*.) Of the same race or nation.

Homogamous. Same as *Homogamous*.

Homogamous. ("Ομός, one and the same; γάμος, marriage. F. *homogame*; G. *gleichheig*.) Bearing flowers which are all of one kind. Applied by Lessing to the capitulum of the *Compositæ* when all the flowers it contains are of the same sex.

Also, applied to a capitulum in which the flowers are all hermaphrodite.

Also, applied by Sprengel to the case in which the male and female organs of a plant arrive together at maturity.

Homogamy. ("Ομός, one and the same; γάμος, marriage.) Term employed in Botany to plants in which fecundation is effected by pollen produced on the same plant as that on which the female organ is developed.

H., homocephalic. ("Ομός, the same; κεφαλή, the head.) Fecundation by pollen from the andrœcium of a different flower of the same inflorescence.

H., monoclinalic. (Μονός, single; κλίση, bed.) Term applied by Delpino to fecundation by pollen from the andrœcium of the same hermaphrodite flower.

H., monoclous. (Μονός, single; οἶκος, a house.) Fecundation by pollen from the andrœcium of a flower belonging to a different inflorescence on the same plant.

Homogangliata. ("Ομός; γάγγλιον, a nerve-knot.) A division of animals, according to Owen, equivalent to the *Articulata* of Cuvier, being those in which the nervous ganglia are symmetrically arranged in a double dorsal cord.

Homogangliate. Belonging to the *Homogangliata*.

Homogenæa. ("Ομογενής, of the same kind.) A term for the *Foraminifera*, in reference to their homogeneous structure.

Homogenæal. Same as *Homogeneous*.

Homogeneity. ("Ομογενής, of the same race or family. F. *homogénéité*; I. *omogeneità*; S. *homogenität*; S. *Gleichartigkeit*.) The quality of that which is homogeneous.

Homogeneous. ("Ομός, one and the same; γένος, a kind. F. *homogène*; I. *omogeneo*; S. *homogenico*; G. *gleichartig*.) Of the same kind or quality throughout; similar in kind or nature.

H. light. See *Light, homogeneous*.

Homogenesis. ("Ομός, one and the same; γένεσις, generation. F. *homogenesie*.) Broca's term for the form of generation in which the new being is of the same nature, character, and organisation as the being or beings which have produced it.

Homogenetic. ("Ομός; γένεσις.) Relating to *Homogenesis*.

Homogens. ("Ομός; γενναίω, to produce.) Lindley's term for those exogenous plants, such as the Menispermaceæ, which ap-

proach to the Endogens in structure, inasmuch as they never have more than one zone of wood however old they be.

Homogeny. Same as *Homogenesis*.

The term is used by Ray Lankester to indicate the morphological identity of parts which arises from community of origin.

Homogonous. ("Ομός, one and the same; γόνος, seed. F. *homogone*.) Having like offspring.

H. digenesis. See *Digenesis, homogonous*.

Homogynæ. ("Ομός; γυνή, a female.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

H. alpina. Cass. The *Tussilago alpina*.

Homohedric. ("Ομός, equal; ἕδρα, a base.) The same as *Hemehrie*.

Homoid. ("Ομοειδής, of the same kind. G. *ähnlich*.) Similar, of the same kind.

Homoimercia. ("Ομοιος, like; μέρος, a part.) The doctrine maintained by Anaxagoras that the parts of a body are in all respects similar to the whole, that a given weight of water can be indefinitely divided. This opinion is in opposition to the atomic theory, which teaches that at a certain stage of subdivision the molecule of water would be arrived at, consisting of one atom of oxygen and two atoms of hydrogen, and which could not be divided without producing different substances.

Homoimerous. ("Ομοιος; μέρος.) Consisting or composed of like parts or portions.

H. lichens. See *Lichens, homoimerous*.

Homoiopathia. ("Ομός; πάθος, affection.) A term for sympathy.

Homoioses. ("Ομοιος, like.) C. H. Schultze's first Class of his *Phytonsemata*, being diseases arising from disordered assimilation.

Homoiosis. Same as *Homoiosis*.

Homoiothermal. Same as *Homoiothermic*.

Homoiozoic. ("Ομοιος; ζῶον, an animal.) Forbes's term for a belt of similar climate containing similar forms of life.

Homok. Hungary, County Szathmár. A sulphur spring, containing iron.

Homolactic acid. Cloez's name for an acid substance found in the mother-liquor of the process for obtaining fulminating mercury. It is probably glycolic acid.

Homolinum. ("Ομός, one and the same; λίνον, flax, or a linen thread.) Name for *Charpie*.

Homological. ("Ομός; λόγος, a saying.) Pertaining to *Homology*.

H. anatomy. See *Anatomy, homological*.

H. repetitions. Paul Gervais' term for the homologies which enable one to refer the different parts composing an individual to a smaller number of primitive archetypal structures.

Homologous. ("Ομολογία, agreement; from ὁμός, λόγος, a word. F. *homologue*; I. *omologo*; G. *homolog*.) Agreeing in value, or position, or structure. Having one type, as in the case of leaves and the several laminar organs of the flower.

H. bodies. The members of an *H. series*.

H. series. (L. *series*, a row.) Gerhardt's term for those alcohol radicals which form by combination a regularly graduated series of compounds having a constant difference of CH₂, in contradistinction to the *Heterologous series*.

H. tis'sues. Tissues which have the same type of structure.

H. tu'mours. Virchow's term for those tumours which consist of a tissue resembling some normal tissue of the body.

Homologue. (Ὁμόλογος, agreeing; from ὁμός, one and the same; λόγος, speech.) That which is *Homologous*.

The same organ in different animals under every variety of form and function.

H.s, se'rial. (L. *series*, a row.) Homotypes, or the succession of similar parts, as in the case of the several bones forming the vertebral column, which are homologous one with another.

Homology. (Ὁμόλογος; from ὁμός; λόγος.) The quality of being *Homologous*. The essential structural or morphological identity of parts in the same or in different animals. The term is applied to organs developed from the same embryonic structure and constructed on the same plan or type, though their function may be dissimilar. Thus, the arm of man and the fore limb of a dog, a bat, a whale, and a bird, are examples of homology.

H., con'crete. Same as *H., special*.

H., gen'er'al. The description or observation of parts in relation to an ideal type.

H., homogenetic. (Ὁμός, one and the same; γένεσις, generation.) An homology arising from identity of structure.

H., homoplastic. (Ὁμός, one and the same; πλαστικός, fit for moulding.) An identity of parts arising from the influence of a similar environment on tissues of similar constitution.

H., lat'er'al. (L. *latus*, the side.) The identity of the parts on the opposite sides of the body.

H., part'ial. Same as *H., special*.

H., se'rial. (L. *series*, a row.) The essential identity of parts of the same side of the body of the same animal, as the morphological identity of the arm and the leg.

H., special. The recognition of the essential identity of a part or organ of one animal with a part or organ of another, as the identity of the basilar process of the occipital bone of man with the basioccipital bone of fishes.

Homomalous. (Ὁμός; ἰσάλης, level.) Applied to leaves, or similar organs, which are all turned in one direction or plane.

Homomerous. (Ὁμός; μέρος, a part. F. *homomère*.) Having equal parts or divisions.

Homomorphism. (Ὁμός; μορφή, form.) Term applied to resemblances of form between organisms otherwise distantly, or not at all, related in structure and organisation. Examples are seen in the close likeness between some of the Hydrozoa and the Polyzoa, the Infusoria and the Rotifera.

Homomorphous. (Ὁμός, one and the same; μορφή, form. F. *homomorphe*; G. *ein-formig*, *gleichgestaltet*.) Having the same external form or appearance.

Applied to certain of the Neuroptera, in which the larval form is very similar to the adult.

Homomémes. (Ὁμός; νόμος, a thread.) Fries's term for the Algae and Fungi.

Homonomous. (Ὁμός; νόμος, a law. F. *homonomie*.) Subject to the same law; similarly constituted.

Homonopagia. (Ὁμός, like; πηγή, a fountain or bubbling water, from the constant throbbing, is a suggested derivation.) Old term, used by Arculanus, for pain of the head or head-

ache, as stated by Heurnius, *de Morb. Capit.* c. 9.

Homonym. (Ὁμός; ὄνομα, a name.) A word which agrees with another in sound, but differs in meaning. A corresponding part.

Homonymous. (Ὁμόνυμος; from ὁμός; ὄνομα, a name. F. *homonyme*; G. *gleichnamig*.) Having the same sound or name, but different meaning.

H. diplo'pia. See *Diplopia, homonymous*.

Homopathy. Same as *Homœopathy*.

Homopetalous. (Ὁμός, one and the same; πέταλον, a petal. F. *homopétale*.) Applied by Peyre to flowers in which the petals are alike; and by H. Cassini to anthodia, when the flowers of which they are composed have all their corollæ alike.

Homophagous. An incorrect spelling of *Omphagous*.

Homophyllous. (Ὁμός, one and the same; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *homophylle*.) Having leaves, or leaflets, all alike.

Homoplast. (Ὁμός; πλάσσω, to form.) A structure which has been developed under the influence of similar environments acting on similar innate powers.

Homoplastic. (Ὁμός, like; πλαστικός, fit for moulding.) Relating to *Homoplasia*.

H. homology. See *Homology, homoplastic*.

Homoplasty. (Ὁμός; πλάσσω, to mould.) The formation of homologous tissues.

Homoplasia. (Ὁμός; πλάσσω, to form.) The assumption by organisms essentially differing in themselves of externally similar forms when exposed to similar external conditions. A good example is seen in the similarity of the American aloe, which is an Agave, to the true aloe. The former is an amaryllidaceous, the latter a liliaceous plant.

Homoplata. (Ὠμοπλάτη, the shoulder-blade; from ὤμος, the shoulder; πλάτη, a flat, broad surface.) The scapula. Properly *Omo-plate*.

Homoplaxy. Same as *Homoplasia*.

Homoptera. (Ὁμός, one and the same; πτερον, a wing.) A Suborder of the Order *Hemiptera*, having both pairs of wings alike in structure.

Homopterous. (Ὁμός; πτερον.) Belonging to the *Homoptera*.

Having all the wings alike.

Homopus. (Ὁμός; πούς, a foot.) A name formerly applied to what is now known to be the pupa of an Acarus.

Homopyrocatechin. C₁₂H₈O₂ = C₆H₃(CH₃)(OH)₂. A product of the action of hydriodic acid on creosol, a constituent of beech tar.

Homoquinine. C₁₉H₂₂N₂O₂. An alkaloid contained in *Cinchona cuprea*. It forms prisms with two H₂O, or lamine with one H₂O. It melts at 177° C. Easily soluble in alcohol and chloroform, with difficulty in ether. It fluoresces in a sulphuric acid solution.

Homorgana. (Ὁμός; ὄργανον, an instrument.) Schultze's term for cellular plants or cryptogams which have no vessels.

Homorganic. (Ὁμός, like; ὄργανον, an organ. F. *homorganique, homorganie*; G. *homorganisch*.) Having the same, or a uniform, organisation; applied to plants.

Homorganous. Same as *Homorganic*.

Homorod. Hungary. A chalybeate water.

Homoru'sia. (Ὅμος, one and the same; ῥόστιον, that which is seized as a pledge.) Old name of a medicine, described by Avicenna, v. *sum.* i, tr. 1, applied for debility of the liver and kidneys, for removing their hardness, and for breaking up a calculus.

Homorys'mia. (Ὅμος; ῥυσμός, a series.) Resemblance to a particular figure, form, or species; the being of the same species; (Gr. *ὁμορυσμία*) used by Hippocrates, *de Disscet.*, i, 3; ii, 1, 6; iii, 6, 19; and Foësius, p. 454.

Homostylous. (Ὅμος; σῦλος, a pillar.) In Botany, having similar styles, as to length and character.

Homotaxis. (Ὅμος; τάξις, arrangement.) Huxley's term for similarity of arrangement in geological formations with or without contemporaneity.

Homotenus. (Ὅμος; τείνω, to stretch. F. *homotène.*) Applied by Latreille to those of the Articulata which preserve all their life the form they had at birth.

Homothermic. (Ὅμος; θερμή, heat.) Having the same, or a constant, heat. Applied to warm-blooded animals whose internal temperature varies little with the changes of the air around them.

Homotoluic acid. Same as *Hydrocinamic acid.*

Homotomous. (Ὅμος, one and the same; τόμος, a cut.) Equally divided.

Homotonic. (Ὅμος; τόνος, tension.) Having the same force or tension.

H. fever. See *Fever, homotonic.*

Homotonous. (Ὅμοτόνος, having the same tension; from ὁμός; τόμος. F. *homotone*; G. *gleichgespannt, gleichtönend.*) Preserving the same intensity.

Old term, applied by Galen to continued fevers which proceed to a termination without change or variation in the degree of excitement. See also, *Fever, homotonic.*

Homotropal. Same as *Homotropous.*

Homotropous. (Ὅμος, one and the same; τρέπω, to turn. F. *homotrope*; G. *gleichgerichtet, gleichlaufend.*) Turned in the same direction or manner as the body with which it is connected.

H. embryo. (Ἐμβρυον, the embryo.) A plant embryo which lies in the same direction as the seed, with the radicle pointing to the hilum. This form of embryo is always more or less curved, and proceeds from an anatropous ovule.

Homoty'pal. Relating to *Homotypy.*

Homotype. (Ὅμος; τύπος, a pattern.) Owen's term for a part which answers to another in serial symmetry; thus the humerus is the homotype of the femur.

Homotypic. (Ὅμος; τύπος.) Relating to *Homotypy.*

H. repetitions. The serial succession of homotypes both in the course of the animal body as a whole and in some special part of it.

Homotypy. (Ὅμος; τύπος.) The condition of being a *Homotype.*

H., metamer'ic. (Μετὰ, after; μέρος, a part.) Same as *H., serial.*

H., se'rial. (L. *series*, a row.) The succession of homotypes in the axis of the body.

H., transver'sal. (L. *transversus*,

turned across.) The state in which parts on the opposite sides of the body are homotypes.

Homovalvate. (Ὅμος; L. *valvæ*, the leaves of a door. F. *homovalvée.*) Having equal or similar valves. Applied by Peyre to fruits in which the valves are alike.

Homozygous. (Ὅμος; ζύγον, a yoke. F. *homozygge*; G. *gepaart.*) Yoked together; under the same yoke or rule; conjugate.

Homozygy. (Ὅμος; ζύγον. F. *homozygie.*) A synonym of *Conjugation.*

Homun'culus. (L. *homunculus*, dim. of *homo.*) Ancient term for a figure something like a man, said to have been produced from the human semen, by digesting it in a glass placed in a dunghill, according to the assertions of some of the disciples of Paracelsus.

Honduras, British. A possession in Central America. Tubercular diseases are common.

H. sarsaparilla. See *Sarsaparilla, Honduras.*

Hone. (Sax. *hán.*) A stone for sharpening instruments. It is a talc-slate, in which the quartz particles are very small and very evenly distributed.

Honesty. The *Lumaria rediviva.*

Hone'wort. The *Sison amomum.*

H., corn. The *Petroselinam segetum.*

H., field. The *Sison amomum.*

H., gla'brous. The *Trinia vulgaris.*

Honey. (Mid. E. *honi, huni*; Sax. *hunig*; G. *honig*. F. *miel*; I. *miele*; S. *miel.*) A saccharine liquid prepared by bees, some of their allies, and some ants. Bee-honey contains 22—25 per cent. of water, 33—40 of lævulose, 33—42 of dextrose, with pollen, wax, and some little, 11—17, mineral matter. Sometimes, in consequence of fermentative changes, it contains small quantities of mannite and cane sugar, afterwards some formic acid, which is occasionally present in fresh honey, with lactic acid and alcohol. It is adulterated with starch, cane sugar, chalk, sulphate of lime, and pipeclay. It is demulcent and slightly laxative.

H. bag. (G. *Honigblase.*) A crop-like dilatation of the alimentary canal of the bee, in which honey is stored.

H., balsam of. See *Balsam of honey.*

H. bee. The *Apis mellifica.*

H. berry. The *Celtis australis.*

H. bloom. The *Apocynum androsæmifolium.*

H., bo'rax. The *Mel boracis*, B. Ph.

H., clar'ified. See *Mel despumatum.*

H. comb. See *Honeycomb.*

H.-cup. (G. *Honiggefäß.*) The nectary of a flower.

H., despuma'ted. See *Mel despumatum.*

H. dew. See *Honeydew.*

H. gland. The *Nectary.*

H. locust. The *Gleditschia triacanthos.*

H., Narbonne'. (*Narbonne*, a town in the south of France.) A kind with a fine flavour from the rosemary and other aromatic labiate plants, from which the bees collect it.

H. of bo'rax. See *Mel boracis.*

H. of ro'ses. See *Mel roseæ.*

H. of so'dium bibo'rate. See *Mel boracis.*

H. of squill, com'pound. See *Syrupus scilla compositus.*

H., poi'sonous. (G. *giftiger Honig.*) A honey from Trebizonde and other places is

poisonous, probably from the bees collecting it from a *Datura*, a *Hyoscyamus*, a *Conium*, a *Daphne*, or an *Aconitum*. It produces giddiness, vomiting, and intoxication.

Azalia pontica, *Melanthus major*, and *Fritillaria imperialis*, are also supposed to be the sources of a poisonous honey.

H. pore. The pore or depression of the nectariferous glands of flowers.

H., prepared. See *Mel preparatum*.

H. scale. A nectary having the form of a scale.

H. stone. Same as *Mellite*.

H. sugar. A term for *Glucose*.

H., virgin. (*G. Jungfernhonig.*) The honey which runs from the comb without any pressure or heat.

H. water. A sweet-scented spirit distilled from aromatic substances with water and spirit.

Also, called by the Mexicans aguamiel, a term for the unfermented juice of the *Agave americana*.

Honeycomb. (*Mid. E. honeycomb*; from Sax. *huniġ*, honey; *comb*, comb. F. *rayon de miel*; I. *fuvo*; S. *panal*; G. *Honigscheibe*.) The cells formed of wax in which bees and allied insects store honey and propolis and deposit ova. The wax of which it is made is secreted by cutaneous glands situated on the under surface of the abdomen of certain of the worker bees.

H. bag. The *Retieulum*.

H. glands. See *Glands, honeycomb*.

H.-like. (*G. bienenzellig, wabenartig.*) Like to honeycomb, as some forms of favus.

Honeycombed. Like to *Honeycomb*.

H. teeth. See *Teeth, honeycombed*.

Honeydew. (*F. mielat*; I. *rugiada dolce*; G. *Honigthau*.) The sweet viscous juice found on the leaves of plants where aphides are feeding, and from which it is probably exuded. Some believe it to be derived from the plant itself.

Also, the saccharine or manna-like exudation of certain plants.

Honey-suckle. (*Mid. E. honeysoele*; Sax. *honyssucle*. F. *chevrefeuille*; G. *Geissblatt*.) The *Lonicera periclymenum*, or woodbine, and other species; so called because honey can be sucked from the flowers.

According to Prior, the name is also applied to the *Trifolium pratense*.

H. bush. The *Dicervilla trifida*.

H., common. The *Lonicera periclymenum*.

H., dwarf. The *Cornus suecica*.

H., pale perfoliate. The *Lonicera caprifolium*.

H., scarlet. The *Lonicera sempervirens*.

H., trumpet. The *Lonicera sempervirens*.

Honeyware. (*Honey*; Sax. *ware*, seaweed.) The *Alaria esculenta*, and also the *Laminaria saccharina*.

Honeywort. The *Cerinthe aspera*.

Hong'lane. The Chinese name of *Coptis tecta*. (*Dunghlison*.)

Honken'ya. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Caryophyllacea*.

H. peploides, Ehrh. (*Ἡπλος*, a robe; *είδος*, likeness.) Hab. North Europe. Used in Ireland as a food and as a pickle.

Honor capitis. (*L. honor*, glory; *caput*, the head.) The hair of the head.

Honoré, St. See *St. Honoré*.

Hood. (*Sax. hód. F. capuchon, coiffe*; I. *capuccio*; S. *caperiza*; G. *Capuze*.) A covering for a thing, especially for the head.

The same as *Cucullus*.

H., caudal. (*L. cauda*, a tail. F. *capuchon caudal*.) Same as *Tail fold*.

H., cephalic. See *Cephalic hood*.

H.-shaped. In Botany, applied to a leaf which is hollow in the centre, so as to be of the form of a hood.

H. wort. See *Hoodwort*.

Hooded. Shaped like a *Hood*; applied in Botany to such structures as the lip of a cypripedium.

H. snake. The *Naja vulgaris*, or *Cobra de capello*.

Hoodwort. The *Scutellaria lateriflora*.

Hoof. (*Mid. E. hoof, huf*; Sax. *hóf*; G. *Huf*. F. *sabot, ongle*; I. *unghia*; S. *casco*.) The horny growth, corresponding to the nail, which terminates the digit in *Perissodactyla*, or the pair of digits in *Ruminantia*. It is composed of flattened epithelial cells arranged concentrically around canals, which have a more or less vertical direction. According to Mulder, horse's hoof consists of carbon 51.41, hydrogen 6.96, nitrogen 17.46, oxygen, 19.49, and sulphur 4.23 parts. See also *Keratogenous membrane*.

Hook. (*Mid. E. hok*; Sax. *hóc, hooc*; G. *Haken*. F. *crochet, hamçon*; I. *uncino*; S. *garabato*.) A curved instrument for catching and holding a thing.

H., articulated. (*L. articulus*, a little joint.) A jointed hook, devised by Hyernaux, for the passage of a cord over some part of the unborn fetus, as over the thigh in a breech presentation. It consists of a handled steel rod terminating in four short, hollow, steel joints, through which runs a cord attached to a knob, which forms the end of the instrument; a second string or wire lies in a groove on the dorsal side of the joints to straighten and stiffen them. The instrument is introduced stiff, on reaching the required place it is made to curve itself, the loose knob is seized, and the cord drawn down.

H., blunt. (*F. crochet mousse*; G. *stumpfer Haken*.) An instrument consisting of a metallic stem, about 18" long, sometimes slightly flexible, curved at one extremity into a blunt-ended hook, and fixed into a handle at the other. It is sometimes used for fixing on the flexed thigh of the fetus to facilitate labour in an arrested breech presentation, and for other like purposes.

Also, an instrument sometimes employed for holding parts aside in post-mortem examinations.

H., blunt, Braun's. (*Carl Braun*, a German obstetrician. G. *Schlüsselhaken*.) A steel stem on a cross handle, terminating in a blunt-ended, sharply-bent hook with an inner cutting edge. Used for the decapitation of the fetus.

H.s. chain. Two or more hooks attached to a ring common to all by a short chain. Used in dissection to keep parts tense or separate.

H., cleft palate. A sharp-pointed hook for steadying the parts during the incisions in the operation for cleft palate.

H.-climbers. See *Hook climbers*.

H., decapitating. (*Low L. decapito*, to cut off the head; from *de*, from; *caput*, the

head. *F. crochet à d'collation*; *G. scharfer Haken*.) A metallic hook with the concave edge sharp so as to cut. Formerly used for decapitating a foetus in difficult labour.

H., dissecting. A pair of hooks moving on an axis common to both.

H., double. An instrument with a slender shaft ending in two hooks. Used for rotating the eye in strabismus operations.

H., double fixation. A slight modification of the double hook; used for the same purpose. In one form the stem is straight, in another bent, and in another the points are twisted in opposite directions, so that they readily seize and hold the conjunctiva, and can be equally easily released by a movement of rotation.

H. foot. (*G. Hakenfuss*.) Same as *Talipes calcaneus*.

H., hæmorrhoidal. A hook having three or four prongs like a fork with the extremities recurved, for seizing and pulling down a pile.

H., knife-edged. A hook with cutting edge near the extremity. Used for dividing iritic adhesions and fragments of the capsule of the lens.

H., lens. A hook with a minute semi-circular sweep at the extremity, ending in a fine point, for assisting the exit of the lens in cataract operations.

H., Ramsbotham's. (*Ramsbotham*, an English obstetrician.) An instrument consisting of a straight metallic stem fixed to a handle and terminating in a curved hook with a cutting inner edge. Used for the decapitation of the foetus.

H., sharp. A *Tenaculum*.

H., tracheotomy. A hook for holding the trachea whilst the incision is made into it in the operation of tracheotomy.

H., tumour. A sharp-pointed hook, sometimes made double, for seizing and exerting traction on deep-seated swellings, as, for example, the lachrymal gland.

H., Tyrrell's. (*Tyrrell*.) A slender, blunt-pointed hook, usually made of silver, and therefore pliable. Used in the operation for artificial pupil and for breaking down portions of capsule.

H., uterine. A sharp-pointed hook for seizing and making traction on parts beyond the reach of the finger.

Hook and curette. An instrument employed in the extraction of cataract. It consists of a handle of wood or ivory, to one end of which is attached a slender rod of metal with recurved point for lacerating the capsule of the lens, and to the other, a curette for exerting pressure on the globe and effecting the delivery of the lens.

Hook-backed. Same as *Runcinate*.

Hook climbers. A term applied to those plants which climb trees or walls by the aid of hooks. In some instances the hooks are irritable, and in consequence become thickened.

Hooke, Robert. An English physician, born in 1635, died in 1702.

H.'s law. The law relating to the stable molecular equilibrium of solids expressed in the words *ut tensio sicut vis*; as in the case of a solid such as glass the elongation produced by weights is, within certain limits, proportional to the force employed.

Hooked. (*Hook*. *F. crochu, recourbé*; *I. ulmo, uncinato*; *S. enganchado*; *G. hakig, gebogen*.) Bent like a hook; having a recurved extremity.

H. worms. The *Acanthocephala*.

Hook heal. The *Prunella vulgaris*, because, from the shape of its corolla, by the doctrine of signatures it was believed to be potent in healing wounds from a bill-hook.

Hooklarks. The *Thalichthys pacificus*.

Hoop. See *Whoop*.

Hoop-ash. The *Celtis aspera*.

Hooper's pills. The formula of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy is:—Barbadoes aloes 8 oz., crystallised sulphate of iron 4 oz., extract of hellebore 2 oz., myrrh 2 oz., soap 2 oz., canella 1 oz., and ginger 1 oz. Beat into a mass with water, and divide into 2·5-grain pills.

Hoopingcough. See *Whoopingcough*.

Hooptree. The *Melia azedarach*.

Hop. (*Dutch hop*; *G. Hopfen*; perhaps indirectly from the Aryan base *kamp*, to bind. *F. houblon*; *I. lupolo*; *S. lupolo*.) The strobiles of the female plant of *Humulus lupulus*. See *Lupulus*.

Also, the plant itself.

H.s, alkaloids of. (*G. Alkaloide des Hopfens*.) Two alkaloids, according to Griessmayer, are contained in hops, one of which is fluid, the other solid and crystalline.

H.s, bitter principle of. Same as *Lupulite*.

The same as *H.s, tannic acid of*.

H.s, ethereal oil of. (*G. ätherisches Hopfenöl*.) An oil obtained by the distillation of lupulin with water in the proportion of 2 per cent. It may also be obtained from hop roots. It is transparent, colourless, and with sharp, burning taste. Sp. gr. 0·91. Boiling point 125° C.

H., extract of. The *Extractum lupuli*.

H., infusion of. The *Infusum lupuli*.

H.s, oil of. An essential oil, smelling of thyme, obtained by distilling hops or lupulin with water. It is probably identical with valerol.

H. pillow. A pillow stuffed with hops. Used instead of a feather pillow for the purpose of procuring sleep, by the breathing of the odour.

H. plant. The *Humulus lupulus*.

H. poultice. A poultice made by steeping hops in hot water alone or with some meal. Used as a local sedative.

H.s, resin of. (*G. Hopfenharz*.) $C_{51}H_{70}O_{11} \cdot H_2O$. A resin of bitter taste, constituting about 14 per cent. of hops, which plays an important part in the fabrication of beer.

H.s, tannic acid of. (*G. Hopfenferb-säure*.) $C_{25}H_{24}O_{13}$. A form of tannic acid, apparently identical with that of the oak, soluble in water, alcohol, and acetic ether, insoluble in ether, but it does not precipitate gelatin. Also called *Humulo-tannic acid*.

H., tincture of. The *Tinctura lupuli*.

H. tree. The *Ptelea trifoliata*.

H.s, wax of. (*G. Hopfenwachs*.) A wax contained in the hop glands, and composed of palmitic acid, melissic ether, and myricyl palmitate.

Hope. (*Sax. hoga*. *F. espérance*; *G. Hoffnung*.) Expectation of some future good.

In Phrenology, a faculty peculiar to man,

having its organ on each side of that of veneration, and extending under part of the frontal and parietal bones; it produces the sentiment of hope in general, or the tendency to believe in the possibility of what the other faculties desire, but without giving the conviction of it, which depends upon reflection.

Hope'a, Roxb. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Dipteraceæ*.

H. odora'ta, Roxb. Flab. Coromandel. Resin used by the Burmese as a styptic.

Hope'a, Linn. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Styracaceæ*.

H. tincto'rea, Linn. The *Symplocos tinctoria*.

Hoplacanthin. ("Ὀπλον, armour; ἀκανθα, a spine.) A colouring matter obtained from an echinoid of the Genus *Hoplacanthus*. It is of a madder tint, freely soluble in alcohol, and presents two not very sharply defined absorption bands in its spectrum.

Hoplochroma. ("Ὀπλον, an implement of war; χρίσμα, an unguent. F. *hoplochromisme*; G. *Waffensalben*.) Old term for a salve supposed to cure wounds by sympathy, the instrument by which the wounds were made being anointed with it.

Hoplognathous. ("Ὀπλον; γνάθος, the jaw. F. *hoplognathe*.) Having the jaw armed.

Hoplomochlion. ("Ὀπλον, an implement; μοχλίου, a small bar.) An instrument which enclosed the whole body, mentioned by Fabricius ab Aquapendente.

Hoplophorous. ("Ὀπλοφόρος, bearing arms. F. *hoplophore*.) Bearing armour; protected.

Hoplopodous. ("Ὀπλή, a hoof; ποῦς, a foot. F. *hoplopode*.) Applied by Goldfuss to those mammals which have their feet protected by hooves.

Hoplorrhynchus. ("Ὀπλον, an implement of war; ῥύγχος, a snout.) A Genus of rhynchophorous *Gregarinidæ*.

H. oligacanthus, Stein. ("Ὀλίγος, little; ἀκανθα, a thorn.) Lives in the larva of *Callopteryx virgo*.

Hora. ("Ὥρα, any limited time, the season for a thing.) The time of maturity, or of puberty.

Horaëa. ("Ὠραῖος, produced at the right season.) Fruits in season.

Also, an old term for the menses.

Horaëotas. ("Ὠραιότης, the ripeness of the fruits of the year.) Maturity; puberty.

Horaëous. ("Ὠραῖος, produced at the right season; from ὥρα, the season for a thing. F. *horé*; G. *reif*, *mannbar*, *zeitig*.) Belonging to time; adult; mature; ripe.

Horama. ("Ὠραμα, that which is seen; from ὄρω, to see.) The thing which appears, or which is seen; an appearance.

Horarius. (L. *hora*, an hour. F. *horaire*.) Having relation to the hours.

Horasisis. ("Ὠρασις, seeing. F. *horase*; G. *Beobachten*.) The sense of sight; the thing seen.

Horatic. ("Ὠρασις.) Of, or belonging to, *Horasis*.

Horca'po de luce'na. Spain. A sodium chloride spring.

Hordeaceous. (L. *hordeum*, barley. F. *hordeacé*.) Belonging to, or like to, or containing, barley.

Hordeation. (L. *hordeum*.) The maturation of barley.

Also, a term applied to a diseased condition in horses, supposed to be produced by feeding too much on barley. It is evidenced chiefly by inflammatory action in the feet, known as fever in the feet.

Hordeatum. (L. *hordeum*.) Old name for a liquid internal medicine prepared by boiling barley to bursting; the *Decoctum hordei*.

Hordei maltum. (L. *hordeum*; *maltum*, malt.) The ordinary malt made from barley.

Hordeic. (L. *hordeum*. F. *hordeïque*.) Relating to, or composed of, barley.

H. acid. (G. *Hordeinsäure*.) $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$. A fatty acid obtained by Beckman from the distillation of barley meal with dilute sulphuric acid. It melts at 60° C. (140° F.)

Hordeiform. (L. *hordeum*; *forma*, likeness. F. *hordeiforme*; G. *gerstentartig*.) Formed like, or resembling, barley or a barley-eorn.

H. bodies. The concretions like a barley-eorn found in some ganglionic cysts, especially those of the wrist.

Hordein. A name given by Proust to a yellowish, inodorous, tasteless, pulverulent substance obtained from barley meal. It is only very finely divided bran.

Hordeinic acid. (G. *Hordeinsäure*.) $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$. An acid, identical with laurostearic acid, obtained by the distillation of barley with sulphuric acid. It melts at 60° C.

Hordeolum. (L. *hordeolus*, a styte in the eye; dim. of *hordeum*, barley; from its resemblance. F. *orgelet*, *orgeolet*; I. *orzajolo*; S. *orzuelo*; G. *Gerstenkorn*.) Styte or stine of the lids. An inflammation affecting the follicle of a cilium, and originating in the wall and surrounding tissue of the sebaceous gland of the follicle. The margin of the eyelid swells, becomes red and painful, and finally suppurates takes place, the matter often discharging itself by the side of a hair, which falls out. It lasts about a week.

H. externum. (L. *externus*, that is outside.) A styte that forms near the free border of the lid, and has a tendency to point and discharge through the skin.

H. hydatidosum. ("Υδαρίς, a watery vesicle.) Same as *Ceratocœle*.

H. internum. (L. *internus*, that is inside.) A styte that forms in the tarsus of the eyelid, at some distance within the margin of the lid, and generally bursts into the conjunctival sac.

Hordeum. (L. *hordeum*, barley; perhaps from *horreo*, to be rough. Gr. *σπιθή*; F. *orge*; I. *orzo*; S. *eebada*; G. *Gerste*.) Barley, the seed of various cultivated species of *Hordeum*.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ*.

H. causticum. (Καυστικός, capable of burning.) The *Veratrum sabadilla*.

H. decortica'tum, B. Ph. (L. *decortico*, to deprive of the bark. F. *orge perlé*; I. *orzo perlato*, *orzo di Germania*; S. *eebada monada*; G. *Perlengraupen*, *Gerstengraupen*.) Pearl barley. The seed of *H. distichon* divested of its integuments.

H. denuda'tum. (L. *denudo*, to uncover.) Barley deprived of its husk; Scotch barley.

H. distichon, Linn. (*Δίστιχος*, with two rows.) Common, two-rowed, or long-eared barley.

H. excortiatum. (L. *ex*, out; *cortex*, bark.) Same as *H. decortiatum*.

H. galacticum. (*Γαλακτικός*, milk-like.) An old term for seeds of *Rice*.

H. germinatum. (L. *germino*, to sprout forth.) A term for *Malt*.

H. hexastichon, Linn. (*Ἑξάστιχος*, of six rows.) A cultivated species; six-rowed barley or bere.

H. mundatum. (L. *mundatus*, cleansed.) Same as *H. denudatum*.

H. perlatum. Pearl barley. See *H. decortiatum*.

H. tostum. (L. *tostus*, toasted. *G. Gerstenkaffee*.) Roasted barley, barley coffee. Used in infusion, one tablespoonful of the powder to one teacupful of boiling water, as a nutritive substitute for coffee for children.

H. vulgarè, Linn. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) Spring or four-rowed barley or bere; a cultivated species.

H. zeocriton, Linn. (*Ζέα*, grain; *κρετός*, chosen, excellent.) Sprat or battledore barley; a cultivated species.

Horehound. (Sax. *hårhüne*; from *hår*, hoar, white; *hüne*, strong-scented.) The *Marrubium vulgare*.

H., base. The *Sideritis syriaca*.

H., bastard. The *Leonurus marrubias-trum*.

H., black. The *Ballota fetida*, from its dark flowers.

H., german'der-leav'ed. The *Eupatorium teucrifolium*.

H., stinking. The *Ballota fetida*.

H., water. The *Lycopus europæus*, the *L. sinuatus*, and the *L. virginicus*.

H., white. The *Marrubium vulgare*.

H., wild. The *Eupatorium teucrifolium* and the *E. rotundifolium*.

Hore-strange. The *Peucedanum officinale*. See *Harstrong*.

Horion. The same as *Tac*.

Horistocacopneumonia. (*Ὠριστός*, definable; *κακός*, bad; *πνευμονία*, inflammation of the lungs.) Circumscribed gangrenous pneumonia.

Horistopneumonosepsis. (*Ὠριστός*; *πνέμων*; *σήψις*, putrefaction.) Circumscribed gangrene or putrefaction of the lung.

Horistopneumosapro'sis. (*Ὠριστός*; *πνέμων*, the lung; *σάπρος*, rotten.) Circumscribed gangrene of the lung.

Horizocar'dia. (*Ὠρίζων*, the horizon; *καρδία*, the heart.) A term employed by *Alvarenga* to denote the horizontal position of the heart on the diaphragm in the middle of the basis of the thorax, which is especially observed in considerable excentric hypertrophy or simple dilatation of both ventricles. It is usually associated with rotation or trochizocardia.

Horizon. (F. *horizon*; from L. *horizon*; from Gr. *Ὠρίζων*, the bounding circle; from *ὄρος*, a boundary; from *Aryan* root *ar*, to reach or to separate. I. *orizzonte*; S. *horizonte*; G. *Horizont*, *Gesichtskreis*.) The circle or line which bounds the part of the earth which is visible from any point of view from that which is invisible from the same point of view.

H., retinal. (*Retina*.) *Helmholtz's* term for the horizontal plane which passes

through the transverse axis of the globe of the eye.

Horizontal. (*Ὠρίζων*. F. *horizontal*; G. *horizontal*.) Parallel with the horizon.

In Botany, applied to roots and leaves which strike out from their origins on a level, or parallel with the horizon.

H. leaf. A leaf the upper surface of which is a plane at a right angle with its stem.

H. meridian of the eye. A plane parallel to the horizon passing through the centre of the eye, and dividing it into an upper and a lower half.

H. root. A root which grows at right angles to the stem.

H. system. The *Parenchyma* of a plant, in contradistinction to the fibro-vascular tissue or vertical system.

Horley Green. Yorkshire, near Halifax. A water containing iron sulphate.

Hormè. (*Ὠρμή*, a violent movement onwards.) Term for instinct, or natural appetitive.

Horminum. (*Ὠρμινον*, a kind of sage; from *ὄρμαινω*, to set in motion.) The *Salvia sclarea* and the *S. horminum*; so called because they were supposed to be aphrodisiac.

H. sylvestrè. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to the woods.) The *Salvia verticillata*.

Hormis'cium. (*Ὠρμίσκος*, a small neck-lace.) A chlorophyllous Genus of the Class *Protophyta*.

H. cerevisiæ, Bail. The *Saccharomyces cerevisia*.

The *H. cerevisia*, Bonord, is the *S. mycoderma*.

H. vini, Bonord. (L. *vinum*, wine.) The *Saccharomyces mycoderma*.

Hormodeosolen. (*Ὠρμος*, a necklace; *εἶδος*, likeness; *σωλήν*, a pipe.) Berres' term for the pearl-necklace-like or moniliform tubules, or fibres, which he believed to be the essential structures of sensitive nerves.

Hormogone. (*Ὠρμός*; *γονή*, generation.) In Nostocs, the portion of the filament included between two consecutive heterocysts.

Hormoid. (*Ὠρμός*, a necklace; *εἶδος*, likeness. F. *hormoïde*; G. *halschnurförmig*.) Resembling a necklace.

Hormon. (*Ὠρμαινω*, to set in motion.) An old term for the vital principle.

Hormosiphon. (*Ὠρμος*, a necklace; *σίφων*, a tube.) A Genus of *Algae*.

H. arc'ticus. Used as food.

Horn. Switzerland, Canton Thurgau. A sulphur water, containing iron.

Horn. (Sax. *horn*; G. *Horn*; L. *cornu*; probably from *Aryan* root *kar*, to be hard. F. *corne*; I. *cornu*; S. *cuerno*.) The hard projection which grows on the heads of certain animals, such as the ox. Horns are based on a core of bone, and may be permanent or deciduous. According to *Tilanus*, cow's horn contains carbon 51.03, hydrogen 6.8, nitrogen 16.24, oxygen 22.51, and sulphur 3.42 parts.

Also, the tissue of which the horn is composed.

Also, applied to many objects which are thought to resemble a horn, such as the antennæ of insects and the tentacles of snails, as well as the morbid structures in man called cutaneous horns.

H., burnt. See *Cornu ustum*.

H.-can'ceroid. (*Cancer*; Gr. *εἶδος*, likeness.) A term applied to the form of epithelial cancer in which epithelial pearls are found.

H., cuta'neous. (L. *cutaneus* belong-

ing to the skin. *F. corne cutanée*; *G. Haut-horn*.) A horny excrescence of the skin, of varying size, shape, and position, and most common in old persons. True horns consist of compressed and dried pavement epithelium, with a core consisting of hypertrophied papillæ of the corium, separated from each other by the thickened epidermis, and having at their base many blood-vessels, which run some way into their interior; they are rough, fibrous-looking, pointed at the apex, and having longitudinal lines, so that they often split at the end. Sometimes they grow from a flat vascular base which does not penetrate their interior; these are curved in shape, and are marked by annular lines, so that they frequently break across. They may grow from the skin like a wart, or from the interior of a sebaceous cyst, or from the matrix of a toe-nail. They are supposed by some to be connected with epithelial cancer.

H. lead. Native chlorocarbonate of lead.

H. mad. Suffering from acute mania.

H.s. papillary. (*L. papilla*, a nipple.) The form of cutaneous horn which has a papillary core consisting of an extremely hypertrophied papilla of the corium.

H. pock. Same as *Horn pox*.

H. pox. A variety of variella in which the vesicles contain little fluid, and resemble papules. Also, an old name for the milder cases of distinct or discrete smallpox in which the vesicles do not develop into pustules, but dry up into hard papules.

H. quick'silver. Native subchloride of mercury.

H. seed. A term for ergot of rye, from its shape.

H. sha'ped. (*F. corniforme*; *G. hornformig*.) Having the appearance of, or formed like, a horn.

H. silver. Native silver chloride.

Hornbeam. The *Carpinus betulus*, either from its use as a cattle yoke, or from the hardness of its wood.

Hornbeech. Same as *Hornbeam*.

Hornblende. (*G. Hornblende*; from *Horn*, horn; *blenden*, to dazzle; from its horn-like cleavage and its peculiar lustre.) A simple mineral of several varieties, entering largely into the composition of granites, syenites, greenstones, and porphyries. It is chiefly composed of silica, magnesia, and lime, with smaller proportions of protoxide of iron, alumina, and fluoric acid.

Horn'ed. Possessing, or furnished with, a *Horn*.

H. pop'py. The plants of the Genus *Glaucium*, especially the *G. luteum*.

H. rampion. The *Phytolacca orbicularis*.

H. wild cum'in. The *Hyssopus pro-cumbens*.

Horn'er, William Edmonds. An American surgeon, born at Warrenton, Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1793, lived in Philadelphia, and died in 1853.

H.s. mus'cle. The *Tensor tarsi*.

Hornet. (*Sax. hynnet*. *F. frelon*; *G. Horniss*.) The *Vespa crabro*; so called from its antennæ or horns. The sting is very painful and may produce great inflammation and serious symptoms.

Hornotinus. (*L.* from *hornus*, this year's. *G. diesjährig*.) Of this year.

Horn'stone. A mineral of various

colours, consisting chiefly of silica with some alumina. It is very like schist.

Hornus. (*L. hornus*.) Of this year.

Horn worts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Ceratophyllaceæ*.

Horn'y. (*Horn*.) Of the nature, or consistence, or appearance, of horn.

H. albumen. A term applied to the albumen of those seeds the cells of which are thickened, as those of the coffee plant.

H. excrescences. See *Horn*, *cutaneous*.

H. substance. Same as *Keratin*.

H. substance of tooth. Blumenbach's term for the *Osteodentine* of Owen.

H. teeth. See *Teeth*, *horny*.

Horn'osos. (*Ἦρα*, time; *νόσος*, disease. *F. hornose*; *G. Jahreszeiten-Krankheit*.) A disease of a special time or season of the year.

Horo'pter. (*Ἦρος*, a boundary; *πτῆρ*, one who sees. *F. horoptère*; *G. Horopter*, *Schiel*, *Schaxenkreuzung*.) The line or surface representing the aggregate points in the same plane, rays emanating from which fall on corresponding points of the two retinae when the eyes converge on a fixed point.

Horo'ptic. Relating to the *Horopter*.

Horo'pter. (*L. horreo*, to stand on end; to tremble. *F. tremblant*; *G. schauerhaft*.) Trembling; shivering.

Horrentia. (*L. horreo*.) A term for *Horripilation*.

Horrida. Feminine nominative singular of *Horridus*.

H. cutis. Same as *Cutis anserina*.

H. fe'bris. See *Febris horrida*.

Horridus. (*L. horridus*, standing on end; from *horreo*. *F. horrible*; *G. schauerhaft*.) Shivering with cold.

Horriffica fe'bris. See *Febris horriffica*.

Horripilation. (*L. horripilatio*, a bristling of the hair; from *horripilo*; from *horreo*, to stand on end; *pilus*, a hair. *F. horripilation*; *I. orripilation*; *S. horripilation*; *G. Frösteln*.) A sensation of creeping in the skin, or as if each hair were stiff and erect, in different parts of the body, producing *Cutis anserina*.

Horripilators. (*L. horripilatio*. *F. horripilatores*.) The *Arctores pili*.

Horo'ror. (*L. horror*, a trembling; from *horreo*, to shake for cold. *F. horreur*; *G. Schauer*.) A shivering, or cold fit of ague.

Also, the same as *Horripilation*.

H. cibo'rum. (*L. cibus*, food.) Disgust for food.

Horo'rors. (*L. horror*.) A familiar name for delirium tremens, in reference to the sensations of alarm and fear which accompany the disease.

Horse. (*Mid. E. hors*; *Sax. hors*; *Old High G. hros*; *G. Ross*; perhaps from a Teutonic root *har*, to run. *F. cheval*; *I. cavallo*; *S. caballo*.) The *Equus caballus*.

In Composition, the word implies connection with the animal, and also signifies great.

H. a'loes. See *Aloë caballina*.

H. balm. The *Collinsonia canadensis*.

H. bean. A cultivated variety of *Faba vulgaris*.

H. beech. A corruption of *Hurst-beech*. *k*

H. brim'stone. Same as *Sulphur vivum*.

H. cane. The *Ambrosia trifida*.

H. cas'sia. The pods of *Cassia braziliiana*.

H. chestnut. The *Aesculus hippocastanum*, probably from the coarseness of the nuts; or, according to some, because they were given to horses for broken wind.

H. chestnut, American. The *Aesculus pavia*.

H. chestnut bark. See under *Aesculus hippocastanum*.

H. chestnut, scarlet-flowered. The *Aesculus pavia*.

H. crust. The *Crusta genu equini*.

H. flesh. Horse flesh is used as food by many people. Of European nations the French, Russians, Icelanders, and some Germans use it. The Indians of the Pampas live on it almost to the exclusion of other animal food. The ash contains potassium 39.40 parts, sodium 4.86, magnesium 3.88, calcium 1.8, iron oxide 1, and phosphoric acid 46.74 parts in 100.

H. fly. The *Aestrus*.

H. fly weed. The *Sophora tinctoria*.

H. foot. (F. *ped equin*; G. *Pferdefuss*.)

A term for *Talipes equinus*.

Also, the *Tussilago farfara*.

H. gentian. The *Triosteum perfoliatum*.

H. grain. The seeds of *Cicer arctinum*.

H. hair. Hair from the mane or tail of a horse. Used singly or in strands for the drainage of wounds or cavities.

H. heal. Same as *H. hele*.

H. heel. Same as *H. hele*.

H. hele. The *Inula helenium*, which, by a double blunder of *inula* for *hinnula*, a colt, and *helenium* for something to do with heels or healing, has been thus corrupted, and the plant employed to heal horses of scabs and sore heels. (Prior.)

H. hoof. The *Tussilago farfara*, from the shape of its leaf.

H. leech. The *Hæmopsis sanguinea*, and also other large leeches.

H. mint. The *Mentha sylvestris*, *Ambrosia trifida*, and the *Monarda coccinea*, *M. fistulosa*, and *M. punctata*.

H. mint, round leav'ed. The *Mentha rotundifolia*.

H. mushroom. The *Agaricus arvensis*.

H. nettle. The *Solanum carolinense*.

H. parsley. The *Smyrniolum olusatrum*.

H. pow'er. A unit of comparison used to denote the amount of work performed by a machine in a given time.

In England, it represents 550 foot pounds in a second.

In France (F. *cheval vapeur*), it represents the work done in raising 75 kilometres through one metre in a second, or about 512 foot pounds per second.

H. pox. See *Variola equina*.

H. rad'ish. See *Horseradish*.

H., riv'er. The *Hippopotamus*.

H., sea. The *Phoca lonina*.

H.-shoe fis'tula. See *Fistula, horse-shoe*.

H.-shoe head. A term applied to the head of a child in which the sutures remain widely open, so that the coronal suture is like to a horse-shoe in shape.

H.-shoe kid'ney. See *Kidney, horse-shoe*.

H.-shoe vetch, tuft'ed. The *Hippocrepis comosa*.

H. sug'ar. The *Symplocos tinctoria*, from the sweetness of its leaves, which are eaten by horses and cattle.

H.-tail. See *Horsetail*.

H. this'tle. The plants of the Genus *Cirsium*.

H. thyme. The *Calamintha clinopodium*.

H. tongue. The *Ruscus hypoglossum*.

H. vetch. Same as *H.-shoe vetch*.

H. weed. The *Ambrosia trifida*, the *Collinsonia canadensis*, and the *Erigeron canadense*.

Horse-bane. The *Enanthe phellandrium*, because it was supposed to cause palsy in horses.

Horse'pox. See *Variola equina*.

Horse radish. (F. *cran de Bretagne, montarde des Allemands, raifort*; G. *Löffelkraut, Löffelkresse*.) The *Cochlearia armoracia*.

H., East India country. The root of *Moringa pterygosperma*.

H. root. The *Armoracia radix*.

H., spirit of, compound. The *Spiritus armoraciacæ compositus*.

H. tree. The *Moringa pterygosperma*.

Horse tail. (F. *prêle des champs, la queue de cheval*; G. *Pferdschwanz*.) The plants of the Genus *Equisetum*, especially the *E. fluviatile*.

H., corn. The *Equisetum arvense*.

H., marsh. The *Equisetum palustre*.

H., rough. The *Equisetum hyemale*.

H., shrub'by. The *Ephedra distachya*.

H., water, great. The *Equisetum fluviatile*.

Horsley, J. A London chemist of the present century.

H.'s test for sug'ar. A few drops of an alkaline solution of potassium chromate is boiled with the urine, when, if sugar be present, it assumes a deep sap-green colour.

Hortensia. The *Hydrangea arborescens*.

Hortia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rutaceæ*.

H. brazillia'na, Villozo. Hab. Brazil. Bark used as a febrifuge.

Hortic'olous. (L. *hortus*; a garden; colo, to inhabit. F. *horticole*.) Inhabiting, or growing in, a garden.

Hortulus. (L. *hortulus*; dim. of *hortus*, a garden.) A little garden.

H. cupi'dinis. (L. *Cupido*, the god of love.) The vulva.

Hortus. (L. *hortus*, a garden; from Gr. *χόρτος*, an enclosure for plants. F. *jardin*; G. *Garten*.) A garden or place where plants are grown.

Applied by Rolfinckius, *de Part. Genit. Inserv.* to the pudenda in women.

H. lætiti'æ. (L. *lætitia*, joy.) An old term for saffron, from its supposed power of exciting laughter.

H. sic'cus. (L. *siccus*, dry. F. *herbier*; G. *Kräuterbuch*.) An herbarium or collection of dried plants.

Hosackia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Papilionacæ*.

H. purshia'na, Benth. A poisonous herb.

Hose in hose. A term applied, in Botany, to the condition of a flower when it has the appearance of having a double corolla, the calyx having assumed the form of one.

Hospital. (Mid. E. *hospitale, hospytal*; from Old F. *hospital*; from Low L. *hospitale*, a large house. F. *hôpital*; I. *ospedale, spedale*; S. *hospital*; G. *Hospital, Spital*.) A place of

shelter or of entertainment. A building for the reception and care of sick people, or of the aged and infirm.

H. at'mosphere. A term applied to the air of a hospital when, from overcrowding, want of cleanliness, or other cause, it becomes capable of producing septic disease.

H., cottage. A hospital on a modest scale, with few beds, for the benefit of a small country town or district.

H. fe'ver. Same as *Febris nosocomialis*; and see *Fever, hospital*.

Also, formerly applied to the feverish condition which was not infrequent among the inmates of hospitals where the ventilation was defective and the atmosphere tainted with exhalations from the breath and the sores of the patients.

H., field. A tent which serves as a hospital for the sick and wounded of an army in the field and moves with it, or is stationed at the base or on the line of communications.

H. gangrene. (*Γάγγραινα*, a gangrene. *F. gangrène d'hôpital, pourriture d'hôpital*; *I. gangreno d'ospedale*; *G. Spitalbrand, Spitalfäulniss, Hospitalbrand, Wundbrand, Wundfäulniss*.) A contagious form of gangrenous inflammation, being a variety of phagedæna, which attacks an open surface, whether it be a recent wound or a granulating sore, now chiefly seen in military hospitals. It commences in spots of grey slough, of variable consistence, situated on a livid red surface, which rapidly spread, so that the wound or sore becomes covered with a dark greyish or greenish-brown mass, firmly adherent beneath, spotted with minute clots of blood, and frequently bleeding; there is a scanty fetid discharge, and severe burning or lancinating pain. The gangrene spreads to all the adjacent parts, hard as well as soft, the arteries offering the longest resistance to the destructive process; the edges of the sore may be sharp-cut and defined where the disease has crept up among the muscles. The febrile state which generally accompanies the occurrence of gangrene soon gives place to a condition of prostration, with an anxious countenance, a small, quick pulse, and a dry and dusky skin. The disease is often fatal. It appears to arise spontaneously in hospitals which are crowded with wounded, and where the discharges and the secretions are contaminating the air. Having once arisen in a ward it spreads rapidly among the inmates by an infecting process, the agent or the accompaniment of the agent being a micrococcus, which occurs in groups, or in chains, or singly.

Hospitalism. (*Hospital*.) Sir James Simpson's term for the totality of the morbid influences which he believed to exist in all large hospitals from the aggregation of sick persons, mostly giving off substances which tend to produce and to propagate septic disease. That the evils denoted by the term are a necessary result of the collection of a large number of sick in one building is not demonstrated, and the use of the word should probably be confined to its employment as a term of reproach towards an insanitary building or a defective management.

Hostler. (Mid. E. *hostil'er*; from Old F. *hostelier*, an innkeeper. *G. Stallknecht*.) One who takes care of horses at an inn. Originally the innkeeper himself.

H.s. disca'ses of. Hostlers are exposed, though without apparent bad effects, to animal

effluvia. They are also exposed to, and occasionally suffer from, contagious diseases, such as glanders, farcy, and hydrophobia, and they are liable to kicks and bites from vicious animals.

Hot. (Mid. E. *hoot, hote, hoot*; *Sax. hāt*; *G. heiss*; from Teutonic base *hit*, to be hot. *F. chaud*; *I. caldo*; *S. calido*.) Very warm.

H.-air bath. See *Bath, air, hot*.

H. bath. See *Bath, hot*.

Hot'ache. The pain which occurs in a part of the body which has been exposed to severe cold when it begins to get warm again.

Hot-springs. United States of America, Virginia, Bath County. Thermal springs, of a temp. of 43-33° C. (110° F.), 38-88° C. (102° F.), and 25-55° C. (78° F.) The hottest spring contains calcium carbonate 2-168 grains, magnesium carbonate .335, potassium chloride .2, magnesium sulphate .707, and silica .218, in a pint.

Also, Arkansas, Gailand Co. A thermal water, of temp. 33-88° C. (93° F.) to 65-55° C. (150° F.), containing small quantities of many salts, the largest amount being calcium carbonate .496 gram in a pint.

Hottentot. A race of men inhabiting South Africa, more allied to Kaffres than to Negroes. Language agglutinative, characterised by remarkable clicks. Colour of skin leathery. Hair felted. Beard feebly developed. Stature 1.5-1.65 metres. Men lean, women ugly, with great development of fat on the nates, and greatly elongated labia minora.

H.s apron. (*G. Hottentottenschürze*.) The excessive prolongation of the nymphæ peculiar to the females of this race and to those of Bushmen.

H.s fig. The *Mesembryanthemum edule*.

Hottentotismus. (*Hottentot*, a race of South Africa.) Congenital stammering of an intense character. The term was adopted on the mistaken notion that the language of the Hottentots is confined to a few indistinct sounds.

Hot-well, Bristol. See under *Clifton*.

Hough. See under *Hock*.

Houmiri. Same as *Humiri*.

Hound. (Mid. E. *hound, hund*; *Sax. hund*; *G. Hund*; from a Teutonic type *hunda*.) A dog, particularly a dog for hunting.

H.s berry tree. Same as *Dogwood*.

H.s tongue. (*Sax. hunde'stunge*. *F. langue de chien*; *G. Hundszunge*.) The *Cynoglossum officinale*.

H.s tree. Same as *Dogwood*.

Houn'talade. See *St. Saviour*.

Hour. (Old F. *hore*; from *L. hora*; from *Gr. ὥρα*, a season, an hour. *F. heure*; *I. ora*; *S. hora*.) A space of time consisting of sixty minutes, being the twenty fourth part of a day.

Hour-glass. (*Hour*; *glass*. *F. sablier*; *I. oriuolo a polvere*; *S. ampollita de arena*; *G. Stundenglas*.) An instrument for marking time, consisting of two globes one upon another, and communicating by a narrow neck. The time is marked by the running of sand, water, or mercury, from one globe into the other.

H. contraction. A ring-like contraction of some part of the uterus after the birth of the child, usually at the site of the internal os, without corresponding contraction of the fundus where the placenta is retained.

H. contraction, an'te-partum. (*L. ante*, before; *partus*, birth.) Hosmer's term for a tight constriction at the site of the inter-

nal os, which is a very formidable impediment, occasionally, to the completion of labour.

H. hernia. See *Hernia, hour-glass.*

Hou'rih. The *Paspalum serobiculatum.*

House. (Mid. E. *hous*; Sax. *hūs*; G. *Haus*. F. *maison*; I. *casa*; S. *casa*.) A dwelling-place.

H. leak. See *House-leak.*

House-leek. (*House*; Sax. *leac*, a herb. F. *pervence*; G. *Hauslaub*.) The *Sempervivum tectorum*, from its growing on house-tops.

H., common. The *Sempervivum tectorum.*

H., great. The *Sempervivum tectorum.*

H., les'ser. The *Sedum album.*

H., les'ser, ev'ergreen. The *Sedum anacampseros.*

H., small. The *Sedum acre.*

H., white annual. The *Sedum cepea.*

Housemaid. A woman employed in keeping rooms clean.

H.'s knee. An inflammation of the bursa over the patella. It results from kneeling on hard floors.

Also, called *Hygroma patelle.*

Houston, John. An Irish surgeon, born in 1802, died in 1845.

H.'s folds. Three prominent, obliquely directed folds of mucous membrane in the interior of the rectum.

H.'s muscle. A band of muscular fibres described by Houston, and capable of compressing the veins of the penis.

Houttuynia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Piperaceæ.*

H. californica, Hook. and Arn. The Yerba mansa of Mexico. Used in medicine by the Indians.

H. cochinchinensis. The *Polypara cochinchinensis.*

Hove. (Sax. *hufe*, a chaplet.) The *Nepeta glechoma.*

Hovenia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rhamnaceæ.*

H. dulcis, Thunb. (*L. dulcis*, sweet.) Hab. China, Japan. Peduncle fleshy, and used as food after the flowering time.

Hovingham. Yorkshire, near Malton, in a pretty country. A mild sulphur spring, containing, according to West, 38 grains of sodium carbonate and 3 grains of sodium chloride in a gallon, but no sulphates. Mr. Watt, of that place, has seen skin affections and chronic liver derangement of the most obstinate character yield to a steady use of the waters.

Hovius, Jacobus. A Dutch anatomist who became a Doctor of Medicine of the University of Utrecht in 1702. His place and time of birth and death are at present unknown.

H., canal of. The ciliary canal.

H.'s plexus. (*L. plexus*, an interweaving.)

A plexus of veins in the ciliary region of the eye, described by Hovius, probably formed by the anastomosis of the venæ vorticosæ in this region, and unconnected with the canal of Schlemm and the spaces of Fontana, from which it is separated by the ciliary muscle.

Howard, Benjamin. An American physician, at present living in New York.

H.'s direct method of artificial respiration. The method usually adopted in the United States. See under *Artificial respiration.*

Howship, John. An English surgeon who died in 1841.

H.'s lacu'næ. (*L. lacuna*, a cavern.)

The small shallow pits in an inflamed bone produced by absorption from the pressure of the granulations in which the osteoclasts lie.

H.'s pits. Same as *H.'s lacu'næ.*

Hox'ton. Middlesex, near London. A chalybeate spring, having a bituminous scum, was formerly in use.

Hoy'a. (After Thomas Hoy.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Aselepiadaceæ.*

H. pen'dula, W. and A. (*L. pendulus*, hanging.) Hab. India. Used as an emetic and alexipharmic.

H. Rheed'ii, W. and A. The *H. pen'dula.*

H. viridifl'ora, R. Brown. (*L. viridis*, green; *flor*, a flower.) Hab. India. Leaves emetic and expectorant; bruised and mixed with oil they are applied to boils to promote suppuration.

Hozume'zö. Hungary. A mineral water, containing sodium, magnesium, and iron carbonate, with hydrogen sulphide.

Hradiscz'kö. Hungary, County Saros. A mineral water, containing calcium and sodium bicarbonate, with carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide.

Hua'ca ca'chu. The *Datura sanguinea.*

Hua'co. Same as *Guaco.*

Huacsaro. The *Acrostichum huacsaro*

Huamalties bark. See *Bark, Huamalties.*

Hua'na. Same as *Guano.*

Huan'okine. Same as *Huanoquinine.*

Hua'noquinine. An isomer of cinchonin obtained from *Cinchona huannuco.*

Huanu'co. A district and town of Peru.

H. bark. See *Bark, Huanuco.*

Hub'ardston well. United States of America, Michigan, Ionia Co. A mineral water, containing calcium carbonate 2.067 grains, magnesium carbonate .794, and ferrous oxide .019, in a pint.

Hubertsbrun'nen. Saxony, in the Hartz Mountains, at the end of the Bodenthal, 800 feet above sea-level. A strong salt spring, 2.5 per cent. Pine-leaf baths are also employed.

Hubert'usbad. Same as *Hubertsbrunnen.*

Huckleberry. A corruption of *Hurtleberry.*

H., dwarf. The *Gaybissacia dumosa.*

Huf'efeld, Christoph Wil'helm. A German physician, born at Langensalza, in Thuringia, in 1762, died at Berlin in 1836.

H.'s colly'rium. See *Collyrium, Hufeland's.*

H.'s emetic. Ipecacuanha 23 grains, tartarised antimony .5 to 1 grain, oxymel of squills 2.5 drachms, water 10 oz. A teaspoonful every quarter of an hour till vomiting occurs.

H.'s powder. A purgative for children, composed of rhubarb and magnesias.

Hugonia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Linariaceæ.*

H. myst'ax, Linn. (*Μούσταξ*, the moustache.) Hab. Travancore. Used as a sudorific, diuretic, anthelmintic, and alexipharmic. Externally applied to inflammatory tumours, and used against snake bites.

H. serra'ta. (*L. serratus*, saw-shaped.) Used as a tonic and sudorific.

Hu'guier, Pierre Charles. A French surgeon, born at Sézanne in 1801, died in Paris in 1873.

H., canal' of. A small canal parallel to the Glaserian fissure in the retiring angle of the squamous and petrous portions of the temporal bone, which transmits the chorda tympani nerve.

H., glands of. A pair of small glands which open into the vagina.

Huile de Cade. (F. *huile*, oil.) See *Cade*.

Hulfeere. Same as *Hulver*.

Hull. (Mid. E. *hule*, hole, *hoole*; Sax. *hula*, a husk; from Aryan root *kal*, to hide.) The outer coat or husk of a seed.

Hulled. Deprived of the *Hull*.

H. barley. The seed of barley deprived of its husk.

Hulst. The *Ilex aquifolium*.

Hulver. (F. *olivier*, an olive tree.) The *Ilex aquifolium*, because it was used instead of the olive in the public festivals of the church.

Hum. (Of imitative origin. F. *bourdonner*; I. *ronzare*, *rombare*; S. *zumbar*; G. *hummen*, *summen*.) To make a low droning sound.

Also (F. *bourdonnement*; I. *romdo*, *ronzio*; S. *zumhido*; G. *Summen*), the sound itself.

H., veins. (L. *vena*, a vein.) The *Bruit de diable*.

Human. (Old F. *humaine*; from L. *humanus*; from *homo*, a man. F. *humain*; G. *menschlich*.) Of, or belonging to, man, or his species.

H. dolphin. Same as *H. syren*.

H. fat. See *Fat*, *human*, and *Adeps humanus*.

H. syren. A term applied to those monstrosities in which the legs are united into one misshapen limb.

Humate. A salt of *Humic acid*.

Hume. An English chemist who in 1789 proposed the silver test for arsenic.

H.'s test for arsenic. A solution of ammonio-nitrate of silver is freshly made by adding a weak solution of ammonia to a solution of nitrate of silver, drop by drop, till the brown precipitate first formed is nearly dissolved; the clear liquid is used, and when added to a solution containing arsenious acid a bright yellow crystalline precipitate of silver arsenite is thrown down, which is soluble in ammonia and dilute acids, insoluble in the fixed alkalies. Some of these details were suggested by Marcet.

Humectant. (L. *humecto*, to make moist. F. *humectant*; I. *umettante*; S. *humectante*; G. *anfeuchtend*, *befeuchtend*.) Rendering moist; moistened. Used in the same sense as *Diluent*.

Humectantia. (L. *humecto*.) Liquid remedies which moisten parts and dilute the blood.

Humectation. (L. *humecto*, to make moist. F. *humectation*; I. *umettazione*; S. *humectacion*; G. *Anfeuchtung*.) The act or process of making moist; a moistening.

The term has been applied in Pathology in the same sense as oedema or serous infiltration.

Hume'ra. Spain. A chalybeate water.

Humeral. (L. *humerus*, the arm-bone. F. *humeral*; I. *omero*; S. *humeral*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Humerus*, or arm; brachial.

H. artery. The *Brachial artery*.

H. artery, deep. A large branch of the humeral artery of Solpeds, which is given off at a right angle from the trunk at the common tendon of the dorsalis magnus muscle and the adductor of the arm. It sends branches into the large extensor muscle, to the olecranon muscles, to the oblique flexor of the forearm, and to the anterior extensor of the metacarpus.

H. artery of acromio-thoracic. (G. *Schulterast der Brustschu'tterschlagader*.) The branch of the acromio-thoracic artery which runs along with the cephalic vein in the space between the pectoralis major and deltoid muscles, to which, as well as to the integument, it is distributed.

H. artery, transverse. (L. *transversus*, turned across. F. *artère sus-scapulaire*; G. *quere Schulterblattschlagader*.) The *Suprascapular artery*.

H. muscle. The *Deltoid muscle*.

H. nerve. The *Circumflex nerve of arm*.

Humeralis. Same as *Humeral*.

H. extensus. Percival's name for the short flexor of the forearm of Solpeds, which arises from the posterior face of the humerus below the head, and is inserted into the radius and ulna.

Humeri os. (L. *humerus*, the arm; *os*, a bone.) The *Humerus*.

Humero-abdominalis. (L. *humerus*; *abdomen*, the belly.) A muscle which, in some animals, as the hedgehog, extends from the humerus to the abdominal parietes.

Humero-cubital. (L. *humerus*; *cubitus*, the forearm.) Relating to the upper arm and the forearm.

H. articulation. The elbow-joint.

H. muscle. (F. *huméro-cubitale*.) Chausier's name for the brachialis anticus muscle.

Humero-dorsalis. (L. *humerus*; *dorsum*, the back.) A muscle which, in some animals, as the hedgehog, extends from the humerus to the integument of the back.

Humero-olecranal. (L. *humerus*; Gr. ὀλκρυ, the ulna; κρανιον, the head. F. *huméro-olecranien*.) Relating to the humerus and the olecranon.

H. muscle. The *Triceps extensor cubiti*, from its attachments.

Humero-supra-metacarpal muscle. (L. *humerus*; *supra*, above; *metacarpus*. F. *huméro-sus-metacarpien*.) Chausier's name for the extensor carpi radialis longus.

Humero-supra-radial muscle. (L. *humerus*; *supra*, above; *radius*, the bone of that name. F. *huméro-sus-radial*.) Chausier's name for the supinator longus muscle.

Humerus. (L. *humerus*, the upper bone of the arm. F. *humérus*; I. *omero*; S. *humero*; G. *Armbein*, *Armknocken*.) The bone of the upper arm; it articulates above by its head with the glenoid cavity of the scapula, and below by the capitellum of its inferior extremity with the radius, and by the trochlea with the ulna. The head forms nearly a hemisphere. The neck is short. The upper part of the shaft presents two tuberosities, the larger, external, with three flat surfaces, the smaller, anterior, separated from the larger by the bicipital groove. The shaft is rounded above, and presents near the middle, running downwards and outwards, and then forward, the musculo-spiral groove; also the deltoid impression and the medullary

HUMERUS.

foramen, which is directed downwards; below are the external and internal supracondylar ridges. The humerus develops from eight centres, viz., one for the shaft and one each respectively for the head, greater tuberosity, lesser tuberosity, capitellum, internal condyle, trochlea, and external condyle. The head is united with the shaft about the 20th year. The lower nuclei, which form the lower epiphyses, unite with the shaft about the 16th or 17th year. The weight of the humerus in men is 275 grammes, and in women 172 grammes.

This bone is present in all vertebrates above fishes, in which its analogue is with difficulty determined. In some birds, as the pelican, it is very long, in others, as the martin, it is very short; in most animals it is cylindrical, in the mole its breadth is almost equal to its length, and in tortoises it is sigmoid; the tuberosities are generally present; the condyles may be very large, as in the armadillo, or very small, as in the hare; occasionally the internal condyle is pierced by a foramen for the brachial artery and the median nerve, as in the wombat; the fossæ for the coronoid process and the olecranon may communicate with each other, as in the hare; and there may be an intra-articular ligament connecting the head of the bone with the glenoid cavity, as in the proteus.

Also, the shoulder.

H., artery of, medullary. (L. *medulla*, marrow.) A branch of the brachial artery, or of one of its collateral branches, which penetrates the bone by the nutritious foramen near the insertion of the coraco-brachialis.

H., artery of, nutrient. (L. *nutritio*, to feed.) Same as *H.*, artery of, medullary.

H., dislocation of. (F. *luxation de l'humérus*.) Displacement of the head of the humerus from its natural position in connection with the glenoid cavity of the scapula. It constitutes more than 50 per cent. of all the dislocations which occur in the body, and happens most frequently in middle and advanced age.

H., dislocation of, backwards. Same as *H.*, dislocation of, *subspinous*.

H., dislocation of, downwards. Most of the cases described under this term are, according to Hulke, subcoracoid, a few being subglenoid dislocations.

H., dislocation of, forwards. Same as *H.*, dislocation of, *subclavicular*.

H., dislocation of, intracoracoid. (L. *intra*, within; *coracoid* process.) A variety of subcoracoid dislocation in which the head of the humerus is not rotated outwards, but lies on the inner side of the line falling from the tip of the coracoid process.

H., dislocation of, partial. Displacement of the head of the humerus upwards and forwards under the coracoid process, but not out of the glenoid cavity, with rupture or displacement of the tendon of the long head of the biceps muscle.

A similar partial displacement backwards behind and below the acromion has been described.

H., dislocation of, subacromial. (L. *sub*, under; *acromion*.) A variety of the subspinous form in which the head of the bone lies more outward underneath the acromion.

H., dislocation of, subclavicular. (L. *sub*, under; *clavicle*.) The rare form in which the head of the humerus lies on the inner side of the coracoid process and below the cla-

vicle. The arm is pressed against the chest, the elbow being only slightly separated from the side and pointing either directly outwards or somewhat backwards.

H., dislocation of, subcoracoid. (L. *sub*, under; *coracoid* process.) The common form in which the head of the humerus lies on the front of the neck of the scapula immediately beneath the coracoid process. The roundness of the shoulder is lost, the acromion is prominent, the limb though appearing longer is not really so, the head of the bone may be felt through the axilla in its new position, and the elbow projects from the side.

The term is by some restricted to those cases in which the head of the humerus is rotated outwards; those cases in which it is drawn inwards being called *intracoracoid*.

H., dislocation of, subglenoid. (L. *sub*, under; *glenoid* cavity.) The rare form in which the head of the humerus lies in front of the inferior costa of the scapula, below the glenoid cavity. The head of the bone may be felt in the axilla and in front, with an interval between it and the coracoid process. The arm is generally lengthened and projects far from the side. A variety of this, in which the arm is raised and fixed so that the hand is above the head, is called *Luxatio erecta*.

H., dislocation of, subspinous. (L. *sub*, under; *spina*, a spine.) A very rare form in which the head of the bone lies on the hinder part of the neck of the scapula, below the spine of that bone.

H., dislocation of, supracoracoid. (L. *supra*, above; *coracoid* process.) A very rare variety in which the head of the bone lies upon the coraco-acromial ligament on the inner side of the inner border of the acromion; sometimes the coracoid process is fractured.

H., fractures of. (Old F. *fracture*; from L. *fractura*, a breach, a broken bit.) Fractures of the humerus are divided into those of the upper end, those of the shaft, and those of the lower end.

Fractures of the upper end are generally produced by direct violence, and may occur through the anatomical neck, with or without impaction in the cancellous structure of the upper end of the shaft; through the line of junction of the epiphysis with the shaft of the bone just below the tuberosities, which also may be impacted; or through the surgical neck, which lies a little above the insertions of the pectoralis major and latissimus dorsi. In this form the lower end is often impacted in the upper fragment. Fracture of the anatomical neck is an intracapsular form. The great tuberosity may be separated.

Fractures of the shaft are the most common form, and may be caused by violent muscular action, as well as by direct violence. The line of fracture is generally transverse, but may be oblique.

Fractures of the lower end are generally produced by direct violence, and may occur just above the condyles; or one or other condyle may be broken off, either alone or in conjunction with further fracture of the bone. The former is extracapsular, the latter generally intracapsular.

H., nerve of. A branch of the musculocutaneous nerve which accompanies the medullary nerve of the humerus.

H. summus. (L. *summus*, the highest.) The *Acromion*.

H., torsion of. (L. *torquco*, to twist.) The spiral twisting of the humerus in man and the anthropoid apes, whereby the real posterior face of the lower end becomes, in greater or less degree, its actual anterior face. According to Broca, this torsion attains its maximum in man.

Humi. (L. *humus*, the ground.) On, or in, the ground.

Humic. (L. *humus*, the ground. F. *humique*.) Of, or belonging to, the ground.

H. acid. An acid obtained by boiling turf with solution of soda and decomposition with hydrochloric acid. It contains 3 per cent. of nitrogen. (Mulder.) Detmer gives the formula $C_{20}H_{53}O_{27}$, and describes it as an amorphous acid substance, more easily soluble in hot than in cold water.

Also, called *Umic acid*.

Humid. (L. *humidus*; from *humer*, moisture. F. *humide*; I. *umido*; S. *humedo*; G. *feucht*.) Moist; impregnated with moisture; damp.

H. gangrene. Same as *Gangrene*, moist.

H. râle. Same as *Râle*, moist.

H. scall. See *Scall*, humid.

H. tetter. See *Tetter*, humid.

Humidity. (L. *humer*, moisture. F. *humidité*; I. *umidità*; S. *humedad*; G. *Feuchtigkeit*.) The quality of being moist or damp; moisture.

H. of air. The amount of watery vapour present in the air determined by a hygrometer, by the wet and dry bulb thermometers, or by weighing.

Humidum. (L. *humidus*, moist.) A moisture.

H. nativum. (L. *nativus*, natural.) The *H. radicale*.

H. nativum articuloꝝrum. (L. *nativus*; *articulum*, a joint.) An old term for the synovia.

H. primigenium. (L. *primigenius*, first-born.) The fluid which pervades the structures of the ova of all animals, which nourishes them, and promotes their development.

Also, the same as *H. radicale*.

H. radicalē. (L. *radix*, a root. F. *humide radicale*; I. *umido radicale*; S. *humedo radicale*; G. *Grundfeuchtigkeit*.) Radical moisture. A name given by the humorists to the liquids of the body generally, inasmuch as from them sprang the rest of the tissues of the body; and to the liquid which gave consistence and flexibility to the different organic textures.

H. seminalē. (L. *semen*, seed.) The *H. radicale*.

Humifuse. (L. *humus*, the ground; *fusus*, spread out; part. of *fundo*, to pour. F. *humifusc*.) Applied to a stem of a plant when it runs or stretches along the surface of the ground, but without sending out roots.

Humilis. (L. *humilis*, low; from *humus*, the ground.) Lowly; low-growing; growing close to the ground.

Also, a term for the rectus inferior muscle of the eye, because it depresses the eye and so produces a humble look.

Humilus. Same as *Humulus*.

Humin. Same as *Humic acid*.

Also, the material in turf which is neither acid nor alkaline.

Humiriaecæ. A Nat. Order of thalamifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Ericales*, having polypetalous flowers, perfect monadelphous

stamens, and two-celled anthers with a long membranous connective.

Humiri balsam. The produce of *Humirium floribundum*; used as balsam of copaiba.

Humirium. (From the native name.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Humiriaceæ*.

H. balsamiferum. Aublet. (L. *balsamum*, balsam; *fero*, to bear.) Hab. Central America. Copaiba-like resin used against tenia.

H. floribun'dum. Martius. (L. *flos*, a flower; *abundo*, to overflow.) Supplies *Humiri balsam*.

Humiru'bus. (L. *humi*, on the ground; *rubus*, a bramble.) The *Rubus idæus*.

Humistratous. (L. *humi*; *stratus*, part. of *sterno*, to spread out.) In Botany, spread over the surface of the ground.

Humming. (*Hum.*) Producing or exhibiting the sound so called.

H. sound. Alison's term for a humming form of bronchial breathing, supposed by him to be distinctive of phthisis.

Humming-top. (*Hum.*) The well-known toy.

H. murmur. (F. *bruit de diable*, chant des artères de Lacenne; G. *Nonnengeräusch* of Skoda.) The venous hum heard over the lower end of the internal jugular vein in anemic persons.

Humopic acid. $C_{29}H_{20}O_7$. An acid produced by heating narcotin. It is amorphous, dark brown in colour, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol.

Humopin'ic acid. Same as *Humopic acid*.

Humor. Same as *Humour*.

H. albugin'cus. (L. *albugo*, whiteness.) The aqueous humour of the eye.

H. amnii. The *Liquor amnii*.

H. aquo'sus. (L. *aquosus*, watery.) The aqueous humour of the eye.

H. articula'ris. (L. *articulum*, a joint.) The synovia of the joints.

H. cerumin'osus. The *Cerumen*.

H. Cotu'gnii. (*Cotugno*.) A synonym of the *Perilymph*.

H. crystal'linus. The *Crystalline lens*.

H. doridis. (*Doris*, a daughter of Oceanus.) Sea water.

H. genita'lis. (L. *genitalis*, belonging to generation.) The semen.

H. glacia'lis. (L. *glacialis*, icy.) The crystalline lens; also, the vitreous body.

H. hyali'nus. (*Υάλινος*, of glass.) The vitreous body.

H. hyalo'ides. (*Υαλος*, glass; *εἶδος*, likeness.) The vitreous body.

H. in secun'dinis. (*Secundines*.) The *Liquor amnii*.

H. lachryma'lis. Same as *H. lacrimalis*.

H. lacrima'lis. (L. *lacrima*, a tear.) The tears.

H. lac'teus. (L. *lacteus*, milky.) The milk.

H. Meibo'mii. (*Meibomius*.) The secretion of the Meibomian glands collected at the angle of the eye and called gum.

H. melancholicus. (*Μελαγχολικός*, having black bile.) The morbid humour of the body which was supposed to cause melancholy.

H. mercuria'lis. Same as *H. melancholicus*.

H. Morgagnia'nus. The *Liquor Morgagni*.

H. ova'tus. (L. *ovatus*, egg-shaped.) The aqueous humour of the eye.

H. ovifor'mis. (L. *ovum*, an egg; *forma*, shape.) The aqueous humour of the eye.

H. pericar'dii. The fluid contained in the *Pericardium*.

H. purulen'tus. (L. *purulentus*, full of pus.) Same as *Pus*.

H. Scar'pæ. (*Scarpa*.) A synonym of the *Endolymph*.

H. semina'lis. (L. *seminalis*, belonging to seed.) The semen.

H. vene'reus. (L. *venericus*, belonging to venery.) The semen.

H. vit'reus. (L. *vitreus*, of glass.) The vitreous humour of the eye.

Hu'moral. (L. *humor*, humour or juice. F. *humoral*.) Of, or belonging to, the humours of the body.

H. asth'ma. See *Asthma humoral*.

H. hern'ia. See *Hernia humoral*.

H. pathology. (ἰάβος, suffering; λόγος, an account. F. *pathologie humorale*; G. *Säftekrankheitslehre*.) The doctrine which attributed all diseases to disordered condition of the humours or fluids, apart altogether from the solids; it originated among the Greeks, especially Galen, and prevailed almost universally in the early part of the eighteenth century. Same as *Humorism*.

H. percus'sion sound. Porry's term for a sound produced by percussion of a cavity containing both fluid and air. It is very like the *Cracked-pot sound*.

Humora'lia. (L. *humor*.) An Order of diseases of Linnæus's Class *Vitia*, in which the fluids are vitiated or extravasated.

Hu'moralism. Same as *Humoral pathology*.

Hu'moralists. The believers in the *Humoral pathology*.

Hu'mores. Plural of *Humor*.

H. cardina'les. See *Cardinal humours*.

H. inquil'ni. (L. *inquinus*, an inhabitant of a place which is not his own.) Humours which, having been secreted from the blood for some purpose, are not ejected from the body, but are taken up again into it.

H. ocula'res. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) The aqueous humour, the crystalline lens, and the vitreous body.

Humor'ic. (L. *humor*, a fluid. F. *humorique*.) Belonging or relating to a fluid or a *Humor*.

H. bru'it. (F. *bruit*, a noise.) The sound produced by percussion on the stomach when distended with air and fluid.

See also, *Bruit humorique* and *Humoral percussion sound*.

H. sound. See *Humoral percussion sound*.

Humorism. (L. *humor*. F. *humorisme*; I. *umorismo*; S. *humorismo*; G. *Humorismus*.) A system of medicine which referred the causes of all diseases to some unnatural disturbance of the humours of the body. See *Humoral pathology*.

Hu'morist. A believer in the *Humoral pathology*.

Hu'moro - vit'alism. (L. *humor*; *vita*, life.) A system of medicine which, placing the seat of lesions of vitality in acridity

of the humours, or the presence in them of virus or miasms, which being thrown upon some special organ produced disease, adopted as the true mode of treatment derivatives and eliminatives, so as to draw away from the organ, or expel from the body, the peccant substance.

Hu'mour. (Old F. *humor*, *humour*; to be moist; from Aryan root *ug*, or *wag*, to wet. F. *humour*; I. *umore*; S. *humor*; G. *Feuchtigkeit*.) Moisture.

A term applied to every liquid or semiliquid part of an organised body.

In Medicine, a term formerly applied to four fluids, blood, yellow bile, phlegm, and black bile, which by irregularity of admixture or imperfection in quality produced disease.

Also, popularly, a skin eruption supposed to be caused by a disordered state of the blood.

H., a'queous. See *Aqueous humour*.

H.s., car'dinal. See *Cardinal humours*.

H.s., cath'olic. See *Catholic humours*.

H.s., cold. (F. *humours froides*.) A term for *Serofula*.

H.s., constit'uant. (L. *constituo*, to place together.) The fluids of the body, being the blood, the chyle, and the lymph.

H.s., cra'sis of. See *Crisis*.

H., crys'talline. Same as *Crystalline lens*.

H.s., excrement'ial. See *Excrementitial humours*.

H., hy'aloid. (ἦαλος, glass; εἶδος, likeness.) The *Vitreous body*.

H.s., ocula'ar. See *Humores oculares*.

H.s. of constitu'tion. Same as *H.s., constituant*.

H. of Cotu'gno. (*Cotugno*.) The *Perilymph*.

H. of Morga'gni. (*Morgagni*.) The *Liquor Morgagni*.

H. of Scar'pæ. (*Scarpa*.) The *Endolymph*.

H.s., scar'eted. The *Secretions*.

H., vit'reous. The *Vitreous body*.

Hu'mous. (L. *humus*, mould.) Derived from mould.

Hu'mp. (A nasalised form of *heap*; from Teut. base *hup*, to go up and down; from Aryan root *kup*, to bend about. F. *bosse*; I. *gobba*, *serigno*; S. *jobba*, *giba*; G. *Buckel*, *Höcker*.) A lump, especially a lump on the back, such as that which occurs in angular curvature of the spine.

Hu'mp'backed. (*Hump*; *back*.) Having a projecting back; having a hump on the back.

Hu'muli strobil'i. (L. *humulus*, the hop; Gr. στροβίλος, anything twisted up.) The strobiles of the hop. See *Lupulus*, B. Ph.

Hu'mulin. (L. *humulus*, the hop. F. *humuline*.) Same as *Lupulin*.

Hu'mulo-tan'nic acid. A whitish amorphous substance obtained from hops. It is soluble in alcohol, hot water, or acetic ether, insoluble in ether.

Hu'mulus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Urticaceæ*.

Also, U.S. Ph., the strobiles of *H. lupulus*. Same as *Lupulus*, B. Ph.

H. lu'pulus. Linn. (L. *lupulus*, dim. of *lupus*, a wolf. F. *houblon*; I. *lupolo*; S. *lupulo*; G. *Hopfen*.) The species which supplies hops, *Lupulus*, B. Ph.

Hu'mus. (L. *humus*, the ground. F. *humus*; I. *terra vegetale*; G. *Dammerde*.) Mould; the brown matter, slightly soluble in water, and soluble in alkalies, proceeding from the slow decomposition or oxidation of organic matters in or upon the ground. This, with the materials resulting from the decomposition of various rocks, constitutes the soil in and from which plants grow. Its composition, though it is derived from many sources, appears to be nearly identical. It is represented by Mulder as $C_{40}H_{24}O_{13}$, or $C_{60}H_{34}O_{27}$, Detmer, or $C_{24}H_{16}O_{10}$. Thénard. Mulder obtained it by extracting turf with water and alcohol to remove soluble salts and resin, boiled it with sodium carbonate, and precipitated it with hydrochloric acid. It is very hygroscopic, and has an astringent taste. Its colour is dark brown. It reddens litmus, and is capable of displacing carbonic acid. It is of complex constitution, containing, according to Mulder, humic acids, in which the oxygen and hydrogen are in the proportion to form water, ulmic acids, in which hydrogen is in excess, and long acids, in which oxygen is in excess. The substances which have no acid properties he names ulmin or humin.

Hunch. (A nasalised form of *hook*.) A rounded lump; a hump.

H. backed. Same as *Humpbacked*.

Hun'dred. (Sax. *hundred*; from *hund*, a hundred; *riét*, reckoning. F. *cent*; I. *cento*; S. *cento*; G. *hundert*.) Ten times ten.

H.-leaved rose. The *Rosa centifolia*.

H.-years plant. The *Agave americana*, from its supposed time of flowering.

Hungarian. Relating to Hungary.

H. balsam. See *Balsam, Hungarian*.

H. fever. See *Febris hungarica*.

H. hawkweed. The *Hypochaeris maculata*.

H. red pepper. A pepper called paprika, obtained from a variety of *Capsicum annuum*, with small pointed fruit.

H. viper's grass. The *Scorzonera purpurea*.

Hungary. Europe, a kingdom in union with the Empire of Austria.

H. balsam. See *Balsam, Hungarian*.

H. fever. See *Febris hungarica*.

H. water. A spirit of rosemary said to have been originally prepared according to a formula preserved in the Imperial Library at Vienna, and reputed to be in the queen's handwriting with the date 1235; it is translated as follows: "I, Elizabeth, Queen of Hungary, being very infirm, and much troubled with the gout in the seventy-second year of my age, used for a year this receipt, given to me by an ancient hermit, whom I never saw before nor since; and was not only cured, but recovered my strength, and appeared to all so remarkably beautiful, that the King of Poland asked me in marriage, he being a widower, and I a widow. I, however, refused him for the love of my Lord Jesus Christ, from one of whose angels I believe I received the remedy." The receipt is as follows: Take of aqua vitæ four times distilled three parts, and of the tops and flowers of rosemary two parts; put them together into a closed vessel, let them stand in a gentle heat fifty hours, and then distil them. Take a drachm of this in the morning once every week, and let your face and diseased limb be washed with it every morning.

Hun'ger. (Sax. *hungor*; G. *Hunger*. F.

faim; I. *fame*; S. *hambre*.) The urgent desire for food, indicated by a sensation of emptiness and gnawing at and about the epigastrium. The nerves concerned are unknown.

H. cure. A mode of treatment of syphilis, in which the patient is confined to small quantities of white bread and milk, or he is allowed a little lean meat or soup, or fresh green vegetables, or rice or fruit, but fatty foods, beer, and wine are absolutely forbidden.

H., death from. See *Starvation*.

H. plague. (G. *Hungerpest*.) A term for *Relapsing fever*.

H. traces. Transverse depressions on the nails, showing defective nutrition during the progress of some antecedent disease.

H. ty'phus. A term applied to both typhus fever and relapsing fever when occurring in times of famine.

H. weed. The *Ranunculus arvensis*, because when it is abundant in a cornfield it indicates a bad crop and poor land.

Hunter, John. A British surgeon, born at Long Calderwood, in Lanarkshire, in 1728, died suddenly in St. George's Hospital in 1793.

H.'s canal. A triangular canal giving passage to the femoral artery and vein and the internal saphenous nerve. On one side is the vastus internus, on the other the tendons of the adductor magnus and adductor longus, and stretching across between them an aponeurotic membrane consisting of transverse fibres.

H.'s classification of animals. Having a heart with four cavities, Mammals and Birds; having a heart with three cavities, Reptiles and Amphibia; having a heart with two cavities, Fishes and Molluscs in part; having a heart with one cavity, Articulata; having the heart and stomach identical, Meduse.

H.'s gubernaculum. (G. *Hunter'sches Leitband*.) See *Gubernaculum Hunteri*.

H.'s method. The mode of treatment of aneurysm by tying the artery some distance above the sac.

Hunterian. Relating to *Hunter, John*.

H. chan'cre. (G. *Hunter'scher Schanker*.) See *Chancre, Hunterian*.

Huntingdon. United States of America, Pennsylvania. Mineral springs of uncertain character.

Hunts'man's cup. The *Sarracenia purpurea*.

Hunya'di-Ja'nos. Hungary, near Ofen and Buda-Pesth. An athermal mineral water, containing potassium sulphate .849 part, sodium sulphate 15.915, magnesium sulphate 16, sodium chloride 1.3, sodium carbonate .796, with oxide of iron and alumina .0042 parts in 1000. A purgative which acts gently, and is very useful in chronic constipation.

Hunya'di Laszlo. Hungary, near Ofen. A mineral water, containing magnesium sulphate 24.206 parts, sodium sulphate 22.781, and calcium sulphate 1.629 part, in 1000.

Hura. (F. *sablier*; G. *Saubüchsenbaum*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

H. brazilien'sis. Willd. Hab. Brazil. Used as *H. erepitanus*; acrid bark also used.

H. crep'itans. Linn. (L. *erepito*, to crackle. F. *sablier élastique*.) Sand box-tree. Hab. Tropical America. Milky juice very irritant. Seeds a drastic purgative and emetic. Used in leprosy. Leaves steeped in oil used externally in rheumatism.

Hu'rin. A crystallisable substance, insoluble in water, found in the juice of *Hura crepitans*.

Hurr-burr. The *Aretium lappa*.

Hurr-nut. The fruit of *Terminalia chebula*.

Hurst. (Sax. *hyrst.*) A wood.

Hurst-beech. (*Hurst*; *beech.*) The *Carpinus betulus*, from its place of growth and its appearance.

Hur'tleberry. A corruption of *Whortleberry*.

Hurt'sickle. (From its sometimes notching the sickle in the attempt to cut it.) The *Centaurea cyanus*, blue-bottle, or cornflower.

Husch'kè, Emil. A German anatomist, born at Weimar in 1797, died at Jena in 1858.

H.'s valve. The valve of mucous membrane situated at the point where the common canal formed by the canaliculi enters the lacrimal sac.

Husk. (Mid. E. *huske*; originally *hulsk*, from *hulen*, to cover. F. *enveloppe*, *balle*; I. *guscio*; S. *casca*; G. *Hülse*, *Schale*.) The dry covering of some fruits.

Hutchins'ia. (After Miss *Hutchinson*, an Irish botanist.) A Genus of the Family *Rhodometiæ*, Order *Floridicæ*.

H. atrorubescens, Agardh. The *Poly-siphonia atrorubescens*.

Hutchinson, John. An English physician, born in Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1811, died in 1861.

H.'s spirometer. See *Spirometer*, *Hutchinson's*.

Hutchinson, Jon'athan. An English surgeon of the present time, born at Selby in 1828.

H.'s teeth. A condition of the permanent teeth indicative of hereditary syphilis, especially noticeable in the central incisors of the upper jaw, which often slant towards each other, and consisting in a broad notch of the free edge, with discoloration from defect of enamel; the teeth may be dwarfed, and their margin may at first be occupied by spines of dentine, which soon wear off.

Hut'tersbach. Germany, Grand Duchy of Baden. A cold chalybeate water containing sodium chloride.

Huxham, John. An English physician, born at Halberton in 1694, died in Plymouth in 1768.

H.'s febrifuge elix'r. (L. *febris*, fever; *fugo*, to put to flight.) A compound of yellow cinchona bark, bitter orange peel, serpentry root, saffron, and cochineal digested in spirit.

H.'s tincture of bark. The *Tinctura cinchonæ composita*.

Huxley, Thom'as. An English biologist now living.

H.'s classifica'tion of animals. The classification given by Professor Huxley in his 'Introduction to the Classification of Animals,' 1869, is first into the four Subkingdoms, Radiata, Articulata, Mollusca, and Vertebrata. RADIATA include Gregarina, Rhizopoda, Radiolaria, Spongiada, Infusoria, Hydrozoa, Actinozoa, Polyzoa, Scoleleida?, and Echinodermata. ARTICULATA include Chaetognatha, Annelida, Crustacea, Arachnida, Myriapoda, and Insecta. MOLLUSCA

include Brachiopoda, Ascidioida, Lamellibranchiata, Branchiogasteropoda, Pulmogasteropoda, Pteropoda, and Cephalopoda. ВЕРТЪВАТА, into Ichthyopsida, which includes Pisces and Amphibia, Sauropsida, which includes Reptilia and Aves, and Mammalia.

In his later work, 'The Anatomy of Invertebrated Animals,' 1877, he gives the following arrangement:

Section I.—Monera [Foraminifera] [Heliozoa], Radiolaria, Protoplasta, Gregarina, Catalacta, Infusoria [Opalina, Ciliata, Flagellata, Pentaculifera].

Section II.—Porifera, Hydrozoa, Coralligena [Ctenophora].

Section III.—Turbellaria, Rotifera [Nematohychna], Trematoda, Cestoidea.

Section IV.—Hirudinea, Oligochaeta, Polychæta, Gephyrea.

Section V.—Crustacea, Arachnida [Pycnogonida, Tardigrada, Pentastomida], Myriapoda, Insecta.

Section VI.—Polyzoa, Brachiopoda, Lamellibranchiata, Odontophora.

Section VII.—Echinodermata.

Section VIII.—Tunicata.

Section IX.—Peripatidea, Myzostomata, Enteropneusta, Chaetognatha, Nematoidea, Physemaria, Acanthocephala, Dieyemida.

H.'s layer. The innermost layer of the inner root-sheath of the hair; it is a single, sometimes a double, layer of cubical, corneous cells with an imperfect nucleus.

H.'s membrane. Same as *H.'s layer*.

H.'s sheath. Same as *H.'s layer*.

Huygens, Christ'ian. A Dutch philosopher, born at the Hague April 14th, 1629, and died there 1695. He discovered double refraction in crystals, and established Hooke's wave theory of light.

H., eye'piece of. See *Eye'piece*, *Huyghenian*.

H., prin'ciple of. The principle that an undulation may be broken up into an indefinite number of parts, each of which is the origin of a partial wave, and that the aggregate effect of all these partial waves will reconstitute the primary wave at any subsequent stage of its progress.

H.'s the'ory. The undulatory, or wave, theory of light.

H.'s zones. The diffraction rings produced by the interposition of an opaque circular disc in the path of light rays.

Huyghenian. Relating to *Huygens*.

Huyghens, Christ'ian. See *Huygens, Christ'ian*.

Hwang-li'en. The Chinese name of the rhizome of *Coptis teeta*.

Hyacinth. (F. *hyacinthe*; from L. *hyacinthus*; from Gr. *ἵακινθος*, a flower said to have sprung up from the blood of Hyacinthos, or, according to some, of Telamonian Ajax.) The plants of the Genus *Hyacinthus* and others.

The hyacinth of the Greeks was either an iris, a gladiolus, or a larkspur; probably all were included under the term.

Also (F. *hyacinthe*; I. *giacinto*; S. *jacinto*), the name of a gem, a subspecies of pyramidal zircon, much valued among jewellers, and anciently esteemed in medicine as antispasmodic and cordial.

H. pest. (G. *Hyacinth-Rotz.*) The

Pleospora hyacinthi, Sorauer, which destroys the bulbs of hyacinths.

H., wild. The *Hyacinthus non-scriptus*, Linn., the *Scilla nutans*, Sm. In America, the *Scilla esculenta*.

Hyacinthinæ. A Tribe of the Order *Liliacæ*, having bulbs or fibro-fascicular roots. tubular or six-partite perianth, stamens inserted on the receptacle or on the tube of the perianth, and a crustaceous, black episperm.

Hyacinthine. (Υακίνθινος.) Of a violet-blue colour.

Hyacinthus. (Υάκινθος.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliacæ*.

H. muscari. Linn. The musk-grape flower, *Muscari ambrosiæceum*.

H. non-scriptus. Linn. (L. non, not: scriptus, written.) The blue-bell, *Scilla nutans*. The bulbs were supposed to be anti-icteric.

H. nutans. The *Scilla nutans*.

H. racemosus moschat. (L. racemosus, full of clusters.) The *Muscari ambrosiæceum*.

Hyæna. (Υαυα.) A Genus of animals of the Order *Carnivora*.

H. poison. The *Hyænanche globosa*.

Hyænanchè. (Υαυα, the hyæna; ἀγχοῦ, to strangle.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiacæ*.

H. globosa. Lamark. (L. globosus, ball-like.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Fruit probably contains strychnia. Used to poison hyænas and other beasts of prey.

Hyænanchin. A substance obtained, by Henkel, from the shell of the fruit of *Hyænanche globosa*. It is an amorphous, very bitter substance, producing death with tetanic symptoms.

Hyæna'sic acid. Same as *Hyænic acid*.

Hyænic acid. (Hyæna.) $C_{25}H_{50}O_2 = C_{24}H_{49}.CO_2H$. A fatty acid obtained from the anal glands of the *Hyæna striata*. It has a musk-like odour, and is slightly soluble in cold absolute alcohol, easily soluble in hot alcohol and ether. It melts at about 77° C. (170.6° F.) At ordinary temperatures it is hard and friable. An uncertain substance.

Hy'ahya. The *Tubernamontana utilis*.

Hyalæous. Same as *Hyaline*.

Hyalin. (Υαλος, glass. F. *hyaline*.) Recklinghausen's term for the translucent substance, called canalised fibrin by Langhans, which is sometimes found forming a grey peripheral zone in miliary tubercle.

Also, a name given by Hoppe-Seyler to the substance which constitutes the greater part of a hydatid cyst wall. It is an opalescent substance somewhat similar to chitin and, in young cysts, consists, according to Lücke, of carbon 44.1, hydrogen 6.7, nitrogen, 4.5, and oxygen 44.7 parts per cent. When boiled with dilute sulphuric acid it yields half its weight of a dextrogyrous sugar, hyalose, susceptible of alcoholic fermentation.

Hyaline. (Υαλος, glass. F. *hyalin*; G. *glasartig, gläsern, glasshell*.) Transparent like glass; glassy.

H. cartilage. See *Cartilage, hyaline*.

H. cast. Same as *H. cylinder*.

H. coat of hair-follicle. Kölliker's term for the glassy membrane of the *Hair-follicle*.

H. corpuscle. See *Corpuscle, hyaline*.

H. cylinder. (Κύλινδρος, a cylinder.) A translucent, clear, urinary tube cast.

H. degeneration. A degeneration of the fibrous tissues, like to *Amyloid degeneration*, but not giving the same reactions. It occurs chiefly in the tunica adventitia of the arteries, especially of the brain and lymphatic glands. It is seen also in the endocardium, the stroma of tumours, in gummata, and in the hyaloid membrane. It is stained yellow by iodine. The term has also been applied to various degenerative changes which have a translucent appearance. It is also called *Vitreous degeneration*, which see.

H. necrosis. See *Necrosis, hyaline*.

H. substance. The same as *Cytoblastema*.

Hy'aline-fi'broid. (Υαλος; L. *fibra*, a filament.) Having the transparent appearance of glass and the look of fibres.

H. degeneration. A term applied by Gull and Sutton to the condition of the tissues of the vessels in their *Fibrosis, arterio-capillary*.

Hyalino'sis. (Υάλινος, of glass.) The process of softening of cells and tissues to a homogeneous glassy or jelly-like substance, leading to the production of colloid, vitreous, or myxomatous degeneration.

Hyalipennate. (Υαλος, glass; L. *penna*, a wing. F. *hyalipenne*.) The same as *Hyalopterous*.

Hyalistos. (Υαλος, glass; ιστός, a web. F. *hyaliste*; G. *Glasgewebe*.) The vitreous body or humour of the eye.

Hyalistus. Same as *Hyalistos*.

Hyalitis. (Υαλος, glass. F. *hyalite*; G. *Entzündung der Glashaut*.) Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane. See *Hyaloiditis*.

Hyalodécrysis. (Υαλώδης, glassy; ζέρωσις, a flowing out. F. *hyalodécrysc*.) The escape of a part of the vitreous humour of the eye.

Hyalodeitis. (Υαλος; είδος, likeness.) See *Hyaloiditis*.

Hyalodéoglyschrotes. (Υαλοειδής, glass-like; γλισχροτής, stickiness.) Toughness and visciduity of the hyaloid or vitreous body.

Hyalodeomala'cia. (Υαλώδης, glassy; μαλακία, softness. F. *hyalodéomalacie*.) A softened or flaccid condition of the vitreous body of the eye.

Hyalodeomalaco'sis. (Υαλώδης, glassy; μαλακός, soft. F. *hyalodéomalacose*; G. *Erweichung des Glaskörpers*.) The progress of *Hyalodeomalæia*, or softening of the vitreous body of the eye.

Hyalodeopropto'sis. (Υαλώδης; πρόπτωσις, a falling down. F. *hyalodéoproptose*; G. *Glaskörpervorfall*.) Prolapse of the vitreous body of the eye, through a wound or other injury of the tunics.

Hyal'odes. (Υαλώδης, glass-like. F. *hyaloux*; G. *glasartig*.) Of the nature, or appearance, of glass; having, or full of, glass.

Anciently applied to the excrements, as urine, which deposited much vitreous, white, viscid sediment.

Hy'aloid. (Υαλος, glass; είδος, likeness. F. *hyaloïde*; G. *glashühlich*.) Resembling glass; glass-like; glassy; transparent. Also, like the hyaloid membrane or body.

H. artery. A branch of the arteria cen-

tralis retinae, which, in the fetus, traverses a special canal in the vitreous body, extending from the optic disc to the posterior surface of the capsule of the lens, on which it ramifies. It atrophies before birth, but some remains of it are occasionally visible in the adult, forming the arteria hyaloidea persistens. It is sometimes named the arteria capsularis.

H. body. The vitreous body.

H. canal. The sheath of the hyaloid artery. It is about 1 mm. in diameter.

H. canal of Cloquet. (*Cloquet*, Hippolyte.) See *Canal, hyaloid*.

H. cartilage. Same as *Cartilage, hyaline*.

H. cataract. See *Cataract, hyaloid*.

H. fos'sa. See *Fossa, hyaloidea*.

H. humour. The vitreous body.

H. membrane. (*F. membrane hyaloïde*; *G. Glashaut*.) A thin, transparent, and homogeneous membrane covering the vitreous body every where except in front. It separates the vitreous body from the retina and ciliary processes. Anteriorly it passes to the back part of the lens, becoming firmer in texture and fibrous in structure. It here forms part of the zonula of Zinn or suspensory ligament of the lens. The interstices between the fibres which pass to the front, and those which are continuous with the retina and pass to the back of the margin of the lens, form the boundaries of the sacculated canal named the canal of Petit, which runs parallel to the margin of the lens. It is doubtful whether it is of epiblastic or of mesoblastic origin. Some, as Merkel, deny its existence, believing the vitreous humour to be bounded by the membrana limitans interna of the retina, the posterior lamina of the zonula ciliaris, and the posterior capsule of the lens.

H. substance. The vitreous body.

H. vein. The vein receiving the blood from the branches corresponding to the hyaloid artery, and after traversing the vitreous body from before backwards in the axis of the eye discharging itself into the vena centralis retinae.

Hyaloidæa propria. (*L. proprius*, peculiar.) The same as *Hyaloid membrane*.

Hyaloiditis. The same as *Hyaloiditis*.

Hyaloidiomalacia. Same as *Hyaloidomalacia*.

Hyaloidioproptosis. Same as *Hyaloidoproptosis*.

Hyaloiditis. (*Hyaloid membrane. F. hyaloidite*; *G. Entzündung der Glashaut*.) Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane. It may result from injuries, especially from punctured wounds and the entrance and lodgment of foreign bodies, such as chips of metal, wood, or stone. In such cases suppuration supervenes at a variable period after the injury, the pus-cells being either white corpuscles which have escaped from the choroidal or other vessels and have made their way along the course of the wound, or being derived from the proliferation of the cells of the vitreous humour itself. This condition almost always passes into panophthalmitis and total loss of the eye. Other and more limited forms of inflammation of the vitreous humour may result from disease of the choroid, ciliary body, or retina, and lead to the effusion of lymph or blood into the adjoining region of the vitreous body. Softening of the vitreous body or liquefaction and the disease named synchysis scintillans are probable results of inflammatory processes.

H., suppurating. The formation of pus in the vitreous humour of the eye. It is almost always the result of injury and the entrance of a foreign body. The pupil has a dirty yellowish reflex, distantly resembling that presented in glioma, whence it has sometimes been named pseudoglioma. Recovery is rare.

Hyalolæna. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbellifere*.

H. Severzovii, Regel and Herder. The *Ferula sumbul*.

Hyaloma. ("Υαλος, glass. *F. hyalome*.) A conversion of the eye into a glass-like mass.

Also, a glass eye.

Hyalomata. ("Υαλος.) Auspitz's term for a group of his desmomatata having a hyaloid character.

Hyalome'ninx. ("Υαλος, glass; *μνήμη*, a membrane.) The hyaloid membrane of the eye.

Hyalomucin. ("Υαλος, crystal; *μούκη*, a mushroom.) A peculiar form of mucin found in the proportion of 0.75 per cent. of the vitreous humour.

Hyalonyxis. ("Υαλος, glass; *νόξις*, a puncture. *F. hyalonyxia*.) Bowen's term for the operation of depressing the crystalline lens when cataractous.

Hyalophagia. ("Υαλος; *φαγῆν*, to eat. *G. Glasfressen*.) The form of insanity in which the patient eats glass.

Hyaloplasm. ("Υαλος; *πλάσμα*, anything formed.) The transparent part of the plasma of a cell containing no microsomes.

H., nuclear. (*L. nucleus*, a kernel.) The hyaline protoplasm forming the substance of the sinuous filament of the nucleus of a cell.

Hyalopterous. ("Υαλος, glass; *πτέρον*, a wing. *F. hyaloptère*.) Having wings transparent like glass.

Hyalose. ("Υαλος.) The sugar obtained from the *Hyalin* of a hydatid cyst.

Hyalospermous. ("Υαλος, glass; *σπέρμα*, a seed. *F. hyalosperme*.) Having transparent seeds.

Hyalospongia. ("Υαλος; *σπόγγιον*, a sponge.) An Order of the Class *Spongia*, having a firm, often hyaline, lattice-work of silex spicules.

Hyalurgy. ("Υαλος, glass; *ἔργον*, work.) The fabrication of glass.

Hyanché. ("Υ, a swine; *ἄγχω*, to strangle.) Old term (*Gr. ὑάγχη*), used by Cœlius Aurelianus, *de Morb.* iii, 1, for a spurious kind of angina, when deglutition and respiration are impeded by a tumour on each side of the neck; because it often happens in the necks of swine.

Hybanthus. ("Υβος, hump-backed; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Violaceæ*, many of which possess emetic properties.

H. brevicaulis, H. Bn. (*L. brevis*, short; *caulis*, a stem.) Hab. Brazil. A mild purgative.

H. buxifolius, H. Bn. (*L. buxus*, the box tree; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Madagascar. Emetic and purgative.

H. ipeacacuanha, H. B. Supplies the false ipeacacuanha of Brazil and Guiana. It is an emetic, purgative, and antidiysenteric.

H. maytensillo, H. Bn. Hab. Chili. An active purgative.

H. microphyllus, H. Bn. (*Μικρός*, small; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) Hab. Peru. Root

called Cuiehunchilli is an active emetic, used in skin affections and elephantiasis.

H. parviflorus, H. Bn. (*L. parvus*, small; *flos*, a flower.) Supplies the white ipcaenianha of Chili.

Hybernaculum. See *Hybernaculum*.

Hybernal. See *Hibernat*.

Hybernating. See *Hibernant*.

Hybernation. See *Hibernation*.

Hybodontia. (ἵβος, a hump; ὀδόντ, a tooth.) A group of extinct fishes, so named by Agassiz, in which the crown of the teeth consists of a series of subconical knobs.

Hyboma. (ἵβωμα, the hump of a camel.) Old term (Gr. ἵβωμα), used by Galen, *Aph.* vi. 46, for a curvature or gibbosity of the spine; but also used by him, *de Artic.* iii. 53, to signify every eversion of the vertebrae.

H. scoliosis. (Σκολίωσις, crookedness.) Swediaur's term for lateral curvature of the spine.

Hybosis. (ἵβωσις, a making hump-backed.) The development of an *Hyboma*.

Hybrid. (*L. hybrida, hibrida*, a mongrel; perhaps from Gr. ἵβρις, insult. *F. hybride, bâtard, métis*; *I. ibrido*; *S. hybrida*; *G. Bastard, Zwitter*.) Hybrids are intermediate productions which have sprung from the sexual intercourse of two individuals, each belonging to a distinct species. They are amongst plants what mules are among animals. The subject appears to have been first noticed by Camerarius in 1604, but Bradley proved the fact in 1717, and subsequently Kölreuter demonstrated it in regard to the several species of *Nicotiana*, *Digitalis*, and *Hibiscus*. To obtain a hybrid the species with which the experiment is made must be nearly related. The progeny sometimes resembles the female chiefly, sometimes the male. Hybrids have a low degree of fertility, which is usually the result of impotence on the part of the stamens, which do not perfect the pollen, and the majority of such hybrids may be fertilised by the pollen of one or the other parent. The offspring then, in the course of one or two generations, reverts to the fertilising species. In order that a pistil should be impregnated with the pollen of another species, it must not previously have been submitted to the action of that of its own species.

Hybrid animals are mostly sterile among themselves, the male not producing properly formed spermatozoa; the female hybrid is generally fertile with a male of one of the parent breeds.

By many it is supposed that true hybrid diseases may exist, such as one generated by the combined poisons of enteric and malarial fever.

H., congen'erous. (*L. congener*, of the same kind.) A hybrid resulting from the crossing between two species of the same genus.

H., specific. (*L. specificus*, forming a particular kind.) A hybrid produced by the crossing of varieties of the same species.

Hybridation. Same as *Hybridisation*.

Hybridisation. (*L. hybrida. F. hybridation, fécondation croisée*; *I. ibridazione*; *S. hibridacion*; *G. Zwitterbildung, Bastardbildung*.) The foundation of the pistil of one plant by the pollen of another of a different species or variety, and in a few instances of a different genus. It may be natural or artificial. It cannot be effected between plants of different

natural orders, it is accomplished with difficulty between plants of different though allied genera, and it is not always accomplished between plants of different species of the same genus.

Hybridism. (*L. hybrida*.) The act of fecundating the pistil of one plant with pollen of another of a different species.

Hybridity. (*L. hybrida. F. hybridité*; *I. ibridita*; *S. hibridität*; *G. Zwitterhaftigkeit*.) The state or quality of being *Hybrid*.

H., agen'sic. (ἄ, neg.; γένεσις, an engendering. *F. hybridité agénésique*.) Broca's term for the form of hybridity in which the products are infertile, both with themselves and with the parental species.

H., bilat'eral. (*L. bis*, twice; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The form in which the hybrid product of both sexes is fertile.

H., dysgen'esic. (δύς, difficult; γένεσις, generation. *F. hybridité dysgénésique*.) Broca's term for the form in which the products are infertile among themselves but fertile with the parental species, bringing forth infertile offspring.

H., eugen'esic. (Ευ, well; γένεσις. *F. hybridité eugénésique*.) Broca's term for the form in which the products are fertile among themselves and with the parental species, the offspring in all cases being fertile also.

H., paragen'esic. (Παρά, near to; γένεσις. *F. hybridité paragénésique*.) Broca's term for the form in which the hybrid products are little or not at all fertile among themselves, their descendants having only a limited fertility; but they are fertile with the parent species, and the products are fertile among themselves, with the hybrids of the first generation, and with the parent species.

H., unilat'eral. (*L. unus*, one; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The form in which the female hybrid product is fertile only with a male of the producing species.

Hydaleous. (Υδαλιός, watery; from ὕδωρ, water.) Dropsical.

Hydantonic acid. (*G. Hydantoinensäure*.) This unibasic acid is obtained by boiling allantoin or glycoluril with baryta water, or by heating glycooll with urea. It forms large rhombic prisms, soluble in hot and cold water and in alcohol. Also called *Glycoluric acid*.

Hydantoin. *Glycolylurea*. $C_2H_4N_2O_2$. It is obtained by the action of hydrogen iodide on allantoin and upon alloxanic acid. It forms crystalline masses without colour, and with slightly sweet taste. It is soluble in cold water, and melts at 216° C.

Hydarthros. (Υδωρ, water; ἄρθρον, a joint.) An old term for the fluid which issues from a wounded joint; the synovia.

Hydarthrosis. Same as *Hydrarthrosis*.

Hydarthrus. Same as *Hydrarthrus*.

Hydatenomenous. (Υδαταίνω, to make watery.) Applied (*Gr. ὑδαταίνόμενος*) by Hippocrates, *Epid.* ii. 274, to those who were dropsical, or who naturally had thin or watery blood.

Hydaten'erocele. (Υδωρ, water; ἔντερον, an intestine; κύλη, a tumour. *G. Wasser-Darmbruch*.) An intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele.

Hydatie. (Υδαρίς, a watery vesicle.) Relating to a *Hydatid*.

Hydatid. (Υδαρίς, a watery vesicle;

HYDATIDEPATITIS—HYDATIDIFORM.

from ὑδωρ, water. *F. hydatide*; *I. idatide*; *S. hidatide*; *G. Blasenwurm*.) The cystic development in the human tissues of the embryo of the *Tenia echinococcus*. See further under this heading, under *Echinococcus* and under *H. cyst*.

The term has been used to describe many different things. Originally it denoted a small, transparent tumour of the eyelids; subsequently it came to include any vesicular tumour with transparent aqueous contents; then it was stretched so as to include a cystic growth non-adherent to, and softer and more transparent than, its surroundings, or lying in a cavity, as of the womb. And even when applied to a larval entozoon it has been used in other senses than the one above set out; its meaning has been extended so as to include other vesicular larvæ, as those described under *Cysticercus*; and it has been contracted so as to exclude the fertile form and to be applied only to the barren cyst called *Acephalocyst*.

According to Neisser, in 986 cases of hydatids in man the liver was affected in 451, the lungs and pleura in 84, the kidneys in 80, the muscles and subcutaneous tissue, including that of the orbit, in 72, the brain in 68, the spinal cord in 13, the female organs of generation and the mammary gland in 44, the male organs in 6, the pelvis in 36, the organs of circulation in 29, the spleen and bones in 28, and the eye in 3 cases.

H., capsule of. (*L. capsula*, a small bag.) The outermost adventitious envelope of a fully formed hydatid, derived from the tissues. See under *H. cyst*.

H., carcinomatous. (*Καρκίνωμα*, cancer.) Adams' term for a supposed living being which constituted the disease cancer.

H. cyst. (*Κύστις*, a bag.) The larval condition, or a stage in the development, of *Tenia echinococcus*. In its earliest phase it is a small globular vesicle, into which the hooked embryo, which had been liberated from the ovum in the alimentary canal of the host and had traversed the tissues, or been carried in the blood stream to its resting place, has become converted; it has a thin wall and contains a transparent, finely granular fluid; as it grows it soon becomes surrounded by a layer of granular matter from the neighbouring tissue, which speedily becomes converted into a capsular membrane more or less laminated, and consisting of connective tissue freely supplied with blood-vessels. The true wall of the embryo lies closely applied to the inner surface of this capsule, and now consists largely of delicate cells, often containing spheroidal refractile particles. As it grows, the true wall becomes differentiated into the ectocyst, a thick, elastic, grey, translucent, laminated membrane on the outer side; and the endocyst, a thin, soft membrane lining the ectocyst, from which are developed the echinococcus heads and the daughter vesicles, and from these other vesicles also may arise. These products may be exogenous or endogenous. The fluid contents are clear, watery, of low specific gravity, 1007 to 1009, with much sodium chloride, but no urea, and very little, if any, albumen. See under *Echinococcus*.

H., fertile. (*L. fertilis*, fruitful.) A hydatid which develops echinococcus cysts, directly or indirectly, from its endocyst.

H. fremitus. (*L. fremitus*, a murmuring.) See *Fremitus, hydatid*.

H. mole. See under *Mole*.

H., multilocular. Same as *Echinococcus multilocularis*.

H.s of bone. These constitute, according to Leuckart, about 8 per cent. of the total number of cases observed in man. They are the larva of *Tenia echinococcus*; one case is said to have been the larva of *Tenia solium*. They have occurred in the shaft and head of long bones and in the flat bones.

H.s of brain. See *Brain, hydatids in*.

H.s of cervix uteri. (*L. cervix*, the neck; *uterus*, the womb.) The *Orcula Nabothi*.

H. of epididymis. (*Ἐπί*, upon; *δίδυμοι*, the testicles.) A simple or multiple, pedunculated vesicle, lined with prismatic epithelium, attached to the head of the epididymis. It is probably of embryonic origin.

H. of Fallopiian tube. A vesicular substance found at the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopiian tube, apparently of embryonic origin.

H.s of heart. An occasional occurrence, either in the musculature or in the subserous tissue.

H.s of kidney. When situated in this organ the hydatid cyst may rupture into the pelvis of the kidney, and the echinococcus heads may be found in the urine.

H.s of liver. The liver is the most common seat of the parasite, which may grow to a very large size, so as nearly to fill the abdominal cavity. They form a smooth, regular, elastic or fluctuating swelling of slow growth, which may cause local peritonitis, and sometimes œdema of the legs or ascites. They may open into one or other of the bile channels. Sometimes the entozoon dies and the tumour shrivels. They frequently present the hydatid fremitus of Pirry.

H.s of lung. See *Lung, hydatids of*.

H.s of mammary gland. An occasional occurrence; they are indistinguishable from serous or other cysts before opening.

H.s of Morgagni. See *Morgagni, hydatids of*.

H.s of muscle. The seat, according to Leuckart, along with the subcutaneous tissue, of 15 per cent. of the total cases.

H.s of spleen. See *Spleen, hydatids of*.

H.s of tunica vaginalis. Same as *Morgagni, hydatids of*.

H., pillbox. A term for *Echinococcus endogenus*.

H. pregnancy. Same as *Mole, vesicular*.

H., sterile. (*L. sterilis*, barren.) An *Acephalocyst*.

H. thrill. See *Fremitus, hydatid*, and *Thrill, percussion*.

H.s, uterine. See under *Mole*.

H. vibration. (*L. vibro*, to set in tremulous motion.) Same as *Fremitus, hydatid*.

Hydatidepatitis. (*Υδαρίς*, a hydatid; *ηπατιτις*, disease of the liver. *F. hydatidepatite*; *G. Leberentzündung mit Hydatidenbildung*.) Inflammation of the liver, complicated with, or produced by, hydatids.

Hydatides. (*Υδαρίς*.) Hydatids.

H. cervicis uteri. (*L. cervix*, the neck; *uterus*, the womb.) The *Orcula Nabothi*.

Hydatidic. (*Υδαρίς*, a hydatid. *F. hydatidique*; *I. idatidico*; *S. hidatidico*.) Of, or belonging to, or containing, hydatids.

Hydatidiform. (*Υδαρίς*, a hydatid; *L. forma*, shape.) Having the form of, or resembling, a hydatid.

H. degeneration of chorion. See under *Mole*.

H. mole. See *Mole, hydatidiform*.

H. placenta. See *Placenta, hydatidiform degeneration of*.

H. tumours. A term applied to effusions into the sheath of tendons containing the melon-seed bodies which were supposed by Dupuytren to be hydatids.

Hydatidin. (Υδατίς.) Collard de Martigny's term for an organic substance constituting 90 per cent. or more of the substance of a hydatid. It is soluble, without coloration, in sulphuric and hydrochloric acids, and is coloured yellow by potash and ammonia.

Hydatidocele. (Υδατίς, a hydatid; κήλη, a tumour. F. *hydatidocèle*; G. *Blasenwürrnerbruch, Wasserblasenbruch*.) A serotal hernia containing hydatids.

Also, any tumour containing hydatids.

Hydatidocephalus. (Υδατίς, a hydatid; κεφαλή, the head. F. *hydatidocéphale*; G. *Drehkrankheit*.) Hydatids in the head of the sheep.

Also, the same as *Hydrocephalus*.

Hydatido'des. Same as *Hydatidoid*.

Hydatidogenous. Same as *Hydatigenous*.

Hydatidoid. (Υδατίς, a hydatid; εἶδος, likeness. F. *hydatidöide*; G. *hydatidenähnlich*.) Resembling a hydatid.

Hydatidoma. (Υδατίς. F. *hydatidöme*; G. *Hydatidengeschwürst*.) A hydatid swelling, or a tumour containing hydatids.

Hydatidoschecele. (Υδατίς, a hydatid; στήθος, the serotum; κήλη, a tumour. F. *hydatidoschécele*.) Sauvage's term for a hydrocele with hydatids.

Hydatidosis. (Υδατίς, a hydatid. F. *hydatidose*; G. *Hydatidenkrankheit*.) The growth or formation of hydatids; the progress of hydatid disease.

Hydatidous. (Υδατίς, a hydatid. F. *hydatideux*.) Having, or full of, hydatids.

Hydatiform. (Υδατίς. L. *forma*, resemblance. F. *hydatiforme*; G. *hydatidenähnlich*.) Having the appearance of a bag or vesicle; like to a hydatid.

Hydatigenous. (Υδατίς, a hydatid; γεννάω, to produce. F. *hydatigène*.) Proceeding, or originating, from a hydatid.

Hydatigerous. (Υδατίς; L. *gero*, to bear.) Containing, or bearing, hydatids.

Hydatiniform. Same as *Hydatiform*.

Hydatinous. (Υδατινος, watery.) Watery; resembling water.

Hydatinum. (Υδατωρ, water.) Old name (Gr. υδατινωσ), used by Galen, *Comm.* ii, in *Epid.* vi, 19, for a certain eye medicine, or collyrium, prepared from river water.

Hydatis. (Υδατίς, a vesicle; from υδατωρ, water. F. *hydatide*; G. *Wasserblase*.) A small vesicular tumour containing a watery fluid.

Also, a *Hydatid*.

H. acephalocystis. Same as *Acephalocystis*.

H. œnurus. Same as *Cœnurus ecrebralis*.

H. ditrachyceras. See *Ditrachyceras*.

H. echinococcus. Same as *Echinococcus*.

H. finna. The *Cysticercus cellulosæ*.

Hydatismus. (Υδατίς, a vesicle.)

Old term (Gr. υδατισμός), used by Cœlius Aurelianus, *Tard. pass.* v, 8, for the sound of confined and compressed humour in external imposthumes and abscesses, when made to fluctuate, as stated by Fœsius, p. 631.

Hydatismatous. (Υδατίς, a vesicle; σῶμα, a body. F. *hydatisme*.) Applied by Blainville to those animal forms in which the body is in the form of a vesicle.

Hydatocœle. (Υδατίς; κήλη, a tumour.) A synonym of *Hydrocœle*.

Also, the same as *Hydatocœle*.

Hydatochloos. (Υδατωρ, water; χλόος, greenness.) Applied to excrements, or dejections, that were at the same time watery and bilious, or greenish from the presence of bile.

Hydatochlous. Same as *Hydatochloos*.

Hydatocholos. (Υδατωρ, water; χολή, bile.) Of a watery and bilious quality. An old term (Gr. υδατόχολος), applied by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 67, 131, to the fæces or excrements when of that character.

Hydatodeitis. (Υδατώδης, watery. F. *hydatodéite*.) Inflammation of the tunic containing the aqueous humour of the eye.

Hydatodes. (Υδατωρ, water; εἶδος, likeness.) Having, or full of, water; watery; aqueous. Applied (Gr. υδατώδης) by Galen, *de San. Tu.* v, 12, to wine much diluted with water; by Hippocrates to limp urine, *Coac. Prænot.* 576, and to an anasarco patient, *Epid.* vi, 7, *num.* 62.

Hydatogenesis. (Υδατωρ, water; γένεσις, origin. F. *hydatogenesie*; G. *Wasserbildung*.) Term for the formation of water, or of a watery fluid, in the body.

Hydatoid. (Υδατωρ; εἶδος, likeness. F. *hydatöide*; G. *wasserähnlich*.) Resembling water in nature, quality, appearance, or consistence.

H. fluid. The aqueous humour of the eye.

H. membrane. The membrane of Desmet.

H. mole. See *Mole, hydatoid*.

H. tumour of mammary gland.

Astley Cooper's term for a vesicular tumour of the mammary gland, produced by the distension of the hypertrophied lobules of the gland with a transparent fluid.

Hydatoncus. (Υδατωρ, water; ὄγκος, a tumour or swelling.) A watery swelling, such as anasarca or œdema.

Hydatophthengos. (Υδατωρ, water; φθέγγωμα, to emit a sound. F. *hydatophthengé*; G. *Flüssigkeitsschall*.) Term for the sound indicating the presence of fluid heard by percussion over the organ affected.

Hydatoposia. (Υδατοποσία; from υδατωρ; ποσις, a drink. F. *hydatoposie*; G. *Wassertrinken*.) Water-drinking.

Hydatopotes. (Υδατοπότης, from υδατοποσιω, to drink water.) A water-drinker.

Hydatorrhœa. (Υδατωρ; ροία, a flowing. F. *hydatorrhée*; G. *Wasserfluss*.) A watery flux or discharge.

Hydatoschecele. See *Hydatidoschecele*.

Hydatosis. (Υδατωρ, water. F. *hydatose*; G. *Wasserbildung*.) The formation of a collection of water in the body.

Hydatotherapia. (Υδατωρ, water;

θεραπεύω, to heal, or to exhibit remedies. F. *hydathotherapic.*) The application and use of cold water as a remedy for disease.

Hydatula. (*Υδαρίς*, a watery vesicle. F. *hydatule.*) A synonym of *Cysticercus*.

H. cerebraлис. The *Cornutus cerebraлис*.

Hyderiasis. (*Υδερίαςις*, from *ὑδωρ*, water.) Dropsy.

Hyderic. (*Υδερικός.*) Dropsical.

Hyderodes. (*Υδωρ*, water. F. *hydreux*; G. *hydropisch, wässrig, wassersüchtig.*) Having, or full of, water; dropsical.

Hyderoncus. The same in derivation and meaning as *Hydatoncus*.

Hyderus. (*Υδωρ*, water.) An old term generally applied to hydrops, or dropsy, according to Gorræus, but especially (Gr. *ὑερος*) to anasarca, or leucophlegmasia, according to Galen, *de Sympt.*

Also, an old term for a flux of water, including diabetes and all the forms of polyuria.

Hydnæ. (*Hydnum.*) A Family of ectobasidious Fungi, having a fleshy or coriaceous receptacle, with or without a pedicle, bearing spines covered by mycelium.

Hydnocarpus. (*Υδνον*, the truffle; *καρπός*, fruit.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Flaccourtiaceæ*.

H. anthelmintica, Pierre. (*Ἀντί*, against; *ἔλμωσ*, a worm.) The species which, according to Pierre, furnishes the seeds called *Tu-fung-tsze*, which are used in the treatment of skin diseases and the destruction of parasites.

H. inebrians, Vahl. (L. *inebrio*, to make drunk.) Hab. Ceylon. Fruit poisonous; produces giddiness and intoxication. Oil of seeds used in leprosy and skin diseases.

H. odorata, Lindl. The *Gynocardia odorata*.

H. venenata, Gärtner. (L. *venenatus*, poisonous.) The *H. inebrians*.

H. Wightiana, Blume. Hab. Ceylon. Oil of seeds used in leprosy and skin diseases.

Hydnoræ. R. Brown's term for the *Cylinaceæ*.

Hydnum. (*Υδνον*, an esulent fungus, probably the truffle; from *οιδάω*, to swell. F. *hydre*; G. *Stachelschwamm.*) A Genus of the Family *Hydnæ*, Suborder *Hymenomyces*, Order *Basidiomyces*, Class *Carpoporaceæ*.

H. auriscalpium, Linn. (L. *auriscalpium*, an ear-pick.) Bronquichon. Kidney-shaped, 2 to 7 centimetres broad, dark brown, spines bright brown. Found on decaying fir-cones. Esulent.

H. caput-medusæ, Bull. (L. *caput*, the head; *Medusa*, the daughter of Phorcus, one of the Gorgons; her hair was turned into serpents by Minerva.) Fleshy, white, then cinereous, upper spines distorted, lower straight. Grows on tree-trunks. Esulent.

H., coral-like. The *H. coralloides*.

H. coralloides, Scop. (*Κοράλλων*, coral; *ἴδος*, likeness. G. *Corallenschwamm.*) Branched, white, then yellowish; spines unilateral, awl-shaped. On decaying tree-stems in autumn. Esulent.

H. diversidens, Fr. (L. *diversus*, different; *dens*, a tooth.) Fleshy, yellowish; spines uneven. On birch-stems in autumn. Esulent.

H. erinaecum, Bull. (L. *erinaecus*, a hedgehog. G. *Igelschwamm.*) Hedgehog hydnum. Fleshy, pendulous, white, then yellowish;

spines long, straight, pendulous. On old tree-trunks, especially of oak and beech, in autumn. Esulent.

H. imbricatium, Linn. (L. *imbricatus*, formed like gutter tiles. G. *Habichtschwamm, Hirschschwamm, braune Hirschezunge.*) Pileus fleshy, umber brown; spines decurrent, whitish. Grows on the ground in fir woods in early summer and autumn. Esulent, pleasant-tasted.

H. repandum, Linn. (L. *repandum*, bent backwards. G. *Stoppelschwamm.*) Fleshy, pallid, reddish or yellowish; spines unequal. Grows on the ground in woods in autumn. Esulent.

H. subsquamosum, Batsch. (L. *sub*, under; *squamosus*, scaly) Rust-coloured; spines at first white, then brown. Grows on the ground in fir woods. Esulent.

Hydorrhœa. (*Υδωρ*, water; *ροία*, a flow. F. *Hydorrhée.*) Applied to the first stage of blennorrhœal conjunctivitis, when the mucous discharge is thin and watery.

Hydrabietinic acid. C₁₄H₆₈O₈. An acid obtained by the action of sodium amalgams on abietinic acid.

Hydrachnè. (*Υδωρ*, water; *ἄχνη*, chaff, or sordes.) A small watery vesicle appearing on the skin, or in the mouth.

Hydrachnis. (*Υδωρ*, water; *ἄχνη*, chaff, or sordes.) An eruption of small vesicles containing lymph, having a transparent or watery appearance; the variety of chicken-pox in which the vesicles are pointed and the contents transparent and watery throughout; the water-pock.

Hydracid. (*Hydrogen*; *acid.* F. *hydracide*; I. *idracido*; G. *Wasserstoffsäure.*) A term for an acid formed by the combination of a simple body other than oxygen, or a compound body not containing oxygen, with hydrogen; such are hydrobromic, hydrochloric, and hydrocyanic acids.

Hydracrylic acid. One of the isomeric acids which together are called *Lactic acid*.

Hydraden. (*Υδωρ*, water; *ἀδὴν*, a gland.) An old term for a lymphatic gland.

Hydradenitis. (*Hydraden.* F. *Hydradenite*; G. *Lymphdrüsenentzündung.*) Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

Also, the same as *Hidroadenitis*.

Hydradenypertrophia. (*Hydraden*; Gr. *ὑπερ*, above measure; *τροφή*, nourishment. F. *hydradenypertrophie.*) Excessive enlargement, or hypertrophy, of a lymphatic gland.

Hydrædos. (*Υδωρ*, water; *αἶδος*, the vulva.) A swelling, or œdematous condition, of the female external genital organs.

Hydræma. Same as *Hydræmia*.

Hydræmia. (*Υδωρ*; *αἷμα*, blood. F. *hydrémie*; G. *wässriges Blut.*) A watery condition of the blood depending on defect of albumin and fibrin, or on retention of water from arrest of the cutaneous or renal secretions. It occurs in connection with albuminuria, in exhausting diseases, and in starvation.

Hydræmic. (*Υδωρ*; *αἷμα.*) Relating to *Hydræmia*.

H. drop'sy. See *Dropsy*, *hydræmic*.

H. plethora. See *Plethora*, *hydræmic*.

Hydraform. (*Hydra*; *forma*, a form.) Resembling a hydra.

H. per'son. The diblastula derived from

the egg of a hydrozoan (see *Hydrozoa*) when possessing an elongated body, and a mouth having a circle of solid, or more commonly hollow, tentacles around it.

Hydragoga. Medicines which have the action called *Hydragogue*.

Hydragogia. (Υδρογώγιον, a water-course; from ὕδωρ, water; ἄγω, to lead.) The lymphatic vessels.

Hydragogica. Same as *Hydragoga*.

Hydragogue. (Υδωρ; ἄγω, to drive out. F. *hydragogue*; I. *idragogo*; S. *hidragogo*; G. *wasservertreibend*.) Having power to expel water. Hydragogues are those medicines which increase the water of the secretions of the body, and so tend to remove effused serum from its cavities, as cathartic substances and diuretics; to the former of which the term is now usually confined.

Hydragogum. A *Hydragogue*.

H. Boylei. Crystalline nitrate of silver, or acetate of silver.

Hydralcohol. A French term for weak or diluted alcohol, being of a strength indicated by 22° of the areometer of Cartier.

Hydralcoolature. A French term for an alcoholate prepared with *Hydralcohol*.

Hydrales. (Υδωρ, water.) Lindley's term for an Alliance of petaloid Endogens, being unisexual aquatic plants having perfect or imperfect flowers, not arranged on a spadix, and without albumen. It includes *Hydrocharidaceæ*, *Naiadaceæ*, and *Zosteraceæ*.

Hydralkohololyton. The same as *Hydralcoololyton*.

Hydrallante. (Υδωρ, water; ἄλλας, a sausage, the base of the word *allantois*. F. *hydrallante*; S. *hidralanto*.) The allantoic fluid.

Also, an excessive amount of the allantoic fluid, or dropsy of the allantois.

Also, a name proposed by Dugès for the morbid secretion in a pregnant womb called false waters, on the supposition that this fluid is secreted by, and retained in, the space which, during the earlier period of gestation, is found between the amnion and the chorion, in the neighbourhood of the placenta.

Hydrallas. (Υδωρ; ἄλλας.) Boivin's term for excess of allantoic fluid. Same as *Hydrallante*.

Hydralma. (Υδωρ, water; ἄλμη, the sea.) Salt-water, or sea-water.

Hydralmaë. (*Hydralma*, sea-water.) Artificial or natural salt- or sea-water.

Hydralmë. Same as *Hydralma*.

Hydramidés. (G. *Hydramide*.) A class of nitrogen compounds generated by the action of ammonia upon aldehydes, and especially the aromatic aldehydes, or their corresponding chlorides. The hydramidés are for the most part crystalline and of feebly alkaline properties, soluble in alcohol and in water. They occupy an intermediate position between the amine bases and the acid nitrites.

Hydramnion. Same as *Hydramnios*.

Hydramnios. (Υδωρ, water; ἄμιον, the membrane round the foetus. F. *hydramnios*; G. *Amnios-Wassersucht*, *Eiwassersucht*.) A morbid increase of the fluid contained in the amnion. See *Amnion*, *dropsy of*.

Hydramyli. Same as *Amyl hydride*.

Hydramyli-chlor. Richardson's term for a compound anæsthetic consisting of one

part of bichloride of methylene and nine of amyl hydride. Very rapid in its action, but, according to the author, too insoluble in the blood to be a safe anæsthetic. Was administered in several cases of tooth extraction with remarkable success, producing within twenty seconds sufficiently deep anæsthesia for one operation.

Hydrangæa. (Υδωρ, water; ἄγγειον, a vessel.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Saxifragaceæ*.

H. arborescens. Linn. (L. *arboresco*, to grow to a tree.) Seven barks. Hab. United States. Root aromatic and pungent in taste. Used in urinary deposits of lithic acid; in excess it causes vertigo and oppression in the chest. It has been recommended by Fleming in Bright's disease.

H. Thunbergii. Hab. China, Japan. Leaves used as tea, called *Ama-tsjá*, the tea of heaven.

Hydrangeæcææ. A Nat. Order of perigynous, calycifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Saxifragales*, having distinct styles and opposite leaves without stipules.

Hydrangæads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Hydrangeæcææ*.

Hydrangææ. Same as *Hydrangeæcææ*.

Hydrangæia. (Υδωρ, water; ἄγγειον, a vessel.) The lymphatic vessels.

Hydrangæitis. (Υδωρ, water; ἄγγειον, a vessel. F. *hydrangæite*.) Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

Hydrangiographia. (Υδωρ; ἄγγειον; γράφω, to write. F. *hydrangiographic*.) A description of the lymphatic vessels, their situation and functions.

Hydrangiologÿ. (Υδωρ; ἄγγειον; λόγος, a discourse. F. *hydrangiologie*.) A treatise or dissertation on the lymphatic vessels, their nature, function, and arrangement.

Hydrangion. (Υδωρ, water; ἄγγειον, a vessel.) A lymphatic vessel.

Hydrangiotomy. (Υδωρ; ἄγγειον; τέμνω, to cut. F. *hydrangiotomie*.) The dissection of the lymphatic vessels.

Hydrangium. Same as *Hydrangion*.

Hydranosos. (Υδωρ, water; ὄσος, disease. F. *hydranose*.) Lobstein's term for serous exudation.

Hydranosus. Same as *Hydranosos*.

Hydranth. (Υδρα, a water-serpent; ἄνθος, a flower.) The name given to the several nutritive zooids of the gymnoblastous hydrozoa. Each hydranth is a tube, prolonged at its distal extremity into a proboscis, which has a mouth surrounded by tentacles.

Hydrantonic acid. Same as *Hydrantoinic acid*.

Hydrantoin. Same as *Hydrantoin*.

Hydraporia. (Υδωρ, water; ἀπορία, want. F. *hydraporie*.) A want or deficiency of water in the body.

Hydrargyranatripsis. (Υδράργυρος, quicksilver; ἀντίτριψις, friction of the body. F. *hydrargyranatripsie*; G. *Quecksilbercinreibung*.) Mercurial friction.

Hydrargyrate. (Υδράργυρος. F. *hydrargyre*.) Of, or belonging to, mercury, *Hydrargyrum*.

Hydrargyrenterophthisis. (Υδράργυρος; εντέρον, an intestine; φθίσις, a wasting. F. *hydrargyrenterophthisie*; G. *Quecksilber-Darmschwindsucht*.) Term for mercurial intestinal tabes, or wasting.

Hydrargyrentripsis. (Υδράργυρος; εὐτρίψις, inunction. *F. hydrargyrentripsie.*) Mercurial inunction.

Hydrargyræ. (Υδράργυρος, quicksilver. *F. hydrargyrræ.*) Term applied by Nordenskiöld and Beudant to the amalgams.

Hydrargyri. Genitive singular of *Hydrargyrum*.

H. acetas. (*F. terre foliæ mercurielle*; *G. essigsaures Quecksilberoxydul.*) Form of mercury. The *Pilule Keyseri*, or Keyser's pills, were made of this preparation and used in curing syphilis.

H. ammonio-chloridum. The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*, B. Ph., U. S. Ph.

H. amyda-to-bichloridum. The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

H. bichloridum. The *H. perchloridum*.

H. bichloridum. Mercuric chloride, *H. perchloridum*, B. Ph.; the *Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum*, U. S. Ph.

H. bicianidum. Mercuric cyanide, *H. cyanidum*, U. S. Ph.

H. biniodidum. Mercuric iodide, *H. iodidum rubrum*, B. Ph., U. S. Ph.

H. binoxidum. Mercuric oxide, *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*, B. Ph.

H. bisulphuretum. Cinnabar, *H. sulphidum rubrum*.

H. borussias. (*L. Borussia*, Prussia.) Cyanide of prussiate of mercury, *H. cyanidum*.

H. bromidum. See *Hydrargyrum bibromatum* and *H. bromatum*.

H. calx alba. (*L. calx*, lime; *albus*, white.) The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

H. chloreum. The *H. subchloridum*.

H. chloridum. Mercurous chloride, *H. subchloridum*, B. Ph.

H. chloridum corrosivum. U. S. Ph. (*L. corrosivus*, from *corrodo*, to gnaw away.) The *H. perchloridum*.

H. chloridum miltë. U. S. Ph. (*L. mitis*, mild.) The *H. subchloridum*, B. Ph.

H. cyanidum. U. S. Ph. (*F. cyanure de mercure*; *G. Cyanquecksilber.*) Cyanide of mercury, mercuric cyanide, $\text{Hg}(\text{CN})_2$. It consists of colourless or white prismatic crystals, darkened by light, inodorous, having a bitter metallic taste, soluble in 12·8 parts of water, and in 15 parts of alcohol at 15° C. (59° F.) It is very poisonous. Used as an antisyphilitic, especially when there are limb pains. Dose, 1-16th to 1-8th grain (.004 to .008 gramme).

H. cyanuretum. Same as *H. cyanidum*.

H. deuto-iodidum. The *H. iodidum rubrum*.

H. deuto-ioduretum. The *H. iodidum rubrum*.

H. deutoni'tras. The *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis acidus*.

H. diperni'tras. Same as *H. deutoni'tras*.

H. et ammonii chloridum. The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

H. et arsenici iodidum. See *Liquor arsenicæ et hydrargyri iodidi*.

H. et potassii iodidum. A mixture of the two salts either in solution or undissolved.

H. et potassii iodicocyanidum. A double salt, crystallising in white pearly plates, from a conjoined solution of iodide of potassium and cyanide of mercury.

H. et quiniæ chloridum. A combination of corrosive sublimate and quinia, sug-

gested for the treatment of obstinate skin diseases. (Dunglison.)

H. et quiniæ protochloridum. A combination of calomel and quinia, administered in obstinate skin diseases. (Dunglison.)

H. et stibii sulphuretum. (*L. et*, and; *stibium*, antimony.) The *Hydrargyrum stibiato-sulphuretum*.

H. hyperoxides. (Υπίρ, above.) The *H. oxidum rubrum*.

H. iodidum. Mercurous iodide, *H. iodidum viride*, B. Ph.

H. iodidum chloridum. The *H. iodochloridum*.

H. iodidum rubrum. B. Ph., U. S. Ph.

(*F. iodure mercurique*, Fr. Codex, *deuto-iodure de mercure*, *iodure rouge de mercure*; *G. Quecksilberjodid*, *Jodquecksilber.*) HgI_2 . Red iodide of mercury, mercuric iodide. Prepared by treating four ounces of perchloride of mercury dissolved in three pints of boiling distilled water with five ounces of iodide of potassium dissolved in one pint of boiling distilled water, collecting the precipitate which is formed on cooling, washing, and drying it. It is a scarlet-red, crystalline powder, without taste or smell, almost insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, freely soluble in ether, in solution of potassic iodide, and of mercuric chloride. When heated it becomes yellow, and by continuance it is entirely volatilised. It is an irritant poison. Used in scrofula, syphilis, syphilitic rheumatism; locally it is used in ointment for lupus. Dose, 1-16th grain (.004 gramme) to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (.016 gramme).

H. iodidum viridë. U. S. Ph. (*L. viridis*, green. Fr. Codex, *iodure mercuroux*, *F. proto-iodure de mercure*; *G. Quecksilberjodür*, *gelbes Jodquecksilber.*) HgI . Green iodide of mercury, mercurous iodide. Prepared by rubbing an ounce of mercury with 578 grains of iodine in a mortar with a few drops of rectified spirit till the mercury globules disappear and the whole becomes green; then drying in a dark room. In the U. S. Ph. directions the iodine is added by degrees, and the green product is made into a paste with alcohol, allowed to stand several days, washed frequently with alcohol, and then dried. It is a dull-greenish powder, becoming darker on exposure to light, almost insoluble in water, quite insoluble in ether and alcohol. It is used in scrofula and in syphilis in scrofulous persons. Dose, 1 to 3 grains (.065 to .2 gramme).

H. iodo-bichloridum. A mixture of the two salts, perchloride of mercury and biniodide of mercury, prepared by dissolving them in spirit and crystallising. Recommended by Recamier, in the form of ointment, for producing the absorption of tumours.

H. iodo-chloridum. A red compound obtained by suspending crystalline masses of calomel in a bottle containing iodine.

H. murias basi oxydi imperfecti. The *H. perchloridum*.

H. murias corrosivus. (*L. corrodo*, to gnaw through.) The *H. perchloridum*.

H. murias dulcis sublimatus. (*L. dulcis*, sweet.) Calomel, *H. subchloridum*.

H. murias oxygenatus. Corrosive sublimate, *H. perchloridum*.

H. murias spirituosus liquidus. The *Liquor hydrargyri perchloridi*.

H. murias suboxygenatus præci-

pit'a'tionè para'tus. (L. *paratus*, prepared.) The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

H. ni'tras. See *Mercurie nitrate*.

H. ni'tra'tis ac'idum. The *Liquor hydrargyri nitratiss acidus*.

H. ni'tra'tus ru'ber. An old name, Lond. Ph., of *H. oxidum rubrum*.

H. ni'trico-ox'idum. Red mercuric oxide, *H. oxidum rubrum*, B. Ph.

H. ni'trico-ox'y'dum. Same as *H. ni'trico-oxidum*.

H. ox'idum fla'vum, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (L. *flavus*, yellow. F. *oxyde mercurique jaune*, Fr. Codex, *oxyde de mercure par precipitation*; G. *gelbes Quecksilberoxyd*.) HgO. Yellow mercuric oxide, yellow oxide of mercury. Prepared by dissolving four ounces of perchloride of mercury in four pints of distilled water and adding two pints of solution of soda; the yellow precipitate is collected and dried. It is a yellow amorphous powder, without taste or smell, insoluble in water and in alcohol, soluble in nitric and in hydrochloric acids. It is used as an ointment in conjunctival diseases, in preference to the red oxide, on account of its being totally non-crystalline.

H. ox'idum ru'brum, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (L. *ruber*, red. F. *oxyde mercurie rouge*, Fr. Codex, *oxyde de mercure par voie sèche, précipité rouge*; G. *rothes Quecksilberoxyd, rather precipitat.*) HgO. Red oxide of mercury, red mercuric oxide, red precipitate. Prepared by dissolving four ounces of mercury in nitric acid 4·5 ounces diluted with two ounces of water, evaporating to dryness, triturating the dry salt with four ounces of mercury till they are blended, and heating until acid vapours cease to be evolved. It is a brilliant orange-red powder, with a shining scaly appearance and an acrid taste. It is very slightly soluble in water, insoluble in cold alcohol and ether. It is not now used internally; when finely levigated it is used to sprinkle on chancres and indolent ulcers; as an ointment to the tarsal edges it is supplied by the yellow oxide.

H. ox'o'des ru'brum. The *H. oxidum rubrum*.

H. ox'ydi mu'rias ammoniaca'lis. The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

H. ox'y'dulum ni'grum. Mercurous oxide.

H. ox'y'dulum ni'trico-ammoniaca'lè. Mercurous oxide.

H. ox'y'dum. Mercurous oxide.

H. ox'y'dum ciner'eum. (L. *cinereus*, of an ashen colour.) Mercurous oxide.

H. ox'y'dum fla'vum. See *H. oxidum flavum*.

H. ox'y'dum ni'grum. (L. *niger*, black.) Mercurous oxide; not now used.

H. ox'y'dum ni'grum median'tè ammonia, et protonitratè hydrargyri præcipita'tum. The *Mercurie solubilis Hahnemannii*.

H. ox'y'dum ni'tricum. The *H. oxidum rubrum*.

H. ox'y'dum ru'brum. See *H. oxidum rubrum*.

H. ox'y'dum sacchara'tum. The *Hydrargyrum saccharatum*.

H. ox'y'dum sulphu'ricum. The *H. subsulphus flavum*.

H. oxymu'rias. An old name, Lond. Ph., for *H. perchloridum*.

H. perchlo'ridum, B. Ph. (F. *chlorure*

mercurique, Fr. Codex, *bichlorure de mercure, sublimé corrosif*; G. *ätzendes Quecksilberchlorid*.) HgCl₂. Perchloride of mercury, bichloride of mercury, mercuric chloride, corrosive sublimate. Prepared by subliming a mixture of sulphate of mercury 20 oz., dried chloride of sodium 16 oz., and black oxide of manganese 1 oz. It consists of heavy, colourless, rhombic prisms or crystalline masses, having an acrid metallic taste and an acid reaction; soluble in 16 parts of cold water, in 4 parts of ether, and in 3 parts of cold alcohol; it fuses at 265° C. (509° F.), and sublimes at a higher temperature. It is very poisonous, producing burning heat in the throat, thirst, tormina, vomiting of bloody mucus, diarrhæa with bloody stools, great weakness, convulsions, and death. It is used in syphilis, especially in the secondary stage, in chronic skin affections, and in chronic rheumatism. Externally, it is used in solution as an injection in gleet, in venereal ulcers, in some skin diseases, and in chronic foul ulcers; as a caustic in nævi, and as a cure for ringworm. Latterly, it has been used in solution as an application in the antiseptic treatment of wounds. Dose, 1-12th to 1-8th grain (·005 to ·007 gramme).

It is the *H. chloridum corrosivum*, U.S. Ph., and the *Hydrargyrum bichloratum*, G. Ph.

H. period'idum. The *H. iodidum rubrum*.

H. permu'rias. The *H. perchloridum*.

H. persul'phas, B. Ph. (F. *sulfate mercurique*, Fr. Codex, *sulfate de bioxyde de mercure, persulfate de mercure*; G. *schwefelsaures Quecksilberoxyd*.) HgSO₄. Sulphate of mercury, mercuric sulphate. Prepared by heating mercury 20 oz. with sulphuric acid 12 oz. till a dry white salt remains. It is a heavy, white, crystalline powder, becoming yellow by the affusion of water, and entirely volatilised by heat. Used in the preparation of the perchloride and the subchloride of mercury.

H. præcipita'tum al'bum. (L. *præcipitatus*, thrown down; *albus*, white.) The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

H. præcipita'tum ni'grum. The *Hydrargyrum oxydulatum nigrum*.

H. pro'to-iodidum. The *H. iodidum viride*.

H. pro'to-iodur'etum. The *H. iodidum viride*.

H. prototar'tras. The *H. tartaras*.

H. prus'sias. The *H. cyanidum*.

H. ru'ri per acido ni'trico ox'y'dum. An old name, Ed. Ph., for *H. oxidum rubrum*.

H. sac'charum vermif'ugum. (L. *vermis*, a worm; *fugo*, to put to flight.) The *Hydrargyrum saccharatum*.

H. subchlo'ridum, B. Ph. (F. *protochlorure de mercure par volatilisation*, Fr. Codex, *sous-muriate de mercure, calomèle*; G. *Quecksilberchlorür*.) HgCl. Subchloride of mercury, mild chloride of mercury, mercurous chloride, calomel. Prepared by rubbing ten ounces of moistened sulphate of mercury with seven ounces of mercury, and then with five ounces of chloride of sodium; the product is to be sublimed, and the sublimate washed. It is a dull-white, heavy, nearly tasteless powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether. It is used as a purgative having a special action on the liver, as an anthelmintic, as an antisyphilitic, and in

small doses as an alterative. Dose, $\cdot 5$ to 5 grains ($\cdot 03$ to $\cdot 33$ gramme).

H. subiod'idum. The *H. iodidum viride*.

H. subm'rias. An old name, Lond. Ph., for mercurous chloride, *H. subchloridum*, B. Ph.

H. subm'rias ammonia'tum. The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

H. subsul'phas. The *H. subsulphas flavus*.

H. subsul'phas fla'vus, U.S. Ph. (L. *flavus*, yellow. F. *sous-sulfate mercurique* of Fr. Codex, *sous-sulfate de bioxyde de mercure*; G. *basischweifsaures Quecksilberoxyd*.) Yellow subsulphate of mercury, basic mercuric sulphate, turpeth mineral. Prepared by adding five parts of sulphuric acid to ten parts of mercury, and then four parts of nitric acid diluted with three parts of distilled water, digesting at a gentle heat till reddish fumes are no longer given off, heating in a porcelain capsule on a sand bath till a dry white mass remains, boiling this in distilled water, and recrystallising. It is a heavy, lemon-yellow powder, odourless, almost tasteless, insoluble in water or alcohol, soluble in nitric or hydrochloric acid. An alterative, emetic, and errhine. Used in lepra, croup, and chronic ophthalmia. As an emetic in croup for a child two years old, 2 to 3 grains ($\cdot 13$ to $\cdot 23$ gramme); as an alterative for an adult, $\cdot 25$ to $\cdot 5$ grain ($\cdot 016$ to $\cdot 03$ gramme); as an errhine, 1 grain ($\cdot 065$ gramme) mixed with starch 5 grains ($\cdot 33$ gramme). It is poisonous in doses of a drachm and upwards.

H. subsul'phas peroxida'ti. The *H. subsulphas flavus*.

H. sulph'as. See *H. persulphas*.

H. sulph'as fla'va. The former name, U.S. Ph., 1870, of *H. subsulphas flavus*.

H. sulph'idum ru'brum, U.S. Ph. (L. *ruber*, red. F. *sulfure mercurique* of Fr. Codex, *bisulfure de mercure*, *sulfure rouge de mercure*, *cinnabre*; G. *rothes Schwefelquecksilber*, *Zinnober*.) Red sulphide of mercury, red mercuric sulphide, cinnabar. Prepared by heating mercury 40 parts with melted sulphur 8 parts until the mass begins to swell; when cold, powder and sublime. A brilliant dark-red, crystalline mass, or a bright scarlet powder, inodorous, tasteless, insoluble in water, alcohol, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, or dilute solutions of the alkalis. It is dissolved by nitrohydrochloric acid with separation of sulphur. Used in fumigation as a mode of administration of mercury, especially when a rapid effect or salivation is desired.

H. sulphure'tum cum sulphu'rë. An old name, Lond. Ph., for *H. sulphuretum nigrum*.

H. sulphure'tum nig'rum. (L. *niger*, black.) Black sulphide of mercury, Ethiops mineral. Prepared by rubbing together equal quantities of mercury and sulphur till the globules disappear. Almost disused.

H. sulphure'tum ru'brum. (L. *ruber*, red.) Mercuric sulphide, the *H. sulphidum rubrum*, U.S. Ph.

H. superm'rias. The *H. perchloridum*.

H. superni'tras. The *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis acidus*.

H. tar'tras. A white powder, insoluble in water, soluble in nitric acid. Formerly used as an antisyphilitic in doses of one or two grains.

Hydrargy'ria. (L. *hydrargyrum*, mercury. F. *hydrargyrie*; I. *idargyria*; S. *hydrargyria*; G. *Quecksilberausschlag*.) A term, by

Alley, for an erythematous redness accompanied by vesicles and bullæ, which he described as sometimes produced by an over-use of mercury as an inunction and internally; also called *Eczema mercuriale*. Hebra disbelieves in the existence of such a disorder from the internal use of mercury.

Also, applied more recently to the morbid effects arising from the abuse of mercury as a medicine. See *Mercurialism*.

H. febrilis. (L. *febrilis*, feverish.) Alley's term for the more severe cases of the disorder accompanied by fever and considerable constitutional disturbance.

H. malign'a. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature.) Alley's term for the most severe form of the affection in which the face is swollen, the eruption of a deep purple colour, and the epidermis and perhaps the nails exfoliate.

H. mit'is. (L. *mitis*, mild.) Alley's term for simple *Eczema mercuriale*.

Hydrargy'ri'asis. ($\Upsilon\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\upsilon\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, mercury. F. *hydrargyriase*; G. *Quecksilberkrankheit*.) The effects arising from the administration of mercury. See *Mercurialism*.

Hydrargy'ric. (L. *hydrargyrum*, mercury or quicksilver. F. *hydrargyrique*.) Of, or belonging to, the substance mercury, or quicksilver; mercurial.

Hydrargy'rides. Plural of *Hydrargyris*.

Hydrarg'yris. ($\Upsilon\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\upsilon\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, mercury.) The same as *Hydrargyria*.

Also, in the plural, applied by Bonnsdorf to the amalgams; and by Boudant and Pauquet to a Family of ponderable bodies which have mercury for their type.

Hydrargy'ricum. See *Mercurialism*.

Hydrargy'rium. Same as *Hydrargyria*.

Hydrarg'yro-iodo-cy'anide of potas'sium. The *Hydrargyri et potassii iodocyanidum*.

Hydrargyroma'nia. (L. *hydrargyrum*, mercury; *mania*, madness. F. *hydrargyromanie*.) A species of mental derangement supposed by some to be brought on by the excessive use of mercury.

Hydrargyrom'eter. ($\Upsilon\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\upsilon\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, mercury; $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\nu$, a measure. F. *hydrargyromètre*.) A measure of mercury or quicksilver. Fancifully applied by Ricord to chancre, as showing, by the persistence of induration or not, the action of mercury on the system, or the reverse.

Hydrargyropericarditis. (L. *hydrargyrum*, mercury; *pericarditis*, inflammation of the pericardium. F. *hydrargyropéricardite*; G. *mercurielle Herzbeutelentzündung*.) Term for mercurial pericarditis or inflammation of the pericardium brought on by the influence of mercury.

Hydrargyrophthal'mia. (L. *hydrargyrum*; *ophthalmia*, inflammation of the eyes. F. *hydrargyrophthalmie*; G. *mercurielle Ophthalmie*.) Term for mercurial inflammation of the eyes.

Hydrargyropneumatic. ($\Upsilon\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\upsilon\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, mercury; $\pi\nu\acute{\iota}\nu\mu\alpha$, air or gas. F. *hydrargyropneumatique*.) Of, or belonging to, mercury and gas.

H. trough. (F. *cave hydropneumatique*.) An apparatus or trough for the collection of gases passed through mercury into proper receivers.

Hydrargyropsydracia. (Υδράργυρος, mercury; Ψυδράσιον, a small blister.) An eruption of small psyracea or pustules produced by the use of mercury.

Hydrargyrosialorrhœa. (Υδράργυρος; σάλις, saliva; ροία, a flow. F. *hydrargyrosialorrhée*; G. *Quecksilberspeichelfluss*.) Term for mercurial salivation.

Hydrargyrosis. (Υδράργυρος. F. *hydrargyrose*; G. *Schmierkur*.) Mercurial inunction.

Also, the same as *Hydrargyriasis*.

Hydrargyrostomatitis. (Υδράργυρος; στόμα, the mouth. F. *hydrargyrostomatite*; G. *Quecksilber-Mundentzündung*.) Term for mercurial inflammation of the mouth.

Hydrargyrotrip'sis. See *Hydrargyranatripsis*.

Hydrargyrum, B. Ph., U. S. Ph. (L. *hydrargyrus*; Gr. υδράργυρος, mercury; from υδωρ, water; άργυρος, silver. F. *hydrargyre*; L. *idargiro*; G. *Quecksilber*.) Symb. Hg. Mercury, quicksilver. Used, in a finely divided form, as *Hydrargyrum cum creta* and *Pilula hydrargyri*. Mercury in bulk has been given for the cure of intussusception and for the reduction of hernia, by the pressure of its weight. See *Mercury*.

H. aceta'tum. The *Hydrargyri acetat*.

H. acet'icum oxydātum. Mercuric acetate. Used as corrosive sublimate. See *Hydrargyri acetat*.

H. acet'icum oxydulātum. Mercurous acetate. A milder preparation than the above.

H. æthylochlora'tum. C₂H₅HgCl. Mercury-ethyl chloride. Prepared by acting on mercury-ethyl with an alcoholic solution of mercuric chloride. It occurs in iridescent, silver-white scales, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. Used both externally and internally as perchloride of mercury, than which it is weaker and less corrosive. Dose, .05—1 gm. daily. It has also been employed as a subcutaneous injection in syphilis.

H. albumina'tum. See *H. bichlora'tum albumina'tum*.

H. amida'to-bichlora'tum. See *H. præcipita'tum*.

H. ammonia'to-muriat'icum. The *H. ammoniatum*.

H. ammonia'tum, B. Ph., U. S. Ph. (F. *oxychlorure ammoniacal de mercure*; G. *weisser Quecksilberpräcipitat*.) NH₂HgCl. Ammoniated mercury, ammonio-chloride of mercury, white precipitate. Prepared by dissolving three ounces of perchloride of mercury in three pints of water, mixing with it four ounces of solution of ammonia, collecting, washing, and drying the precipitate. It is an opaque white powder, odourless, tasteless, and insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether; it is entirely volatilised at a heat under redness. It is highly poisonous, producing abdominal pains, vomiting, diarrhœa, and death. Used in cutaneous diseases as an ointment.

H. ammonio-chlo'ridum. The *H. ammoniatum*.

H. bibroma'tum. (G. *Quecksilberbromid*, *lösliches Bromsilber*.) Mercuric bromide, HgBr₂. Used in solution or pill, dose, .002 to .015 gramme; and as an ointment in enlargement of the liver and skin affections.

H. bibroma'tum solu'bile. (L. *solu-*

bilis, from *solvo*, to dissolve.) The *H. bibroma'tum*.

H. bichlora'tum, G. Ph. The same as *Hydrargyri perchloridum*, B. Ph.

H. bichlora'tum æthy'icum. The *H. æthylochlora'tum*

H. bichlora'tum albumina'tum. (F. *bichlorure de mercure albumineux*, *mercure animalisé*; G. *Quecksilberalbuminat*.) The precipitate formed when a solution of mercuric chloride is added to a solution of albumin, washed, and dried. Used in pill.

H. bichlora'tum albumina'tum solu'tum. (L. *solutus*, dissolved.) Egg albumin is mixed with water and filtered, a solution of mercuric chloride is added, and the precipitate dissolved in a solution of common salt and water, so that one cubic centimetre represents one centigramme of mercuric chloride. Used hypodermically.

H. bichlora'tum ammonia'tum, Aust. Ph. The *H. ammoniatum*.

H. bichlora'tum corros'ivum. (L. *corrosivus*, gnawing away.) The *H. perchloridum*, B. Ph.

H. bichlora'tum cum na'trio chlora'to. A mixture of sodium chloride and perchloride of mercury, 90 to 10 parts, proposed by Müller, as quicker of absorption and safer in action than the simple mercury salt, as well as needing to be given in smaller doses.

H. bichlora'tum peptona'tum solu'tum. (L. *solutus*, dissolved.) The precipitate formed by adding a solution of mercuric chloride to meat-peptone dissolved in a watery solution of common salt. Used hypodermically.

H. bichlo'ro-ioda'tum. (F. *bichloriodure de mercure*; G. *Jod-Chlorquecksilber*.) Obtained by the saturation of the vapour of calomel with iodine vapour, or by mixing an alcoholic solution of mercuric chloride with one of mercuric iodide, and evaporating to dryness. Used externally and internally by Richard and Boutigny in syco'sis, acne rosacea, serofulous glands, and ulcerations of the womb. Dose, 2-5 milligrammes.

H. bicyana'tum. Mercuric cyanide, Hg(CN)₂. Used for hypodermic injection.

H. biioda'tum. The *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

H. biioda'tum cum ka'lio ioda'to. Same as *Potassii hydrargyro-iodidum*.

H. biioda'tum ru'brum. The *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

H. bijoda'tum, G. Ph. The *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

H. bisulfura'tum. Cinnabar, *Hydrargyri sulphidum rubrum*.

H. bisulfure'tum. Same as *H. bisulfuratum*.

H. borus'sicum. (L. *Borussia*, Prussia.) The *Hydrargyri cyanidum*.

H. broma'tum. (G. *Quecksilberbromür*, *unlösliches Bromquecksilber*.) Mercurous bromide, Hg₂Br₂. A mild salt resembling calomel in appearance as well as in action.

H. broma'tum insolu'bile. (L. *insolubilis*, that cannot be dissolved.) The *H. bromatum*.

H. calcina'tum. (L. *calx*, lime.) The *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

H. chini'cum oxydula'tum. Quinate of mercury. A solution of one part in 120 of water has been used hypodermically.

HYDRARGYRUM.

H. chlora'tum, G. Ph. Calomel, *Hydrargyri subchloridum*.

H. chlora'tum dul'cè, (L. *dulcis*, sweet.) The *Hydrargyri subchloridum*.

H. chlora'tum mitè, (L. *mitis*, mild. F. *mercure doux*; G. *mildes Quecksilberchlorür*.) Calomel, *Hydrargyri subchloridum*.

H. chlora'tum mitè læviga'tum, (L. *mitis*; *lævigo*, to make smooth.) Finely lævigated calomel.

H. chlora'tum mitè præcipita'tionè para'tum, (L. *mitis*; *præcipito*, to throw down; *paratus*, prepared.) Calomel prepared according to Wöhler's plan by precipitating a solution of mercuric chloride by means of a stream of sulphurous acid.

H. chlora'tum vapo'rè para'tum, G. Ph. (F. *mercure doux à la vapeur*.) Calomel in vapour is caused to come into contact with steam in a large receiver, whereby all traces of corrosive sublimate are removed, and itself is obtained in an impalpable powder.

H. corrosivum sublima'tum, (L. *sublimis*, uplifted.) A former name, B. Ph., of *Hydrargyri perchloridum*.

H. cum cre'ta, B. Ph. (L. *cum*, with; *ereta*, chalk. F. *mercure avec la craie*; G. *Quecksilber mit Kreide*.) Mercury with chalk. Prepared by rubbing an ounce of mercury and two ounces of prepared chalk in a porcelain mortar till no globules can be seen.

In the U.S. Ph., mercury 38 parts and sugar of milk 12 parts are ordered to be rubbed together in a mortar; the mass is to be moistened with equal parts of ether and alcohol, and triturated briskly; chalk 38 parts is then to be mixed with the mass until globules are no longer seen. It is a smooth greyish powder, containing a large part of the mercury in a finely divided metallic state mixed with some mercurous oxide.

It is used as a mild mercurial alterative in doses, for a child, of 2 to 3 grains (.13 to .2 gramme).

H. cum magnè'sia. A former preparation of the Dublin Ph., consisting of one part of mercury and two parts of carbonate of magnesia triturated, and used as *H. cum ereta*.

H. cyana'tum, G. Ph. The *Hydrargyri cyanidum*.

H. cyanogena'tum. The *Hydrargyri cyanidum*.

H. depura'tum, (L. *de*, a prefix signifying completeness; *purus*, pure. G. *gereinigt* *Quecksilber*.) Mercury digested for three days with nitric acid, washed clean, and dried.

H. extinc'tum, (L. *extinctus*, for *extinctus*, part. of *extingio*, to put out.) Mercury which has been rubbed down with fat, chalk, sugar, or other substance, so that its metallic appearance is no longer visible.

H. ferra'tum, (L. *ferrum*, iron.) A mixture of one part of oxide of iron, two of mercury, and three of confection of roses. Used in chlorosis and serofula.

H. formamida'tum solu'tum, (G. *Formamid-Quecksilber-Lösung*.) A fluid proposed by Liebreich for subcutaneous injection, and obtained by the action of formamide on mercury. It does not coagulate albumen.

H. glycochola'tum. A substance proposed by Wolff for subcutaneous injection.

H. gummo'sum Plenck'ii. Mercury one part, gum arabic two parts, and distilled water one part, rubbed together till the globules disappear.

H. hydrocyanicum. The *Hydrargyri cyanidum*.

H. ioda'tum. The *Hydrargyri iodidum viride*.

H. ioda'tum cum chlorido-mercurii. The *Hydrargyri iodo-chloridum*.

H. ioda'tum fla'vum, (L. *flavus*, yellowish.) The *Hydrargyri iodidum viride*.

H. ioda'tum rubrum. The *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

H. iodidula'tum. The *Hydrargyri iodidum viride*.

H. joda'tum, G. Ph. The *Hydrargyri iodidum viride*.

H. joda'tum fla'vum, (L. *flavus*, yellow.) The *Hydrargyri iodidum viride*.

H. joda'tum viridè. The *Hydrargyri iodidum viride*.

H. muriat'icum. The *Hydrargyri subchloridum*.

H. muriat'icum corrosivum, (L. *corrosivus*, having a wasting power.) The *Hydrargyri perchloridum*.

H. muriat'icum dul'cè, (L. *dulcis*, sweet.) The *Hydrargyri subchloridum*.

H. muriat'icum mitè, (L. *mitis*, mild.) The *Hydrargyri subchloridum*.

H. nitricum. See *Hydrargyri nitras*.

H. nitricum oxyda'tum. Same as *Mercuric nitrate*.

H. nitricum oxyda'tum solu'tum, (L. *solutus*, loose, dissolved.) The *Liquor hydrargyri nitratæ acidus*.

H. nitricum oxydula'tum. Mercurous nitrate. Used as a subcutaneous injection in phagedænic ulcers and osteoepic pains.

H. nitricum oxydula'tum solu'tum. A solution of mercurous nitrate used in inveterate syphilis.

H. olein'icum. See *Oleate of mercury*.

H. oleo-stearin'icum. A compound obtained by precipitating a solution of corrosive sublimate with one of soap. Used internally, and externally as an ununction in syphilitic skin diseases.

H. oxida'tum præcipita'tum. The *Hydrargyri oxidum flavum*.

H. oxyda'tum, G. Ph. The *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

H. oxyda'tum fla'vum. The *Hydrargyri oxidum flavum*.

H. oxyda'tum rubrum. The *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

H. oxyda'tum stearin'icum. Jeanne's term for a compound formed by precipitating a solution of corrosive sublimate with stearic acid. Used externally in syphilitic skin diseases.

H. oxyda'tum vi'a hu'mida para'tum, G. Ph. (L. *via*, a way; *humidus*, moist; *paratus*, prepared.) The *Hydrargyri oxidum flavum*.

H. oxydula'tum ni'grum. The *Hydrargyri oxydum nigrum*.

H. oxydula'tum ni'trico-ammonia'tum. The *Hydrargyri oxydum nigrum*.

H. oxydula'tum nitricum. See *H. nitricum oxydulatum*.

H. oxydula'tum phosphor'icum. The *H. phosphoricum oxydulatum*.

H. oxydula'tum solu'tum. The *Liquor hydrargyri nitrici oxydulati*.

H. peptona'tum solu'tum. See *H. bichloratum peptonatum solutionum*.

H. perbroma'tum. See *H. bibromatum*.

H. perchloridum. See *Hydrargyri perchloridum*.

H. periodatum. The *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

H. phosphoratum. The *H. phosphoricum oxydatum*.

H. phosphoricum oxydatum. (G. phosphoresces *Quecksilberoxyd*.) Mercuric phosphate. Used in infantile syphilis. Dose, .01 to .06. gramme.

H. phosphoricum oxydulatum. Mercurous phosphate. Used in congenital syphilis. Dose, .03 to .06 gramme; externally as an ointment in the proportion of one to eight.

H. precipitatum. The *Hydrargyri oxidum flavum*.

H. precipitatum album, G. Ph. (L. *albus*, white.) The *H. ammoniatum*.

H. precipitatum per se. (L. *per*, by; *se*, of itself.) The *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

H. precipitatum rubrum. The *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

H. purificatum. (L. *purifico*, to make clean.) The mercury of commerce distilled, washed in dilute hydrochloric acid, then many times in pure water, and dried by heat.

H. purissimum, Fr. Codex. (L. *purus*, pure. F. *mercure purifié*.) Mercury treated with nitric acid, well washed with water, and dried.

H. saccharatum. (L. *saccharum*, sugar.) Mercury one part triturated with white sugar two parts. Used as a mild alterative.

H. stibiatum. (L. *stibium*, antimony.) A preparation of the older Austrian and other pharmacopœias, made by rubbing together in a mortar, till all globules have disappeared, an ounce of mercury, an ounce of flowers of sulphur, and three ounces of sulphuret of antimony.

H. subiodatum. The *Hydrargyri iodidum viride*.

H. subsulphuricum. The *Hydrargyri sulphas*.

H. sulfuratum antimoniatum. The *H. stibiato-sulfuretum*.

H. sulfuratum nigrum. The *Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum*.

H. sulfuratum rubrum. The *Hydrargyri sulphidum rubrum*.

H. sulphuricum. The *Hydrargyri sulphas*.

H. sulphuricum basicum. The *Hydrargyri sulphas*.

H. sulphuricum flavum. The *Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus*.

H. vitriolatum. The *Hydrargyri sulphas*.

H. zooticum. (*Zōon*, an animal.) The *Hydrargyri cyanidum*.

Hydrargyrus. (*Υδράργυρος*.) Mercury.

H. acetatus. The *Hydrargyri acetas*.

H. biiodatus. The *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

H. calcinatus. (L. *calx*, lime.) An old name in the Lond. Ph. for *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

H. chloratus mitis. (L. *mitis*, mild.) Calomel.

H. cum creta. See *Hydrargyrum cum creta*

H. cum sulphure. (L. *cum*, with.) An old name in the Lond. Ph. for *Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum*.

H. iodatus. The *Hydrargyri iodidum viride*.

H. iodatus flavus. (L. *flavus*, yellow.) The *Hydrargyri iodidum viride*.

H. iodatus ruber. The *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

H. muriaticus mitis. (L. *mitis*, mild.) Calomel.

H. muriatum. An old name in Lond. Ph. for *Hydrargyri perchloridum*.

H. muriatum mitis. (L. *mitis*, mild.) An old name in the Lond. Ph. for calomel.

H. nitratum ruber. An old name in Lond. Ph. for *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

H. periodatus. The *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

H. phosphoratum. The *H. phosphoricum oxydatum*.

H. sulphuretum ruber. (L. *ruber*, red.) An old name in the Lond. Ph. for cinabar.

H. vitriolatum. The *Hydrargyri sulphas flava*.

Hydrargyrum. Same as *Hydrargyrism*.

Hydrarthron. See *Hydrarthrus*.

Hydrarthros. See *Hydrarthrus*.

Hydrarthrosis. (*Υδάρθρσις*, water; *ἀρθρωσις*, a jointing.) Same as *Hydrops articuli*.

Hydrarthrus. (*Υδάρθρσις*; *ἀρθρῶν*, a joint.) Same as *Hydrops articuli*.

Hydras. Same as *Hydrate*.

H. bromalii. See *Bromal hydrate*.

H. calcicus. (L. *calx*, lime. F. *chaux éteinte*, Fr. Codex, *chaux hydratée*.) Slaked lime.

H. chloralii. Fr. Codex. (F. *chloral hydraté*, Fr. Codex.) Same as *Chloral hydras*.

H. chloralii butyli. See *Chloral butylicum*.

H. chloralii crotonis. Same as *Chloral butylicum*.

H. chloridi aluminii. Same as *Aluminium chloride*.

H. ferrico-magnëticus. Sesquichloride of iron 23 parts dissolved in water 270 parts, and magnesia usta 7 parts added. Used as an antidote to arsenic.

H. ferricus. Fr. Codex. (F. *sesquioxide fer bhydraté*.) The *Ferri peroxidum hydratum*.

H. kalicus. (*Kali*.) Caustic potash.

H. kalicus fusus. Same as *Potassa fusa*.

H. magnëticus. Fr. Codex. (F. *magnësie hydratée*, Fr. Codex.) Calcined magnesia is mixed with 20 or 30 times its weight of water, boiled for 20 minutes, strained, and dried.

H. natricus. (*Natron*.) Caustic soda.

H. potassicus. Fr. Codex. (F. *potasse caustique*, Fr. Codex.) Caustic potash.

H. sodicus. Fr. Codex. (F. *soude caustique*.) Caustic soda.

Hydrastia. Same as *Hydrastin*.

Hydrastin. $C_{22}H_{23}NO_6$. An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Hydrastis canadensis*, in white or colourless four-sided prisms when pure. It is tasteless on account of its insolubility in the saliva, but bitter in saline combination and in solution with ether or alcohol; it melts at 135° C. (275° F.) It seems to have little action on the animal body.

The hydrastin of the eclectics is a mixture of hydrastin, chloride of berberin, and some resin.

Hydrastinum. See *Hydrastin*.

HYDRASTIS—HYDRECTASIS.

Hydrastis. (Υδρω, water. F. *hydrastide*; G. *Wasserkraut*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ranunculacea*.

Also, U.S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *H. canadensis*. It contains hydrastin and berberin, and is used as a tonic and alterative in dyspepsia, jaundice, uterine hæmorrhage, dysmenorrhœa, and chronic catarrhs of all the mucous membranes. It has been employed as a substitute for quinine in ague, and has been said, but erroneously, to be used as a cure for cancer. Externally, it has been employed in ophthalmia, gonorrhœa, and chronic ulcers. According to Rutherford, it is an hepatic stimulant of moderate power, and a feeble intestinal stimulant.

H. canadensis, Gray. (G. *Canadische Gelbwurzel*.) Golden seal, yellow root. Hab. North America. Supplies *Hydrastis*, U.S. Ph.

H., fluid extract of. See *Extractum hydrastis fluidum*.

H., tincture of. See *Tinctura hydrastis*.

Hydratable. Capable of being converted into a *Hydrate*.

Hydratation. Same as *Hydration*.

Hydrate. (Υδρω, water. F. *hydrate*; G. *Hydrat*.) A chemical combination of water as such with a body in definite proportion. The water is easily expelled by heat, and is called water of crystallisation.

In modern chemistry a hydrate is defined as a compound of hydroxyl with a metal or radical, being water in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by the metal.

H., bromal. See *Bromal hydrate*.

H., ferric. (F. *hydrate ferrique*.) Same as *Ferri oxidum hydratum*.

H. of aluminium. The *Alumina hydrata*.

H. of amyl. Same as *Amylic alcohol*.

H. of baryta. (F. *hydrate de baryte*.) Same as *Barium hydroxide*.

H. of butyl chloral. Same as *Butylchloral hydras*, B. Ph. See *Chloral butylicum*.

H. of calcium. See *Calcii hydras*, B. Ph.

H. of chloral. See *Chloral hydras*, B. Ph.

H. of croton chloral. Same as *Chloral butylicum*.

H. of ether. See *Ether, hydrate*.

H. of ethylene. Same as *Ether*, B. Ph.

H. of hydrochloric acid. See *Hydrochloric acid, hydrate of*.

H. of lime. (F. *hydrate de chaux*.) See *Calcis hydras*, B. Ph.

H. of magnesia. See *Magnesium hydrate*.

H. of oxide of methyl. (F. *hydrate d'oxyde de méthyle*.) Same as *Methylene*.

H. of oxide of phenyl. (F. *hydrate d'oxyde de phényl*.) Same as *Carbolic acid*.

H. of oxide of potassium. (F. *hydrate d'oxyde de potassium*.) Same as *Potassium hydrate*.

H. of oxide of sodium. (F. *hydrate d'oxyde de sodium*.) Same as *Sodium hydrate*.

H. of phenyl. Carbolic acid.

H. of potash. Same as *Potassa caustica*.

H. of potassa. Same as *Potassa caustica*.

H. of potassium. See *Potassium hydrate*.

H. of sesquioxide of iron. See *Ferri peroxidum hydratum*.

Hydrated. (Υδρω. F. *hydraté*; G. *gewässert*.) Applied to chemical substances that are combined with water so as to form a hydrate.

H. alumina. See *Alumina hydrata*.

H. oxide of amyl. Same as *Amylic alcohol*.

H. oxide of iron. The *Ferri oxidum hydratum*, U.S. Ph.

H. oxide of iron with magnesia. The *Ferri oxidum hydratum cum magnesia*, U.S. Ph.

H. oxide of phenyl. Laurent's name for carbolic acid.

H. peroxide of iron. See *Ferri peroxidum hydratum*.

H. sesquioxide of iron. The *Ferri oxidum hydratum*.

Hydratic. (Υδρω. F. *hydratique*; I. *idrativo*; G. *hydratisch, wasserhaltig*.) Relating to, or containing, water.

H. ether. A synonym of *Ether, ethylic*.

Hydration. (Υδρω.) Impregnation with water; moistening with water; the process of becoming a hydrate.

Hydrato-carbo'nas ferro'us saccharatus. The *Ferri carbonas saccharatus*.

Hydraulic. (Υδρω, water; αἰδός, a pipe. F. *hydraulique*; I. *idraulico*; S. *hidraulico*; G. *hydraulisch*.) Of, or belonging to, the conveyance of water through pipes; relating to *Hydraulics*.

H. friction. (L. *frictio*, a rubbing.) The resistance to the passage of water along a smooth-walled cylindrical tube afforded by the viscosity of the water to a large extent.

H. lime. The lime which is produced by calcining a limestone which contains more than 10 per cent. of silica in a state of minute subdivision. It yields a mortar which hardens under water to a stony consistence. See *Mortars, hydraulic*.

H. mortars. See *Mortars, hydraulic*.

H. ram. A machine for raising water to a height, and consisting of a pipe descending obliquely from a reservoir of water to the lower part of a chamber containing air, from the lower part of the side of which arises the ascending pipe for the conveyance of the water to its destination. A light valve opening downwards is fixed in the pipe, and a heavy ball valve opening upwards is placed at the junction of the reservoir with the pipe. Water being allowed to flow through the pipe closes its valve, the shock of the stoppage is communicated to the ball valve, which is opened, and water passes into the air-chamber and compresses the air. When the momentum of the water is thus expended the ball valve closes, the water in the tube becomes at rest, the tube valve opens, and the current is re-established with the same result, and finally, by continuous repetition, a continuous flow of water is forced up the ascending pipe.

Hydraulics. (Υδραυλικός, from ὕδρω, water; αἰδός, a pipe. I. *idraulica*; S. *hidraulica*; G. *Hydraulik*.) The phenomena and laws pertaining to fluids in motion through pipes.

Hydrazulmin. C₄H₆N₆. A jet-black, glistening, amorphous mass formed by the union of cyanogen and dry ammonia.

Hydrazulmoxin. C₄H₂N₂O. Same as *Azulmic acid*.

Hydrectasis. (Υδρω, water; ἔκτασις, an extension.) Distension by a fluid; œdema.

Hydredema. See *Hydrædema*.
Hydræum. (Υδωρ, water; ἔλαιον, oil. F. *Hydræcon*.) Name (Gr. ὄρελαιον) used by Galen, de *Simpl. Fac.* ii, 25, for a mixture of oil and water.

Hydreclectric. See *Hydro-electric*.

Hydreclectricity. (Υδωρ, water; electricity. F. *hydreclectricité*.) A term for galvanism.

Hydrellytron. (Υδωρ, water; ἔλυτρον, an involucre, or cover. F. *hydélytre*.) Term for hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis testis.

Hydrellytrum. Same as *Hydrellytron*.

Hydremesis. (Υδωρ; ἔμεσις, a vomit. F. *vomissement aqueux*; G. *Wasserbrechen*.) Vomiting of watery fluid.

Hydræmia. See *Hydræmia*.

Hydrecephalic. (Υδωρ; ἑγκέφαλος, that which is within the head.) Same as *Hydrocephalic*.

Hydrecephalion. (Υδωρ, water; ἑγκέφαλος, that which is in the head.) A synonym of *Hydrocephalus*.

Hydrecephalitis. (Υδωρ; ἑγκέφαλος.) Term for *Hydrocephalus*, accompanied with inflammation.

Hydrecephalium. (Υδωρ; ἑγκέφαλος.) Same as *Hydrecephalion*.

Hydrecephalocèle. (Υδωρ, water; ἑγκέφαλος; κήλη, a tumour. F. *hydrencéphalocèle*; G. *Wasserbruch*.) A congenital hernia of the brain containing fluid in a greatly distended ventricle; the cavity of the ventricle being connected by a narrow neck with the cavity in the hernial protrusion. The most common site is the occipital region and the fronto-nasal region. Occasionally there is fluid outside the brain in the sac formed by the scalp.

Also, a protrusion of brain-substance of like nature the result of injury to the cranium.

Also, a term for chronic hydrocephalus.

Hydrecephaloid. (Υδωρ; ἑγκέφαλος; εἶδος, likeness.) Like to hydrocephalus or hydrocephalus.

H. disease. See *Hydrocephaloid disease*.

Hydrecephalon. (Υδωρ; ἑγκέφαλος.) Congenital chronic hydrocephalus.

Hydrecephalus. (Υδωρ, water; ἑγκέφαλος, that which is within the head. F. *hydrencéphale*; G. *Wasserkopf*.) Water in the head. The same as *Hydrocephalus*.

Hydrenkephaloid. See *Hydrocephaloid*.

Hydrenterocele. (Υδωρ, water; ἔντερον, an intestine; κήλη, a tumour. F. *hydrentérocele*; G. *Wasserdarmbruch*.) Old term, used by Galen, for a dropsy of the serotum accompanied by intestinal hernia. (Gorræus, Castellan.)

Hydrenteromphalocèle. (Υδωρ; ἔντερον; ὄμφαλος, the navel; κήλη, a tumour. F. *hydrenteromphalocèle*; G. *Darmwassernabelbruch*.) An umbilical hernia with a collection of water, and a portion of intestine in the sac.

Hydrenteromphalus. (Υδωρ; ἔντερον; ὄμφαλος.) Same as *Hydrenteromphalocèle*.

Hydrepigastrium. (Υδωρ, water; ἐπιγαστριον, the epigastrium. F. *hydrepigastrie*.) External or superficial ascites; being a collection of fluid in the abdomen outside the peritoneum.

Hydrepiplocèle. (Υδωρ; ἐπίπλοον, the omentum; κήλη, a tumour. F. *hydripiplo-*

cèle.) Epiploic hernia with a collection of fluid in the sac.

Hydrepiplocephalocèle. (Υδωρ, water; ἐπίπλοον, the omentum; ὄμφαλος, the navel; κήλη. F. *hydripiplocephalocèle*; G. *Wassernetznabelbruch*.) Umbilical hernia with a collection of fluid and a portion of omentum in the sac.

Hydrepiploon. (Υδωρ; ἐπίπλοον. F. *hydripiploon*; G. *Netzwassersucht*.) Dropsy of the omentum.

Hydres'culin. An amorphous glycoside produced by the action of a sodium amalgam on asculin.

Hydret'ron. (Υδωρ, water; ἦτρον, the abdomen. G. *Bauchwassersucht*.) Ascites, or dropsy of the belly.

Hydret'rum. Same as *Hydret'ron*.

Hydrexostosis. (Υδωρ; ἑξόστωσις, a prominence of a bone. F. *hydrexostose*.) Exostosis complicated with a collection of fluid.

Hydriasis. (Υδωρ, water. F. *hydriase*.) The systematic application of cold water as a remedy.

Hydriatic. (Υδωρ, water; ἱατρική, the healing art.) The same as *Hydropathic*.

H. moxa. (*Moxa*.) The *Needle douche*.

Hydriatrica. (Υδωρ; ἱατρική, the healing art.) The treatment of disease by water; hydropathy.

Hydriatrics. (Υδωρ; ἱατρική.) Same as *Hydrotherapeutics*.

Hydriatros. (Υδωρ, water; ἱατρός, a physician.) Term for a practitioner of hydropathy; one who practises the water-cure.

Hydriatrus. Same as *Hydriatros*.

Hydriatry. (Υδωρ; ἱατρεία, medical treatment.) Same as *Hydrotherapy*.

Hydric. (Υδωρ, water. F. *hydrique*; G. *wasserig, wasserhaltig*.) Of, or belonging to, or containing, water, or hydrogen; applied to the compounds of a simple body with hydrogen or with water.

H. bromate. Same as *Bromic acid*.

H. bromide. Same as *Hydrobromic acid*.

H. chlorate. Same as *Chloric acid*.

H. chloride. Same as *Hydrochloric acid*.

H. cyanide. Same as *Hydrocyanic acid*.

H. dioxide. Same as *Hydroxyl*.

H. ether. Same as *Æther*, B. Ph.

H. fluoride. Same as *Hydrofluoric acid*.

H. iodate. Same as *Iodic acid*.

H. iodide. Same as *Hydriodic acid*.

H. nitrate. Same as *Nitric acid*.

H. perchlorate. Same as *Perechloric acid*.

H. peroxide. Same as *Hydroxyl*.

H. sulphide. Same as *Hydrogen sulphide*.

Hydrida. (Υδρα, a hydra.) The *Eleutheroblastea*.

Hydride. A compound of hydrogen with a metal or a radical.

H. of amyl. See *Amyl hydride*.

Hydridum. (Υδωρ.) A hydride.

H. acetylum. (G. *Acetylhydrür*.)

A synonym of *Aldehyde*.

Hydriodic acid. C₅H₇NO₂. A yellow crystalline substance formed by the action of sodium on isatin suspended in water. It melts at 180° C. (356° F.) and decomposes with the formation of anilin at 195° C. (383° F.)

Hydriodas. Same as *Hydriodate*.

H. kalicus. (*Kali*.) Same as *Potassium iodide*.

H. lixiviae. (L. *lixivia*, lye.) Same as *Potassium iodide*.

H. potas'sae. Same as *Potassium iodide*.

H. sodæ. Same as *Sodium iodide*.

H. strychni'ni. Same as *Strychnine iodide*.

Hydriodate. (F. *hydriodate*; G. *Hydriodät*.) A salt of hydriodic acid.

Also, a synonym of *Iodide*.

H. of hyoscine. See *Hyoscine, hydriodate*.

H. of potas'sa. Same as *Potassii iodidum*.

H. of quinine'. A salt formed by mixing 95 parts of sulphate of quinine with 40 parts of iodide of potassium in solution.

Hydriodic. (*Hydrogen*; *iodine*.) Relating to compounds of hydrogen and iodine.

H. acid. (G. *Iodwasserstoffsäure*.) HI. Atomic weight 127.53; density 63.765. A colourless gas of acid reaction, forming a white mist when it escapes into the air, sp. gr. 4.3737. By pressure at a temperature of -55° C. (-57° F.) it becomes a colourless ice-like mass. At 180° C. (356° F.) it is slowly, and at 440° C. (824° F.) quickly, decomposed. The watery solution is colourless and strongly acid. It is a powerful reducing agent for organic compounds; thus, it reduces lactic acid to propionic acid. The solution has been used as a substitute for potassium iodide in chronic bronchitis with asthmatic conditions.

H. acid, aqueous. (L. *aqua*, water.) A solution of hydriodic acid gas in water. See *Acidum hydriodicum dilutum*.

H. acid, dilute'. See *Acidum hydriodicum dilutum*.

H. acid, syrup of. See *Syrupus acidi hydriodici*.

H. ether. (G. *Äthyljodür*.) The same as *Ethyl iodide*.

Hydrioduret. A compound containing iodine and hydrogen.

H. of carbon. Same as *Iodoform*.

Hydro'sis. ($\Upsilon\delta\omega\sigma$, water.) A synonym of *Hydrotherapy*.

Hydro-. ($\Upsilon\delta\omega\sigma$, water.) This word, used as a prefix in compound names, denotes that hydrogen or water enters into the composition.

Hydro'a. ($\Upsilon\delta\omega\sigma$, water. G. *Schwitzbläschen*.) A term employed by Bazin to denote a symmetrical, vesicular or bullous eruption of the skin, always developing suddenly, affecting by preference the face and forearms, and having a circinate type. The bullæ vary in size from a pea to a half cherry, surrounded by an erythematous base. At the outset they bear a strong resemblance to variola, but they do not become umbilicated, although they may be centrally depressed. Their contents become grey and opaque, but not distinctly purulent. He described three forms: vesicular, vacciniiform, and bullous hydroa.

This word is usually described as being synonymous with *Hydroa*, the original signification of which (Gr. *ἰδρῶς*, heat-spots) is *Sudanina*, and so confusion has been introduced.

The term doubtless includes several different forms of skin disease, amongst them being varieties of erythema and herpes. According to Hutchinson, many of the eruptions so named are caused by the use of iodides or bromides.

H., arthrit'ic. (Ἀρθριτικός , gouty. F. *hydroa arthritique*.) Bazin's term for *Herpes*.

H., bullous. (L. *bullæ*, a bubble. F. *hydroa bulleux*.) Bazin's term for the variety

in which the eruption appears in the form of round bullæ of various sizes, arranged irregularly in groups of three or four on the trunk, arms, inner sides of thighs, and buccal mucous membrane. Their outburst is preceded by slight feverishness and intense itching of the part. It is of gouty origin and lasts long.

H. febrilis. (L. *febris*, a fever.) A term for *Herpes facialis*.

H. gestation'is. (L. *gestatio*, a bearing.) Smith and Liveing's term for a skin disease occurring chiefly in pregnant or lying-in women, and characterised by the presence of clustered papules and bullæ, which vary in size, and are most abundant on the extremities; they are preceded by intense itching, and leave a dark stain after them.

H., herpet'iform. (*Herpes*; L. *forma*, shape.) Tilbury Fox's term for *Hydroa gestation'is*.

H., prurig'inous. (L. *prurigo*, an itching.) Tilbury Fox's term for Bazin's bullous hydroa.

H. simplex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) Tilbury Fox's term for those cases of Bazin's vesicular hydroa which cannot be included under the term herpes iris.

H., vaccini'form. (*Vaccinia*; L. *forma*, shape.) Bazin's term for a form in which the herpetic-looking vesicles speedily become depressed in the centre like those of smallpox, although they are not really umbilicated.

H., vesic'ular. (L. *vesicula*, a small blister.) Bazin's term for the form which, occurring on the back of the hands and wrists, and on the front of the knee-joint, or in the mouth, consists of small red spots on which a yellow, transparent vesicle arises, which speedily dries up. It is, in most cases, the same as *Herpes iris*.

Hydroabdom'en. ($\Upsilon\delta\omega\sigma$; L. *abdomen*, the belly.) A synonym of *Ascites*.

Hydroadenit'is. ($\Upsilon\delta\omega\sigma$; $\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\nu$, a gland.) Verneuil's term for minute tubercles of the skin caused by inflammation of the sudoriparous glands. See *Hydroadenitis*.

Hydroæ'mia. Same as *Hydræmia*.

Hydroæ'ric. ($\Upsilon\delta\omega\sigma$, water; L. *æ'r*, air.) Relating to water and to air.

H. sound. (F. *son hydroaërique*.) The percussion note produced over a cavity containing both water and air.

Also, the sounds heard on auscultating a similar cavity.

Hydroamyle'num. ($\Upsilon\delta\omega\sigma$; $\acute{\alpha}\mu\upsilon\lambda\omicron\nu$, fine meal.) Same as *Amyl hydrate*.

H. chlora'tum. Same as *Amyl chloride*.

Hydroa'ric. ($\Upsilon\delta\omega\sigma$; $\phi\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\omicron\nu$, a small egg. F. *hydroaërique*.) Of, or belonging to, dropsy of the ovary.

Hydroa'ron. ($\Upsilon\delta\omega\sigma$, water; $\phi\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\omicron\nu$, a small egg. F. *hydroaëric*.) Dropsy of the ovary; a dropsical ovary.

Hydroa'rium. Same as *Hydroa'ron*.

Hydro'ata. ($\Upsilon\delta\omega\sigma$, water.) A term for *Sudanina*.

Hydroatrop'ic acid. $C_6H_5 \cdot CH \left\langle \begin{array}{l} CH_3 \\ CO_2H \end{array} \right.$ A thick oily liquid formed by the action of sodium amalgam on atropic acid.

Hydrobarom'eter. ($\Upsilon\delta\omega\sigma$; $\beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\omicron\varsigma$, weight; $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\omicron\nu$, a measure.) A marine sounder, invented by M. Walferdin, which determines the vertical depth at the place of sounding by indicating the weight of the superincumbent water.

Hydrobenzoin. $C_{11}H_{14}O_2$. A crystalline substance obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen on oil of bitter almonds.

Hydroberberin. $C_{20}H_{22}NO_4$. A crystalline substance obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen on berberin.

Hydrobilirubin. $C_{32}H_{44}N_4O_7$. A colouring matter obtained by Maly from the solution of bilirubin or biliverdin in dilute potash or soda, and the addition of sodium amalgam without access of air. It falls in brownish-red flocculi on the addition of hydrochloric acid. On drying, it forms a resinous mass, soluble with difficulty in water, easily in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. The solutions are fluorescent, and when acidified give a not very well-defined absorption band between the Fraunhofer lines *b* and *r*. It occurs in the feces of the adult, but not in the meconium. Much of this is the result of the reduction of the bile pigments, but, according to Hammarsten, it is found in healthy bile. It is probably identical with Jalké's *Urobilin*.

Hydroblepharon. (Υδωρ, water; βλέφαρον, the eyelid. *F. hydroblepharon*.) Dropsy, or watery swelling of the eyelid.

Hydroblepharum. Same as *Hydroblepharon*.

Hydrobranchia'ta. (Υδωρ; βράγχια, the gills.) A Section of the Order *Gasteropoda*, being those that breathe in water only.

Hydrobromas. Same as *Hydrobromate*.

H. potas'sæ. The *Potassii bromidum*.

H. sodæ. The *Sodii bromidum*.

Hydrobromate. A salt of hydrobromic acid. An old term for *Bromide*.

H. of cinchon'idin. See *Cinchonidin, hydrobromate*.

H. of homat'ropin. See *Homatropine, hydrobromate*.

H. of hy'oscine. See *Hyoscin, hydrobromate*.

H. of mor'phia. See *Morphia, hydrobromate*.

H. of pilocar'pin. See *Pilocarpin, hydrobromate*.

H. of quinine'. See *Quinine hydrobromas*.

Hydrobromic acid. (*F. acide bromhydrique*; *G. Bromwasserstoffsäure*.) HBr. Atomic weight 80.75; density 4.375. A colourless gas obtained, along with phosphoric acid, when bromine and phosphorus are brought together in the presence of water. It has an irritating smell and an acid taste. It is soluble in water.

H. acid, dilu'ted. The *Acidum hydrobromicum dilutum*, B. Ph. and U.S. Ph. A colourless, inodorous, acid fluid consisting of water holding in solution 10 per cent. by weight of gaseous hydrobromic acid. It is used in headache and in tinnitus aurium, as well as in all the disorders in which potassium bromide is employed. It counteracts the cerebral troubles caused by quinine, and is said to have no depressing action on the heart and the muscles, while quieting spasm and reducing reflex action.

H. ether. Same as *Ethyl bromide*.

Hydrobryor'etin. A product, along with sugar and bryoretin, of the action of dilute mineral acids on bryotin. It is insoluble in ether.

Hydrocachexia. (Υδωρ, water;

καχεξία, a bad habit of body. *F. hydrocachexie*; *G. Wassercachexie, Wassersueche*.) A dropsical and otherwise unhealthy state of constitution.

Hydrocar'bon. (*Hydrogen*; *carbon*.) A compound consisting of hydrogen and carbon only. The hydrocarbons are very numerous and comprise the alcohol radicals and their hydrides, ethylene, turpentine, benzene, and naphthalene.

The term is often applied to the oils and fats which contain a small proportion of oxygen, to contradistinguish them from the starches and sugars, which are named carbohydrates.

Hydrocarbonas. Same as *Hydrocarbonate*.

H. magn'esicus. (*F. hydrocarbonate de magnésie*.) Carbonate of magnesia.

H. zin'cicus. *Fr. Codex.* (*F. soucarbonate de zinc hydraté*.) The *Zinci carbonas*, B. Ph.

Hydrocarbonate. (*Hydrogen*; *carbon*. *F. hydrocarbonate*.) A term applied by Berzelius to a double salt resulting from the combination of a carbonate with a hydrate; by Beudant to the combination of a carbonate and water.

Hydrocarburet. (*Hydrogen*; *carbon*. *F. hydrocarbure*.) A combination of hydrogen and carbon with another body, as the hydrocarburet of chlorine.

Hydrocardia. (Υδωρ, water; καρδία, the heart. *F. hydrocardie*; *G. Herzbeutelwassersucht*.) Ancient term (*Gr. ὑδροκαρδία*), used by Hippocrates, *Cent. i, Obs. 43*, for a serous, sanious, or purulent effusion into the pericardium. Same as *Hydropericardium*.

Hydrocarot'in. $C_{18}H_{30}O$. A colourless substance forming flexible laminae with silky lustre, without smell or taste, melting at 126.5° C. (259.7° F.), insoluble in water, readily soluble in spirit of wine, ether, chloroform, carbon bisulphide, benzol, volatile and fat oils. It is found along with carotin in the juice of the carrot, and is probably converted into it by oxidation as the plant grows.

Hydrocar'pus. Lindl. (Υδωρ, water.) Same as *Hydrocarpus*.

Hydrocatarrhoph'esis. Same as *Hydrocatarrhophia*.

Hydrocatarrhoph'ia. (Υδωρ, water; καταρροφείω, to absorb.) Term for the absorption of water.

Hydrocaulis. (Υδωρ, water; καυλός, a stalk. *F. hydrocaule*.) Term applied by Nees von Esenbeck to a knotty stem furnished with sheathed leaves which float on the water.

Hydrocaulus. (Υδωρ; καυλός.) The simple or branched stem of the cænosaera of a hydrozoan.

Hydrocele. (Υδροκύλη; from ὕδωρ, water; κύλη, a tumour. *F. hydrocele*; *I. idrocele*; *S. hydrocele*; *G. Wasserbruch, Wasserhodenbruch*.) A tumour containing fluid having connection with the testicle or the spermatic cord in the male, or the canal of Nuck in the female.

H., abdom'inal. Term applied by Syms to a form of hydrocele of the cord in which the swelling takes place chiefly behind or within the abdominal walls.

H., acqui'ed. The form which occurs during the course of extra-uterine life and is not congenital.

H., acute'. Velpeau's term for orchitis

HYDROCELE.

in which there is considerable effusion into the sac of the tunica vaginalis.

H., anasar'cous. (Ἄνι, through; σάπξ, the flesh.) A term for œdema of the scrotum.

H. by effu'sion. (L. *effundo*, to pour out. F. *hydrocèle par épanchement*.) Ordinary hydrocele.

H. by infil'tration. (F. *infiltrer*, to creep in.) (Edema of the scrotum.)

H., congen'ital. (L. *congenitus*, born together with.) A hydrocele which is present at birth, and in which a communication, by means of the funicular process, exists between the cavity of the peritoneum and that of the tunica vaginalis. It may be accompanied by congenital hernia.

H. en bis'sac. (F. *en, in*; *bissac*, a bag.) A hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis, having the shape of an hour-glass, and consisting of two cavities joined by a neck, which may or may not be pervious.

H., encyst'ed. (Ἐν, in; κύστις, a bladder.) Generally employed for *H. of epididymis, encysted*. See also, *H. of testis, encysted*, and *Cysts, seminal*.

H., external. (L. *externus*, outward.) Edema of the scrotum.

H. flu'id. A yellowish or greenish, somewhat viscous fluid, of sp. gr. 1016 to 1030, contained in the sac of a hydrocele. According to Méhu, it is richer in solids than the blood serum. It contains much fibrinogen but very little fibrinoplastin. According to Hammarsten, it contains on an average 70·61 parts of solid matters in 1000, consisting of fibrin ·59, globulins 13·52, serum-albumin 35·94, ethereal extract 4·02, soluble salts 8·6, insoluble salts ·66, sodium chloride 6·19, and sodium monoxide 1·09 parts. It may be brownish from admixture of blood; or glistening from scales of cholesterolin; or may contain spermatozoa; succinic acid and inosite have also been found.

H., funicular. (L. *funiculus*, a small cord.) Same as *H. of spermatic cord*.

H., in fan'tile. (L. *infans*, a child.) The form in which the funicular process of the peritoneum has been closed near the external abdominal ring, but the remainder continues patent and continuous with the cavity of the tunica vaginalis, so that both become distended with fluid.

H., inguinal. (L. *inguen*, the groin.) A hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis occurring in connection with an undescended testicle remaining in the upper part of the inguinal canal.

H., inter'nal. Ordinary hydrocele.

H., multiple. (L. *multiplex*, that has many parts.) The occurrence of more than one kind of hydrocele on the same side of the same person, such as hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis with encysted hydrocele of the testis or of the cord.

H., œdem'atous. Edema of the scrotum.

H. of canal' of Nuck. A collection of fluid in the canal of Nuck, constituting an elastic tumour at the external inguinal ring. When the inner opening of the sac continues pervious the fluid may be forced into the abdomen; when the inner opening is closed the disease is of the encysted form.

Sometimes the fluid collects on the outer side of the canal.

H. of epidid'y'mis, encyst'ed. (Ἐν, in; κύστις, a bladder.) This disease occurs in two

forms, small subserous cysts and spermatic cysts. The subserous cysts are sessile or pedunculated, vary from the size of a pin's head to that of a pea, are generally situated on the free surface of the head of the epididymis, occur chiefly after forty years of age, and are always superficial. The cyst wall is generally thin, but occasionally consists of very much thickened connective tissue; the fluid contents may be serous, yellow and limpid, or turbid and opalescent; no spermatozoa are ever present. Their origin is unknown; it has been suggested, but probably erroneously, that they may arise from relics of the Müllerian duct.

The other form is described under *Cysts, seminal*.

H. of epidid'y'mis, encyst'ed, sub-se'rous. See under previous heading.

H. of epidid'y'mis, parenchym'a-tous. (Παρίγχομα, anything poured in beside.) Same as *Cysts, seminal*.

H. of fem'oral canal'. A collection of fluid in a femoral hernial sac which has not contained viscus.

H. of her'nial sac. A collection of serous fluid in the sac of a hernia which has become shut off from the peritoneal cavity by closure of its neck from adhesions or by a plug of omentum.

H. of Mal'abar, endem'ic. Elephantiasis of the scrotum.

H. of neck. A cystic tumour of the neck. It may be the form described under *H. of neck, congenital*, or a new cystic growth, or an effusion into a bursa.

H. of neck, congen'ital. (L. *congenitus*, born together with.) A cystic tumour containing one or many cysts in the upper part of the antero-lateral region of the neck, usually on the left side, generally containing a serous fluid, but sometimes lined by epithelium and filled with a fatty substance. These cysts arise in connection with an unclosed portion of a visceral cleft. The fluid contains salts and albumen, and may be pale or yellowish, or dark brown from admixture with blood. They not infrequently undergo spontaneous absorption.

H. of round lig'ament. Same as *H. of canal of Nuck*.

H. of spermatic cord, congen'ital. (L. *congenitus*, born together with.) The form in which, the funicular process of the peritoneum having remained open after birth for some distance down the cord, fluid has collected.

H. of spermatic cord, diffuse'. Serous effusion into the areole of the connective tissue of the cord, forming a smooth cylindrical swelling. Its cause is unknown.

H. of spermatic cord, encyst'ed. (Ἐν, in; κύστις, a bladder.) The form in which the fluid is contained in a distinct cyst, which is oval, translucent, painless, and movable. The cyst may be some obliterated part of the funicular process of the peritoneum, or an old hernial sac, or a new formation, or a fetal remnant in connection with the organ of Giralde's, or with the hydatid of Morgagni, or with the vas aberrans.

H. of tes'ticle, encyst'ed. (Ἐν, in; κύστις, a bladder.) A cystiform collection of fluid lying between the inner surface of the tunica vaginalis and tunica albuginea, and in the structure of the latter. A cyst of this kind is rare and small in size, and is supposed to arise

from effusion of blood; sometimes there are more than one.

H. of tunica vaginalis. A collection of fluid in the sac of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle. It may be acute or chronic, acquired or congenital. The acute form is inflammatory, and follows acute epididymitis brought on by violence, or by an injection for the cure of the chronic form. Opinions differ as to whether the chronic form is inflammatory in origin or is a passive effusion of the nature of dropsy. The fluid is transparent, odourless, of a pale yellow or greenish colour, of a sp. gr. a little above or below 1025, and containing about 6 per cent. of albumin; sometimes it coagulates spontaneously, sometimes it is dark and thick from admixture of blood, or milky from the presence of fat, or glistening from plates of cholesterolin; it may contain spermatozoa, or blood-corpuscles, or epithelium, or fibrinous concretions. The tunica vaginalis usually remains thin, transparent, and smooth on its inner surface; sometimes it is thick, vascular, and rugged or warty on its inner surface, the subserous tissue becoming thickened and laminated, and in rare cases containing calcareous plates. It is usually a smooth, elastic, and pear-shaped swelling, with the narrow end upwards, and is almost always translucent, except at a little below the middle of the hinder part where the testicle lies. Sometimes it is more or less circular, or it may be like an hour-glass. It occurs at all periods of life, but is most common in infancy and middle age.

H. photoscope. (Φῶς, light; σκοπέω, to look at.) A tapering tube, blackened in its interior, and furnished with an eyepiece. Used to apply to one side of an enlarged scrotum, with a light on the other, in order to diagnose a hydrocele, which is translucent, from a hernia, or an enlarged testicle, which is opaque.

H., vaginal. (L. *vagina*, a sheath.) Same as *H. of tunica vaginalis*.

H., water-bottle. A term applied to the forms of hydrocele of the cord which possess a communication with the peritoneal cavity.

Hydrocele. See *Hydrocele*.

H. colli. (L. *collum*, the neck.) See *Hydrocele of neck*.

H. communicans. (L. *communico*, to share with others.) A hydrocele which communicates with the peritoneal cavity.

H. complicata. (L. *complico*, to fold together.) Hydrocele occurring in conjunction with hernia.

H. feminæ. (L. *femineus*, female.) Same as *Hydrocele of canal of Nuck*.

H. funiculi spermatici. (L. *funiculus*, a cord; *sperma*, seed.) See *Hydrocele of spermatic cord*.

H. hernialis. (*Hernia*.) Effusion of fluid into an empty hernial sac.

H. ingenta. (L. *ingentus*, inborn.) Same as *Hydrocele congenital*.

H. muliebris. (L. *muliebris*, pertaining to a woman.) Same as *Hydrocele of canal of Nuck*.

H. multilocularis. (L. *multus*, many; *loculus*, a little place.) Hydrocele with several sacs.

H. peritonæi. (Περιτόνειον, the peritoneum. F. *ascite*; G. *Bauchwassersucht*.) A name for ascites, or dropsy of the belly.

H. spinalis. (L. *spina*, the spine. G.

Rückgratswassersucht.) A synonym of *Hydro-rhachis*.

H. testis. See *Hydrocele of testicle, encysted*, and *Hydrocele of tunica vaginalis*.

H. unilocularis. (L. *unus*, one; *loculus*, a little place.) Hydrocele with one sac only.

Hydrocelic. (Υδροκελικός; from ὕδωρ; κήλη.) Relating to *Hydrocele*.

Hydrocellulose. C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁. A friable substance into which cellulose becomes converted when it has remained for some time in strong sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. It is also formed when cellulose is moistened with a dilute mineral acid and then dried. It is soluble in warm potash lye.

Hydrocenoësis. (Υδωρ, water; κένωσις, an evacuation. F. *hydrocénose*.) An evacuation of water, as in dropsy, either by paracentesis or hydragogue medicines.

Hydrocenoitic. (Υδωρ; κένωσις. F. *hydrocénotique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hydrocenoësis*.

Hydrocephalé. Same as *Hydrocephalus*.

Hydrocephalic. (Υδωρ, water; κεφαλή, the head. F. *hydrocephalique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hydrocephalus*.

H. cry. See *Cry, hydrocephalic*.

Hydrocephalitis. The same as *Hydrocephalus*.

Hydrocephalium. Same as *Hydrocephalus*.

Hydrocephalocèle. (Υδωρ, water; κεφαλή, the head; κήλη, a tumour.) Same as *Hydrocephalocèle*.

Hydrocephalocentesis. (Υδωρ; κεφαλή; κέντησις, a pricking. F. *hydrocéphalocentèse*.) The operation of puncturing the head in hydrocephalus, to allow the escape of the serous fluid.

Hydrocephaloid. (Υδωρ; κεφαλή; εἶδος, likeness. F. *hydrocephaloïde*.) Resembling hydrocephalus; applied to other diseases having this character. Same as *Hydrocephaloid*.

H. disease. A term employed by Marshall Hall for a condition somewhat resembling hydrocephalus, which is observed in ill-nourished children soon after weaning. The first stage is one of irritability, the child being restless and feverish, with a flushed face, a hot skin, and a quick pulse; the sensitive nerves are inordinately excitable, the patient starting on being touched or on hearing a sudden noise; it sighs, moans, or screams during sleep, and there is mucous diarrhoea. In the second stage, which is one of torpor, the face becomes pallid and cool, the eyelids half closed, the eyes unnoticing of light or objects, the pupils insensitive, the breathing irregular and sighing, the voice is husky, there is a teasing cough and a crepitant rhonchus, the motions become green, weakness increases, and the child may die in coma. It is not now acknowledged to be a distinct disease, but rather a condition which may have many causes.

H. face. The face peculiar to hydrocephalus, or like to it, with broad, high, overhanging brow and small facial features.

Hydrocephalum. Same as *Hydrocephalus*.

Hydrocephalus. (Υδροκέφαλον, water in the head; from ὕδωρ, water; κεφαλή, the head. F. *hydrocéphale*, *hydrocéphale*; I.

idrocefalo; S. *hidrocephalo*; G. *Wasserkopf*.) Water on the brain. It is sometimes an acute disease, now described as *Meningitis, tubercular*; sometimes it is of gradual occurrence, for which see *H., chronic*.

H., acqui'ed. See *H. acquisitus*.

H. acquis'itus. (L. *acquiro*, to add to. G. *acquirirter Wasserkopf*.) A term for *Meningitis, tubercular*.

Also, the non-congenital form of *H., chronic*.

H., acute'. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) Same as *Meningitis, tubercular*

H. acu'tus. See *H., acute*.

H. acu'tus se'nium. (L. *senex*, an aged person.) A term for serous apoplexy.

H. adna'tus. (L. *adnatus*, born in addition to.) Same as *H., chronic*, when it is present at birth.

H., chronic. (*Χρονικός*, of time. F. *hydrocéphale chronique*; G. *Wasserkopf*.) A collection of serous fluid in the ventricles of the brain which slowly increases and gradually distends them, so as to produce expansion of the skull. It may be congenital, but it commences most frequently within the first six months of infancy. It is probably inflammatory in its origin, the lining membrane of the ventricle being the part affected. Some have supposed that it may follow the acute disease or tubercular meningitis, and others that the effusion may be caused by pressure of morbid growths on the straight sinus. The fluid occupies one or more of the third, fourth, and lateral ventricles, and may be in such quantity as to reduce the upper and lateral parts of the brain to the condition of a thin-walled bag without any convolutions, to flatten out the prominences, and to dilate the apertures belonging to the ventricles. Upwards of twenty pounds of fluid have often been found after death, and thirty, and even fifty, pounds have been recorded. The lining membrane of the ventricles is often thick, dense, and granular on the surface; the cerebral structure, while not on the whole lessened in quantity, is generally firmer from increase in neuroglia. With the increase of the fluid the bones of the skull become thinner and lie further apart, with wide sutures, and expanding chiefly at the upper part, the base remaining much as is natural. The forehead becomes prominent and overhanging, the temporal region bulges, and the occiput protrudes, so that the thin-haired, blue-veined cranium is in marked contrast to the meagre, small face, with staring eyes, updrawn eyebrows, and aged, blank countenance. Fretfulness and irritability often precede the physical signs, or convulsions or squinting may occur; then the head begins to be heavy, unwieldy, and to cause unsteadiness of gait; the mental powers become dull, the sight is affected, and sometimes the hearing and smell also; jerking of the limbs or paralysis follows; then loss of memory and mental weakness. Death occurs at a variable period, often within one or two years, from convulsions or coma. A hydrocephalic fetus often dies at birth.

H., congenital. (L. *congenitus*, born together with. G. *angeborener Wasserkopf*.) Same as *H., chronic*, when it arises before birth; it then constitutes a great impediment to labour.

H., exter'nal. (L. *externus*, outward.) A term applied to œdematous or other infiltration of the hairy scalp; as well as to *Meningocele*.

Also, a form of *H., chronic*, in which the effusion is confined to the arachnoid space.

H. exter'nus. Same as *H., external*.

H. ex vac'uo. (L. *ex*, from; *vacuus*, empty.) The condition which occurs in *H. scutlis*.

H. flu'id. Schmidt's analysis of the fluid of acute hydrocephalus shows 13.2 parts of solid matter in 1000, containing albumin and extractives 3.74; inorganic salts 9.48, potassium chloride 2.181, sodium chloride 4.438, potassium sulphate .096, sodium phosphate .613, soda 1.812, magnesium and calcium phosphates .307 parts.

Hilger's analysis of the fluid of chronic hydrocephalus shows 12.3 parts of solid matter in 1000, containing albumin 2.46; inorganic salts 7.62, potassium chloride .82, sodium chloride 3.97, potassium sulphate .32, and magnesium phosphate .96 parts. Urea has also been found.

H., fœ'tal. (L. *fœtus*, offspring.) Same as *H., congenital*.

H. hernio'sus. (*Hernia*.) Same as *Encephalocœle*.

H. inter'nus. (L. *internus*, inward.) A term for *Meningitis, tubercular*.

Also, a term for *H., chronic*.

H. meninge'us. (*Μηνίγγις*, a membrane.) Same as *Meningitis, tubercular*.

H. of ad'ults. Same as *Meningo-ependymitis, chronic*.

H. of child'hood. Same as *H., chronic*.

H. of in'sane. Chronic meningo-ependymitis occurring in the insane.

H. senilis. (L. *senilis*, belonging to old people.) The form of cerebral atrophy of old people in which there is considerable serous effusion into the ventricles and the subarachnoid space.

H., spu'rious. (L. *spurius*, false.) Same as *Hydrocephaloid disease*.

H. ventricula'ris. (L. *ventriculus*, the belly.) Ordinary chronic hydrocephalus.

H. ve'rus. (L. *verus*, true.) Same as *H., chronic*.

Hydrocer'æ. (*Υδρορ*; *κέρας*, a horn.) Blume's term for *Balsaminacææ*.

Hydrochamæelum. (*Υδρορ*; *χαμύδιον*, the earth apple, the chamomile.) An infusion of chamomile.

Hydroch'arads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Hydrocharidacææ*.

Hydrocharida'cææ. (*Υδροχάρις*, grace of the water.) The frogbits. A Nat. Order of diclinous, petaloid monocotyledons, of the Alliance *Hydrates*, having epigynous stamens and an inferior, adherent ovary.

Hydrocharid'æ. De Candolle's term for *Hydrocharidacææ*.

Hydrocharides. Jussieu's term for *Hydrocharidacææ*.

Hydroch'aris. (*Υδροχάρις*, grace of the water; from *υδρορ*, water; *χάρις*, grace.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Hydrocharidacææ*.

H. morsus-ra'næ. Linn. (L. *morsus*, a bite; *rana*, a frog. G. *Froschbiss*.) Frogbit. Hab. Europe. Root astringent.

Hydrochemia. (*Υδρορ*, water; *χημία*, chemistry. F. *hydrochimie*.) The branch of chemistry which treats specially of water.

Hydrochezia. (*Υδρορ*; *χέζιε*, to empty the bowels. F. *hydrochézie*.) Watery diarrhœa.

Hydrochin'idin. C₁₀H₂₆N₂O₂ + 2½H₂O. A base which separates on treating quininid with

HYDROCHININ—HYDROCHOLECYSTITIS.

solution of potassium permanganate. It forms prismatic needles, melting at 166° C. (330.8° F.), soluble with difficulty in ether, easily soluble in alcohol and chloroform. Its solution in sulphuric acid fluoresces.

Hydrochinin. $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_2$. An amorphous substance, associated with quinine, in the cinchona barks. Melting point 168° C. (334.4° F.); soluble in alcohol and ether.

Hydrochinon. Same as *Hydroquinon*.
Hydrochloras. Same as *Hydrochlorate*.

H. ammoniacus. Same as *Ammonii chloridum*.

H. ammoniacus cum sesquichloro to ferri. Same as *Ferrum ammoniatum*.

H. calcariae. Same as *Calcii chloridum*.

H. chinii. Same as *Cinchiae hydrochloras*.

H. cupri. Same as *Copper chloride*.

H. lixiviae. (L. *lixivii*, lyc.) Potassium chloride.

H. morphius. Same as *Morphine hydrochloras*.

H. potassæ. Potassium chloride.

H. potassicus. Potassium chloride.

H. sodæ. Sodium chloride.

Hydrochlorate. (F. *hydrochlorate*.) A salt of *Hydrochloric acid*. The same as *Chloride*.

H. of ammonia. Same as *Ammonii chloridum*.

H. of apomorphine. Same as *Apomorphia hydrochlorate*.

H. of berberin. Same as *Berberin chloride*.

H. of chinoidin. Same as *Quinoidin chloride*.

H. of cocaine. $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, HCl. A crystalline substance obtained by rendering alkaline with sodium carbonate an acidulated alcoholic extract of the leaves of *Erythroxylon coca*, agitating with ether, separating and evaporating the ethereal liquid, purifying it with acidulated water, sodium carbonate, and ether, decolorising, neutralising with hydrochloric acid, and recrystallising. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It produces local anaesthesia when applied in solution to a mucous surface or when injected hypodermically; and in this way it is employed to produce painlessness in many operations on the eye, the throat, the rectum, and the vagina; as well as to relieve such disorders as hay fever and pruritus vulvæ. See further under *Cocain*.

H. of conia. Used in the same way as conia.

H. of lime. Same as *Calcii chloridum*.

H. of morphine. See *Morphine hydrochloras*.

H. of morphine, solution of. See *Liquor morphine hydrochloratis*.

H. of pilocarpine. See *Pilocarpine hydrochloras*.

H. of quinine. See *Quinine hydrochloras*.

H. of quinine' and urea. Same as *Chininum ureohydrochloricum*.

H. of rosanilin. See *Fuchsin*.

Hydrochloric. Relating to, or composed of, hydrogen and chlorine.

H. acid. (F. *acide chlorhydrique*; I. *acido idroclorico*; G. *Chlorwasserstoff*, *Chlorwasserstoffsäure*.) HCl. At. weight 36.37. Density 1.85. A gas, the only known com-

pound of hydrogen and chlorine, obtained by passing an electric shock, or exposing to a strong light, a mixture of equal volumes of hydrogen and chlorine. It is colourless, condensible into a liquid by a pressure of 20 atmospheres at -16° C. (3.2° F.), and very soluble in water.

Also, the *Acidum hydrochloricum*, B. Ph., and U.S. Ph., being hydrochloric acid dissolved in water to the amount of 31.9 per cent. of the whole. It is obtained by mixing sulphuric acid 44 fl. oz. with water 32 fl. oz., and when cool adding it to 48 oz. of dried sodium chloride in a large flask. The gas given off on heating the flask is conveyed by a glass tube into a wash-bottle containing 4 fl. oz. of water, and through it into a second bottle containing 50 fl. oz. of distilled water, the process is continued until this measures 66 fl. oz., or has attained a sp. gr. of 1.16. The dilute acid, *Acidum hydrochloricum dilutum*, is used to promote digestion when there is deficiency of gastric juice, to decrease phosphatic deposits, and to relieve thirst in fever, and in sore throats.

H. acid, aqueous. (L. *aqua*, water.) A saturated solution of hydrochloric acid gas in water. It is a colourless liquid, fuming in the air and freezing when cooled below -40° C. (-40° F.) to a butter-like mass having the composition HCl + 2H₂O. The weight and volume of gas absorbed varies according to the temperature.

H. acid, dilute. See *Acidum hydrochloricum dilutum*.

H. acid gas. See under chief heading.

H. acid, hydrate of. Same as *H. acid, aqueous*.

H. acid, liquid. Hydrochloric acid gas subjected to a pressure of 40 atmospheres at a temperature of 10° C. (50° F.), when it becomes a transparent liquid.

H. acid, poisoning by. The symptoms produced by the taking of strong hydrochloric acid are great exhaustion, burning pain in the throat and stomach, feeble pulse, cold clammy skin, great retching and vomiting of acid brown fluid containing blood and shreds of membrane. On examination the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat is white and softened, that of the œsophagus red and inflamed, and that of the stomach blackened from altered blood. The smallest fatal dose is a fluid drachm, but as much as an ounce has been taken, and yet recovery has occurred.

Strong hydrochloric acid when applied to the skin produces a yellow eschar.

H. acid, tests for. A dense white precipitate of silver chloride, insoluble in nitric acid, but soluble in ammonia, is thrown down when a solution of silver nitrate is added to it. The precipitate darkens on exposure to light.

H. ether. Same as *Ethyl chloride*.

H. solution of arsenic. The *Liquor arsenici hydrochloricus*.

Hydrochlorinus natrius. (*Natrium, soda*.) Same as *Sodium chloride*.

Hydrochloronitric acid. Same as *Acidum nitromuriaticum*.

Hydrocholecystis. (Υδρο, water; χολη, bile; κύστις, a bag. F. *hydrocholécyste*; G. *Gallenblasenewassersucht*.) Dropsy of the gall-bladder.

Hydrocholecystitis. (Υδρο, water; χολη; κύστις. F. *hydrocholécystite*.) Dropsy of the gall-bladder complicated with inflammation.

Hydrochyses. ("Υδωρ, water; χύσις, a pouring out.) A family of diseases, according to Fuchs, characterized by the effusion of serous fluid, as in hydrocephalus.

Hydrocinchonin. $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O$. Caventou's term for an alkaloid obtained by heating cinchonin with potassium permanganate. It is soluble in 1300 parts of water, and more readily in alcohol and ether.

Also, $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O$, Hesse's term for a yellow amorphous powder, which is a constituent of *Cinchona cuprea*.

Hydrocinnamic acid. C_9H_8 . $CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO_2H$. A crystalline substance formed by the action of sodium amalgam on cinamic acid. It is freely soluble in hot water and in alcohol, and melts at 47° C. (116.6° F.) By oxidation it yields benzoic acid.

Hydrocirsocele. ("Υδωρ; κίρσος, an enlargement of a vein; κήλη, a tumour. F. *hydrocirsocele*; I. *idrocirsocele*; G. *Wasserkranpfaderbruch*.) Hydrocele complicated with a varicose state of the veins of the spermatic cord.

Hydrocleps'is. ("Υδωρ, water; κλίπτω, to hide or suppress. F. *hydroclepsic*.) A slow and scarcely observable diminution of a watery aqueous humour.

Hydrocellia. ("Υδωρ, water; κελία, the belly. F. *hydrocellie*; G. *Bauchwasser-sucht*.) Term for ascites, or dropsy of the belly.

Hydrochololyteus. ("Υδωρ, water; alcohol; λυτός, soluble. F. *hydrochololyte*.) Soluble in water and alcohol.

Hydrocollidin. $C_8H_{13}N$. An alkaloid found in decomposed flesh.

Hydrocon'chin. Same as *Hydrochinidin*.

Hydrocon'ion. ("Υδωρ, water; κόμιον, dust.) Term used by Gillet de Grandmont for a shower-bath.

Also, an instrument or apparatus for the pulverisation of water, invented by Walzius, for the sprinkling of the body.

H., Berg'son's. A spray-producing apparatus consisting of two glass tubes, each drawn to a fine point at one end, so arranged that they are placed at right angles, one vertical and one horizontal, with the axis of the aperture of one tube crossing that of the other. The vertical tube passes through a perforated cork in a bottle into the fluid to be pulverised, and the horizontal tube is attached to an india-rubber ball bellows, which being urged sends a strong current of air through the tube, and thus creating a partial vacuum in the vertical tube causes the fluid to rise until it reaches the orifice, where it is blown into spray.

H., Win'trich's. A spray-producer like Berg'son's, with long beak-like tube-endings, so that the fluid can be pulverised in the mouth.

Hydrocon'ium. Same as *Hydroconion*.

Hydrocorall'æ. Same as *Hydrocorallinæ*.

Hydrocorallinæ. ("Υδρα, a hydra; κοράλλιον, coral.) An Order of the Subclass *Hydroïda*, or a Group of eraspedote Cœlenterata, in which the common stem or polypary becomes charged with calcareous salts; the cœnosarc is made up of a network of anastomosing canals with thread cells in its outer layer; reproduction is by gonophores.

Hydrocor'mus. ("Υδωρ, water; κορμός, a body or trunk. F. *hydrocorinus*; G.

Schwimmhalm, Wasserhalm.) The stem or stalk of a plant that is horizontal and floats on the surface of the water.

Hydrocornicular'ic acid. $C_{17}H_{16}O_9$. Diphenyloxyangelic acid. An acid obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen on pulvic acid. Melting point 134° C. (273.2° F.); soluble in alcohol, ether, benzol, chloroform, and glacial acetic acid.

Hydrocotar'nia. Same as *Hydrocotarnin*.

Hydrocotar'nin. $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$. A constituent of opium. It forms monoclinic prisms, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and benzol. Melting point 50° C. (122° F.); soluble in concentrated sulphuric acid. More poisonous than morphia. Obtained by Hesse in 1871.

According to Falek, after a preliminary stage of excitement, tremors, and dilatation of the pupils, animals poisoned by it either become tetanic with increase of temperature, or comatose with decrease of temperature. He believes it to be an antidote to atropin and to muscarin.

Hydrocotoin. $C_{15}H_{14}O_4$. A pale-yellow neutral substance, forming large prisms, soluble in ether and chloroform. Melts at 98° C. (208.4° F.). Obtained from coto bark.

Hydrocot'on. $C_{22}H_{20}O_6$. A volatile substance obtained from coto bark, which forms white prisms, melting at 48° C. (118.4° F.), easily soluble in ether, acetone, chloroform, and alcohol, and gradually assuming a blue colour with chromic acid.

Hydrocotyl'ë. ("Υδωρ, water; κοτύλη, a cup or hollow vessel.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbellifere*.

H. asiatica, Linn. (F. *bevilacqua*.) Asiatic, or thick-leaved, or Indian pennywort. Hab. Asia, Africa. Astringent and diuretic. It contains vellarin, a yellow oil, a green resin, and a brown resin. Used in lepra, serofulous ulcers, chronic rheumatism, eczema, and syphilitic eruptions, and as a local application to bruises. In large doses it produces deafness, tremors, debility, headache, and stupor. The *Pes equinus* of Kumphius.

H. bonariens'is, Lamk. Used as *H. umbellata*.

H. bupleurifolia. (*Bupleurum*; L. *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. An astringent and anti-diarrhœic.

H. centella. Hab. South Africa. Astringent. Used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

H. gummifera, Lamk. (L. *gummi*, gum; *fero*, to bear.) Hab. Falkland Islands. Supplies a reddish, semitransparent gum. Used as a siccativæ.

H. mont'na, Cham. (L. *mons*, a mountain.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Astringent.

H. nummularioï'des, Rich. (L. *nummulus*, a piece of money; Gr. *εἶδος*, likeness.) The *H. asiatica*.

H. pallida, De Cand. (L. *pallidus*, pale.) The *H. asiatica*.

H. plantagin'ea, Spr. (L. *plantago*, the plantain.) The *H. montana*.

H. rotundifolia, Roxburgh. (L. *rotundus*, round; *folium*, a leaf.) Possesses the same properties as *H. asiatica*.

H. umbella'ta, Linn. (*Umbel*.) A species which is called in Brazil *Acaricoba*, and is used in skin diseases and kidney affections.

H. vulga'ris, Linn. (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *coëlle d'eau*; G. *Wassernabel, kleines*

Sumpfkraut.) Marsh penny-wort. Formerly esteemed as detersive, aperient, and vulnerary. Said to be injurious to sheep.

Hydrocoumaric acid.

$C_8H_4 \begin{matrix} < OH \\ / \end{matrix}$. CH_2 . CO_2H . A crystalline substance found in the *Melilotus officinalis*, and obtained by the action of sodium on coumarin and coumaric acid. It colours ferric chloride bluish. Same as *Melilotic acid*.

Hydrocrania. (Υδρο, water; κρανιον, the head.) Water in the head; a term equivalent to *Hydrocephalus*.

Hydrocranium. Same as *Hydrocrania*.

Hydrocrithë. (Υδρο, water; κριθή, barley. F. *hydrocrite*; G. *Gerstencasser*.) A pisan made from barley; barley-water.

Hydrocroconic acid. $C_5H_4O_5$. A yellowish-brown viscid substance, of acid reaction, obtained by heating croconic acid with hydriodic acid, pouring the product into alcoholic potash solution, and decomposing the resulting potassium hydrocroconate.

Hydrocoumaric acid. See *Hydrocoumaric acid*.

Hydrocyanas. Same as *Hydrocyanate*.

H. morphiæ. Same as *Morphia hydrocyanate*.

H. potassæ. Cyanide of potassium.

H. zinci. Cyanide of zinc.

Hydrocyanate. (F. *hydrocyanate*.) A salt of hydrocyanic acid; a synonym of *Cyanide*.

H. of morphine. See *Morphia hydrocyanate*.

Hydrocyanated. Containing, or charged with, *Hydrocyanic acid*.

Hydrocyanic. (*Hydrogen*; *cyanogen*.) Of, or belonging to, a combination of hydrogen and cyanogen.

H. acid. (F. *acide hydrocyanique*, *acide cyanhydric*; I. *acido cianidrico*; G. *Cyanwasserstoffsaure*, *Blausaure*.) HCN. Hydrogen cyanide, Prussic acid. A colourless, very mobile liquid, with a hot bitter taste, and a smell resembling bitter almonds, usually prepared by acting on potassium ferrocyanide with sulphuric acid. Sp. gr. 0.7058 at 7° C. (44.6° F.), of vapour 0.947. It boils at 26.5 (79.7° F.), and at -15° C. (5° F.) solidifies and forms a mass of feathery crystals. It is miscible in all proportions with water, alcohol, and ether. When added to water increase of temperature, with diminution of volume, occurs. The anhydrous acid is inflammable, burning with a purple flame. It is in the highest degree poisonous. It was discovered by Scheele in 1782, who is said to have been poisoned by it. Hydrocyanic acid destroys protoplasmic movement, killing infusoria, and arresting putrefaction and fermentation, as well as the process of oxidation. It paralyzes the nervous substance and the muscular substance, seriously injures the blood-corpuscles, and causes death by arrest of the heart's action, from damage to its ganglia, in the quicker, and by stoppage of the breathing, from injury to the respiratory centres, in the longer-lasting cases of poisoning. It is a nerve sedative both when applied externally and when taken internally; externally being used as a lotion to relieve itching of the skin and as a vapour to lessen irritability of the nerves of the chest; and internally being given to relieve gastralgia, vomiting, palpitation, and cough. It has also been employed in hysteria, chorea, and epilepsy.

H. acid, anhydrous. (Ανυδρος, waterless.) The substance described under the chief heading.

H. acid, diluted. See *Acidum hydrocyanicum dilutum*.

H. acid hæmoglobin. A substance obtained by adding hydrocyanic acid to a solution of hæmoglobin and crystallising. Some of the acid adheres to the hæmoglobin, but whether it is in combination with it is doubtful. It is said to give bands in the spectrum, like those of oxyhæmoglobin, but longer lasting.

H. acid, inhalation of. See *Vapor acidi hydrocyanici*.

H. acid, poisoning by. When a large dose, half an ounce or more of the dilute acid, is taken, insensibility occurs immediately, or within a minute or two, with fixed and glistening eyes, dilated, immovable pupils, relaxed muscles, cold, clammy, wet skin, slow gasping breathing, with short inspiration, long expiration, imperceptible pulse, convulsive movements, and death within a few minutes in most cases. When the dose is small and yet fatal, there is weight in the head, confusion of intellect, giddiness, nausea, great weakness, a quick, small pulse, epileptiform convulsions, and tetanic spasms; death is preceded by paralysis of functions, and gradual cessation of the characteristic breathing; the symptoms may be preceded by a cry as if for help; sometimes there is frothing at the mouth. After death the whole venous system is found gorged with dark-coloured liquid blood, and the gastric mucous membrane is often suffused and smells of the poison. Fifty minims of the dilute hydrocyanic acid, B. Ph., equivalent to about one grain of anhydrous acid, is said to be the smallest fatal dose; but recovery has taken place after a dose equivalent to 2.4 grains of anhydrous acid.

H. acid, Scheele's. A solution containing about 5 per cent. of the anhydrous acid.

H. acid, tests for. Silver nitrate forms a dense, white, clotted precipitate, insoluble in cold nitric acid, and yielding cyanogen, which burns with a rose-red flame having a blue halo, when dried and heated in a tube. A solution of ferrous sulphate with a solution of potash causes a greenish or brownish precipitate, and on the addition of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid Prussian blue is formed. Ammonium hydrosulphide produces a colourless solution which, on evaporation, yields crystals of ammonium sulphocyanate, which is coloured blood-red when a solution of neutral ferric salt is added. Ammonia, ferrous sulphate, and uranium nitrate, of each .5 egr. dissolved in water 50 cc., produces a purple or greyish-purple precipitate.

Hydrocyanised. Same as *Hydrocyanated*.

Hydrocyst. (Υδρο, water; κύστις, a bladder. F. *Fübler, Uster*.) A term applied to the bodies, also called feelers, occurring in the *Physophorida*, which resemble immature polydites. They consist of a diverticulum of the body cavity with endoderm and ectoderm, and generally a tentacle; they are furnished with thread-cells, and are supposed to be organs of touch.

Hydrocystitis. (Υδω, water; κύστις, a bladder. F. *hydrocyste*; G. *Wasserblase*.) An hydatid.

Also, a cyst containing a watery fluid.

Also, sacculated ascites.

Hydrodeopyra. (Υδροδωδης, watery;

πῦρ, a fever. F. *hydrocöpyrie*.) Fever attended with a dropsical condition.

Hydroderma. ("Υδωρ; δέρμα, the skin. F. *hydroderme*.) Anasarca, or dropsy of the skin.

Hydrodes. (Υδρώδης, watery. F. *hydrode*; G. *wassrig*.) Having, or full of, water.

Hydrodiarrhœa. ("Υδωρ, water; διάρροια, a flux. F. *hydrodiarrhœe*; G. *wasseriger Durchfall*.) A watery diarrhœa; serous diarrhœa.

Hydrodictyæ. ("Υδωρ; δίκτυον, a net.) A Suborder of the Order *Conferveæ*, having tubular cells, combined by their pointed extremities into a net-like frond.

Hydrodiso'dic phosphate. $\text{HNa}_2\text{O}_3\text{PO}$. Same as *Hydrogen disodium orthophosphate*.

Hydrodynamic. ("Υδωρ, water; δύναμις, power. F. *hydrodynamique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hydrodynamics*.

Hydrodynamics. ("Υδωρ; δύναμις. F. *hydrodynamique*; G. *Wasserkraftlehre*.) The science which treats of the laws of force as applied to liquids. It is divided into *Hydrostatics* and *Hydrokinetics*.

Hydrocæcium. ("Υδωρ; οἶκος, a house.) The chamber into which the osmorea of *Calyceophoridae* can be retracted for protection.

Hydrœdema. ("Υδωρ; οἰδήμα, a swelling. F. *hydrœdème*.) Œdema, or watery swelling.

Hydroclat'erin. $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_5$. A yellow, friable, amorphous substance, soluble in water, spirit of wine, and ether, obtained from elaterium.

Hydroëlec'tric. ("Υδωρ, water; electricity. F. *hydroélectrique*; I. *idroelectrico*; G. *hydroelectrisch*.) Relating to electricity in connection with water.

H. apparatus. Same as *H. chain*.

H. bath. A copper bath containing slightly acidulated water, in which the patient is placed. One rheophore of the galvanic battery is in connection with the water of the bath and the other is held by the patient.

H. chain. A galvanic apparatus, consisting of links of metal, which when wetted produces a galvanic current; such is *Pulvermacher's chain*.

H. cur'rent. The current developed in a *H. chain*.

H. machine'. An apparatus for the production of electricity by means of the passage of steam through narrow orifices in wooden nozzles, devised by Sir W. Armstrong. It is capable of producing a great amount of electricity.

H. pile. A galvanic pile having no metal, but consisting of porous bodies soaked in, or containing, liquids of different composition.

Hydroelectricity. ("Υδωρ; electricity.) The electricity which is developed by the action of fluids. A synonym of *Galvanism*.

Hydroœmia. Same as *Hydrœmia*.

Hydroœnceph'alion. See *Hydrœncephalium*.

Hydroœnceph'alocele. See *Hydrœncephalocèle*.

Hydroœnceph'alus. See *Hydrœncephalus*.

Hydroënterocele. See *Hydrënterocele*.

Hydroënteroëpip'locele. ("Υδωρ; ἔντερον, an intestine; ἐπίπλοον, the omentum; κήλη, a tumour.) A hernia containing both

intestine and omentum, in the sac of which there is some fluid.

Hydroënterom'phalocèle. See *Hydrënteromphalocèle*.

Hydroëpigas'trium. See *Hydrëpigastrium*.

Hydroëpip'locele. See *Hydrëpiplocele*.

Hydroëpip'lophalocèle. See *Hydrëpiplophalocèle*.

Hydroëpip'lophalum. Same as *Hydrëpiplophalocèle*.

Hydroëpip'loon. See *Hydrëpiploon*.

Hydroëtron. See *Hydrëtron*.

Hydroëxosto'sis. See *Hydrëxostosis*.

Hydrofere. ("Υδωρ; L. *fira*, to bear.)

An apparatus, invented by Mathieu de la Drôme, by which water can be applied to the body in the form of spray when the patient is sitting in a closed box, such as is used for fumigations.

Hydroferricyanhydric acid.

Same as *Hydroferricyanic acid*.

Hydroferricyanic acid. H_3FeCy_6 . A reddish-brown acid liquid obtained by decomposing lead ferricyanide with sulphuric acid.

Hydroferricyanas quinicus.

The *Hydroferricyanate of quinine*.

Hydroferricyanate. A salt of *Hydroferricyanic acid*.

H. of quinine', Fr. Codex. (F. *ferricyanhydrate de quinine*.) $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_9\text{O}_2$. $(\text{CN})_6$.

$\text{Fe. H}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. A yellow crystalline salt, soluble in water and alcohol. It has a bitter taste. It is a mixture of Prussian blue and quinine.

Hydroferrocyanic acid. H_4FeCy_6 . Obtained by decomposing lead or copper ferrocyanide suspended in water by passing through it hydrogen sulphide.

Hydroflu'ate. (F. *hydrofluante*.) A salt of hydrofluoric acid. Same as *Fluoride*.

Hydrofluoric acid. HF. Atomic weight 20.1; density 10.05. A volatile, colourless liquid best obtained by heating the double fluoride of hydrogen and potassium to redness in a platinum retort. It is very soluble in water. At 15° C. (59° F.) its sp. gr. is .9879; it boils at 10.4° C. (50.72° F.) The vapour is used for etching on glass; when anhydrous it has no effect. It has recently been recommended as an inhalation in tubercular phthisis.

H. acid, poisoning by. One case has been recorded in which death took place in 35 minutes after vomiting and great pain; the mucous membrane of the mouth and of parts of the œsophagus was white and denuded of epithelium; the stomach contained a blackish fluid, and its mucous coat was blackened in places.

Hydrofluosilicic acid. HSiF_6 . A gas obtained by passing silicon tetrafluoride into water. It is used for separating the salts of barium from those of strontium, the hydrofluosilicate of barium being comparatively insoluble.

Hydrog'ala. ("Υδωρ, water; γάλα, milk. F. *hydrogale*.) A drink formed of milk and water.

Hydrogalvanic. ("Υδωρ; galvanism.) Relating to the production of galvanic electricity by means of liquids.

Hydrog'aron. ("Υδωρ, water; γάρου, a sauce made of brine and small fish.) Old term (Gr. ὑδρογάρον), described by Aëtius, iii, 84, for a mixture of garum and water; one kind of this mixture was said to be purging. (Gorraeus.)

HYDROGARUM—HYDROGEN.

Hydrogarum. Same as *Hydrogaron*.
Hydrogas. Thompson's term for a gaseous hydride.

Hydrogaster. (Υδρορ, water; γαστήρ, the stomach. F. *hydrogastre*; G. *Bauchwassersucht*, *Wasserbauch*.) Ascites, or dropsy of the belly.

Hydrogastria. (Υδρορ; γαστήρ, the stomach.) A term for distension of the stomach with fluid from a constricted condition of the pylorus or other causes.

Hydrogel. (Υδρορ; gelatin.) Graham's term for the gelatinous hydrate of a colloidal substance.

Hydrogen. (Υδρορ, water; γεννάω, to produce. F. *hydrogene*; I. *idrogeno*; S. *hydrogeno*; G. *Wasserstoff*.) Atomic weight 1, density 1. A colourless, tasteless, and inodorous gas which was long known but whose true nature was first recognised by Cavendish in 1766, who called it inflammable air. It is obtained by the electrolysis of acidulated water, by passing steam over red-hot iron, or by adding dilute sulphuric acid to zinc. It is the lightest substance known, a litre of it at 0° C. (32° F.), and under a pressure of 760 mm. of mercury, weighing at the latitude of Paris, according to Regnault, .089578 gramme. It is inflammable, combining with the oxygen of the air to form water. It is slightly soluble in water, and possesses the property of diffusing through some red-hot metals, as iron, platinum, and especially palladium, a property called by Graham occlusion. It has been liquefied, and perhaps solidified also, by Pictet in 1878, by means of the apparatus he used for the liquefaction of oxygen, the pressure indicated being 650 atmospheres and the temperature —140° C. (—284° F.) The stopcock of the escape tube being opened a jet of steel-blue, opaque, liquid hydrogen issued, and at the same time a rattling on the ground, as of shot, was heard. The hydrogen continued to be liquid when the pressure had sunk to 325 atmospheres.

Hydrogen is used in testing for arsenic, antimony, and sulphur, with which elements it readily unites in its nascent condition. It was used by Beddoes as an inhalation in phthisis.

H. acetate. A term for *Acetic acid*.

H. ammonium carbonate. $\text{H}(\text{NH}_4)\text{CO}_3$. Same as *Ammonia bicarbonas*.

H. ammonium sodium phosphate. $\text{HNaNH}_4\text{PO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Microcosmic salt. Transparent, monoclinic, prismatic crystals obtained by dissolving five parts of rhombic sodium phosphate and two parts of crystallised ammonium phosphate in hot water. It has a saline taste and a sp. gr. of 1.55. On heating it first gives off water and ammonia, leaving dihydrogen sodium orthophosphate, which on further heating melts, loses water, and cools to a glass-like mass of sodium hexametaphosphate. It is found in guano, and may be obtained from the urine. It is used as a blowpipe reagent.

H. antimonide. SbH_3 . Same as *Antimonious hydride*.

H., antimonuretted. SbH_3 . Same as *Antimonious hydride*.

H., arsenetted. AsH_3 . Same as *H. arsenide*.

H. arsenide. AsH_3 . Density 39.95. Arseniuretted hydrogen. A very poisonous gas, discovered by Scheele in 1775. It may be prepared by treating zinc arsenide with dilute sul-

phuric acid. It has a peculiar garlicky smell, and burns with a pale bluish flame, emitting arsenic trioxide, and depositing metallic arsenic on a piece of cold white porcelain held in it.

H. arsenide, solid. As_2H_2 . A brown silky substance obtained by decomposing sodium arsenide with water.

H., arseniuretted. Same as *H. arsenide*.

H., azotic. (*Azotic*.) NH_3 . A synonym of *Ammonia*.

H., benzo'ate. Same as *Benzoic acid*.

H., bicar'bonated. C_2H_4 . Same as *Ethylene*.

H. binox'ide. (L. *bis*, twice.) Same as *H. dioxide*.

H. bo'rate. Same as *Boric acid*.

H. bromide. HBr . Same as *Hydrobromic acid*.

H. carb'ide. CH_4 . Same as *Methane*.

H. carb'olate. Same as *Carbolic acid*.

H., carburetted. C_2H_4 . Same as *Methane*.

H., carburetted, heavy. A name for *Olefiant gas*.

H., carburetted, light. A name for *Methane*.

H. chlor'ide. HCl . Same as *Hydrochloric acid*.

H. cyanide. HCN . Same as *Hydrocyanic acid*.

H., deutocar'bonated. (*Δεύτερος*, second.) C_2H_4 . Same as *Ethylene*.

H. deutoxide. (*Δεύτερος*.) Same as *H. dioxide*.

H. di-ammonium phos'phate. (*Δίς*, twice.) $\text{H}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{PO}_4$. Transparent monoclinic prisms obtained by evaporating a solution of phosphoric acid which contains an excess of ammonia. It is found in some guano.

H. dioxide. (*Δίς*.) H_2O_2 . A colourless, transparent, oily liquid discovered by Thénard in 1818. It is prepared by decomposing barium dioxide with dilute sulphuric acid. It is without smell, has an astringent, bitter taste, and blisters the skin; its sp. gr. is 1.452. It is very unstable, being rapidly decomposed by finely divided platinum or silver, and by organic substances; it is soluble in water, and freely in ether; it bleaches organic colouring matters, and is a powerful disinfectant. It is usually called *H. peroxide*, under which heading its medicinal uses are noted.

H. diso'dium orthophos'phate. $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$. One of the three forms of *Sodium orthophosphate*.

H. disulph'ide. Same as *H. persulphide*.

H.-ethyl-sulph'ate. $\text{H}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{SO}_4$. Same as *Sulphovinic acid*, or *Ethylsulphuric acid*.

H. ferricy'anide. H_3FeCy_6 . Same as *Ferricyanic acid*.

H. ferrocyanide. H_4FeCy_6 . Same as *Ferrocyanic acid*.

H. flu'oride. HF . Same as *Hydrofluoric acid*.

H. gall'ate. Same as *Gallic acid*.

H. hypophos'phite. $\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_2$. Hypophosphorous acid.

H. iod'ate. HIO_3 . Iodic acid.

H. iodide. HI . Same as *Hydriodic acid*.

IL, liq'uid. See under chief heading.

H. magne'sium orthophos'phate. H_2MgPO_4 . Hexagonal needles, containing 7 eq.

HYDROGENATE—HYDROGENIUM.

of water, obtained by mixing a solution of magnesium sulphate with one of sodium phosphate. They are soluble in 322 parts of cold water.

H. methyl sulphate. $H(CH_3)SO_4$. Same as *Methylsulphuric acid*.

H. monosulphide. H_2S . Density 16.99. Sulphuretted hydrogen. A colourless, inflammable gas prepared by acting on ferrous sulphide with dilute sulphuric acid. It has a sweetish taste and a smell of rotten eggs, and when inhaled is very poisonous.

H. monoxide. H_2O . Water.

H. nitrate. HNO_3 . Nitric acid.

H., olefant. (L. *oleum*, oil; *facio*, to make.) Same as *Ethylene*.

H. periodate. HIO_4 . Periodic acid.

H. peroxide. Same as *H. dioxide*. Its physiological and therapeutical actions in a 10 or 15 per cent solution in water or ether have been chiefly investigated by Benjamin Ward Richardson. He found that while blood and fibrin cause it to evolve oxygen, albumen, gelatin, urea, and cutaneous tissue have no influence on it. When injected into the left side of the heart and arteries of a recently dead animal it restores muscular irritability, but has no such effect on the right heart. He employed it in spray as a disinfectant of the air, in solution as an antiseptic application to gangrenous ulcers, and recommended it internally in low febrile conditions, rheumatism, phthisis, dyspnoic bronchitis, and for the melting down of scrofulous tumours; John Day advised its use in diabetes; and it has been found to be a useful application to chancres and diphtheritic exudations, destroying, it is said, their virms.

H. persulphide. H_2S_2 . A yellowish oily fluid discovered by Scheele. It is obtained by pouring the solution resulting from the boiling of one part of slaked lime and two parts of flowers of sulphur with sixteen parts of water into dilute hydrochloric acid. It has an acrid and unpleasant taste and a pungent smell of rotten eggs. Its sp. gr. is 1.7342. It is a powerful bleaching agent.

H. phenate. Phenic or carbolic acid.

H. phosphate. H_3PO_4 . Tribasic phosphoric acid.

H. phosphide, gaseous. PH_3 . Atomic weight 33.96, density 19.98. Phosphoretted hydrogen, or phosphine. A colourless gas obtained by heating phosphorus with milk of lime or by putting phosphide of calcium into water; as the bubble of gas rises to the surface of the water it explodes with a bright white flame, and a gradually widening ring of phosphorus pentoxide having vortex motions forms. This gas contains some hydrogen; but pure phosphoretted hydrogen is made by adding phosphonium iodide to water; the resulting gas takes fire at 100° C. (212° F.) Phosphine has a smell of rotten fish; it is very poisonous, inducing great dyspnoea and death. It takes up the oxygen in the blood which is connected with the hæmoglobin.

H. phosphide, liquid. P_2H_4 . Vapour density 32.96. A very unstable liquid obtained by Paul Thénard, in 1845, by decomposing calcium phosphide with water.

H. phosphide, solid. P_4H_2 . A yellow powder obtained, along with phosphoretted hydrogen, when the liquid phosphide splits up. It takes fire in the air at a temperature of 160° C. (320° F.)

H. phosphite. H_3PO_3 . Same as *Phosphorous acid*.

H., phosphoretted. Same as *H. phosphide, gaseous*.

H. potassium carbonate. $KHCO_3$. Same as *Potassii bicarbonas*.

H. pyrophosphate. $H_4P_2O_7$. Same as *Pyrophosphorous acid*.

H., quadricarburetted. C_4H_2 in the old notation; now C_2H_2 . Same as *Acetylene*.

H. salts. A group of salts, being acids, which contain the elements of an acid oxide and water; the hydrogen may be replaced by a metal, as when sulphuric acid in contact with zinc gives up hydrogen, which is substituted by the zinc, and forms zinc sulphate.

H. selenide. H_2Se . Density 40.7. Seleniuretted hydrogen. A colourless, inflammable gas obtained by the action of dilute hydrochloric acid on potassium selenide. It has a very offensive, persistent, and irritating smell, producing conjunctivitis and cough. It is soluble in water.

H., seleniuretted. Same as *H. selenide*.

H. sodium carbonate. $HNaco_3$. Same as *Sodii bicarbonas*.

H. sodium sulphate. $NaHSO_4$. Bisulphate of soda. Large triclinic prisms obtained by evaporating a solution of equivalent quantities of sodium sulphate and sulphuric acid.

H. sodium sulphite. $NaHSO_3$. A crystalline substance formed when a cold solution of sodium carbonate is saturated with sulphur dioxide. Same as *Sodii bisulphis*.

H. suboxide. H_2O . Water.

H. sulphate. H_2SO_4 . Same as *Sulphuric acid*.

H. sulphide. See *H. monosulphide* and *H. persulphide*. Commonly applied to the first mentioned, H_2S .

H. sulphite. H_2SO_3 . Sulphurous acid.

H., sulphuretted. Same as *H. monosulphide*.

H. tartrate. Tartaric acid.

Hydrogenate. (Υδρορ; γεννάω.) To charge with, or combine with, hydrogen.

Hydrogenated. (Υδρορ; γεννάω. F. *hydrogéné*; I. *idrogenato*; S. *hidrogenado*.) Having, or containing, hydrogen in combination.

Hydrogenation. (Υδρορ; γεννάω.) The combination of hydrogen with another body.

Hydrogeneses. (Υδρορ; γένεσις, an origin.) Baumes' term for diseases attributed to disorders of hydrogenation.

Hydrogenesis. (Υδρορ.) See *Hydatogenesis*.

Hydrogenide. A compound of *Hydrogenium*.

Hydrogeniferous. (*Hydrogen*; L. *fero*, to carry.) Containing *Hydrogen*.

Hydrogenii peroxidum. See *Hydrogen peroxide*.

Hydrogenise. To combine with hydrogen.

Hydrogenium. (Υδρορ, water; γεννάω, to produce.) Graham's name for the form which hydrogen assumes when it is occluded in a red-hot metal, such as palladium. He assumed that it existed there in a solid form as a quasi-metal.

H. amalgam. A compound of hydrogen and mercury obtained by Loew by agitating zinc amalgam with a weak solution of bichloride of

platinum. A spongy, black mass is obtained, from which dilute hydrochloric acid removes the excess of zinc. It resembles ammonia amalgam. It possesses marked reducing power. The state of hydrogen is represented by [HH]II.

H. hyperoxida'tum. (Υπερ, above.) The same as *Hydrogen, peroxide.*

H. oxyda'tum. Distilled water.

Hydrogenosulphure'tum amoniacæ liq'uidum. Ammonium sulphide in solution.

Hydrog'enous. (Υδρω; γεννώ.) Relating to, or containing, hydrogen.

Hydrogeology. (Υδρω, water; γη, the earth; λόγος, a discourse. F. *hydrogéologie.*) The branch of general physics which treats of the waters spread upon the surface of the earth.

Hydrog'erous. (Υδρω, water; L. *gero*, to carry.) Hedwig's term signifying full of juice. Same as *Hydrophorous.*

Hydrogetones. (Υδρω; γήτειον, a kind of leek.) Link's term for *Naiadacæ.*

Hydroglos'sa. (Υδρω, water; γλώσσα, the tongue. F. *hydroglosse.*) An inapt term for a swelling under the tongue, *Kanula.*

Hydrognosis. (Υδρω, water; γνώσις, knowledge. F. *hydrognosic.*) The history of the waters of the terrestrial globe.

Hydrographic. (Υδρω; γράφω, to write. F. *hydrographique.*) Of, or belonging to, hydrography.

Hydrography. (Υδρω, water; γράφω, to write. F. *hydrographie.*) A description of the waters distributed on the earth's surface.

Hydrog'uret. (*Hydrogen.* F. *hydrogure.*) A combination of hydrogen with a simple inflammable substance. A hydroguret is usually designated by a different name taken from the other substance of the combination, as the hydroguret of carbon is called *Carburetted hydrogen.*

Hydrog'uretted. Formed into a *Hydroguret.*

Hydrog'eton. (Υδρω; γήθιον, a kind of leek.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Alliaceæ.*

H. fenestra'lis, Pers. The *Ouvirandia fenestralis.*

Hydrohæ'matocele. (Υδρω; αίμα, blood; κύλη, a tumour.) A conjoined hydrocele and hæmatocele.

Also, a hæmatocele which has succeeded to a hydrocele after treatment by incision or by puncture and injection.

Hydrohæ'mia. (Υδρω, water; αίμα, blood. F. *hydrohémie.*) A term for the wateriness or poor state of the blood; watery blood; poverty of the blood.

Hydrohæ'mic. (Υδρω; αίμα. F. *hydrohémique.*) Of, or belonging to, *Hydrohæmia.*

Hydrohæ'mothorax. (Υδρω; αίμα; θώραξ, the chest.) Excessive pleural secretion, with effusion of blood, consequent on a wound of the lung or of the thoracic parietes.

Hydrohaloid. (Υδρω; ἅλς, salt; εἶδος, likeness.) Berzelius's term for a combination of a simple haloid salt with the hydracid of its radical.

Hydrohymenitis. Same as *Hydrymenitis.*

Hydrohys'tera. (Υδρω, water; ὄσπερα, the womb.) Same as *Hydrometra.*

Hydrohyster'ic. (Υδρω; ὄσπερα.) Caused by, or connected with, the accumulation of fluid in the womb.

Hydro'id. (Υδρω, water; εἶδος, likeness. F. *hydroïde*; G. *wasserähnlich.*) Resembling water.

Also (ὑδρα, a hydra; εἶδος, likeness), resembling, or related to, a hydra.

Hydroïda. (Υδρω; εἶδος.) A Subclass of the Class *Hydrozoa*, having a fixed hydrosome, with the generative elements discharging themselves externally.

Hydrojo'das. Same as *Hydriodas.*

H. lixivie. (L. *lixivia*, lye.) Potassium iodide.

Hydroka'li. (Υδρω; kali.) Hydrate of potassium.

H. carbon'icum. Potassium bicarbonate.

H. tartar'icum. Potassium bitartrate.

Hydrokeph'alus. See *Hydrocephalus.*

Hydrokinetic. (Υδρω; κινητικός, for putting in motion.) The department of hydrodynamics devoted to the consideration of fluids in motion.

Hydroki'none. Same as *Hydroquinone.*

Hydrokon'ion. Same as *Hydroconion.*

Hydro'l. (Υδρω, water.) A term used by Bérál for a mineral water.

Hydrole'um. Same as *Hydrelæum.*

Hydrolap'athum. (Υδρω, water; λάπαθον, the dock. G. *Wasserampfer.*) The water-dock, *Rumex hydrolapathum.*

Hydro'latum. (Υδρω, water. F. *hydrolat.*) Term used by Bérál for medicated distilled waters.

H. cinnamo'mi, Fr. Codex. (F. *eau distillée de cannelle.*) Ceylon cinnamon 1000 grammes distilled with sufficient water to form 4000 grammes of product.

H. floris citri aurant'ii, Fr. Codex. (L. *flor.* a flower. F. *eau distillée de fleur d'orange.*) Orange flowers 1000 grammes distilled with water to form 2000 grammes of product.

H. lactu'cæ, Fr. Codex. (L. *lactuca*, the lettuce. F. *eau distillée de laitue.*) Lettuce 1000 grammes distilled with water to form 1000 grammes of product.

H. lau'ro-cer'asi, Fr. Codex. (F. *eau distillée de laurier-cerise.*) Fresh leaves of *Laurus cerasus* 1000 grammes distilled with water 4000 grammes to obtain 1500 grammes of product.

H. menthæ piperitæ, Fr. Codex. (F. *eau distillée de menthe poivrée.*) Tops of *Mentha piperita* 1000 grammes distilled with water to obtain 1000 grammes of product.

H. ro'sæ, Fr. Codex. (F. *eau distillée de rose.*) Petals of *Rosa centifolia* 1000 grammes distilled with water to obtain 1000 grammes of product.

H. til'ia, Fr. Codex. (F. *eau distillée de tilleul.*) Flowers of *Tilia sylvestris* and *T. platyphylla* distilled with water to produce 4000 grammes of product.

Hydro'latu'ra. (Υδρω, water. F. *hydro'lature*; G. *Wasseranzüge.*) Term used by Bérál for decoctions, infusions, or extracts obtained by means of water.

Hydro'lca. (Υδρω, water. F. *hydro'lée*; G. *Wasserlösung.*) Term used by Bérál for solutions in water.

Hydrolea'ceæ. R. Brown's term for *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

Hydrolēros. ("Υδωρ, water; λήρος, silly talk. F. *hydrolère*.) A restless delirium, in which the attention is absorbed by silly trifles.

Hydroleum. See *Hydroleum*.

Hydrolica. ("Υδωρ, water. F. *hydrolique*; G. *Wasserverbindungen*.) Term used by Béral for a combination of water with some other substance, as in solutions, decoctions, infusions, and emulsions.

Hydrology. ("Υδωρ, water; λόγος, a discourse. F. *hydrologie*.) The doctrine of, or a dissertation on, the nature, quality, distribution, laws, and uses of water.

Hydrolotiva. ("Υδωρ, water; *L. lavo*, to wash. F. *hydrolotiv*; G. *Wasserlösungen*.) Term given by Béral to a watery solution of any kind, as medicated baths, clysters, gargles, eye-baths, and douches to be applied externally or injected into a cavity or canal other than the stomach.

Hydrolyte. ("Υδωρ, water; λύω, to dissolve. F. *hydrolyte*.) Applied by C. F. Naumann to those minerals which are soluble in water.

Hydrolytic. ("Υδωρ; λύω, to loose.) Water-loosening; water-decomposing.

H. decomposition. See *Decomposition, hydrolytic*.

H. fer'ments. See *Ferments, hydrolytic*.

Hydro'ma. ("Υδωρ, water. F. *hydrôme*; G. *Wasserbalg, Wassergewächse*.) Ritgen's term for a cyst, or bag, containing water or serous fluid; a spurious hydatid.

Also, an œdematous swelling.

Also, applied to a cystic dilatation of a lymphatic of the neck.

Hydromancy. Same as *Hydromantia*.

Hydromania. ("Υδωρ, water; μανία, madness. F. *hydromanie*.) A rage for water; excessive thirst; according to Baumes.

Also, mania with a desire to drown, according to Strombio. It is said to be a symptom of pellagra.

Hydromanti'a. ("Υδωρ, water; μαντεία, a divination. F. *hydromantie*.) Divination from inspection of water, especially from water in which the stars are reflected.

Hydromeconic acid. $C_{10}H_7O_{10}$. A strong acid syrup obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on solution of meconic acid.

Hydromediastinum. ("Υδωρ, water; *L. mediastinum*. F. *hydromédiastine*; G. *Mittelfellwassersucht*.) Dropsy of, or effusion of serum into, the mediastinum.

Hydromedusa. ("Υδωρ; medusa.) An Order of the Class *Polypomedusæ*, being colonial forms the members of which have no œsophageal tube or mesenteric folds. The sexual generation has the form of free-swimming Medusæ having a velum, or of attached medusoid generative buds.

Hydromel. ("Υδρόμελι; from ὕδωρ, water; μέλι, honey. F. *hydromel*; G. *Honigwasser*.) Water which is mixed, or impregnated, with honey, 32 parts to 500; when it has undergone vinous fermentation it is termed mead.

H. infan'tum. (*L. infans*, a child.) Compound infusion of senna three parts, syrup of manna one part.

H., simple. The beverage described under *Hydromel*.

H., vi'nous. (*L. vinum*, wine.) A stimulating drink prepared by mixing honey with five times its weight of water and allowing it to ferment.

Hydrom'eli. Same as *Hydromel*.

H. vino'sum. See *Hydromel, vinous*.

Hydromel'ita. ("Υδωρ; μέλι. F. *hydromélite*.) A combination of honey with a liquid or an aqueous substance.

Hydromellea. ("Υδωρ; μέλι. F. *hydromellé*.) Béral's term for medicaments prepared by mixing honey with a tincture or a watery extract, or the juice of a plant, and concentrating it to the consistence of a syrup.

Hydromellit'ic acid. $C_6H_6(CO_2H)_6$. A crystalline substance obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on ammonium mellitate.

Hydromell'one. Same as *Mellone*.

Hydromel'on. ("Υδωρ, water; μήλον, an apple. F. *hydromèle*; G. *Apfeltrank*.) A drink made by boiling apples, or quinces, in water.

Also, a term for *Cider*.

Hydromel'um. Same as *Hydromelon*.

Hydromening'itis. ("Υδωρ, water; μήνιγξ, a membrane. F. *hydroméningite*.) Inflammation of the membranes of the brain with effusion.

Also, a synonym of *Hydrocephalus internus*.

Also, a synonym of *Aqueocapsulitis*.

Hydromenin'gocele. ("Υδωρ; μήνιγξ; κύλιη, a tumour.) A tumour consisting of the membranes of the brain distended with fluid and protruding through an aperture in the skull.

Also, a term applied to those cases of spina bifida in which the tumour consists of fluid contained either in a continuation of the sub-arachnoid space or in the cavity of the arachnoid.

Hydrome'ninx. ("Υδωρ, water; μήνιγξ, a membrane. F. *hydroméninge*; G. *Hirnhautwassersucht*.) Dropsy of the membranes of the brain.

Hydrome'teor. ("Υδωρ; μετίωρος, soaring in air.) An atmospheric phenomenon depending on watery vapour, as clouds, rain, and snow.

Hydrometeorology. ("Υδωρ; μετέωρος; λόγος, speech.) The branch of meteorology which relates to water in the atmosphere in the form of clouds, rain, snow, and such like.

Hydrom'eter. ("Υδωρ, water; μέτρον, a measure. F. *hydromètre*; G. *Hydrometer, Wassermesser*.) An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of fluids which contain water. It commonly consists of a graduated stem of glass or vulcanite having at its lower end a weighted air-bulb.

Also, a term sometimes applied to a rain-gauge.

Also, a synonym of *Hygrometer*.

Also, an instrument for measuring the rapidity of the flow of water.

H., Baume's. Same as *Baumé's areometer*.

H., Car'tier's. An instrument of the same principle as Baumé's areometer. The degrees start from the same zero point, but they are rather smaller.

H., Fah'renheit's. See *Fahrenheit's hydrometer*.

H., Nich'olson's. An instrument made on the same principle as *Fahrenheit's hydro-*

meter, with the addition of a small cup below for holding an insoluble body.

H., Sykes's. A brass ball with a four-sided stem divided into ten equal parts on the upper surface, and a small conical stem ending in a loaded pear-shaped bulb on its lower surface. The zero of the scale is graduated so as to float at the level of standard alcohol of the Excise, being spirit having a sp. gr. of .825 at 60° F. By the aid of numbered circular weights and calculated tables the quantity of proof spirit in a liquid can be obtained.

Hydrometra. ("Υδωρ; μήτρα, the womb. F. *hydromètre*; I. *idrometra*; S. *hidrometra*; G. *Gebärmutterwassersucht*.) An accumulation of watery, mucous fluid in the cavity of the womb, caused by occlusion of its mouth; an occurrence that occasionally happens after the menopause.

H., ascitic. (Ἀσκίτις, a kind of dropsy. F. *ascite de l'utérus*.) The form in which the retained fluid is serous.

H. gravidarum. (L. *gravida*, a pregnant woman. F. *hydromètre des femmes enceintes*.) Dropsy of the amnion.

H., hydatid. Same as *Mole, hydatid*.

H., lat'eral. The form in which one uterus only of a double uterus has become distended with fluid.

Hydrometrecta'sia. ("Υδωρ, water; μήτρα, the womb; έκτασις, an extension. F. *hydrometrectasie*.) Term used by Piorry for dropsical distension of the womb, or *Hydrometra*.

Hydrometric. ("Υδωρ; μέτρον, a measure.) Relating to, or obtained by means of, a *Hydrometer*.

Hydrometry. ("Υδωρ; μέτρον.) The art of determining the specific gravity of a body by the use of the *Hydrometer*.

Hydromicrencephaly. ("Υδωρ; μικρός, small; κεφαλή, the head.) A congenital defect in which the brain is very small and there are collections of fluid in the ventricles, the arachnoid space, or other situations.

Hydrom'phalum. ("Υδωρ, water; ὄμφαλος, the navel. F. *hydromphale*; I. *idromfalo*; S. *hidromfalo*; G. *Nabelwassersgeschwulst*.) Old term (Gr. ὑδροόμφαλον) by Galen, *Defin.*, for a tumour at the navel containing water; being either simple distension from ascites, or an umbilical hernia the sac of which is filled with serum.

Hydromphalus. Same as *Hydromphalum*.

Hydromuconic acid. C₁₂H₁₆(CO₂)₂H₂. A crystalline substance obtained by the action of sodium amalgam and water on mucic acid. It melts at 195° C. (383° F.)

Hydrom'ya. ("Υδωρ, water; μύκης, a fungus. F. *hydromyee*.) Term for a water-fungus, or sponge.

Hydromyelia. Same as *Hydromyelus*.

Hydromyeli'tis. Same as *Hydromyelus*.

Hydromy'elocle. ("Υδωρ; μωλός, marrow; κηλή, a tumour.) A term for that form of *Spina bifida* in which the fluid is contained in the dilated central canal of the cord and has the remains of the cord included in the sac.

Hydromy'elus. ("Υδωρ, water; μωλός, marrow.) The congenital formation of a cavity in the spinal cord. In cases examined by Leyden the cavity was largest in the dorsal region;

chiefly occupied the posterior part of the cord, was surrounded by gelatinous substance, which had a tendency to central disorganisation and secondary formation of cavities; was not due to dilatation of the central canal of the cord, though in one case it opened above in the fourth ventricle; was only partially covered with ciliated epithelium, and was always associated with degeneration of Goll's columns.

The term is also applied to cases of spinal disease in which some part of the central canal of the spinal cord has become distended with fluid from the progress of disease.

Hydromy'ringa. ("Υδωρ; myringæ.) Dropsy of the tympanum.

Hydromy'rinx. Same as *Hydromy'ringa*.

Hydron'cus. ("Υδωρ; ὄγκος, a mass.) A watery swelling; a term applied to anasarca, and to oedema.

Hydronephrecta'sia. ("Υδωρ, water; νεφρός, the kidney; έκτασις, extension. F. *hydronephrectasie*.) Term for dropsical enlargement of the kidney. Same as *Hydronephrosis*.

Hydroneph'ros. ("Υδωρ, water; νεφρός, the kidney. F. *hydronephros*; G. *Wasserniere*.) Dropsy of the kidney; a kidney affected with *Hydronephrosis*.

Hydroneph'rosis. ("Υδωρ; νεφρός. F. *hydronephrose*.) Rayser's term for a condition in which the ureter, pelvis, and calyces of the kidney are distended with fluid from obstruction to the flow of urine; which obstruction may be in the ureter, as from the impaction of a stone; in the bladder, as from the growth of a tumour which blocks the ureteral orifice; in the abdominal cavity, as from the pressure of a hydatid cyst or a cancerous uterus on the ureter; or from other like causes. The pressure of the accumulating fluid produces more or less atrophy of the kidney structure, and the tumour may be felt as a greater or smaller, tense, elastic, rounded swelling occupying the subcostal region, or extending nearly over the whole abdomen. The fluid is yellowish or reddish brown, and generally contains uric acid, urates, oxalate of lime, and sometimes pus or blood; sometimes it is a mere limpid fluid with no urinary constituents, only sodium chloride in large quantity.

H., acquired. The ordinary form of the disease resulting from some pathological condition originating after birth.

H., congenital. (L. *congenitus*, born together with.) The form of the disease caused by some malformation or morbid condition existing before birth.

H., intermit'tent. (L. *intermitto*, to leave off for a time.) The form in which, from removal of the obstructing cause, the fluid is voided and re-collects on the renewal of the impediment.

Hydroneph'rus. Same as *Hydronephros*.

Hydron'osis. ("Υδωρ; νόσος, disease. F. *hydronose*.) Lobstein's term for the morbid serous exhalation which is, according to him, the cause of some organic diseases.

Hydron'ososis. ("Υδωρ; νόσος.) A disease accompanied with effusion of watery fluid.

Also, an erroneous spelling of *Hidromuscus*.
Hydrooligocyt'hæmia. ("Υδωρ; ὀλίγος, few; κωτος, a hollow; αἷμα, blood.)

HYDROPHORIA—HYDROPHLEGMASIA.

Deficiency of the red particles and increase of the serum of the blood.

Hydrophoria. ("Υδωρ, water; ὄδον, an egg; φορέω, to bear.) Dropsy of the ovary.

Hydrophoron. ("Υδωρ; ὄδον; φορέω.) An ovary affected with dropsy.

Hydrophorum. Same as *Hydrophoron*.

Hydro-ovarium. ("Υδωρ; ovarium.) An ovarian dropsy.

Hydro-oxide. See *Hydroxide*.

Hydropædesis. A misspelling of *Hydropedesis*.

Hydroparacumaric acid. An acid generated by the action of sodium amalgam on paracumaric acid. It occurs in normal human urine.

Hydroparastates. ("Υδωρ, water; παραστάτης, one who stands by, and so the epididymis.) Effusion in, or around, the epididymis.

Hydroparotis. ("Υδωρ, water; παρωτίς, the parotid gland. F. *hydroparotide*.) Oedema or cyst of the parotid gland.

Hydropathic. (F. *hydropathique*.) Of, or belonging to, the system of treating diseases termed *Hydropathy*.

Hydropathist. One who professes or practises *Hydropathy*.

Hydroathy. ("Υδωρ, water; πάθος, suffering.) The treatment of disease by the external application and the internal use of water. See *Hydrotherapeutics*.

Hydropedesis. ("Υδωρ; πήδησις, a leaping; from πήδω, to leap, or spring out.) Old term erroneously used for a violent sweating, or *Hydropedesis*.

Hydropegé. ("Υδωρ, water; πηγή, a fountain. F. *hydropege*; G. *Wasserquell*, *Quellwasser*.) Spring-water; fountain water.

Hydropeltidæ. ("Υδωρ; πέλιτη, a shield.) Same as *Cabombacææ*.

Hydropeltidæ. Schleiden's term for *Cabombacææ*.

Hydropeltis. ("Υδωρ; πέλιτη, a leather shield without a rim.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cabombacææ*.

H. purpurea. Linn. (L. *purpureus*, purple. G. *Wasserrose*.) Said to be nutritious, but astringent. Leaves used in phthisis and dysentery.

Hydropericardia. Same as *Hydropericardium*.

Hydropericarditis. ("Υδωρ; pericarditis. F. *hydropericardite*; G. *entzündliche Herzbeutelwassersucht*.) Dropsy of the pericardium accompanied by inflammation.

Hydropericardium. ("Υδωρ; περικαρδίος, around the heart. F. *hydropericarde*; G. *Hertzbeutelwassersucht*.) Dropsy of the pericardium, occurring either in the course of general dropsy, or of scurvy, or as the result of local causes, such as obstruction of the coronary veins. The fluid is a yellowish, greenish serosity, sometimes reddish from blood, containing a little albumen, and sometimes fibrin, so that it coagulates. It may distend the pericardium so that its increase in bulk may be recognised by percussion, and its pressure may interfere with the heart's movements.

The term is sometimes employed also to denote great effusion into the pericardium in the course of pericarditis.

H., active. Walsh's term for the form

which may occur in Bright's disease or in scarlet fever, in which the pericardium becomes suddenly filled with fluid without any sign of inflammation of the membrane.

The term has also been applied to acute pericarditis with much serous effusion.

H., mechanical. The form in which the effusion is produced by the mechanical pressure of an aneurysm or a cancerous tumour, which, directly or indirectly, obstructs the flow of blood through the coronary and pericardial veins.

H., passive. The form which occurs in connection with general dropsy, or with hydrothorax.

Hydroperikardium. See *Hydropericardium*.

Hydroperione. ("Υδωρ, water; περί, around; ὄον, an egg. F. *hydroperione*; G. *Eiweiss*.) Breschet's term for a fluid which he believed to be present between the decidua vera and the decidua reflexa at an early stage of the development of the ovum.

Hydroperionic. Relating to the *Hydroperione*.

Hydroperipneumonia. ("Υδωρ, water; peripneumonia. F. *hydroperipneumonite*.) Inflammation of the lungs with effusion of fluid in the pleura.

Hydroperitonæum. ("Υδωρ, water; περιτόναιον, the serous lining membrane of the abdomen.) Serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity, as in ascites.

Matthews Duncan restricts the term to those ascitic conditions in which there is no contributory disease of other organs than the peritonæum itself.

Hydroperitonitis. ("Υδωρ; περιτόναιον, the membrane which contains the lower viscera.) Peritonitis with effusion of serum.

Hydrophallus. ("Υδωρ, water; φαλλός, the male organ. F. *hydrophalle*.) An oedematous swelling of the penis.

Hydrophanous. ("Υδωρ; φαίνω, to make to appear.) Made translucent by immersion in water.

Hydrophenyl. Same as *Benzene*.

Hydrophidæ. ("Υδωρ, water; ὄφις, a serpent.) A Family of the Order *Ophidia*, Class *Reptilia*. Water-snakes inhabiting salt-water estuaries and tidal streams from Madagascar to the Isthmus of Panama. Some attain a length of twelve feet. They are all venomous. They have smaller jaws and smaller fangs than the land-snakes generally, with open groove, though not always completely open.

Hydrophilous. ("Υδωρ; φιλέω, to love. G. *wasserliebend*, *wasserbewohnend*.) Living or delighting in water.

Hydrophimosis. ("Υδωρ, water; φίμωσις, a muzzling. F. *hydrophimosis*.) Phimosis accompanied by or consequent upon oedema of the prepuce.

Hydrophis. ("Υδωρ; ὄφις, a serpent. G. *Wasserschlange*.) A Genus of poisonous water-snakes giving its name to the Family of Hydrophidæ, and furnishing a great proportion of sea-snakes found in India.

Hydrophlegmasia. ("Υδωρ; φλεγμασία, an inflamed tumour.) Rayer's term for the effusions of fluid which are caused by the inflammatory process.

H. textus cellularis. (L. *textus*, a tissue; *cellula*, a small chamber.) Inflammation of with effusion into the cellular tissue.

Hydrophlogosis. ("Υδρω, water; φλόγωσις, inflammation. F. *hydrophlogose*.) Inflammation with effusion of fluid into the texture of the inflamed tissue.

H. ventriculorum cerebri. (L. *ventriculus*, a ventricle; *cerebrum*, the brain.) A synonym of *Hydrocephalus internus*.

Hydrophlorone. $C_8H_{10}O_2 = C_8H_8(OH)_2$. A substance obtained by passing sulphurous acid gas through a saturated aqueous solution of phlorone containing phlorone in suspension till the crystals are colourless. It is soluble in water, from which it crystallises in colourless nacreous plates, and also in alcohol and in ether. Also called *Phlorol*.

Hydrophobia. (Υδροφοβία, horror of water; from ὕδωρ, water; φόβος, flight, panic, fear. F. *hydrophobie*; I. *idrofobia*; S. *hidrofobia*; G. *Wasserscheu*.) Horror of water or fluids. A term first applied by Celsus, from one of its chief characteristics, to the disease produced in man by the inoculation of the poison of an animal suffering from rabies. The poison is usually the saliva, and the inoculation is commonly effected by a bite. A variable period elapses between the bite and the onset of the symptoms of the disease; a period which is usually from eighteen to sixty days, seldom shorter, occasionally much longer, even as much as three, five, or, it is said, twelve years. The wound may be painful and the patient may be depressed for a while before the occurrence of acute symptoms, the first usually being malaise, feverishness, sleeplessness, anxiety, and some difficulty of swallowing, especially of liquids; then follows palpitation, short snapping breathing, quickly becoming laborious, and hyperæsthesia of the skin and sensory organs, with sexual excitement. Soon the mind becomes agitated and terrified, there is a horror of liquids, viscid, abundant saliva drops out of the mouth or is violently spit out, and any attempt to swallow fluid brings on severe spasmodic action of the muscles of deglutition and respiration, accompanied by convulsive tremors and shuddering. As the symptoms increase in intensity the mental state becomes more distinctly maniacal and the bodily strength declines; the pulse becomes very quick, small, and irregular, the voice hoarse, and the attacks of respiratory spasms more violent till the patient dies from asphyxia in one of them, or from exhaustion, on the third or fourth day, sometimes earlier, occasionally later. After death the blood is found fluid, the throat, larynx, and pharynx red, the salivary glands congested and infiltrated with leucocytes, and sometimes the kidneys affected in the same manner. Leucocytes are found around the minute blood-vessels of the region of the medulla oblongata, where are the centres for respiration, deglutition, and convulsion, and where are also the nuclei of the hypoglossal, the glosso-pharyngeal, and the vagus nerves. A slighter change of the same nature is seen in the cerebral convulsions, and sometimes in the grey matter of the cord. Where these changes are found there may also be seen minute clots and degenerating patches; and accompanying the vascular changes there is generally granular degeneration of the ganglion cells. The saliva of a hydrophobic person can, it is said, produce, by inoculation, rabies in animals. Pasteur has described a micrococcus which he obtained from the saliva of a hydrophobic child; and latterly

he has declared that the virus of the disease is to be found in the medullary region, and when produced artificially in the rabbit it may be collected and used as a curative or protective agent by inoculation into a person bitten by an animal having rabies. Whether this virus is a chemical substance or an organised body is not known, but the matter is now undergoing investigation.

H., ferment of. The supposed virus of the disease.

H., hysterical. A form of hysterical disease in which the symptoms resemble those of hydrophobia.

H., nervous. Same as *H., hysterical*.

H., spontaneous. (L. *sponte*, of one's own accord.) Same as *H., hysterical*.

Hydrophobic. ("Υδρω; φόβος.) Having the fear of water.

A term applied to a person suffering from hydrophobia when he is actually excited, in contradistinction to *Hydrophobode*.

H. disease. Same as *Hydrophobia*.

H. tetanus. See *Tetanus, hydrophobic*.

Hydrophobode. ("Υδρω; φόβος; εἶδος, likeness.) Term applied to a person affected with hydrophobia, when he is unexcited though in the condition of excitability, in contradistinction to hydrophobic.

Hydrophobophobia. ("Υδρω; φόβος; φόβος.) The morbid dread of hydrophobia, which is sometimes so intense as to constitute a form of insanity.

Hydrophobus. (Υδροφοβός, having a horror of water.) One who is suffering from hydrophobia, or who has been bitten by a dog suffering from rabies.

Hydrophone. ("Υδρω; φωνή, a sound.) A thin india-rubber bag filled with water interposed between the stethoscope and the chest for the intensification of the sounds. Invented by Scott Alison.

Hydrophora. ("Υδρα, a hydra; φέρω, to carry.) A synonym of *Hydróida*.

Also, a synonym of *Haplomorphia*.

Hydrophore. ("Υδρω, water; φέρω, to bear.) An instrument for obtaining specimens of the water of the sea, or of a river, at any depth.

Hydrophorous. ("Υδρω, water; φέρω, to carry.) Bearing or containing water. Applied by Rivière to those substances which attract and retain moisture from the air.

H. glands. The sudoriparous glands.

H. ves'sels. Hedwig's term for the spiral filament of *Trachenchyma*.

Hydrophthalic acid. $C_8H_8O_4$. A crystalline substance obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on phthalic acid. It is easily soluble in hot water and in alcohol. It melts at 200° C. (392° F.), decomposing into phthalic acid, water, and hydrogen. Strong sulphuric acid converts it into benzoic acid.

Hydrophthalma. Same as *Hydrophthalmos*.

H., conical. A term for staphyloma of the cornea.

Hydrophthal'mion. ("Υδρω, water; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *hydrophthal'mion*.) The livid ring, with some œdematous swelling of the eyelids, surrounding the eye in cachectic or anæmic subjects.

Hydrophthal'mium. Same as *Hydrophthal'mion*.

Hydrophthal'mos. ("Υδρω; ὀφθαλ-

μός, the eye. *F. hydrophthalmie*; *I. idroftalmia*; *G. Augengewässersucht, Wassersauge*.) Expansion of the whole eye with increase of its fluid contents. It may be congenital or acquired, and be the result of iridochoroiditis, or follow staphylo-matous corneal affections. It is usually characterized by increased tension.

H. anterior. (*L. anterior*, that is in front.) Enlargement of the globe of the eye, chiefly affecting the anterior portion. The tension is not usually increased. The pathology is similar to that of *H. totalis*. Vision is often good.

H. anterior congenitus. (*L. congenitus*, born together with.) A condition in which the curvature of the cornea is increased, though it remains normally clear. Anterior chamber deep. Iris flat, natural colour. Pupil of normal size, rather sluggish. Tension normal. Fundus healthy. No excavation of the disc.

H. congenitus. (*L. congenitus*, born with.) Enlargement of the globe of the eye from intra-uterine irido-choroiditis. It differs from *H. totalis congenitus* in the anterior chambers being shallow or abolished, whilst the pupil is closed by false membranes. The tension of the globe is often increased, but sometimes normal or lower than natural.

H. totalis. (*L. totalis*, whole. *G. Wassersauge*.) Enlargement of the globe of the eye, especially in the equatorial direction. The eye may acquire double, or even treble, the volume of the normal eye. It is believed to arise, on the one hand, from diminished resistance of the tunics, and on the other, from increase, or at least preservation, of the normal tension. Vision is impaired or lost.

H. totalis congenitus. (*L. totalis*, total; *congenitus*, born with.) The condition in which the globe of the eye is enlarged in all dimensions at birth. It generally increases after birth, sometimes rapidly. The cornea is thinned, especially in its peripheric portion, and is often hazy or leucomatous. The curve of the cornea is much larger than natural. The anterior chamber is very deep. The iris is plane, expanded, its markings are obscure, its tissue atrophic, its colour faded. The pupil is free at the margin and sluggish. The sclerotic is thinned, allowing the choroid to show through, the line of demarcation between it and the cornea being ill-defined. The lens is in normal position or subluxated, clear or cataractous. The vitreous is often turbid. On ophthalmological examination the choroid appears attenuated. The pigment is displaced. The optic disc strongly excavated. The tension is much augmented. Movements of the globe normal. Pain is sometimes present. Refraction more or less myopic. Astigmatism often present. Vision variable. It usually results from intra-uterine irido-choroiditis. It often affects more than one member of the family. The prognosis is always bad.

Hydrophthalmus. Same as *Hydrophthalmus*.

H. cruentus. (*L. cruentus*, bloody.) An effusion of blood into the eye.

Hydrophthora. ("Υδωρ; φθορά, destruction.) Pelletan's term for hydrofluoric acid.

Hydrophthoric acid. Same as *Hydrofluoric acid*.

Hydrophylla'caea. ("Υδωρ, water; φύλλον, a leaf.) A Nat. Order of epipetalous,

corollifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Cortusales*, or a Family of the Order *Tubeflorae*, having the stamens equal to, and alternate with, the petals, styles two, and inflorescence circinate.

Hydrophyllæa. Martius's term for *Hydrophyllaceae*.

Hydrophyllia. ("Υδωρ; φύλλον, a leaf. *G. Deckstiecke*.) The bracts or protective overlapping plates of the polyptiles of the *Caly-cophoridae* and other oceanic *Hydrozoa*.

Hydrophyllum. ("Υδωρ; φύλλον, a leaf.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Hydrophyllaceae*.

H. canadensè. Tourn. In decoction used against snake bites, and applied to irritation of the skin produced by the *Rhus toxicodendron*.

H. verum. (*L. verus*, true.) A term for the *Hydrastis canadensis*.

Hydrophyre. ("Υδωρ; φέρω, to mix with wet.) Brücke's term for a product, soluble in water, of the action of gastric juice on food. It is now known to be a mixture of several substances.

Hydrophysocelè. ("Υδωρ, water; φύσα, wind; κήλη, a tumour. *F. hydrophysocèle*; *G. Wasserwindbruch*.) A hernia, the sac of which contains fluid and air.

Hydrophysomètra. ("Υδωρ; φύσα; μήτρα, the womb. *F. hydrophysomètre*.) An accumulation of fluid and gas in the womb.

Hydrophyte. ("Υδωρ; φυτόν, a plant. *F. hydrophyte*; *G. Wasserpflanze, Wassergewächs*.) A plant which grows in water; a water-plant.

Hydrophytography. ("Υδωρ; φυτόν; γράφω, to write. *F. hydrophytographie*.) A description of the Hydrophyta, or water-plants.

Hydrophytologia. ("Υδωρ; φυτόν; λόγος, a discourse. *F. hydrophytologie*.) A treatise or dissertation on, or the science of, water-plants.

Hydrophyton. ("Υδρα, a hydra; φυτόν.) Same as *Cynosarcæ*.

Hydropic. (Υδροπικός, suffering from the dropsy. *F. hydropique*; *I. idropico*; *S. hidropico*; *G. hydroprisch, wassersüchtig*.) Of, or belonging to, hydrops, or dropsy.

Hydropica. (Υδροπικός, suffering from dropsy.) Remedies which cure or relieve dropsy.

Hydropical. Same as *Hydropic*.

Hydropiesmometer. ("Υδωρ, water; πίεσις, compression; μέτρον, a measure. *F. hydropiesmètre*; *G. Wasserdruckmesser*.) An instrument for ascertaining the pressure of water, and so its depth and its quantity.

Hydropides. ("Υδρωψ, the dropsy. *F. hydropiens*; *G. wassersüchtig*.) Having, or full of, dropsy; (*Gr. ύδροπιώδης*) anciently applied by Hippocrates to dropsy itself. *Conc. Prænot.* 304, 424, 458; also sometimes to dropsical patients, &c. *Foësius*, p. 633.

Hydropiper. ("Υδωρ, water; πείπερι, pepper; from its pungent bitter taste. *F. poivre d'eau*; *G. Wasserpfeffer*.) The poor man's pepper, *Polygonum hydropiper*.

Hydropiperoin. ("Υδωρ; πείπερι.) $C_{16}H_{11}O_6$. A substance obtained from *Polygonum hydropiper*.

Hydropisia. (*F. hydropsie*.) Same as *Hydrops*.

Hydropisine. ("Υδρωψ, dropsy.) Gan-

nal and Robin's term for the form of albumen derived from a dropsical effusion. It is *Metalbumin*.

Hydrop'isis. (Υδροψι.) Dropsy.

H. vera. (*L. verus*, true.) Anasarca.

Hydrop'ismus. (Υδροπισμός.) The state or condition of dropsy.

Hydropleu'ria. (Υδωρ, water; *pleura*, the lining membrane of the chest. *F. hydropleurie*; *G. Brustfellwassersucht*.) Piorry's term for dropsy of the pleura, or hydrothorax.

Hydropleuritis. (Υδωρ; πλειυρτις, pleurisy.) Inflammation of the pleura with effusion.

Hydropneumapericardium.

(Υδωρ; πνεύμα, air; περικαρδίον, the membrane round the heart.) The presence of liquid and of air within the pericardium. It gives rise to a clacking sound like that made by the floats of a water-wheel, and so called the water-wheel sound. This collection of gas or air and liquid in the pericardium may be produced by decomposition of a pericardial effusion, or by introduction of air through a wound.

Hydropneumasarca. (Υδωρ, water; πνεύμα wind; σάρξ, flesh.) Old term, used by M. A. Severus, *de Nov. Obs. Abscess.* 4, for a tumour or abscess containing a mixture of aqueous, flatulent, and carnosous substances.

Hydropneumatic. (Υδωρ; πνεύμα, air. *F. hydro pneumatique*.) Relating to air, or gas, and water together.

H. bruit. See *Bruit hydro pneumatique*.

H. trough. Same as *Pneumatic trough*.

Hydropneu'matocele. (Υδωρ; πνεύμα, air; κήλη, a tumour. *F. hydro pneumatocele*; *I. idropneumatocele*; *S. hydro pneumatocele*; *G. Wasserwindbruch*.) A hernial tumour containing both air and liquid.

Hydropneumatomphaloccele.

(Υδωρ; πνεύμα; ομφαλός, the navel; κήλη, a tumour. *F. hydro pneumatomphaloccele*; *G. Wasserluftnabelbruch*.) Hernia of the umbilicus or navel, in which the sac contains water and air.

Hydropneumatosis. (Υδωρ, water; πνεύματος, an inflation. *F. hydro pneumatose*.) A morbid collection of air or flatus and water.

Also, the same as *Hydropneumonia*.

Hydropneu'mon. Same as *Hydropneumonia*.

Hydropneumo'nia. (Υδωρ, water; πνεύμων, the lung. *F. hydro pneumonie*.) Sauvages' term for a disease which has been supposed to be serous infiltration or oedema of the lungs; the description is very vague.

Also, pneumonia with pleuritic effusion.

Hydropneumonypos'tasis. (Υδωρ; πνεύμων; ύποστασις, a subsidence. *F. hydro pneumonopostase*.) A consolidation of the lung from hypostatic oedema.

Hydropneumopericard'ia. See *Hydropneumopericardium*.

Hydropneumothor'ax. (Υδωρ; πνεύμων; θώραξ, the chest. *F. hydro pneumothorax*.) A collection of air or gas and fluid in the pleural cavity.

H., closed. The form in which there is no connection with the air spaces of the lung. There is unilateral enlargement of the chest, depression of the diaphragm and adjacent organs, a muffled tympanitic, or sometimes amphoric, percussion sound, and either absence of respiratory

murmur from complete collapse of the lung, or loud bronchial or amphoric breathing; metallic tinkling may be present, and a succussion splash if there is much fluid.

H., fistulous. (*L. fistula*, a pipe.) The form in which there is perforation of the lung. There is generally contraction of the affected side of the chest.

Hydropp'œia. (Υδωρ, water; ποιέω, to make. *F. hydroppœie*; *G. Wassermachen*.) The formation of water; the artificial formation of mineral waters.

Hydropoid. (Υδροψι, dropsy; είδος, likeness. *F. hydroppœide*; *G. wassersuchtähnlich*.) Resembling dropsy. Applied by Hippocrates (*Gr. ύδρωποειδής*) to watery excrements, such as are seen in dropsical patients.

Hydropp'œsis. (Υδωρ; ποιήσις, a making. *F. hydroppœse*.) The production of fluid or of serum.

Hydropolycarbonyl. (Υδωρ; πολυς, many; carbon; ύλη, stuff.) Löwig's term for a class of bodies of which camphor and cymene are types.

Hydropp'œsia. (Υδροπ'œσια; from ύδωρ, water; π'œσις, a drinking. *F. hydroppœsie*; *G. Wassertrinken*.) The use of water only as a beverage; water-drinking.

Hydropota. (Υδωρ, water; π'ότης, a drinker. *F. hydroppote*; *G. Wassertrinker*.) A water-drinker. Old term, used by Helwegius, according to Boncttus, *Med. Septentr.* iii, c. 22, s. 23, p. 717, for one who refused to use any other drink than water, by which he was supposed to become dropsical, and to be cured by the use of wine.

Hydro-potas'sic oxalate. C₂O₄, KII. Acid potassium oxalate.

Hydro-potas'sic tartrate. Cream of tartar, or acid potassium tartrate.

Hydrops. (*L. hydrops*; from *Gr. ύδρωψι*, dropsy; from ύδωρ, water. *F. hydroppœsie*; *I. idropsia*; *S. hydroppœsia*; *G. Wassersucht*.) Dropsy, or effusion of serous fluid into one of the larger cavities of the body.

H. abdom'inis. (*L. abdomen*, the belly.) Dropsy of the abdomen; see *Ascites*.

H. abdom'inis aër'ius. (*L. aërius*, pertaining to the air.) A synonym of *Tympanitis*.

H. abdom'inis sacca'tus. (*L. saccus*, a bag.) Encysted abdominal dropsy, such as ovarian dropsy.

Also, a collection of fluid in the abdomen which is enclosed in a limited part from adhesion of the peritoneal surfaces.

H. adipos'us. (*L. adiposus*, fatty.) Dropsy in which the effusion contains fatty globules, either from admixture with chyle or with the products of disintegration of carcinomatous or tubercular disease. It has been noticed in the pleura and in the peritoneum.

H. ad mat'ulam. (*L. ad, to; matula*, a chamber-pot.) A term for *Diabets*.

H. anasar'ca. Same as *Anasarca*.

H. anasar'ca acutus. (*L. acutus*, sharp.) Anasarca accompanied by febrile or inflammatory symptoms.

H. an'tri. (*L. antrum*, a cavern.) See *Dropsy of the antrum*.

H. an'tri Highmo'ri. Same as *Dropsy of the antrum*.

H. arachno'id'ææ. (*Αραχνοειδής*, like a spider's web.) Dropsy of the arachnoid membrane; or *Hydrocephalus*.

HYDROPS.

H. articuli. (L. *articulum*, a joint.) See *Joints, dropsy of*.

H. articuli acutus. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) A term for *Synovitis, acuta*.

H. articuloꝝrum acutus. (L. *articulum*; *acutus*, sharp.) Acute synovitis.

H. ascites. Same as *Ascites*.

H. asthmaticus. (Ἀσθμα, short-drawn breath.) Roger's term for *Berberi*.

H. cachectica. (Καχεξία, a bad habit of body. *G. cachectische Wassersucht*.) Dropsy proceeding from hydræmia, and not from any mechanical cause, as in renal dropsy.

H. cameræ anterioris. (L. *camera*, a vault; *anterior*, in front.) Same as *Hydrophthalmos anterior*.

H. capitis. (L. *caput*, the head.) A term for *Hydrocephalus*.

H. cardiacus. (Καρδιά, the heart.) Dropsy depending on disease of the heart.

H. cavita tis colum'næ vertebral'is. (L. *cavum*, a hole; *columna*, a pillar; *vertebra*, a spine bone.) Same as *Hydrorrhachis*.

H. cellula'ris. (L. *cellula*, a small room.) Cellular dropsy, or *Anasarca*.

H. cellula'ris artuum. (L. *cellula*, a small room; *artus*, a limb.) Dropsy of the cellular tissue, or *Etema*.

H. cellula'ris totius corporis. (L. *totus*, the whole; *corpus*, the body.) A term for *Anasarca*.

H. cellulosus. (L. *cellula*.) *Anasarca*, in reference to the presence of the fluid in the cellular tissue.

H. cerebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) Same as *Hydrocephalus*.

H. chylosus. (Χυλός, the juice produced by the digestion of food.) Dropsy when the effusion is mixed with chyle from rupture of a lacteal, or from the presence of hæmatozoa.

H. cutaneus. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) Same as *Anasarca*.

H. cysticus. (Κύστις, a bladder.) Same as *H. sacculus*.

H. cystidis fellæ. (Κύστις, a bladder; L. *fellæus*, of gall.) Same as *Gall-bladder, dropsy of*.

H. ex vacuo. (L. *ex*, from; *vacuus*, empty.) The collection of serum in a rigid-walled cavity, such as the cranium, when the normal contents have become atrophied.

H. fibrinosus. (*Fibrin*.) The effusion of coagulable lymph.

H. flatulentus. (L. *flatus*, a breath.) Same as *Tympanitis*.

H. folliculi. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag) Distension of one of the follicles of the ovary with serous or other fluid.

See under *Ovary, cysts of*.

H. folliculoꝝrum Graaf'ii. (L. *folliculus*; *Graaf*.) Same as *H. folliculi*.

H. frigidus. (L. *frigidus*, cold.) An accumulation of fluid in a part in consequence of defective resorption. Passive dropsy.

H. glottidis. Same as *Glottis, œdema of*.

H. gravitativus. (L. *gravitas*, heaviness.) (Edema of the lower extremities from mechanical causes, as from long-standing, or when there is anæmia or heart weakness.)

H. hepaticus. (Ἡπαρ, the liver.) Dropsy from disease of the liver.

H. hystericus. (L. *hysteria*.) Œdema arising from nervous irritation.

H. incarcerationatus. (L. *in*, in; *carcer*, an enclosure.) Fluid contained in an enclosed place, such as a cyst or a part of a cavity cut off by adhesions.

H. inflammatoꝝrius. (L. *inflammatoꝝrius*, inflammatory.) Dropsy accompanying inflammation of a part.

H. intercus. (L. *intercus*, under the skin; from *inter*, between; *cutis*, the skin.) A term for *Anasarca*.

H. irritatioꝝnis calidus. (L. *irritatio*, excitation; *calidus*, hot.) Dropsy proceeding from inflammation.

H. lacteus. (L. *lacteus*, milky.) Dropsy in which the fluid contains fat cells, due either to fatty degeneration of the cells of the walls of the cavity, or from admixture of the contents of the thoracic duct.

H. leucophlegma'tia. See *Leucophlegmatia*.

H. matel'lae. (L. dim. of *matula*, a chamber-pot.) An old term for *Diabetes*.

H. mediastini. See *Hydromediastinum*.

H. medullæ spinal'is. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *spinalis*, belonging to the spine.) Same as *Hydrorrhachis*.

H. nervi optici. (L. *nervus*, a nerve; *opticus*, relating to sight.) Same as *Dropsy of optic sheath*.

H. oculi. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) See *Hydrophthalmia*.

H. ovarii. Same as *Ovarian dropsy*.

H. ovarii profluens. (L. *profluo*, to flow forth.) The establishment of a communication between a simple *H. folliculi*, or a cystoma, and the Fallopian tube, constituting a tubo-ovarian cyst, and leading to frequent discharge of fluid from the vagina.

H. palpebræ. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid.) See *Hydroblepharon*.

H. paralyticus. (Παράλυσις, palsy.) The œdema which occurs in paralysed parts, caused chiefly by the loss of the help given by the muscular contractions to the centripetal circulation of the blood and lymph.

H. pectoris. (L. *pectus*, the breast.) Same as *Hydrothorax*.

H. pericardii. See *Hydropericardium*.

H. placentæ. The same as *Placenta, œdema of*. See also, *Mole, hydatiform*.

H. pleuræ. (*Pleura*.) Same as *Hydrothorax*.

H. proces'sus vermiformis. (L. *processus*, a process; *vermiformis*, worm-shape.) Dropsy of the vermiform process.

H. pulmo'nis. (L. *pulmo*, a lung.) Same as *Hydrothorax*.

H. pulmo'num. (L. *pulmo*, a lung.) A term for œdema of the lungs.

H. pulmo'num cellulosus. (L. *pulmo*; *cellula*, a small room.) Œdema of the lungs.

H. renalis. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) See *Dropsy, renal*.

H. re'num. (L. *ren*.) Same as *Hydro-nephrosis*.

H. sacca'tus. (L. *saccus*, a bag.) A dropsical effusion enclosed in a sac, such as an ovarian cyst.

H. sac'ci lacrima'lis. (L. *saccus*; *lacrima*, a tear.) Distension of the lacrimal sac with tears, from obstruction to their escape into the nose.

H. scarlatino'sus. See *Scarlatinal dropsy*.

H. seroti. (L. *serotum*, the bag for the testicles.) A term for *Hydrocele*.

H. serosus. (L. *serum*, the watery part.) Passive dropsy. The same as *H. frigidus*.

H. siccus. (L. *siccus*, dry.) A term for *Tympanites*.

H. spasiticus. The same as *H. hystericus*.

H. spinæ. (L. *spina*, the spine.) Same as *Hydrorrhachis*.

H. spinæ vertebralis. (L. *spina*; *vertebra*, a spine bone.) Same as *Hydrorrhachis*.

H. spurius. (L. *spurius*, false. G. *falsche Wassersucht*.) A collection of fluid in an organ from obstruction to its exit, such as occurs in hydronephrosis.

H. subcutaneus. (L. *sub*, under; *cutis*, the skin.) Anasarca.

H. subretinalis. (L. *sub*, under; *retina*.) Detachment of the retina from the choroid owing to the effusion of fluid.

H. telæ cellulæ. (L. *tela*, a web; *cellula*, a small chamber.) Anasarca, in reference to the presence of fluid in the cellular tissue.

H. testiculoꝝrum. (L. *testiculus*, a testicle.) Same as *Hydrocele*.

H. thoracis. Same as *Hydrothorax*.

H. torpidus. (L. *torpidus*, benumbed.) The same as *H. frigidus*. Passive dropsy.

H. tubæ. (L. *tuba*, a trumpet.) Same as *Hydrosalpinx*.

H. tubæ cysticus. (Κύστις, a bladder.) A cystic dilatation of the Fallopian tube.

H. tubæ Fallopii. (L. *tuba*, a trumpet; *Fallopia*.) Same as *Hydrosalpinx*.

H. tubæ Fallopii apertæ. (L. *apertus*, open.) Froriep's term for a hydrosalpinx with the uterine mouth of the Fallopian tube open.

H. tubæ Fallopii occlusæ. (L. *occlusus*, shut.) Froriep's term for a hydrosalpinx in which both apertures of the Fallopian tube are closed.

H. tubæ profluens. (L. *tuba*, a trumpet; *profluo*, to flow along.) A collection of mucus or muco-pus in a Fallopian tube, the fimbriated extremity of which has become obstructed and the uterine mouth remains unobstructed, so that the fluid may collect, after a time may escape into the womb, may again collect and escape, and so on.

H. tubæ saccaꝝtus. (L. *saccus*, a bag.) Rokitan-ky's term for the crown-shaped appearance of the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube which occurs when its free extremity has become fixed in Douglas's space by three or more bands, and has then become distended with fluid.

H. tubælis. (L. *tuba*, a trumpet.) Dropsy of the Fallopian tube.

H. tympani. (L. *tympanum*, a drum.) Same as *Hydromyriax*.

H. tympanites. See *Tympanites*.

H. umbilicalis. (L. *umbilicus*, the navel.) See *Hydromphalum*.

H. universalis. (L. *universalis*, belonging to the whole. G. *aligemeine mechanische Wassersucht*.) General dropsy; dropsy affecting all parts of the body.

H. uteri. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) See *Hydrometra*.

H. vaginæ ner'vi optici. (L.

vagina, a sheath; *nerveus*, a nerve; *opticus*, relating to sight.) An effusion of fluid in the sheath of the optic nerve.

H. velamentum herniarum. (L. *velamentum*, a covering; *hernia*, a rupture.) Dropsy of a hernial sac.

H. vesicæ fellæ. (L. *vesica*, a bladder; *fellæ*, of bile.) Distension of the gall bladder.

Hydropsia. (Υδρωσις, dropsy.) A name given by Gannal to an albuminous substance obtained from a dropsical effusion.

Hydropsy. (L. *hydrops*.) Dropsy.

Hydropterides. (Υδωρ, water; πτερις, a fern. F. *hydropterides*; G. *Wasserfarne*.) Name given by Willdenow to the *Marsileaceæ*.

Hydroptisana. (Υδωρ, water; πτισάριον, peeled barley. F. *Hydroptisane*; G. *Gerstenwasser*.) A drink formed of a decoction of barley. The same as *Hydrocithæ*.

Hydroptisanæ. Same as *Hydroptisana*.

Hydropyretic. (Υδωρ; πυρετός, a fever.) Of, or belonging to, *Hydropyretos*, or the sweating sickness.

Hydropyretos. (Υδωρ, water; πυρετός, a fever. G. *Schweissfieber*.) A term (Gr. *υδροπυρετος*) used for the sweating sickness, being a malignant fever with dissolution of the humours. (Foresterus, *Schol. Obs.* 1.)

Hydropyretus. Same as *Hydropyretos*.

Hydroquadrissulphate. (Υδωρ, water; L. *quattuor*, four; *sulphas*, a sulphate. F. *hydroquadrissulfate*.) A hydrosulphate in which the proportion of sulphur is four times that of the hydrogen.

Hydroquinidin. See *Hydrochinidin*.

Hydroquinin. See *Hydrochinin*.

Hydroquinon. $C_6H_6O_2 = C_6H_4(OH)_2$.

A crystalline substance obtained from quinon by reduction with sulphurous acid, or by heating the aqueous solution of quinic acid with lead peroxide; it is also obtained from arbutin. It forms colourless rhombic prisms, melting at 169° C. (336-25° F.) It is soluble in alcohol and ether, slightly in water. It is isomeric with catechin and resorcin, and is the same as *Arcturvin*. It has been recommended as an antipyretic; it is said to be not so effective in lowering temperature as quinine, but produces no headache or buzzing in the ears. It appears in the urine after carbolic acid has been absorbed into the body, and gives to it a deep dark colour. Also called *Hydroxybenzol*.

H. colourless. The substance described under the chief heading.

H. green. Same as *Quinhydrone* and *Quinol*.

Hydrorchis. (Υδωρ, water; ὄρχις, a testicle. G. *Hodenwassersucht*.) Term for dropsy of the testicle, or hydrocele.

Hydrorenal distension. (Υδωρ, water; L. *ren*, the kidney.) Same as *Hydro-nephrosis*.

Hydrosoraꝝtum. (Υδροροσατων, rose-water.) Old term for a drink made from rose leaves, honey, and water, described by Paulus Ægineta, viii, 15, Adams's Transl., vol. iii, p. 545.

Hydrorrhachia. Same as *Hydrorrhachis*.

Hydrorrhachiocentesis. (Υδωρ,

water: *ράχης*, the spine; *κέντησις*, a puncturing. F. *hydrorrhachioentèse*.) The operation of acupuncture for *Spina bifida*.

Hydrorrhachis. ("Υδωρ; *ράχης*. F. *hydrorachis*; I. *idorarachitide*; S. *hidrorrachis*; G. *Rückgratswassersuch*.) Effusion of fluid into the spinal canal.

Also, a synonym of *Spina bifida*.

H. congenita. (L. *congenitus*, born together with.) Same as *Spina bifida*.

H. dehis'cens. (L. *dehisco*, to gape open.) The form of external hydrorrhachis which occurs in connection with fissure of the vertebrae, or *spina bifida*.

H. exter'na. (L. *externus*, outward.) An abnormal collection of fluid in the sac of the spinal arachnoid.

Also, a term for the form of *Spina bifida* in which the sac contains fluid without any layer of nerve tissue of the cord.

H. incol'umis. (L. *incolumis*, unimpaird.) The form of external hydrorrhachis which occurs when the vertebrae are properly developed without fissure.

H. inter'na. (L. *internus*, within.) An effusion of fluid into the central canal of the cord. Same as *Hydromyelus*.

Also, the form of *Spina bifida*, in which the sac contains, as well as fluid, a thin layer of nerve tissue of the cord.

Hydrorrhachitis. ("Υδωρ; *ράχης*.) An inflammatory condition of an *Hydrorrhachis*.

Hydrorrhiza. ("Υδρα, a hydra; *ρίζα*, a root.) The adherent portion of the proximal end or root of the hydrosoma of a Hydrosom.

Hydrorhod'ion. ("Υδωρ, water; *ρόδιος*, pertaining to the rose.) Old term for water mixed with rose-oil, given to those who had swallowed poison, used by Galen. (Goræus.)

Hydrorhod'inum. Same as *Hydrorhodion*.

Hydrorhodiore'tin. Same as *Convolvulinic acid*.

Hydror'hoë. ("Υδρορρόη, a water course.) Dropsy.

Hydror'hoë'a. ("Υδωρ, water; *ροία*, a flow. F. *hydrorrhée*; I. *idorrea*; G. *Wasserausfluss*.) A flow or discharge of water.

A term applied by von Gräfe to the first stage of Egyptian ophthalmia, in which there is a profuse flow of tears.

Also (G. *Wassergang*), applied as a name for a canal through which water flows.

Also, synonymous with *Hydrops*.

H. gravidar'um. (L. *gravid*, a pregnant woman.) A more or less profuse, and more or less sudden, discharge of watery fluid from the womb of a pregnant woman. The fluid may consist of liquor amnii escaping through a rent in the membranes, or by transudation; or it may proceed from the uterine glands, or from those of the cervix. By some, it is supposed that the true form is of an inflammatory nature, and it is called *Endometritis decidua'lis catarhalis*.

H., non-gravid. (L. *non*, not; *gravidus*, heavy with child.) The discharge of watery fluid from an unimpregnated uterus. The condition is a doubtful one. Matthews Duncan has found a vesico-uterine fistula in one case thus described.

H. puerpera'rum. (L. *puerpera*, a

lying-in woman.) Discharge of watery fluid from the womb of a woman after labour when the lochia should have disappeared. It may be serous, or turbid, or bloody, or offensive, and may be continuous or paroxysmal. It is often caused by the retention of a portion of placenta or a clot of blood.

Hydror'rhous. ("Υδωρ; *ροία*, a flow.) Dropsy.

Hydrorthopnœ'a. ("Υδωρ, water; *ὀρθόπνοια*, breathing in the erect posture. F. *hydrorthopnée*.) Orthopnea occurring in the course of *Hydrothorax*.

Hydrosac'charum. ("Υδωρ, water; *σάκχαρον*, sugar. F. *eau sucrée*, *hydrosaccharure*; G. *Zuckerwasser*.) Old name (Gr. *ὕδρο-σάκχαρον*), used by Forestus, l. 32, Obs. 9, for water sweetened with sugar; simple syrup.

Hydrosadeni'tis. ("Υδωρ; *ἀδών*, a gland.) Same as *Milroadenitis*.

Hydrosalicyl'amide. $C_{21}H_{15}N_2O_3$. A substance obtained by the action of ammonia on hydride of salicyl or salicylous acid. It crystallises in yellowish-white needles, insoluble in water, soluble in boiling alcohol.

Hydrosal pink. ("Υδωρ; *σάλπιγξ*, a war trumpet.) Distension of the Fallopian tube with fluid, from inflammation and consequent obstruction of the tube at its fimbriated extremity, as well as at its uterine termination or near it. The inflammation may be an extension of gonorrhœa or metritis on the one side, or of pelvic peritonitis on the other. The fluid may be watery, or mucoid, or semipurulent, and the tube may be uniformly distended, or may consist of several sacculi.

Hydrosalt. ("Υδωρ; L. *sal*, salt.) A salt the base of which is a compound containing hydrogen as one of its elements.

Hydrosar'oa. ("Υδωρ; *σάρξ*, flesh.) Severin's term for a tumour containing both fluid and fleshy matter.

Also, a synonym of *Anasarca*.

Hydrosar'cocele. ("Υδωρ, water; *σάρξ*, flesh; *κύστη*, a tumour. F. *hydrosarcocele*; G. *Fleischwasserbruch*.) Sarcocele, or tumour of the testicle, when there is fluid diffused in the cellular substance.

Also, sarcocele, or a chronic enlargement of the testicle, complicated with hydrocele.

Hydrosaur'ia. ("Υδωρ; *σαύρα*, a lizard.) A synonym of *Crocodilia*.

Hydros'checele. ("Υδωρ; *σχέον*, the scrotum; *κύστη*, a tumour. F. *hydroschécele*; G. *Hodensackwasserbruch*.) Dropsical oschecele, or serotal hernia with fluid.

Hydros'cheon. ("Υδωρ; *σχέον*. F. *hydroschéon*.) Dropsy of the serotum. The same as *Hydrocele*.

Also, same as *Hydroscheon*.

Hydroschon'cus. ("Υδωρ; *σχῆν*, the serotum; *ὄγκος*, a tumour.) A collection of water in the serotum.

Hydrosc'ope. ("Υδωρ; *σκοπέω*, to look at.) An instrument for determining the presence of watery vapour in the atmosphere.

Hydroscop'ia. ("Υδωρ, water; *σκοπέω*, to look at. F. *hydroscopie*.) Inspection of the water or urine.

Also, the same as *Hydroscopy*.

Hydroscop'ic. (F. *hydroscopique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hydroscopy*.

Hydrosc'opy. ("Υδωρ; *σκοπέω*.) The use of the *Hydroscope*.

Hydrose. ("Υδωρ.) A synonym of *Baryte*.

Hydrosele'niate. Formerly used in the same sense as *Selenide*.

Hydrosele'nic acid. Same as *Hydrogen selenide*.

Hydroseli'num. ("Υδωρ, water; σέλων, parsley. G. *Froscheppich*, *Wassermerk*.) A species of parsley which grows in marshy places; probably the *Stium angustifolium*.

Hydroseps'is. ("Υδωρ; σήψις, putrefaction. F. *hydroseptic*.) The putrefaction of water.

Hydroside'rum. ("Υδωρ; σίδηρον, iron.) Name given by Bergman and Meyer to a phosphuret of iron, in the mistaken belief that it was a distinct metal.

Hydro'sis. Same as *Hydatosis*.

Also, a false spelling of *Hydrosis*.

Hydroso'dic sulphate. NaHSO_4 . Hydrogen sodium sulphate.

Hydrosol. ("Υδωρ, water; L. *solvo*, to dissolve.) Graham's term for the soluble hydrate of a colloid substance.

Hydrosó'ma. ("Υδρα, a hydra; σώμα, the body.) The entire body, simple or compound, persona or colony, of an Hydrozoön.

Hydrosorb'ic acid. $\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}$. A liquid formed when sorbic acid is acted on by sodium amalgam and water. An acid occurring in croton oil is probably identical with it.

Hydrospermatic. ("Υδωρ, water; σπέρμα, semen. F. *hydrospermatique*.) Applied to a watery condition of the semen.

Hydrosp'hyg'mograph. ("Υδωρ, water; σφύγγις, pulsation; γράφω, to write.) The same as *Plethysmograph*.

Hydrospirom'eter. ("Υδωρ, water; L. *spiro*, to breathe; Gr. μέτρον, a measure.) A form of the spirometer invented by Lewis, and consisting of a glass jar 16" high and 5"5' in diameter, and graduated to scale. Its upper surface is closed with a metallic cap, through which pass three tubes, a short one for the introduction of water, one for the attachment of an india-rubber tube, by which air is blown in by expiration, and a third for an escape tube; the jar is laid on its side when used as a *Spirometer*.

Hydrostasis. ("Υδωρ; στάσις, a standing. F. *hydrostase*.) The equilibrium, weight, or pressure of water or liquid bodies.

Hydrostatic. ("Υδωρ; στατική, the science which ascertains the properties of bodies at rest; from στατικός, causing to stand; from ἵστημι, to make to stand. F. *hydrostatique*.) Relating to the properties of the equilibrium of liquids, or to *Hydrostatics*.

H. appara'tus. A term applied to such organs as the pneumatophore of the oceanic Hydrozoa.

H. balance. (F. *balance hydrostatique*.) An instrument for determining specific gravities, founded on the principle discovered by Archimedes, that every body immersed in a liquid loses a part of its weight equal to the weight of the fluid displaced. From one of the scale pans of a balance a hollow cylinder of copper is suspended, and beneath a solid cylinder of the same metal precisely equal in volume to the interior of the hollow cylinder. These are balanced by weights in the other scale pan, and the solid cylinder is then immersed in a vessel of pure water. This disturbs the equilibrium of the scale, which

is again restored by filling the upper cylinder with water. The quantity of water required is clearly exactly equal to that displaced by the lower cylinder, and its weight, used as a divisor of the weight of the copper in air, gives the specific gravity of the copper. In the case of liquids, a body not likely to be attacked by the liquid is suspended from one of the scale pans. The body is weighed first in the liquid to be examined, and afterwards in water. The weight in water divided by the weight in the other liquid gives the specific gravity of the latter.

H. bed. (F. *lit hydrostatique*.) Same as *Water bed*.

H. dila'tor. A term for *Dilator*, *Barnes's*.

H. par'adox. (Παράδοξος, contrary to opinion.) The fact that while the pressure exerted by a vessel containing a fluid on the body which supports it is always equal to the combined weight of the contained fluid and the containing vessel, the pressure exerted on the bottom of the vessel may be smaller or greater than it, according to the form of the vessel.

H. test. A test of the live birth of a child as evidenced by the capacity of the lungs to float in water. It was proposed by Raygat in 1682, and is now carried out, first, by removing the lungs and heart from the chest, after tying the vessels, placing them in a vessel of water, and noting whether they sink or float; then each lung is separately tested; then twelve or fifteen portions of each lung are cut off and tested in like manner; and lastly, as Béclard suggested, the portions that float are wrapped in some cloth, put upon the floor, a piece of board placed over them, and subjected to pressure by standing on the board. If the lungs and parts of them subjected to these tests float the presumption is that the child has breathed after birth, and so was born alive; if they sink, the presumption is that the child did not breathe after birth, but yet it may not have been born dead. Considerations that have to be dealt with are the fact that the lungs of a child which has breathed after birth may sink because they are diseased, or because they have been insufficiently expanded; and that the lungs of a child which has not breathed after birth may float because they are filled with the gases of putrefaction, or because they have been subjected to artificial inflation.

Hydrostatica. ("Υδωρ, water; στατικός, bringing to a stand still.) Formerly applied to those *Acalephæ* which suspend themselves in the water by means of one or more bladders filled with air.

Hydrostatics. ("Υδωρ; στατικός. F. *hydrostatique*; I. *idrostatica*; S. *hydrostatica*; G. *Hydrostatik*.) The laws of force as applied to fluids at rest. That part of physics in which the conditions of equilibrium in fluids and the pressure they exert against the walls of the vessels in which they are contained are considered.

Hydros'teon. ("Υδωρ, water; ὀστίον, a bone.) A deposition of serum in and around the extremities of the long bones.

Hydros'teum. Same as *Hydrosteon*.

Hydrosublimate. ("Υδωρ, water; L. *sublimo*, to lift up on high.) Applied to a sublimate obtained in the presence of steam.

H. of mer'cury. The *Hydrargyrum chloratum vapore paratum*.

Hydrosudopathy. ("Υδωρ; L. *sudor*, sweat; Gr. *πάθος*, a suffering.) A word having the same signification as *Hydropathy*, and having reference to the production of sweating by this mode of treatment.

Hydrosudotherapy. ("Υδωρ; L. *sudor*; Gr. *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.) The treatment of disease by water and sweating. Same as *Hydrotherapeutics*.

Hydrosulphate. A salt of hydrosulphuric acid. A term formerly applied to compounds formed by the action of hydrogen sulphide on a base; a sulphide.

H. of soda. Same as *Sodium sulphide*.

Hydrosulphated. (F. *hydrosulfaté*.) Containing hydrogen sulphide.

H. waters. (F. *eaux hydrosulfatées*.) Mineral waters containing hydrogen sulphide; sulphur waters.

Hydrosulphide. A salt of *Hydrosulphurous acid*.

H. of ammonium. Same as *Ammonium sulphide*.

Hydrosulphite. A salt of *Hydrosulphurous acid*.

Hydrosulphuret. (*Hydrogen*; *sulphur*. F. *hydrosulfure*.) Term for a combination of sulphuretted hydrogen with a base.

H. of antimony, red. A name for the Kermes mineral.

H. of antimony, yellow. The *Antimonii sulphuretum precipitatum*.

Hydrosulphuretted. Containing hydrogen sulphide.

H. water. See *Aqua hydrosulfurata*.

Hydrosulphuretum ammoniacale aquosum. (L. *aquosus*, watery.) Same as *Boyle's fuming liquid*.

H. ammoniacum. Same as *Boyle's fuming liquid*.

Hydrosulphuric. (*Hydrogen*; *sulphur*. F. *hydrosulfurique*.) Of, or belonging to, a compound of hydrogen and sulphur.

H. acid. (F. *acide hydrosulfurique*; G. *Schwefelwasserstoffsäure*.) A name for sulphuretted hydrogen gas, or *Hydrogen monosulphide*.

H. acid, test-solution of, U.S. Ph. A solution of hydrogen sulphide prepared by heating one part of ferrous sulphide with fifteen parts of dilute sulphuric acid, and after washing passing into distilled water to saturation.

Hydrosulphurous acid. (F. *hydrosulfureux*.) Applied by Thomson to an acid obtained by mingling together equal volumes of sulphuretted hydrogen gas and sulphurous acid gas, and the existence of which was announced in 1786 by Kirwan.

Also, the same as *Hyposulphurous acid*.

Hydrosynometer. ("Υδωρ, water; συνίησις, a subsidence or falling; μέτρον, a measure. F. *hydrosynomètre*.) Rancourt's term for an instrument for ascertaining the pressure of water.

Hydrotachymeter. ("Υδωρ; ταχύς, quick; μέτρον, a measure. F. *hydrotachymètre*.) Rancourt's term for an instrument for ascertaining the quickness of the passage of water in motion.

Hydrotheca. ("Υδρα, a hydra; θήκη, a case.) A small cup-shaped expansion of the polypary of some Hydrozoa, as the Sertularidae, which protects the polypites.

Hydrotheionic acid. ("Υδωρ, water; θείον, sulphur. F. *acide hydrothéionique*.)

A name for sulphuretted hydrogen gas, *Hydrogen sulphide*.

Hydrotherapeusis. ("Υδωρ; θεραπεύω, to heal.) The same as *Hydrotherapy*.

Hydrotherapeutics. ("Υδωρ; θεραπεύω. G. *Hydrotherapie*.) That division of balneology which treats of the therapeutical application of cold water. Water is termed ice cold when of temperature ranging from 0° C.—5° C. (32° F.—41° F.); very cold from 5° C.—10° C. (41° F.—50° F.); cold from 10° C.—15° C. (50° F.—59° F.); moderately cold from 15° C.—20° C. (59° F.—68° F.); cool from 20° C.—25° C. (68° F.—77° F.); and temperate at and a little above 25° C. (77° F.). In the healthy condition short exposure to cold, whilst lowering the cutaneous heat, causes the generation of more heat in the interior, which may even rise above the normal; if protracted the temperature of the internal parts begins to fall. Most men can support for the space of about twenty minutes a bath having a temperature of from 20° C.—24° C. (68° F.—75° F.) before the temperature of the interior of the body begins to fall. In febrile diseases the production of heat is less rapid than in health, and the body therefore cools more quickly when exposed to cold; at the same time there is a strong tendency to maintain a constant high temperature, which is the chief circumstance that prevents a satisfactory reduction of temperature by the application of cold. Hence, in disease cooling procedures of various kinds are required to reduce the temperature persistently, such as baths, sponging, and wet sheets, which may be more or less frequently repeated, according to circumstances. The influence of cold is manifold. It acts upon the circulation, contracting the vessels in the first instance, and then occasioning their dilatation. It acts on the nervous system, stimulating both the peripheric and the central organs. It augments tissue change, as is shown by the increase of CO₂ excretion, a bath at 18° C. (64° F.) raising the excretion of CO₂ to treble its normal amount. The excretion of urea is not, however, increased.

The affections in which the application of cold water has been found useful are in febrile affections, such as typhus and the acute exanthemata; in ague, pneumonia, and acute rheumatism; in nervous affections, with a view of stimulating the sensory nerves, and by this means exerting an influence on the brain and central nervous system, as, for example, in anaesthesia and hyperaesthesia; in psychical disturbances; in various forms of paralysis, whether of the striated or unstriated muscular tissue; in disturbances of the circulation, especially in cases of passive congestion of the brain, lungs, liver, and portal system of veins; in various exudations in constitutional disease, as scrofula and syphilis, and in chlorosis.

The free employment of cold water in the form of baths and affusions was well known to, and warmly recommended by, Hippocrates and other ancient physicians. It was neglected in the middle ages, but was again brought prominently into notice by Floyer in 1697, and by James Currie in 1792, in England, and by Hofmann in 1702, and the three Hahns, in Germany, and was popularised by Priessnitz at the beginning of the present century.

Hydrotherapy. ("Υδωρ; θεραπεύω. F. *hydrothérapie*.) The treatment of certain

ailments by the external and internal employment of water.

Hydrothermal. ("Υδωρ, water; θερμ, heat.) Relating to heated water and to its action, especially in relation to the changes in the crust of the earth.

Hydrothion. ("Υδωρ, water; θείον, sulphur. F. *hydrothion*; G. *Schwefelwasserstoff*.) Term for sulphuretted hydrogen, or *Hydrogen sulphide*.

Hydrothionæmia. ("Υδωρ; θείον; αίμα, blood.) Poisoning with hydrogen sulphide.

Hydrothionammonæmia. ("Υδωρ; θείον; ammonία; αίμα, blood.) Poisoning with ammonium sulphide.

Hydrothionate. A salt of *Hydrothionic acid*.

Hydrothionic. Containing, or obtained from, *Hydrothion*.

Also, the same as *Hydrosulphuric*.

H. acid. Hydrogen monosulphide.

Hydrothionite. A salt of *Hydrothionic acid*.

Hydrothionocroconic acid. $C_2H_2SO_4$. A reddish-yellow gum-like substance produced by the action of hydrogen sulphide on croconic acid. It is very soluble in water.

Hydrothionous. (*Hydrogen*; Gr. θείον, sulphur.) Containing hydrogen sulphide.

Hydrothium. Same as *Hydrothion*.

Hydrothoracic. Relating to *Hydrothorax*.

Hydrothorax. ("Υδωρ, water; θώραξ, the chest. F. *hydrothorax*; I. *idrotorace*; S. *hydrothorax*; G. *Brustwassersucht*, *Brustfellwassersucht*.) Water in the chest; a non-inflammatory effusion of fluid into the pleural cavity; the effusion in pleurisy is not included under this term. It may occur in the course of general dropsy, caused by disease of the heart or kidneys, by scarlet fever, or by septic blood disease, and it may be produced by local conditions, such as pressure on the veins or thrombosis.

H. chylosus. (Χυλός, the juice produced by the digestion of food.) An effusion of lymph into the cavity of the thorax from rupture of the thoracic duct or other lymphatic vessel.

H. fluid. Schmidt's analysis shows 64 parts of solid matter in 1000, containing fibrin '6, albumin 52.8, extractive 3, and inorganic salts 7.4 parts.

H. purulentus. (L. *purulentus*, full of matter.) A synonym of *Empyema*.

Hydrotic. ("Υδωρ, water.) An old term, used by Libavius, *Synt. Ar. Chym.* viii, 19 (Gr. υδροτικός), in the same sense as *Hydrogogue*.

Also (Gr. ιδρώς, sweat), relating to the sweat.

H. acid. (F. *acide hydratique*; G. *Schweissäure*.) Favre's term for a nitrogenous acid found in sweat. It is a doubtful substance. Also spelled *Hydrotic acid*.

Hydrotica. ("Υδωρ.) Same as *Hydrogogues*.

Hydrotimæsia. Same as *Hydrotimetry*.

Hydrotimeter. ("Υδωρ, water; μέτρον, a measure. F. *hydrotimètre*.) The apparatus required in *Hydrotimetry*. It consists of a graduated flask to measure the water subjected to examination, and a tubular gradu-

ated burette for the test-solution of *Hydrotimetric fluid*.

Hydrotimetric. Relating to *Hydrotimetry*.

H. fluid. The test-solution used in *Hydrotimetry*. It is made by dissolving 100 grms. of the medicinal soap of the Fr. Codex in 1000 grms. of alcohol of 90° by means of heat, filtering, and adding 1000 grms. of pure distilled water.

Hydrotimetry. ("Υδωρ; μέτρον. F. *hydrotimétrie*.) The process of testing the properties of water, suggested by Boutron and Baudet, and based on Clarke's soap test for the hardness of water.

Hydrotis. ("Υδωρ; οὔς, the ear. F. *hydrotitie*; G. *Ohrwassersucht*.) Dropsy of the ear. An accumulation of muco-purulent matter in the tympanum and the mastoid cells.

Hydrotitanæ. ("Υδωρ; τίτανος, lime.) An old term for lime water.

Hydrotomy. ("Υδωρ; τομή, section. F. *hidrotomie*; I. *idrotomia*.) A method of dissection, by the aid of artificial œdema of the connective tissue, devised by Lacanèhe. Water is injected with considerable pressure into the arteries, and passing through the coats of the capillaries and minute vessels, infiltrates the tissues, separates their fibres, and isolates the several structures.

Hydrotropism. ("Υδωρ; τρέπω, to turn.) The faculty possessed by a plant, or by a part of a plant, of becoming curved under the influence of an unequal supply of moisture on its two sides. Thus, when seeds are sown in a box filled with damp sawdust, and with the bottom perforated with sufficiently large holes, the roots growing downwards will project through the holes, but will then cease to descend and will curve upwards towards the moist box.

H. negative. The form in which the part of the plant affected curves away from the moisture.

H. positive. The form in which the part of the plant affected curves towards the moisture.

Hydroum. ("Υδωρ.) An old term for a watery vesicle or pustule.

Hydrous. ("Υδωρ.) Containing water; watery.

H. butyl-chloral. A synonym of *Butyl-chloral hydrate*.

H. chloral. A synonym of *Chloral hydrate*.

Hydrovarecta'sia. ("Υδωρ; ovary; ἔκτασις, extension.) Dropsical enlargement of the ovary.

Hydrovarium. ("Υδωρ; ovary.) Ovarian dropsy.

Hydroxanthic acid. Same as *Xanthic acid*.

Hydroxidated. Formed into a *Hydroxide*.

Hydroxide. ("Υδωρ; oxide.) A combination of a basic oxide of a metal with water. Thus, an equivalent of ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3 , and three equivalents of water, H_2O , form one equivalent of ferric hydroxide $Fe_2(OH)_6$; or, according to modern doctrine, a basic metallic oxide in which the hydrogen is only partially replaced by a metal.

Hydroxybenzoic acid. $C_7H_6O_3 = C_6H_4(OH) \cdot CO_2H$. There are three forms: ortho-hydroxybenzoic or salicylic acid, meta-

hydroxybenzoic acid, and para-hydroxybenzoic acid.

Hydroxycamphoronic acid. $C_9H_{14}O_6$. A substance crystallising in long prisms which occurs in the mother-liquor of the preparation of camphoric acid. It melts at $164^{\circ}\text{--}5^{\circ}\text{C}$. ($328^{\circ}\text{--}1^{\circ}\text{F}$.)

Hydroxydum. Same as *Hydroxide*.

Hydroxyl. (*Hydrogen*; *oxygen*; Gr. ὕλη, stuff.) OH. A monad radical not isolated; it is analogous to chlorine and iodine in its relations to other bodies; and may replace an atom of hydrogen or other monads.

H. acids. Monobasic acids of the series $C_nH_{2n}O_3$, or lactic series. They are called hydroxyl acids because they can be simply and easily obtained by replacing the halogen in the mono-substituted fatty acids by hydroxyl.

H. carbamide. $CH_3N_2O_2$. A crystalline substance formed when a strong solution of potassium cyanate is added to a solution of hydroxylamine nitrate at -10°C . (14°F .) It is very soluble in water and alcohol, from which it is precipitated by ether in white needles.

H. ure'a. Same as *H. carbamide*.

Hydroxylamine. NOH_3 . A basic substance known only in solution in water or in combination with acids. It is prepared by passing nitric oxide gas through a solution containing nascent hydrogen. The aqueous solution is colourless and odourless, with a strong alkaline reaction.

Hydroxylben'zol. The same as *Hydrochinon*.

Hydrozo'a. ("Υδωρ, water; ζῷον, an animal.) A Class of the *Ceclenterata nematophora*, including the Hydroida, Siphonophora, and Aclelepha. Free swimming or sessile, simple, tubular animals without gastric cavity, but with a canalicular system traversing the gelatinous coenenchyma. The free swimming forms are frequently provided with disc- or bell-shaped locomotive apparatus, as in the Medusae. All forms have simple nematocysts and a low histological differentiation. The life cycle of a hydrozoon starts with an egg, which is at first composed of a single cell, which after fertilisation multiplies by transverse fission, the resulting cells being arranged in two layers around a central cavity, the enteron or archenteron. The sac thus formed is named a diblastula. An opening forms at one extremity and converts the sac into a digestive sac or gastrula. The two layers of cells are named the endoderm, which remains single, and the ectoderm, from which, by the multiplication of its originally single layer of cells, all the varied parts of the adult hydrozoon proceeds. All canals and spaces in the adult are prolongations of the primary sac of the gastrula. If the diblastula forms a sessile hydra-like body with tentacles it becomes a hydriform personæ, if a locomotive bell a medusiform personæ. The body of hydriform personæ is contractile, but never presents nervous elements or sense organs. No generative products are developed by any member, the sexual process being accomplished by a distinct set of buds developed on the sides. These buds become medusiform personæ, or degenerated medusiform personæ named sporosacs. Medusiform personæ arise either directly, by budding from medusæ, or indirectly, from the buds of hydriform personæ. They have ganglionic nerve centres and nerves and sense organs. Both personæ possess nematocysts. Claus dispenses

with the term Hydrozoa and replaces it with that of Polycomedusæ, which only includes the Hydroida and Siphonophore; and more recently Cheen gives Hydrozoa and Hydroidea as equivalent terms. Ray Lankester divides Hydrozoa into Scyphomedusæ and Hydromedusæ.

Hydrozo'on. ("Υδωρ; ζῷον. F. *hydrozooc*; G. *Wasserthier*.) A single persona of one of the forms of *Hydrozoa*.

Hydrozo'um. Same as *Hydrozoon*.

Hydrure'sis. ("Υδωρ; ὄσθησις, a making water.) Same as *Diabetes insipidus*.

Hydruret. (*Hydrogen*. F. *hydrure*; I. *idruro*.) A compound of hydrogen with a metal. Same as *Hydride*.

Hydrureted. Containing *Hydrogen*.

Hydruria. ("Υδωρ, water; ούρον, urine. G. *wasseriger Harn*.) Watery urine. Same as *Diabetes insipidus*.

Hydry'alos. ("Υδωρ, water; ὑάλος, glass.) A term for water-glass, or *Glass*, soluble.

Hydrymeni'tis. ("Υδωρ; ὑμῆν, a membrane.) Inflammation of a serous membrane.

Hyduril'ic acid. $C_8H_6N_4O_6$. Obtained by heating hydrated alloxantin to 170°C . (338°F .) in a tube. It crystallises in small four-sided prisms containing two molecules of water. It and its salts colour ferric chloride green. It was discovered by Schlieper.

Hy'e'mal. See *Hivmal*.

Hyepiglot'tic. Same as *Hyocypiglottic*.

Hy'eres. France, Département du Var. A climatic health resort near the sea, having a dry, warm climate. It is exposed to the mistral, a north-west wind, in spring.

Hy'ernaux, Lé'on Jo'seph Ghil'ain. A Belgian obstetrician, born at Couture, St. Germain, in Brabant, in 1829, and now living.

H.'s hook. The *Hook, articulated*.

Hy'etal. ("Υετός, rain.) Of, or belonging to, rain.

Hyetograph. ("Υετός; γράφω, to write.) A chart showing the rainfall.

Hyetog'raphy. ("Υετός; γράφω.) The science of the fall and distribution of rain.

Hyetom'eter. ("Υετός, rain; μέτρον, a measure. G. *Regenmesser*.) A rain gauge.

Hyge'a. ("Υγεία.) Same as *Hygeia*.

Hyge'ia. ("Υγεία, health.) Health. Also, *Hygiene*.

Hyge'ian. ("Υγεία.) Relating to health.

Hyge'ine. ("Υγεία.) Same as *Hygiene*.

Hyge'ismus. ("Υγεία.) Same as *Hygiene*.

Hyge'ist. See *Hygienist*.

Hygeology. ("Υγεία, health; λόγος, an account.) A treatise on, or an account of, health or hygiene.

Hygian'sis. ("Υγιανσις, restoration to health.) The act of convalescence; the restoration of health.

Hygi'asis. ("Υγιασις.) Same as *Hygiansis*.

Hygias'ma. ("Υγιασμα, a cure.) A medicine or medicament.

Hygiastica doctri'na. ("Υγιαστικὸς, good for healing; L. *doctrina*, teaching.) The doctrine or teaching of health or the restoration of health.

Hygid. ("Υγεία, health.) That which concerns health.

H. activity. The natural activity of the organs in a state of health.

Hygidium. (Υγίεια.) An old term (Gr. *υγίειον*) for a collyrium described by Paulus Ægineta, vii, 16.

Hygie'a. (Υγίεια, health.) The state of health.

Hygieas'tics. (Υγίαστικός; from *υγίεια*, health. F. *hygiastique*; G. *Hygiastik.*) The science of health, its conditions and relations.

Hygieas'tic. (Υγίαστικός. F. *hygiastique.*) Of, or belonging to, health; having power to heal.

Hygieia. (Υγίεια.) The state of health.

Also, the same as *Hygiene*.

Hygiology. See *Hygiology*.

Hygiene. (F. *hygiène*; from Gr. *υγιεινός*, good for the health. I. *igiene*; S. *higiene*; G. *Hygiene, Gesundheitslehre.*) The science of health, personal and general, individual and common, or the study of the environments of man as relates to their influence on health.

H., cerebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The habit of concentration of the mind on the work actually doing and the various means by which it can be accomplished.

H., general. The study of the cosmic influences or other agents which affect a healthy man, and the conditions of his life.

H., moral. Broussais' term for the application of physiology to morals and education.

H. of the soul. Feuchtersleben's term for *H., moral*.

H., special. The application of the laws of general hygiene to the improvement or preservation of the health of the different conditions as to age and work special to a man or to a group of men.

Hygienic. (Υγιεινός.) Relating to *Hygiene*.

H. treatment. The mode of treatment of disease by means of regulation of the quality of food, the amount and purity of air, the ventilation and good sewerage of the dwelling, the suitability of the clothing, and the removal of any injurious physical influences which may assail the patient.

Hygienics. The science of health. Same as *Hygiene*.

Hygienism. Same as *Hygienics*.

Hygienist. (Υγιεινός, good for the health.) One who concerns himself with *Hygienics*.

Hygienous. (Υγίεια, health. F. *hygiène.*) Having health; healthy.

Hygie'sis. The same as *Hygiene*.

Hygiocómium. (Υγίεια, health; *κώμιν*, a villa, or castle.) A house or residence for reception of the convalescent.

Hygiodynamics. (Υγιεινός; *δύναμις*, power.) The part of macrobiotics which concerns the general conditions of existence, and the laws governing the conservation of the integrity of the nutritive, reproductive, and animal functions.

Hygiology. (Υγίεια, health; *λόγος*, a discourse. F. *hygiologie*; G. *Gesundheitslehre.*) Gerdy's term for the doctrine, or consideration, of health.

Hygiostatics. (Υγιεινός; *στατικός*, binging to a standstill.) The part of macrobiotics which concerns the conditions of

individual existence and the rules for the preservation of health.

Hygra. (Υγρός, moist.) Old term, applied by Ruellius, in veterinary nomenclature, to liquid plasters, or such as were of a very moist or soft consistence.

Hygran'sis. (Υγρανσις, a wetting; from *υγρός*, moist. F. *hygranis*; G. *Feuchtmachen, Feuchtwerden.*) The formation of moisture; a moistening.

Hygra'sia. (Υγρασία, wetness. F. *hygrasie*; G. *Feuchtigkeit.*) Term for moisture. Same as *Humor*.

Hygreche'ma. (Υγρός, moist; *ήχή*, a sound. F. *hygrochème*; G. *Flussigkeitstaut.*) The sound of fluid heard by means of the stethoscope, by succussion, or by percussion.

Hygre'don. (Υγροδών, a wetness.) Moisture; humour.

Hygremplas'tra. (Υγρός, moist; *εμπλάστρον*, a plaster. F. *hygremplàtre.*) A term (Gr. *υγροέμπλαστρα*) used by Pliuy, *Hist. Nat.* xxxiv, 15, for moist or very soft plasters.

Hygrin. Lossen's term for a thick fluid oil obtained from coca leaves. It has a burning taste, and smell resembling trimethylamin, and a strongly alkaline reaction. It dissolves easily in water, spirit of wine, and ether. It has no action on rabbits. The substance was first noticed by MacLagan.

Hygro- (Υγρός, moist.) A prefix signifying moist or wet.

Hygrobatæ. (Υγρός, moist; *βαίω*, to walk. F. *hygrubate.*) A term used by Illiger and others for a Family of *Grallatorie*, whose long legs allow them to walk in the water.

Hygrobiæ. (Υγρός; *βίος*, life.) Richard's term for *Hatoragæ*.

Hygrob'leph'aric. (Υγρός; *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid.) Moistening the eyelid. Applied by Segerus, as stated by Bartholin, *Anat.* iii, 8, p. 512, to the excretory ducts of the lachrymal gland.

Hygrob'leph'aritis. (Υγρός; *βλέφαρον*.) Inflammation of the eyelids with lachrymation.

Hygrob'leph'aron. (Υγρός; *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid.) Term for a moist eyelid; also, the same as *Hydrob'lepharon*.

Hygrob'leph'arum. Same as *Hygrob'lepharon*.

Hygrob'ronchiorrh'onchus. (Υγρός, moist; *βρόγχος*, the bronchus; *ρόγχος*, a rattling or wheezing sound.) Term for a moist bronchial rhonchus.

Hygrocataracta. (Υγρός, moist; *cataract.* F. *hygrocataracte*; G. *füssiger Staar.*) Term for moist or liquid cataract.

Hygrocele. (Υγρός; *κύλη*, a tumour.) The same as *Hydrocirsocèle*.

Also, the same as *Hydrocele*.

Hygrocir'socèle. (Υγρός; *κίρσος*, a varix; *κύλη*, a tumour. F. *hygrocirsocèle*; G. *Krampfaderwassersbruch.*) Old term, used by Galen, for a species of hernia in which cirsocele or a varicose state of the spermatic veins exists, with dropsical condition of the serotum.

Hygrocnissorrh'onchus. (Υγρός, moist; *κίρσος*, lard or fat; *ρόγχος*, a rattling or wheezing sound.) Term for the humid crackling, as of burning fat, heard in the chest.

Hygrocollyrium. (Υγρός, moist; *κολλήριον*, an eye-salve.) Old term for a liquid collyrium.

Hygrocro'cis. (Υγρός; κροκίς, the flock of woollen cloth.) A supposed Genus of flocculent Fungi; probably the mycelium of various species.

Hygrocyst'is. (Υγρός; κύστις, a bladder.) A *Hydatid*.

Hygrocytorrhon'chus. (Υγρός; κύστις; ρογγός, a rattling or wheezing sound.) An old term for a humid vesicular rhonchus.

Hygroder'mia. (Υγρός; δέρμα, the skin.) Moisture of the skin.

Hygrogeophilous. (Υγρός; γῆ, the earth; φιλέω, to love. F. *hygrogeophile*.) Applied by Menke to those Gastropoda which live on land and in water.

Hygrog'raph. (Υγρός, wet; γράφω, to write.) An instrument which records the degree of moisture of the atmosphere.

Hygrol'ogy. (Υγρός; λόγος, a discourse.) Term for the doctrine of the fluids, or humours, of the body.

Hygroma. (Υγρός. F. *hygroma*; I. *igroma*; S. *hygroma*; G. *Wassergeschwulst*.) A tumour containing serum, or other morbid fluid, but not pus. A serous cyst. It is usually of inflammatory origin. The cyst-wall is generally thick and formed of dense connective tissue, having a cartilaginous appearance and lined with tessellated epithelium; the contained fluid is transparent or slightly turbid from fatty débris or from blood; sometimes there are found in it detached bodies like rice grains; these consist of concentric layers, and, according to Virchow, are formed by budding from the cyst-wall.

The term is usually confined to a persistent non-inflammatory effusion into a bursa or a tendon-sheath; but the latter is more frequently called a ganglion.

H. cel'lulo-cyst'icum congenita'lé. Same as *Hydrocele of neck, congenital*.

H., cyst'ic. (Κύστις, a bladder.) A tumour, such as the congenital hydrocele of the neck, which contains fluid in a cyst or bag.

The term is also applied to dilated lymph spaces, such as are found sometimes in the tongue.

H. duræ mat'ris. (L. *durus*, hard; *mater*, mother.) Duncan's term for *Meningocele*.

H. ganglio'des. (Γαγγλιώδης, of the ganglion kind.) The disease called *Ganglion*.

H. gastrocn'emii. Effusion into the *Bursa gastrocnemii lateralis*, or *B. gastrocnemii medialis*.

H. infrapatella'rè profun'dum. (L. *infra*, beneath; *patella*, the knee-cap; *profundus*, deep.) Effusion into the *Bursa infrapatellaris*.

H. of neck. Same as *Hydrocele of neck, congenital*.

H. olec'rani. (Ὀλέκρανον, the point of the elbow.) Effusion into the *Bursa olecrani*. It is generally a flattish and lax, but is sometimes a semiglobular and tight, swelling over the point of the elbow.

H. patell'æ. Same as *H. præpatellare*.

H. poplite'i. Effusion into the *Bursa poplitea*.

H. præpatella'rè. (L. *præ*, in front of; *patella*, the knee-cap.) A term for *Housemaid's knee*.

H. prætibial'è. (L. *præ*, in front of; *tibia*, the bone of that name.) Effusion into the *Bursa infrapatellaris superficialis inferior*.

H. serra'to-subscapula'rè. (L. *serratus*, saw-shaped; *sub*, under; *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) Effusion into the *Bursa subserrata*.

H. subacromia'lé. (L. *sub*, under; *acromion*.) Effusion into the *Bursa subacromialis*.

H., sub-hy'oid. (L. *sub*, under; *hyoid* bone.) Serous effusion into the bursa subhyoidea, which lies over the pomum Adami.

H. subill'acum. (L. *sub*, under.) Effusion into the *Bursa iliopsoas*.

H. supragenua'lé. (L. *supra*, above; *genu*, the knee.) Effusion into the *Bursa suprapatellaris*.

H., thy'rèo-hy'oid. Same as *H., subhyoid*.

H. trochanter'icum. Effusion into the *Bursa gluteotrochanterica*.

Hygromatous. (F. *hygromateux*.) Of, or belonging to, the diseased growth termed *Hygroma*.

Hygrom'eter. (Υγρός, moist; μέτρον, a measure. F. *hygromètre*; G. *Feuchtigkeitmesscr*.) An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the air.

H., chem'ical. One which measures the atmospheric moisture by passing a known volume of air over a substance, such as calcium chloride, which absorbs watery vapour.

H., condens'ing. One which measures the amount of atmospheric moisture by determining the dew-point or the temperature at which the watery vapour in the air is condensed and precipitated; such as the *H., Daniell's*.

H., Daniell's. (*Daniell*.) An apparatus for determining the dew-point, and consisting of a glass tube bent twice at right angles, each extremity being blown into a bulb. One bulb is partly filled with ether, and contains a thermometer; the other bulb is covered with muslin, and, as well as the remainder of the tube, contains only ether vapour. In using the instrument ether is dropped on to the muslin-covered bulb; by its evaporation it condenses the contained ether vapour, at once the ether in the other bulb gives off vapour, and cools in thus doing; by continuance the ether bulb grows so cold that the moisture of the atmosphere is deposited on it as dew, the temperature at which this happens being registered by the enclosed thermometer. The muslin-covered bulb is then allowed to dry, and so the ether bulb gets warmer again and the dew disappears; the temperature at which this occurs is registered, and the mean of the two temperatures is taken as the dew-point.

H., flo'ral. (L. *flos*, a flower.) Artificial flowers charged with a salt of cobalt. In a damp atmosphere it is pink, in a dry one violet or blue.

H., hair. The form devised by Saussure, and improved by Regnault. It consists of a human hair, freed from fat by treating it with ether, fixed at its upper end, passing over a pulley at its lower end, and attached to a needle which moves over a graduated scale. The hair expands when it absorbs moisture, and contracts when it dries.

H., Leslie's. The *Psychrometer*.

H., Ma'son's. The *Psychrometer*.

H. of absorp'tion. One which measures the amount of atmospheric damp by means of the elongation which takes place in certain

substances when exposed to moisture; as the *H. hair*.

H., Re'gnault's. (*Regnault*.) Two glass tubes, having their lower ends encased in thin silver thimbles, are fixed by a cross-bar to a supporting stem. Both are closed by corks, through each of which is passed a thermometer, and in one is a narrow glass tube passing to the bottom of the outer tube; this tube contains some ether, the other is empty. The stem and cross-bar are hollow, and communicate by means of a tubulature with the ether tube; to the bottom of the stem the flexible tube of an aspirator is attached, the water in this being set flowing, air is passed through the ether by means of the inner narrow glass tube, the ether evaporates and cools the silver thimble, so that the moisture of the air is condensed upon it, and the temperature indicated by the enclosed thermometer enables the dew-point to be determined.

H., Saus'sure's. The *H. hair*.

H., wet-bulb. The *Psychrometer*.

Hygrometric. (Υγρός; μέτρον. *F. hygrometrique*; *G. hygrometrisch*.) Relating to *Hygrometry* or the *Hygrometer*.

Also, applied to a substance which possesses the property of absorbing moisture from the atmosphere.

Also, in Botany, moving under the influence of moisture.

H. property. The capacity of absorbing moisture.

H. state. A term applied to the degree of saturation with moisture of the atmospheric air.

H. substance. A substance, such as chloride of calcium, which absorbs moisture when exposed to the air.

H. water. That portion of moisture which undried gases yield to deliquescent bodies.

Hygrometrically. (Υγρός; μέτρον.) Same as *Hygrometric*.

Hygrometricity. (Υγρός; μέτρον.) The quality of being *Hygrometric*.

Hygrometry. (Υγρός; μέτρον. *F. hygrometrie*; *I. igrometria*; *S. hygrometria*; *G. Hygrometrie*.) That branch of physics which relates to the moisture of the atmosphere, and of other bodies.

H., laws of. Same as *Dalton's laws*.

Hygrom'yses. (Υγρός, moist; ὑβής, a fungus. *F. hygromyces*; *G. Wasserschwamm*.) Term by J. A. Ritgen for a water fungus or sponge.

Hygrom'ylon. (Υγρός; ὑβρον, an unguent.) A nearly liquid balsam, or an ointment of a fluid consistence.

Hygrom'yrum. Same as *Hygromyylon*.

Hygron. (Υγρός, fluid.) A liquid or liquor.

Hygropædoph'lysis. (Υγρός, moist; πᾶσις, a child; φάσις, a skin eruption. *F. hygropædophlysiæ*.) The moist eczema of children.

Hygroph'anus. (Υγρός; φαίνω, to make to appear.) A term used in Botany to denote the condition of a part which is translucent when moist, but opaque when dry.

Hygrophila. (Υγρός, moist; φίλιω, to love.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Acanthaceæ*.

H. spinosa, T. Aud. (*L. spinosus*, thorny.) The *Asteracantha longifolia*.

Hygrophilous. (Υγρός; φιλέω, to

love. *F. hygrophile*; *G. Nässe liebend*.) Loving moisture or moist places.

Hygrophobia. (Υγρός, fluid; φοβέω, to fear.) The same as *Hydrophobia*.

Hygroph'orus. (Υγρός; φορέω, to bear.) A Genus of the Family *Agaricini*.

H. ebur'neus, Fr. (*L. eburneus*, of ivory. *G. Elfenbeinschwamm*.) Pileus 2—10 centimetres broad, white, smooth. Esulent. Found in autumn in woods.

H. pena'rius, Fr. (*L. penarius*, for provisions.) Pileus smooth, white; lamellæ thick, turned downwards. Esulent. Found in autumn in woods.

H. praten'sis, Fr. (*L. pratensis*, growing in meadows. *G. Wiesenschwamm*.) Pileus 2—10 centimetres broad, reddish yellow; lamellæ white or yellowish. Esulent. Found in summer and autumn in meadows and pastures.

H. virgin'eus, Fr. (*L. virgineus*, maidenly. *G. Jungferschwamm*.) Pileus 2—5 centimetres broad, fleshy; lamellæ thick, white. Esulent. Found in autumn in meadows and pastures.

Hygrophthalmia. (Υγρός, moist; ὀφθαλμία, a disease of the eye.) Ophthalmia with a copious secretion of fluid or of tears.

Hygrophthalmic. (Υγρός; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. *F. hygrophthalmique*.) Old term, the same as *Hygroblepharie*.

H. canals. The ducts of the lachrymal gland.

Hygropis'sos. (Υγρός; πῖσσα, pitch.) An old name for *Tar*.

Hygroplasm. (Υγρός; πλάσμα, anything formed.) Nägeli's term for the fluid part of protoplasm.

Hygromithes. (Υγρός, moist; ὄρνις, a bird. *F. hygromithe*.) Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a class of birds which live on the water.

Hygrorrhon'cus. (Υγρός, moist; ῥόγγος, a rattle. *F. râle humide*; *G. feuchte Rasselgeräusch*.) Term for the moist or humid rattle, or rhonchus.

Hygros. (Υγρός, moist.) Moist, or humid. An old term, applied by Galen, *Meth. Med.* vi, 2, Dioscorides, i, 92, &c., to liquid plasters; also, to ophthalmic medicines, according to Scribonius and Rhodius.

Hygrosar'ca. (Υγρός; σάρξ, flesh.) A term for œdema.

Hygrosar'cus. (Υγρός, moist; σάρξ, flesh. *F. hygrosarçue*.) A soft and moist, or fungous, state of the flesh.

Hygroscope. (Υγρός, moist; σκοπέω, to look at. *F. hygroscope*; *G. Feuchtigkeitsmesser*.) An instrument for exhibiting the presence of moisture in the air, or in substances.

Hygrosopic. (Υγρός; σκοπέω. *F. hygrosopique*; *G. wasseranzeigend, hygrosopisch*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hygrosocopy*, or the *Hygroscope*.

Also, in Botany, moving under the influence of moisture.

Also, having the property of absorbing moisture from the atmosphere.

Hygrosopicity. (Υγρός; σκοπέω. *F. hygrosopieit'*.) The property enjoyed by a great number of inorganic bodies, and all organic substances, living or dead, of attracting or giving off moisture, according to differing atmospheric circumstances.

Hygros'copy. (Υγρός; σκοπέω. F. *hygroscopie*.) The use of the *Hygroscope*.

Hygrostatics. (Υγρός; στατική, the art of weighing.) The science of the comparison of degrees of moisture.

Hygrosyphilodoch'thus. (Υγρός, moist; *sypphilodoch'thus*. F. *hygrosyphilodoch'thus*.) A moist or humid syphilitic tubercle.

Hygrotes. (Υγρότης, wetness. F. *hygrotes*.) Term for moisture; humidity; humour.

Hygrum. (Υγρός, moist.) Liquid; a liquor, or humour.

Hygrusine. (Υγρός, moist; *όνσία*, essence. F. *hygrusine*.) Term given by Bizio to the part of essential oils which remains liquid at zero.

Hylopyrhynchous. (Υλη, a coppice; *απός*, high; *ρύγχος*, a beak. F. *hylopyrhynque*.) Applied by J. A. Ritgen to the sylvan birds which have the beak elevated.

Hylé. (Υλη, the matter or material from which anything is made. G. *Stoff*.) Anciently applied to whatever comes under the teaching of the medical art, and to all those things which are used as well in sickness as in health; but properly to the *Materia Medica*; *ύλαι τῆς τέχνης*, according to Galen, *Comm. in Epid.* vi, 19; it was also applied to the philosopher's stone.

In the present day it is frequently employed as a terminal, *yl*, in the compound names of chemical substances, as *Ethyl*.

H. iatricé. (Ιατρικός, relating to medicine.) The substances used in medicine.

Hyle'batous. (Υλη, a coppice; *βαίω*, to walk. F. *hylebate*.) Applied by Vieillot to a Family (*Hylebates*) of sylvan birds which, from the form of their feet, are enabled to walk easily among underwood.

Hylisis. (Υλίζω, to strain or separate from the dregs.) Straining through a sieve.

Hylis'mus. (Υλισμός, a straining.) Same as *Hylisis*.

Hylis'ter. (Υλιστήρ, a filter; from *ύλίζω*, to strain or separate from the dregs.) A strainer or sieve.

Hylisterion. (Υλιστήριον.) A small sieve, or strainer, or filter.

Hylis'trion. (Υλιστήριον.) Same as *Hylisterion*.

Hylis'trium. Same as *Hylisterion*.

Hylochasmopte'nous. (Υλη, a coppice; *χάσμα*, an opening; *πτηνός*, winged. F. *hylochasmoptène*.) Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family of sylvan birds which open their beak to seize their prey while on the wing.

Hyloclasmopte'nous. (Υλη; *κλάω*, to break; *πτηνός*, winged. F. *hyloclasmoptène*.) Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a section of sylvan birds that use their beak to crush or break the objects they take.

Hylogenesis. (Υλη; *γένεσις*, origin. F. *hylogénésie*.) The origin or formation of matter.

Hylogno'sia. (Υλη; *γνώσις*, knowledge. F. *hylognosie*.) A knowledge of the nature of the properties of the various kinds of matter.

Hylogy. (Υλη; *λόγος*, a discourse. F. *hylogie*.) The doctrine of matter, or of simple bodies.

Hylop'athism. (Υλη; *πάθος*, suffering.) The doctrine that matter is sentient.

Hyloph'agous. (Υλη, wood; *φαγείν*,

to eat.) Eating wood, or shoots of trees, or roots.

Hylopte'nous. (Υλη, a coppice; *πτηνός*, winged. F. *hyloptène*.) Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Suborder of birds which dwell in the forests.

Hylor'horhynchous. (Υλη; *ὀρθός*, straight; *ρύγχος*, a beak. F. *hylorhorhynque*.) Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Section of sylvan birds having a straight beak.

Hylotrichous. Same as *Ulotrichous*.

Hylotrop'ia. (Υλη, the material of which a thing is made; *τροπή*, a conversion or mutation. F. *hylotropie*.) The change or renewal of matter.

Hylotrypanopte'nous. (Υλη, a coppice; *τροπῶω*, to pierce; *πτηνός*, winged. F. *hylotrypanoptène*.) Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Section of sylvan birds which use their beak to pierce or bore into substances.

Hylozois'mus. (Υλη, the material of which a thing is made; *ζωή*, life. F. *hylozoïsme*.) Term, created by Kant, for a system in which a primitive existence is attributed to matter, and life is considered as only being one of its properties.

Hylypsopte'nous. (Υλη, a coppice; *ύψος*, height; *πτηνός*, winged. F. *hylypsoptène*.) Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family of sylvan birds that perch on the tops of trees.

Hym'en. (Υμῖν, a thin skin. F. *hymen*; I. *imene*; S. *himen*; G. *Hymen*, *Junfermannkütchen*, *Scheidenklappe*.) The fold of mucous membrane at the entrance into the vagina of the human female, and of some other animals. It is very variable in form, but is generally crescentic, with the concavity looking forwards; it may be annular with a small central orifice, or a mere border to a large orifice, or a membrane stretched across the canal without any opening, or with many small ones. Its lower surface is smooth, and of a pale rose colour; its upper surface is reticulated, or verrucose, and of a bright, rosy, red colour. It is covered with stratified epithelium, and possesses long papillæ having rounded apices.

It appears at about the fifth month of foetal life as a fold of the lining membrane at the opening of the genital passage into the urogenital sinus.

In Botany, the fine membrane which encloses the petals in the bud.

H., annular. (L. *annulus*, a ring. F. *hymen annulaire*; G. *ringförmige Scheidenklappe*.) The form in which a fold of the same dimensions is placed like a ring round the orifice of the vagina, and has a central and generally an oval opening.

H., bifenes'trate. (L. *bis*, twice; *fenestra*, a window.) A hymen having an antero-posterior central bar with two lateral apertures; the bar is a fatal relic.

H., bila'biate. (L. *bis*, twice; *labium*, a lip. F. *hymen bilabié*.) The form in which the membrane is attached around the vaginal canal, and has a linear central cleft with two lips.

H., brid'led. (F. *hymen en bride*; G. *überbrückte Scheidenklappe*.) An annular hymen with two openings, one on each side of the median line and a bridle of membrane between them.

H., car'inate. (L. *carina*, a keel. G. *keelförmige Scheidenklappe*.) A variety of a semilunar hymen in which the median line pro-

jects as an angle like the keel of a boat, which is sometimes apparently a continuation of the raphe of the perinæum.

H., cribriform. (L. *cribrum*, a sieve; *forma*, shape. F. *hymen criblé*, *h. en pomme d'arrosoir*; G. *siebformige Scheidenklappe*.) The form in which the fold of membrane is attached around the vaginal canal, and is perforated by many small apertures.

H. diaphragmat. (Διαφράττω, to barricade.) The structures forming the *Mediastinum*.

H. fimbriatus. (L. *fimbriatus*, separated into shreds.) Same as *H., fringed*.

H., fringed. (F. *hymen frangé*; G. *lappenförmige Scheidenklappe*.) The form in which the border of the aperture is fringed or broken, as if the membrane had been forcibly ruptured, as in coitus.

H., horse-shoe shaped. (F. *hymen en fer-à-cheval*.) A semilunar hymen in which the points or cornua ascend for a short distance on each side of the meatus urinarius.

H., imperforate. (L. *in*, for *in*, signifying not; *perforo*, to bore through.) A hymen which has no aperture whatever.

H., opening of. (F. *ouverture de l'hymen*.) The perforation, variable in size and form, found, except in rare instances, in the hymen. In infancy it is seldom larger than a crow quill, after puberty it will admit the tip of the little finger.

H., rump-shaped. (G. *burzelförmige Scheidenklappe*.) A thickening of the lateral halves of an annular hymen, which together form a kind of cone that projects in some instances nearly as far as the plane of the labia majora.

H., semilunar. (L. *semi*, half; *luna*, a moon. F. *hymen semilunaire*; G. *halbmondförmige Scheidenklappe*.) The form in which the membrane assumes the shape of a half moon, there being a broad fold at one surface, generally the posterior, of the vagina, gradually becoming narrower, and ending in two points or cornua.

H. septus. (L. *septus*, inclosed.) Same as *H., bridled*.

Hymenæa. (Υμέναιος, Hymen, the god of marriage; in reference to the pairs of leaflets.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

H. candollia'na. H. B. K. Hab. South America. Supplies some *Anime gum*.

H. confertifolia. Hayne. (L. *confertus*, pressed close; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. South America. Supplies some gum anime.

H. courbaril. Linn. Hab. Mexico, Brazil. Supplies *Anime gum*.

The heartwood (F. *bois de courbaril*), is also employed.

H. latifolia. Hayne. (L. *latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. South America. Supplies some gum anime.

H. martiana. Hayne. Hab. Brazil. Furnish a kind of copal.

H. mozambicencis. Supplies Zanzibar copal.

H. olferstiana. Hayne. Hab. South America. Supplies some gum anime.

H. Sellowiana. Hayne. Furnishes some gum anime.

H. stigonocar'pa. Mart. (Στίγων, one who bears tattoo-marks; καρπός, fruit.) Hab. South America. Supplies some gum anime.

H. stilbocar'pa. Hayne. (Σταλβός, glittering; καρπός.) Hab. South America. Supplies some gum anime.

H. venosa. Vahl. (L. *venosus*, veined.) Hab. South America. Supplies some gum anime.

H. verrucosa. Gärtner. (L. *verrucosus*, warty.) Hab. South America. Supplies, according to Guibourt, hard copal.

Hymenal. (Υμίν, a membrane.) Relating to the *Hymen*.

H. caruncles. The *Caruncula myrtiformes*.

Hymenelytrous. (Υμίν, a membrane; ἔλυτρον, a scale or cover of the wing of insects. F. *hymenélytre*.) Applied by Latreille and Eichwald to a Family of the *Hemiptera*, containing those that have membranous elytra.

Hymenial. (Υμίν.) Relating to the *Hymenium*.

H. layer. The layer of the thallus of lichens which is composed of paraphyses and asci.

Hymenic. (Υμίν, a membrane. F. *hyménique*.) Membranous. Of, or belonging to, the *Hymen*.

H. amenorrhœa. (A, neg.; μίν, a month; ροίε, a flow.) Absence of menstruation from imperforation of a complete hymen.

Hymenicolar. (*Hymenium*; L. *eo*, to inhabit.) Dwelling in a hymenium.

Hymenitis. (Υμίν. F. *hyménite*.) Inflammation of the hymen.

Also, inflammation of an inner free-lying membrane, such as the iris.

Hymenium. (Υμίν, a membrane.) A fine membrane. The coherent layer on the surface of the fructification of fungi formed of fertile hyphæ.

Also, a similar structure on the hypothecium of lichens.

Hymenocar'pous. (Υμίν; καρπός, fruit.) Applied to those lichens in which the reproductive organs are carried upon the hymenium.

Hymenochondrodes. (Υμίν, a membrane; χόνδρος, cartilage; είδος, likeness. F. *hyménochondreux*.) Having, or full of, membrane and cartilage; applied by Heusinger to a texture of this nature.

Hymenochondroid. (Υμίν; χόνδρος. F. *hyménochondroïde*.) Resembling a membrano-cartilaginous texture.

Hymenodes. (Υμίν, a membrane. F. *hyménodes*.) Having, or full of, pellicles; an old term (Gr. *υμένόδης*) applied by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* xii, 2, to the urine when full of little films and pellicles; also to the menstrual fluid when mixed with tough viscid phlegm; and to the blood when very fibrinous and phlegmatic.

Hymenodictyon. (Υμίν, a membrane; δικτυον, a net.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*.

H. excel'sum. Wall. (L. *exce'lsum*, lofty.) The *Cinchona excel'sa*, Roxb.

Hymenodictyonin. C₂₀H₄₀N₂. An alkaloid destitute of oxygen, obtained from the bark of *Hymenodictyon excel'sum*. It is soluble in alcohol and ether. In small doses it produces headache and vertigo.

Hymenogangliitis. (Υμίν, a membrane; γαγγλίον, a ganglion. F. *hyménoganglíte*.) Inflammation of the membranes and ganglia; applied to a stage of sporadic cholera.

Hymenogastic. (Υμίν, a membrane; γαστήρ, the stomach. F. *hyménogas-*

trique.) Applied by Dandin to birds that have a membranous stomach.

Hymenog'eny. (Υμήν, a thin skin; γέννωω, to produce.) The formation of a membrane by the contact of two liquids, as when fat globules mingled with a solution of albumen become coated with a thin film of albumen, according to Ascherson.

Hymenog'raphy. (Υμήν; γράφω, to write. F. *hyménographie.*) A description of the membranes of animal bodies.

Hymenoid. (Υμήν; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling a membrane.

H. mycelium. See *Mycelium, hymenoid.*

Hymenol'epis. (Υμήν; λεπίς, a scale.) Weinkauff's term for those of the Taniade in which the second inner layer of the shell of the ovum is thin and membranous instead of being thick and chitinous. Such are *Tania flavo-punctata, T. nana*, and others.

Hymenology. (Υμήν; λόγος, a discourse. F. *hyménologie.*) That branch of anatomy which treats of the nature and structure of membranes.

Hymenomala'cia. (Υμήν, a membrane; μαλακός, soft. F. *hyménomalacie.*) A morbid softening of the membranes.

Hymenomyce'tes. (Υμήν; μόκης, a fungus. F. *hyménomycètes*; G. *Hautpilze.*) Mushrooms. A Suborder of the Class *Carpoporeæ*, or a Group of basidiomycetous *Fungi*. They are distinguished from the other groups of Basidiomycetes by the circumstance that their hymenium is developed free on the smooth surface, or upon superficially placed lamellæ. Tubes or spines of the receptacle and nerves line its internal cavities. They develop from a spore, which produces a mycelium composed of a felt of delicate-jointed filaments; from this the fungus or mushroom springs. The cap or pileus is usually stalked. The receptacle is often naked, in others the pileus; or the pileus and stalk are covered with a velum. The lamellæ or other processes on which the hymenium is developed are composed of long cells or hyphæ; these become rounded near the surface, and constitute the subhymenial layer. The superficial hymenial layer is composed of club-shaped cells, some of which are sterile, and are named paraphyses, whilst others produce the spores, and are the basidia. Each basidium produces two or four spores. In some Agarici the much branched hyphæ are transformed into laticiferous vessels.

Hymenon epanastasis. (Υμήν, a membrane; επαναστασις, a rising up.) A synonym of *Chemosis*, or perhaps of *Erysipelas* of the orbit. Bannister describes it as a swelling of all the membranes, or struma, of the eye.

Hymenophore. (Υμήν; φορέω, to bear.) That which bears the *Hymenium*. The cellular structure composed of hyphæ, and sometimes named the Trama, forming the substance of the lamellæ supporting the hymenium in *Fungi*.

Hymenoph'orous. (Υμήν; φορέω, to bear. G. *keimschiehttragend.*) Possessing an *Hymenophore*.

Hymenoph'orum. Same as *Hymenophore*.

Hymenophthal'mia. (Υμήν, a membrane, ὀφθαλμία, inflammation of the eye. F. *hyménophtalmie*.) An inapt term for inflammation of the membranes of the eye.

Hymenophylla'ceæ. (Υμήν; φύλλον, a leaf.) Ferns in which the sporangia have an oblique or transverse complete annulus, and therefore burst with a longitudinal slit. They are formed on a columella or prolongation of a fertile vein projecting beyond the margin of the leaf, which is surrounded by a cup-shaped indusium. The antheridia and archegonia are formed for the most part on the surface of the prothallium, and chiefly from its marginal cells. The stem is generally creeping and slender, and furnished with an axial fibro-vascular bundle.

Hymenophylleæ. Endlicher's term for *Hymenophyllaceæ*.

Hymenopol'ypus. (Υμήν, the hymen; polyypus. F. *hyménopolype*; G. *Polyp am Hymen.*) Polypus of the hymen.

Hymenopt'era. (Υμήν; πτερον, a wing. G. *Hautflügler, Aderflügler.*) An Order of *Insecta* named from their wings being membranous. It includes bees, wasps, ants, ichneumons, gallflies, sawflies, and others. The chief features of these insects are that they have two pairs of wings, of which the anterior are larger, of uniform texture, with nervous integument, hard, either smooth or hairy. Mouth with mandibles adapted for biting, but with other parts serving either for mastication or suction. Female with an ovipositor or a sting. They undergo a regular transformation. Larvæ either footless, or with legs on the thorax, or on both thorax and abdomen. Reproduction usually effected by the union of the sexes, but parthenogenesis or virgin reproduction is not uncommon. In some species of *Cynips* there is an alternation of a spring bisexual form and an autumnal unisexual (female) form. In the social bees, wasps, and ants there are three sorts of individuals, the large mother queen, numerous undeveloped females or workers, and a few males.

Hymenopt'eral. Relating to the *Hymenoptera*.

Hymenopt'eran. A member of the *Hymenoptera*.

Hymenopterol'ogy. (Υμήν, a membrane; πτερον, a wing; λόγος, a discourse. F. *hyménoptérologie.*) That branch of entomology which treats of hymenopterous insects.

Hymenopt'eros. (G. *hautflügelig.*) Relating to the *Hymenoptera*.

Hymenopteryg'ium. (Υμήν, a membrane; πterygium. F. *hyménoptérygion.*) A term given by Petrequin to membranous or cellular pterygium.

Hymenorraphy. (Υμήν, the hymen; ραφή, a seam.) A term applied to the operation of elytrorrhaphy when its position is the same as that of the hymen.

Hymenos'porous. (Υμήν; σπορά, seed. F. *hyménospore.*) Applied by Reichenbach to a section of the lichens, comprehending those which have a proligerous membrane.

Hymenosteatides. (Υμήν; στέαρ, fat. F. *hyménostéatides*; G. *Hautspeckzellen.*) Applied by Reichenbach to the cellules of areolar texture.

Hymenoste'atis. (Υμήν, a membrane; στέαρ, fat. F. *hyménostéatie*; G. *Hautspeckgewebe.*) Term employed by Heusinger for a membranous web containing fat in its cells.

Hymenoste'oid. (Υμήν; ὀστέον, a bone. F. *hyménostéoïde.*) Heusinger's term for a morbid tissue of harder structure than that which he calls *Hymenochondroid*.

Hymenotomy. (Ἦμῖν, a membrane; τήμιον, to cut. F. *hyménotomie*.) The dissection of the membranes.

Also, division of the hymen for the purpose of allowing of the escape of retained menses, or for the facilitation of connection or of labour.

Hymenulum. (Dim. of *hymenium*.) In Botany, a membranous shield containing asci.

Hyrnion. The same as *Hymenium*, of which it is a contraction.

Also, the *Amnion*.

Hyo-. This dissyllable, used in compound names, denotes attachment to, or connection with, the *Os hyoides*.

Hyobasioglossus. (*Hyoid*; Gr. βῆσις, a foundation; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) Name applied by Albinus to those fibres of the hyoglossus which extend between the tongue and the body of the hyoid bone.

Hyobranchial cleft. (*Hyoid*; Gr. βράγχια, the gills. G. *Hyobranchialspalte*.) A cleft or fissure situated in the embryo of Vertebrata between the hyoid arch in front and the third visceral arch or first true branchial arch behind.

Hyocholalic. (Υς, a swine; χολή, bile.) Relating to the bile of the pig.

H. acid. Same as *Hyocholic acid*.

Hyocholate. (Υς; χολή.) A salt of *Hyocholic acid*.

Hyocholic acid. (Υς; χολή.) A synonym of *Hyotauricholic acid*.

Hyocholic acid. (Υς, a swine; χολή, bile.) C₂₅H₄₀O₄. A product, along with glycecoll, of the action of acids and alkalis on hyoglycholic acid; discovered by Streeker. It is a white crystalline substance, occurring in warty masses, nearly insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

Hyocholoidic acid. A resinous substance formed previous to hydodyslysin in the process for preparing that substance. Probably homologous with *Choloidic acid*.

Hyochondroglossus. (*Hyoid* bone; Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) Name applied by Albinus to those fibres of the hyoglossus muscle which extend between the tongue and the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.

Hyocœrulein. (Υς, a swine; L. *cœruleus*, dark blue.) A blue colouring matter obtained by Thudichum from pigs' gallstones.

Hyodeoglossus. (*Hyoid*; Gr. γλῶσσα.) The portion of the hyoglossus muscle which extends between the body of the hyoid bone and the tongue. It is therefore a synonym of *Basioglossus*.

Hyodeothyreo-des. (*Hyoid* bone; *thyroid* cartilage. G. *Zungenbeinschildknorpelmuskel*.) A synonym of the *Thyrohyoid muscle*.

Hyodepiglottic. (*Hyoid*; *epiglottis*.) Extending between the hyoid and the epiglottis.

H. ligament. Same as *Hyopiglottic ligament*.

Hyodes. See *Hyoides*.

Hyodyslysin. (Υς; δόσλυτος, indissoluble.) C₂₅H₃₈O₃. Obtained by Streeker from the long-continued action of boiling hydrochloric acid on hyoglycholic acid. By some it is supposed to be identical with the dyslysin from ox bile.

Hyopiglottic. Relating to the hyoid bone and the epiglottis.

H. ligament. (L. *Ligamentum*, a band. G. *Zungenbeinstimmritzenband*.) A short broad

ligament, chiefly composed of elastic fibres, extending from the upper border of the hyoid bone to the epiglottis.

Hyopiglottideus. (*Hyoid* bone; *epiglottis*.) A small cylindrical, muscular fasciculus which, in some animals, as the horse, arises from the upper surface of the hyoid bone, and is attached to the lower part of the anterior surface of the epiglottis.

Hyofavin. (Υς; L. *flavus*, yellow.) A yellow colouring matter obtained by Thudichum from pigs' gallstones.

Hyoglossal. (*Hyoid*; Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue.) Extending between, or connected with, the hyoid bone and the tongue.

H. membrane. A fibrous layer connecting the under-surface of the base of the tongue with the body of the hyoid bone.

H. muscle. The *Hyoglossus*.

Hyoglossian. (*Hyoid*; Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue.) Connected with the hyoid bone and the tongue.

H. nerve. (F. *nerf hyoglossien*.) Chausier's term for the hypoglossal nerve.

Hyoglossobasipharyngeus. Dumas's term for the middle constrictor of the pharynx, because of its attachments to the hyoid bone, the tongue, and the base of the occipital bone.

Hyoglossus. (*Hyoid* bone; Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue. F. *hyoglosse*; I. *ioglosso*; S. *iogloso*; G. *Zungenbein-Zungenmuskel*.) A flat four-sided muscle extending from the great cornu and the lateral part of the body of the hyoid bone below to the side of the posterior half of the tongue above. It is covered by the digastric and mylohyoid muscles and decussates at right angles in the tongue with the styloglossus. It covers the genio-hyoglossus and the origin of the middle constrictor of the pharynx, with the lingual artery and glossopharyngeal nerve. It is supplied by the hypoglossal nerve. It retracts and depresses the tongue.

H. brevis. (L. *brevis*, short.) Percival's term, in the horse, for the *Hyoglossus*.

H. great. The name, in the horse, of the *Hyoglossus*.

H. longus. (L. *longus*, long.) Percival's name, in the horse, for the *Styloglossus*.

H. small. The *Lingualis superior*.

Hyoglycholic acid. (Υς, a swine; γλυκός, sweet; χολή, bile.) C₂₇H₄₃NO₅. A colourless resinous substance obtained from pigs' bile; it is uncrystallisable, bitter to the taste, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, and slightly soluble in ether. At the boiling point it is resolved by alkalis and acids into glycecoll and hyocholalic acid.

Hyoid. (Υοειδής, shaped like the Greek letter upsilon, Υ. F. *hyoïde*; I. *ioide*.) Having the form of the Greek letter upsilon. That which belongs to the hyoid bone or region.

H. arch. (G. *Hyoidbogen*.) The second visceral arch of Vertebrata. It is placed behind the hyomandibular cleft and in front of the hyobranchial cleft. In the Elasmobranchs the hyoid arch is originally a simple bar of cartilage; the upper end of this divides and forms the hyomandibular segment. In Teleostean Fishes the originally simple hyoid bar segments longitudinally into an anterior and a posterior part. The former constitutes the hyomandibular, whilst the latter forms the hyoid arch proper, and undergoes segmentation into the epiceratohyal, ceratohyal,

hypohyal, and basihyal or glossohyal. In Amphibia the hyoid rod of cartilage articulates in front with the quadrate element of the mandibular arch, and subsequently forms the anterior cornua of the hyoid. Parker considers the columella auris of the Anoura to be the hyomandibular. In Sauropsida the lower part of the hyoid arch, including the basihyoid, unites with the remnants of the arches behind to form the hyoid bone, to which it contributes the anterior cornu and anterior part of the body. The dorsal portion of the arch or hyomandibular element unites with the stapes to form the columella. In Mammalia the hyoid bar segments; the upper part becomes the incus, the lower the anterior cornu of the hyoid bone. The incus articulates with the quadrate end of the mandibular arch and with the stapes, and becomes enclosed in the tympanic cavity, whilst the main arch becomes divided into a hypohyal below and a stylohyal above, and also articulates with the basal element of the arch behind. In later fetal life the dorsal end of the part of the hyoid separated from the incus becomes ossified as the tympanohyal, and fuses with the periotic capsule. The middle part of the bar just outside the skull forms the stylohyal or styloid process of man, which is attached by a ligament to the anterior cornu of the hyoid or ceratohyal.

H. artery of lingual. (F. *artère sus-hyoïdienne*; G. *Zungenbeinzweig der Zungen-schlagader*.) The first branch of the lingual artery; it runs along the upper border of the hyoid bone between the genio-glossus and the genio-hyoid muscles, supplying the neighbouring muscles and the skin, and anastomosing with the artery of the opposite side, and with the hyoid artery of the superior thyroid.

H. artery of superior thyroid. (G. *Zungenbeinschlagader*.) A small branch of the superior thyroid artery running below the lower border of the hyoid bone, and anastomosing with its fellow of the opposite side.

H. bone. (F. *os hyoïde*; G. *Zungenbein*.) A bone situated at the root of the tongue, between the chin and the thyroid cartilage. In man it presents a median portion or body, the basihyal, which is four-sided, flattened from before backwards, convex anteriorly, concave posteriorly; two cornua, the thyrohyals, which project backwards from the sides of the body; and two cornicula, the ceratohyals, short conical prominences which are situated at the junction of the cornua with the body of the bone.

The hyoid bone of most other Mammals is a more complicated and important structure than that of man. In the dogs and cats, for instance, the cornicula, or ceratohyals, are composed of three articulated pieces, the ceratohyal at the base, the epihyal in the middle, representing the stylohyoid ligament of man, and the stylohyal at the tip, which represents in part the styloid process of the temporal bone of man; in some Apes the cornicula are wanting. The cornua or thyrohyals are sometimes very large. The body or basihyal may be very small, as in the Sheep, or enormously enlarged, as in the Howling Monkey. In some Solipeds there is developed from its anterior surface a hinged process, the glossohyal.

In Birds the ceratohyals are small or absent, the thyrohyals long and slender, and the basihyal may possess a posterior projection, the urohyal.

In Reptiles both ceratohyals and thyrohyals

are usually present with the basihyal, which may be cartilaginous. In Lizards the two former bones are long and complex.

In Fishes the basihyal is small; the thyrohyals and ceratohyals are large and complicated; a median styliform glossohyal is developed, as well as a descending process, the urohyal; the epihyals and ceratohyals support the branchiostegal rays.

H. bone, development of. The hyoid bone in man has five centres of ossification, one for the body and one each for the two cornua, and the two cornicula. The body and cornua, basihyal and thyrohyals, are developed from the third or thyrohyoid visceral arch; the cornicula, ceratohyals, proceed from the second or hyoid visceral arch.

H. bone, dislocation of. Displacement of the cornua of the hyoid bone at the thyro-hyoid articulation. Very few cases have been recorded.

H. bone, fracture of. The body or the cornua of the hyoid bone may be fractured from direct violence, or, according to Ollivier, by muscular action only.

Hyoi'deal. (Υοειδης.) Relating to the hyoid bone or region.

Hyoi'dean. Same as *Hyoid*.

H. arch. Same as *Hyoid arch*.

H. nerve. The branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve in Fishes which supplies the parts arising about the hyoid arch.

Hyoi'des. (Υοειδης.) Belonging to the hyoid bone.

H. os. (L. *os*, a bone.) The same as *Hyoid bone*.

H. primus. (L. *primus*, first.) 'The sternohyoid muscle.

Hyoi'deus. Same as *Hyoides*.

H. magnus. (L. *magnus*, great.) Percivall's term, in the horse, for the *Stylohyoideus*.

H. parvus. (L. *parvus*, small.) Percivall's name, in the horse, for the *Ceratohyoides*.

Hyoi'dis quartus musculus. (*Hyoid bone*; *quartus*, fourth; *musculus*, a muscle.) The *Omo-hyoides*.

Hyomandibular. (*Hyoid*; L. *mandibula*, the jaw.) Relating to the hyoid bone and the jaw.

H. cartilage. The dorsal segment or the upper end of the hyoid arch. In the early stage of the development of the Fish this is a separate cartilage situated behind the first visceral cleft, below the auditory mass, and arises from the anterior process of the hyoid arch. It subsequently develops an oblong surface, which articulates with the inferolateral region of the auditory mass. Below this facet the cartilage bends forwards, and is attached in front to the quadrate region of the upper jaw by the symplectic ligament, and posteriorly to the ceratohyal. The segmentation of the hyoid arch to form the hyomandibular may be either transverse or oblique, or, as in the salmon, longitudinal, affecting the whole length of the arch, the anterior or hyomandibular piece becoming superior. In Amphibia, Reptiles, and Birds, the columella may be regarded as a specialised hyomandibular. In Mammalia, the stapes is the representative of this cartilage.

According to Albrecht, the hyomandibular bone is equivalent to the incus, ossiculum lenticulare, and stapes of mammals, and has nothing to do with the tongue.

H. bar. Same as *H. cartilage*.

H. bone. The *Epitympanic*.

H. cleft. A cleft situated in the embryo of Vertebrates between the mandibular arch in front and the hyoid arch behind.

Hyometer. (Υο, to rain; μέτρον, a measure.) A rain measurer; a rain gauge.

Hyopharyngeus. (*Hyoid*; Gr. φάρυγξ, the gullet.) The middle constrictor of the pharynx. In Solipeds the middle constrictor consists of two muscles, the upper of which is the hyopharyngeus, and the lower is the thyropharyngeus.

Hyophthalmus. (Υς, a swine; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *œil de truie*; G. *Schweine-Auge*.) The hog's eye plant; supposed to be the *Buphthalmum spinosum*, from the likeness of its flowers to a hog's eye.

Also, one who has a small eye like a pig.

Hyoplastron. (*Hyoid*; *plastron*.) Huxley's term for the second lateral piece of the plastron of Chelonia.

Hyoscatina. (Υς, a swine; σκατός, dung.) A term for the substance which causes the special smell of pigs' dung.

Hyoscin. $C_6H_{13}N$. An alkaloid obtained, along with hyoscinic acid, by boiling hyoscyamin with baryta water. It is an amorphous, colourless, semifluid mass, soluble in water with difficulty, but easily in alcohol and ether. It produces vertigo, thirst, nausea, itching of the skin, slow breathing, reddening of the face, dilated pupils, unsteady gait, and delirium, with slow pulse. It has been used in acute mania.

H. hydriodate. $C_6H_{13}N \cdot HI$. A substance occurring in small hemihedral crystals of a yellowish tinge, which, in a one-tenth per cent. solution, when dropped into the eye, acts more quickly and more powerfully than atropin as a dilator of the iris and a paralyser of accommodation. Fränzel has used it as a substitute for atropine in the night sweats of phthisis.

H. hydrobromate. $C_6H_{13}NO_3 \cdot HBr$. H_2O . Occurs in large, colourless, rhombic prisms. Used as hyoscyamin.

H. hydrochlorate. Acts as *H. hydrobromate*.

Hyoscinic. Relating to *Hyoscin*.

H. acid. $C_9H_{10}O_3$. A substance obtained, along with hyoscin, by acting on hyoscyamin with baryta water. According to Ladenburg it is the same as *Tropic acid*.

Hyoscyameæ. A Group of the Nat. Order *Solanaceæ*, having a curved embryo and two-celled capsular fruit with pyxidate dehiscence.

Hyoscyami. Genitive singular of *Hyoscyamus*.

H. abstractum. U.S. Ph. See *Hyoscyamus*, *abstract of*.

H. chloroformum. *Hyoscyamus* root in powder 20 parts; percolate with sufficient chloroform to produce 20 parts.

H. folia. B. Ph. (L. *folium*, a leaf. F. *feuilles de jusquiame noir*; G. *Bilsenkrautblätter*.) Henbane leaves. The fresh leaves and flowers, with the branches to which they are attached, of *Hyoscyamus niger*; also the leaves separated from the branches and the flowering tops carefully dried. Collected from plants of second year's growth, growing wild or cultivated in Britain, when about two thirds of the flowers are expanded. The leaves are exstipulate, tri-

angular, ovate or ovate-oblong, acute, undulated, irregularly toothed, sinuated or pinnatifid, pale green, and glandular-hairy. They have a heavy odour, and a bitter, slightly acid taste. The medicinal properties of henbane are due to the *Hyoscyamin*.

H. semen. (L. *semen*, seed. F. *semences de jusquiame noir*; G. *Bilsensamen*.) The seeds of *Hyoscyamus niger*. Formerly in U.S. Ph. and G. Ph.

Hyoscyamia. Same as *Hyoscyamin*.

Hyoscyamin. $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, Ladenburg; $C_{15}H_{22}N_2O_2$, Thorey; $C_{13}H_{17}NO$, Kletzinsky. An alkaloid found in the seeds of *Hyoscyamus niger* and *H. abbus*, as well as in those of *Atropa belladonna* and *Datura stramonium*. According to Geiger, it crystallises in stellate silky needles, which have no taste; when not quite pure it forms a sticky, amorphous mass, difficult to dry and smelling like tobacco, and having a sharp and unpleasant taste. Wadgymar has obtained it by sublimation in white silky needles, and Thorey has crystallised it from chloroform in rhombic plates, from benzol in needles, but from ether in an amorphous mass. Ladenburg has ascertained that it is isomeric with atropin, and believes that it is the same as duboisin. In small doses it slows the pulse, increases cardiac tension, often produces a skin rash, and causes hallucinations and delirium; in large doses it quickens the pulse, produces partial paralysis, and induces sleep; it is an anhidrotic. It is used as a sedative in acute mania, epileptic mania, sleeplessness, acute chorea, paralysis agitans, the epileptic condition, neuralgia, and similar disorders. According to Höhn, its composition is $C_{13}H_{23}NO_3$.

H., Merck's amorphous. (Ζαορφος, without form.) Same as *Hyoscin*. It has been used hypodermically in acute mania.

Hyoscyamina. Same as *Hyoscyamin*.

Hyoscyaminæ sulphas. U.S. Ph. (F. *sulfate d'hyoscyamine*; G. *schwefelsaures Hyoscyamin*.) $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$. Sulphate of hyoscyamin. Small golden-yellow or yellowish-white scales, or crystals, or powder, deliquescent, bitter to the taste, and very soluble in water and alcohol. Used as hyoscyamus, especially in acute mania. Dose, to begin with, 1-60th of a grain (·001 gramme), gradually increased till some effect is produced.

Hyoscyaminum. Same as *Hyoscyamin*.

H. sulphuricum. The *Hyoscyaminæ sulphas*.

Hyoscyamus. (Υοσκάμος, hogbean, or henbane; from υς, a swine; κάμος, a bean; so named because swine eat it, or because it is bristly like swine. F. *jusquiame*; G. *Bilsenkraut*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Solanaceæ*.

Also, U.S. Ph., the leaves of *H. niger* collected from plants of the second year's growth.

H., abstract of. The *Abstractum hyoscyami*, U.S. Ph. Two hundred parts of henbane are moistened with 80 parts of alcohol, packed in a percolator, more alcohol added so that it drops, then macerated for forty-eight hours in the closed percolator, and afterwards exhausted with alcohol. The first 170 parts of the percolate is reserved, the remainder is evaporated to 30 parts; both are mixed, and 50 parts of sugar of milk added; the mixture is evaporated at not above 50° C. (122° F.), and more sugar of milk added to

make the whole weigh 100 parts. Dose, 2 to 3 grains (.12 to .18 gramme).

H. agrestis, Kitaible. A variety of *H. niger*. It is annual and small growing.

H. albus, Linn. (*L. albus*, white. *F. jusquiame blanche*.) The great white henbane. Hab. South Europe. Not so potent as the *H. niger*. Seeds used in hæmoptysis.

H. aureus, Linn. (*L. aureus*, golden. *F. jusquiame dorée*.) Hab. South Europe. Of the same action as, but less powerful than, *H. niger*.

H., extract of, alcoholic. See *Extractum hyoscyami alcoholicum*.

H., extract of, fluid. See *Extractum hyoscyami fluidum*.

H. insanus, Stocks. (*L. insanus*, unsound in mind.) Kohi bung, mountain hemp. Hab. Beluchistan. A very powerful poison, said to produce dryness and constriction of the throat and furious delirium.

H., juice of. See *Succus hyoscyami*.

H. leaves. See *Hyoscyami folia*.

H. luteus, (L. *luteus*, yellow.) The *Nicotiana rustica*.

H. niger, Linn. (*L. niger*, black. *F. jusquiame noir*; *G. Bilsenkraut*.) The official species supplying *Hyoscyami folia*.

H. pallidus, Kitaible. (*L. pallidus*, pale.) A variety with a non-veined, pale-yellow corolla. Used as *H. niger*.

H. peruvia'nus. The *Nicotiana tabacum*.

H. physaloides. (Φυσάλις, a bladder; εἶδος, likeness.) Hab. Siberia. Used as *H. niger*.

H., poisoning by. The symptoms noticed when the dose is insufficient to kill are flushing of the face, giddiness, tremors and muscular weakness, drowsiness, dilatation of the pupil, diplopia, nausea, and vomiting; there is no delirium. In fatal doses, loss or incoherency of speech, delirium or mania, small, irregular pulse, deep and laboured breathing, coma and tetanoid contractions precede death. After death the blood is found fluid, and there is general congestion.

H. scopolia, Linn. Hab. Central Europe. Used as belladonna. The *Scopolia atropoides*.

H. seed. See *Hyoscyami semen*.

H., tincture of. See *Tinctura hyoscyami*.

Hyoscyip'icrin. (*Hyoscyamus*; *Gr. πικρός*, bitter.) A glucoside obtained by Höhn from henbane. It has a bitter taste, and is soluble in alcohol and water.

Hyoskorina. (Υς, a swine; σκῶρ, dung.) Same as *Hyoscatina*.

Hyospondylotomy. (*Hyoid* bone; *Gr. σπῶνδλος*, a vertebra; *τομή*, section.) The puncture of the guttural pouch of the horse, between the hyoid bone and the first cervical vertebra. The operation is adopted when the pouches become distended with thick pus.

Hyosternal. (*Hyoid* bone; *L. sternum*, the breast-bone.) Relating to the hyoid bone and the sternum.

H. scute. (*L. scutum*, a shield.) Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire's term for the second lateral piece of the plastron of a tortoise, being the one behind the clavicular scute. Same as *Hyoplas-tron*.

Hyostylic. (*Hyoid*; *Gr. στήλις*, a stalk.) Term applied by Huxley to the form of skull

seen in Elasmobranchs, in which the mandibular arch is not directly articulated with the skull, but is supported by the upper segment of the hyoid arch or hyomandibular bone.

Hyosuspensorial. (*Hyoid* bone; *L. suspendo*, to hang.) Relating to the suspension of the hyoid bone or arch.

H. ligament. A ligament in the adult Axolotl arising from the hinder margin of the suspensorium and attached to the hinder edge of the hyoid bar.

Hyotaurocholic acid. (Υς, a swine; ταύρος, a bull.) $C_{27}H_{45}NSO_6$. Exists in small quantities in the bile of the pig. It is said to be decomposed by dilute acids and alkalies into taurin and hyocholalic acid.

Hyothyreoides. The same as *Thyrohyoid muscle*.

Hyothyroid. See *Thyrohyoid*.

Hyothyroidean. The same as *Thyrohyoid*.

Hyovertebro'tomy. (*Hyoid* bone; *L. vertebra*, a spine bone; *Gr. τομή*, section.) Same as *Hyospondylotomy*.

Hyop. Same as *Hyop.*

Hyopæctic. (Υπακτικός, fit for carrying downwards; from ὑπάγω, to lead under. *F. hypactique*; *G. unterwegführend*.) Old term (*Gr. υπακτικός*) applied by Galen, *Simpl. Fac.* γ, 2, to the power of a medicine which clears out the contents of the belly; purgative.

Hyopæcticos. See *Hyopæctic*.

Hyopacusia. (Υπό, beneath; ἀκουσις, hearing.) Hardness of hearing, from diminished sensibility of the auditory nerve.

H. hysterica. Defective hearing in an hysterical person without defect of the organ of hearing.

Hyopacusis. Same as *Hyopænsia*.

Hyopæmia. (Υπό, under; αἷμα, blood. *F. hypæmie*.) Deficiency of blood, or anæmia. In this sense the term is by some restricted to a local deficiency of blood.

Also, extravasation of blood.

H. oculi. (*L. oculus*, the eye.) Same as *Hæmophthalmia*.

Hyopæsthesia. (Υπό, under; αἴσθησις, perception by the senses. *F. hypæsthésie*.) A diminution of the general or special sensibility or of the faculty of sensation.

Hyopagoge. (Υπαγωγή, a leading on gradually.) Gentle purgation.

Hyopagoge. (Υπαγωγικός, drawn slowly out; from ὑπάγω, to lead under. *F. hypagoque*.) Gently laxative.

Hyopakusis. Same as *Hyopænsia*.

Hyopalbuminosis. (Υπό, under; albumin.) An abnormal diminution of the amount of albumin in the blood serum, such as occurs in albuminuria, dysentery, long-continued suppurations, and such like. It may amount to as little as three or four per cent. of the blood. It may be caused by deficient supply as well as by excessive drain.

Hyopaleimma. (Υπαλείφω, to lay thinly on, to anoint.) A gentle ununction, or smearing with unctuous substance.

Hyopaleipsis. (Υπαλείψις.) An anointing.

Hyopaleipton. (Υπαλείφω, to anoint.) Old term (*Gr. υπαλείπτον*) used by Hippocrates, *de Ulcer*, xiv, 3, for a liniment or medicine which can be spread on the body or used for anointing.

Hypaleip'tris. (ὑπαλείπτρις, from ὑπαλείφω, to anoint or smear slightly.) An anointing, or smearing; or the implement or means by which this is effected.

Hypaleip'tron. (ὑπαλείπτρον, from ὑπαλείφω.) Old name for a spatula for spreading ointments.

Hypaleip'trum. Same as *Hypaleip'tron*.

Hypalge'sia. (ὑπό, under; ἀλγισ, sense of pain.) A diminution in the perception of painful things which occurs in some paralyses.

Hypalgia. (ὑπό, under; ἄλγος, pain. F. *hypalgie*.) Term for slight pain.

Also, a diminution of the sense of pain.

Hypalgic. Of, or belonging to, *Hypalgia*.

Hypalim'ma. Same as *Hypaleimma*.

Hypalip'ton. Same as *Hypaleip'tron*.

Hypalip'tris. Same as *Hypaleip'tris*.

Hypalip'tron. Same as *Hypaleip'tron*.

Hypamauro'sis. (ὑπό, under; ἀμάωσις, an obscuration.) Partial or incomplete amaurosis.

Hypamaurotic. Of, or belonging to, *Hypamaurosis*.

Hypambly'opia. (ὑπό, under; ἀμβλυωπία, dull vision.) Slight or imperfect amblyopia.

Hypamblyopic. Of, or belonging to, *Hypamblyopia*.

Hypanco'nion. Same as *Pyranconium*.

Hypanco'nium. (ὑπό, under; ἄγκων, the elbow.) Term (Gr. ὑπαγκώνιον) used by Galen, *de Fract.* ii, 64, as the name of a pillow or cushion for supporting the elbow.

Hypan'theous. (ὑπό, under; ἄνθος, a flower.) Applied by Link to a section of exogenous plants, comprehending such as have a monophyllous calyx, or divided near the base, and a monopetalous corolla inserted in the receptacle.

Hypanthe'rous. (ὑπανθέω, to flourish.) Old term (Gr. ὑπανθηρός) used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* l. ii, s. 2, 21, signifying somewhat florid; applied by him to sputa that were reddish or slightly coloured with blood.

Hypanthium. (ὑπό, under; ἄνθος, a flower. G. *Unterkehl.*) Term given by Link to the inferior part of the calyx, which very often assumes a different condition from the superior.

Hypantho'dium. (ὑπό, under; ἀνθήδιον, a kind of calyx. G. *Blüthenkuchen*.) Term applied by Link to the fleshy extremity of a peduncle which is detached from the plant at the same time with the fruit, whether preserving the ordinary form of a peduncle as in the *Arto-carpus*, widening as in the *Dorstenia*, or dilating into a kind of purse, or bag, which envelopes and contains the flower and fruit, as in the *Ficus*.

Hypapho'ncous. (ὑπό, under; ἀφώνος, mute, or voiceless.) Old term (Gr. ὑπάφωνος) used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 321, signifying somewhat dumb, or having partially lost the voice.

Hypapophys'ial. (ὑπό, ἀπόφυσ, an offshoot.) Relating to a *Hypapophysis*.

H. arch. A bony ring on the under surface of the vertebrae of some animals, constituted by the junction of two hypapophyses.

Hypapophysis. (ὑπό, ἀπόφυσ, an offshoot.) A process growing from the under side of the body of a vertebra. In some ani-

mals, as the hare and some snakes, a single median hypophysis is found almost throughout the vertebral column; in *Rachiodon* they project into the œsophagus and act as teeth; in other animals they are paired, especially when they grow from the coccygeal vertebrae. The anterior arch of the atlas of man is probably developed from hypapophyses.

Hypapoplec'tic. Of, or belonging to *Hypapoplexia*.

Hypapoplex'ia. (ὑπό, under; ἀποπληξία, apoplexy.) A slight attack of apoplexy.

Hypar. (ὑπαρ.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, in *Leg.* iii, 7, 8, for a vision.

Hypasthen'ia. (ὑπό, under; ἀσθενεία, want of strength.) A slight loss of strength; debility, or weakness.

Hyp'ati. Greece, Province Phthiotida-and-Phocida, near to Lamia. A mineral water, temp. 31.5° C. (88.7° F.), containing sodium chloride 1.5 grammes, calcium carbonate .742, and sodium carbonate .3642 grammes, in a litre, with hydrogen sulphide 209.88 c.c. and carbonic acid 3791.96 c.c. Used in chronic rheumatic affections, skin diseases, scrofula, chronic mucous affections, dyspepsias, and syphilis.

Hypatmis'mus. (ὑπατιμίζω, to fumigate.) Term (Gr. ὑπατιμωδός) used by Dioscorides, *Parab.* ii, 69, for a fumigation.

Hypat'mos. The same as *Hypatmismus*.

Hypatonia. (ὑπό, under; ἀτονία, languor. F. *hypatonie*.) Term for a slight degree of atony.

Hypauchen'ion. (ὑπό, under; ἀχρῖν, the neck.) Term (Gr. ὑπαυχίον) used by Galen, *de Fract.* ii, 64, for a pillow or cushion placed under the neck.

Hypauchenium. Same as *Hypauchenion*.

Hypaxial. (ὑπό, beneath; ἄξων, an axle.) Below the axis of a thing.

H. arch. The arch of bone formed by the hæmapophyses of a vertebra.

H. muscles. Stannius's term for the muscles which lie below the central axis of the embryo and the plane of its lateral extension. They consist of the rectus anticus major and the longus colli, the subvertebral muscles of birds, serpents, and tailed batrachia, the diaphragm, the psoas, femoro-caudal and pyriformis muscles, and the lower caudal muscles.

H. skel'eton. The parts of the skeleton which lie below the central axis of the animal body, being the hypapophyses, the splanchuapophyses, and the external boundary of the heart-sac within the pleuro-peritoneal cavity.

Hypæcacuan'ha. An old spelling of *Ipæcacuanha*.

Hypæcau'ma. (ὑπεκκαίω, to inflame.) Old term (Gr. ὑπεκκαίωμα), used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* i, 14, for a fomentation.

Also, the fuel with which fire is made.

Hypæchore'sis. (ὑπεκχώρησις; from ὑπό, under; ἐκχώρησις, a going out, or departure.) A limited alvine discharge; a moderate dejection.

Hypæchoret'ic. Of, or belonging to, *Hypæchoreosis*; laxative.

Hypæcoe'æ. (ὑπήκοον.) A Suborder of the Nat. Order *Fumariaceæ*, having distinct stamens.

Hypæcoon. The *Hypæcoun procumbens*.

Hypæ'coum. (ὑπήκοον.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Fumariaceæ*.

H. pendulum, Linn. (L. *pendulus*, hanging down.) The coddled wild cumin. Hab. South Europe. Narcotic.

H. procumbens, Linn. (L. *procumbens*, to lean forward.) Horned wild cumin. Hab. South Europe. Narcotic.

Hypectasia. (Υπό, under; ἔκτασις, an extension. F. *hypectasie*.) Term for slight or moderate extension.

Hypectasis. Same as *Hypectasia*.

Hypelæon. (Υπο, under; ἔλαιον, oil.) Old term for the dregs or sordes of oil. (Castellus.)

Hypelæum. Same as *Hypelæon*.

Hypelatos. (Υπό, under; ἐλάω, to set in motion.) Old term (Gr. ὑπέλατος, carrying off downwards), applied by Hippocrates, *de Morb. l. 4*, xxx. 6, to medicines that evacuate the bowels; purgative.

Hypemphractic. Of, or belonging to, *Hypemphraxis*.

Hypemphraxis. (Υπό, under; ἐμφράσσω, to obstruct.) A slight or imperfect obstruction.

Hypenantiosis. (Υπεναντίωσις, a being opposed; from ὑπό, under; ἐναντίωσις, a contradiction.) Term (Gr. ὑπεναντίωσις) used by Hippocrates, *Aph. ii*, 22, for the curing of diseases by somewhat contrary remedies, as repletion by evacuation, and evacuation by repletion.

Hypenè. (Υπηνή.) Old term, used by Lindenus, *Med. Phys. l. ii*, c. 13, § 50, for the beard under the chin, or the hair hanging from the chin.

Also, applied by Gorreus and Vesalius, *de Hum. Corp. Fab. ii*, 13, to the upper lip.

Hypenemious. (Υπό, under; ἄνεμος, the wind.) Windy. Applied (Gr. ὑπηνέμιος) by Aldrovandus, *Ornithol. xiv*, 1, to sterile eggs which the hen conceives and lays without congress with the cock.

Hypenetes. (Υπήνη, the beard.) Term for a youth; a young man.

Hypepigeocarpous. (Υπό, under; ἐπί, upon; γῆ, the earth; καρπός, fruit) Having, or bearing, fruit both under or in, and above or on, the earth.

Hyper-. (Υπέρ, a preposition used to signify increase or excess.) A prefix signifying in excess, or something over or beyond.

Hyperacanthosis. (Υπέρ; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) Auspitz's term for an increased growth of the prickly layer of the epidermis.

Hyperacouë. (Υπερακούω, to hear exceedingly well.) Morbid acuteness of hearing.

Hyperacousia. Same as *Hyperacouë*.

Hyperacusia. (Υπέ; ἀκουσις, hearing. F. *hyperacousie*.) A morbid exaltation of the sense of hearing, symptomatic of an irritable condition of the brain.

Eulenberg restricts the term to the increased power of recognition of musical sounds. Landouzy has suggested that it is caused by a paralysis of the stapedius muscle, and a consequent excessive contraction of the tensor tympani in facial paralysis.

Hyperacusis. Same as *Hyperacusia*.

Hyperacute. (Υπέρ; L. *acutus*, sharp.) Intensely acute. Applied to very severe inflammation or fever.

Hyperadenoma. (Υπέρ, in excess; ἄδην, a gland.) An enlarged gland; or a hypertrophied gland.

Hyperadeno'sis. (Υπέρ, in excess; ἄδην, a gland.) The progress, or gradual advancing, of *Hyperadenoma*.

Hyperæmato'sis. (Υπέρ, in excess; αἷμα, the blood.) A too great quantity of blood in the system; or the progress or advancement of *Hyperæmia*.

Hyperæmia. (Υπέρ; αἷμα, blood. F. *hyperémie, hyperhémie*; I. *iperemia*; S. *hiperemia*; G. *Hyperæmie, Blutüberfüllung*.) An excessive amount of blood in the vessels of a part; a local overfilling of the blood-vessels, so that they are distended with blood, and give more or less increased redness to the part, with some swelling. When hyperæmia continues there may be œdema of the part from effusion of serum, or there may be hæmorrhage. Hyperæmia may not persist after death by reason of the contraction of the vessels and the rigor mortis of the tissues.

H. abdominis. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) Congestion of the abdominal organs.

H., active. (L. *actives*, active; from *ago*, to set in motion. F. *hyperémie active*; G. *Blutwallung*.) An increased quantity of blood in the vessels of a part from an increased flow to it. There is diffuse redness, some turgescence, and increased heat. It is caused by decreased influence of the vaso-motor nerves, by increased influence of the vaso-dilator nerves, by weakening of the muscular coat of the arteries, or by a back-flow from a neighbouring part which has been deprived of all or most of its blood supply.

H., arterial. (G. *Blutwallung*.) An active hyperæmia of a part caused by an increased flow of arterial blood to it, consequent on a decreased opposition in the arteries to the heart's impulse. Same as *H., active*.

H., asthenic. (Ασθενικός, weakly.) Same as *H., passive*.

H., atonic. (Άτονος, relaxed.) A term for *H., active*, with reference to the dilated condition of the blood-vessels of the part.

H. capitis. (L. *caput*, the head.) Same as *Cerebral hyperæmia*.

H., cerebral. See *Cerebral hyperæmia*.

H. cerebri. Same as *Cerebral hyperæmia*.

H., collateral. (L. *collatero*, to admit on both sides.) A congestion of a part produced by a back flow caused by obstruction to an allied blood stream.

H., compensatory. (L. *compenso*, to counterbalance.) Same as *H., collateral*.

H. e vacuo. (L. *e*, from; *vacuus*, empty.) The congested condition of the cerebral blood-vessels which accompanies atrophy and shrinking of the brain; to fill up the space serum is effused, and the blood-vessels become tortuous and dilated.

H., functional. The congested condition of an organ when in activity; as of the stomach, during the formation of gastric juice.

H., gen'eral. Same as *Pléthora*.

H., gravitative. (L. *gravitas*, heaviness.) A congestion of the most dependent parts of the body from defective tone and feeble circulation.

H. hepatica. (Ἡπαρ, the liver.) Congestion of the liver.

H., local. (L. *locus*, a place.) The form described under the chief heading.

H., mechanical. A term for *H., ve-*

nous, having reference to the interposition of a mechanical force.

H., neural'gic, direct'. (Νεύρων, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) Congestion of a part directly produced by neuralgia, as when conjunctival hyperæmia accompanies facial neuralgia.

H., neural'gic, re'flex. (L. *reflecto*, to bend back.) Congestion of a part from reflex paralysis of the sympathetic, as in hyperæmia of the conjunctiva produced by excessive work of the retina.

H., neu'ro-paralyt'ic. (Νεύρων, a nerve; παράλυσις, palsy.) The dilatation of the blood-vessels and the consequent congestion of a part caused by section, or other injury, of the vaso-motor nerves.

H. of brain. See *Cerebral hyperæmia*.

H. of irrita'tion. (L. *irritatio*, an incitement.) An active hyperæmia caused by increased action of the vaso-dilator nerves, so that the blood-vessels become dilated; such as the congestion which causes the erection of the penis. It is of temporary existence.

H. of lungs. Same as *Lungs, congestion of*.

H. of paral'ysis. (Παράλυσις, palsy.) An active hyperæmia which is caused by decreased action of the vaso-motor nerves, so that the blood-vessels become distended. In this form the congestion is of some duration.

H., paral'y'tic. (Παράλυτικός, palsied.) A term for *H., active*, in reference to the want of contraction of the blood-vessels produced by the paralysis of the vaso-motor nerves.

H., partial. Same as *H., local*.

H., pas'sive. (L. *passivus*, suffering.) An increased quantity of blood in the vessels of a part from defective circulation through the veins, either from deficient heart power and want of general tone, or from the impediment produced by the obliteration of a vein or the dilatation of its lumen with incompetence of its valves, or from obstructive disease of the heart or lungs. There is usually œdema, and a dark-red colour of the part.

H. pec'toris. (L. *pectus*, the chest.) Congestion of the lungs.

H. pulmo'num. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) Congestion of the lungs.

H., relax'ative. (L. *relaxo*, to widen again.) A term for *H., active*, in reference to the condition of the blood-vessels.

H., ve'nous. (L. *vena*, a vein.) Congestion of a part produced by obstruction to the blood stream through a vein, either locally or at the heart. Same as *H., passive*.

Hyperæmiæ. Plural of *Hyperæmia*.

H. cuta'næ. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) A class of skin diseases including erythema, roseola, livido, and cyanosis.

Hyperæmic. (Υπέρ, above; αἷμα, blood. F. *hyperémique*.) Containing too much blood; having *Hyperæmia*.

Hyperæmo'sis. Same as *Hyperæmatosis*.

Hyperæsth'es'es. (Υπέρ; αἴσθησις, a sensation.) The diseases which are characterized by *Hyperæsthesia*.

Hyperæsth'es'ia. (Υπέρ; αἴσθησις, a sensation. F. *hyperesthésie*; I. *ipcrestesia*; S. *hiperestesia*; G. *Hyperæsthesie*.) An excessive or exalted sensibility, depending upon a too great sensitiveness to impressions of the sensory

nerves, or a too acute perception by the nerve-centres of those impressions. Hyperæsthesia is generally accompanied by a sensation of painfulness, and so becomes dysæsthesia.

H., acous'tic. (Ἀκουστικός, relating to the sense of hearing.) An abnormally increased sensibility of the sense of hearing, either a mere extreme but painless acuteness of hearing, or a painfully acute sense of sounds, such as may occur in the course of fever or of hysteria.

H., aud'itory. (L. *audio*, to hear.) Same as *H., acoustic*.

H., cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) Hyperæsthesia taking origin in some disturbance of the cerebral functions.

H., cuta'neous. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) Same as *Hyperpsclaphesia*.

H., foci of. (L. *focus*, a fire-place.) Sensitive spots on the surface of the body observed in cases of hystero-epilepsy, pressure upon which determines the occurrence of a fit; they are not situated in the same place in all patients.

H., gen'eral. The form which affects the whole body.

H., gus'tatory. (L. *gusto*, to taste.) A morbid increase of the sense of taste, such as may occur in epileptic conditions.

H. lin'guæ. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.) Same as *Hypergensia*.

H., local. (L. *locus*, a place.) The form which affects a part only of the body.

H., mus'cular. Excessive muscular sensibility such as occurs in fidgets.

H., neu'ral. (Νεύρων, a nerve.) A term for *Neuralgia*.

H., olfac'tory. (L. *olfacio*, to smell.) Same as *Hyperosmia*.

H., op'tic. (ὀπτικός, of sight.) Excessive sensibility of the nervous apparatus of the eye indicated by the occurrence of light sensations which have no external cause; such are the flashes of light which occur in migraine and the red colour occasionally seen during the epileptic aura.

H. plex'us cardi'aci. (L. *plexus*, a weaving; *cardiacus*, relating to the heart.) Romberg's term for angina pectoris.

H. psych'ica. (Ψυχή, spirit.) Hypochondriasis.

H., pulmo'nary. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) Pain shooting through the pulmonary branches of the vagi and sympathetic nerves. According to Walsh, it is often accompanied by a jerking rhythm of the respiration.

H., spinal. A term for the functional disturbance called *Spinal irritation*.

Also, hyperæsthesia depending on some disturbance of the spinal cord.

H., ure'thral. See *Urethral hyperæsthesia*.

H., vis'ceral. (L. *viscus*, an internal organ of the body.) An excessive sensibility of the visceral nerves, as the tickling which produces a cough, or the painful sensation accompanying pyrosis, or the voluptuous feeling ascribed by Romberg to neuralgia of the spermatic plexus.

Hyperæsth'es'is. (Υπέρ; αἴσθησις.) See *Hyperæsthesia*.

Hyperæsth'etic. (Υπέρ; αἴσθησις. F. *hyperesthétique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hyperæsthesis*.

H. spots. Limited patches of skin, gene-

rally of the lower limbs, which are very painful to the touch; commonly found in locomotor ataxy. Also, see *Hyperæsthesia, foci*.

H. tract. A space of skin which is sometimes to be found between a paralysed and a non-paralysed part, especially in paraplegia from injury to the spine, and in some cases of hemiparaplegia. The condition is caused by irritation of nerve fibres passing just above the place of lesion.

H. zone. Same as *H. tract.*

Hyperæsthetica. (Υπερ; αἰσθητικός, for sensation.) Medicaments which increase the sensibility of the nerves, as strychnin.

Hyperæsthetospasmus. (Υπερ; αἰσθητικός; spasmus, a spasm.) Term for excessively painful spasm or cramp.

Hyperakanthosis. See *Hyperacanthosis.*

Hyperalbuminosis. (Υπερ, above; albumin.) An excessive amount of albumin in the blood.

Hyperalgæsia. (Υπερ; ἄλγος, a sense of pain.) Excessive sensibility to painful impressions.

H., acous'tic. (Ἀκουστικός, of the sense of hearing.) Painful sensibility of the nerve of hearing; an excessive degree of *Hyperæusia.*

H., au'ditory. (L. *audire*, to hear.) Same as *H., acous'tic.*

H., cuta'neous. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) Excessive sensibility of the cutaneous nerves, so that impressions on the skin, which in health give rise to non-painful or to pleasurable sensations, produce more or less pain.

H., mus'cular. Over-sensitiveness of the muscular sensibility, such as the aching and feeling of fatigue which ushers in a fever.

H., olfact'ory. (L. *olfacere*, to smell.) A morbid condition in which smells or odours are extravagantly pleasurable or painfully unpleasant.

H., vis'ceral. Same as *Hyperæsthesia, viscer.*

Hyperal'gia. (Υπερ, above; ἄλγος, pain.) Excessive excitability of a sensory nerve, a slight stimulus inducing acute pain.

Same as *Hyperalgesia.*

Hyperanarrhophæsis. (Υπερ, in excess; αναρρόφησις, a gulping down again.) Term for excessive absorption.

Hyperanarthric. (Υπερ, in excess; ἄ, neg.; ἄρθρον, a joint.) Having great imperfection of the joints or limbs.

Hyperanarthricus. Term for one who is *Hyperanarthric.*

Hyperanthera. (Υπερ, over, above; ανθηρός, blooming.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

H. ap'tera, Stend. The *Moringa aptera*, Gärtn.

H. morin'ga, Vahl. The *Moringa pterygosperma.*

Hyperanthrax'is. (Υπερ; ἄνθραξ, coal.) An old name for malignant cholera.

Hyperaphia. (Υπερ, in excess; ἀφή, touch. F. *hyperaphie.*) Over-tension, or excessive sensibility of touch.

Hyperaphic. (Υπερ; ἀφή. F. *hyperaphique.*) Of, or belonging to, *Hyperaphia.*

Hyperaphrodisia. (Υπερ; ἀφροδίσια, sexual pleasures. F. *hyperaphrodisie.*) Excessive venereal desire.

Hyperapophysis. (Υπερ; ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot.) A process of bone extending backwards from the neural spine of one vertebra to that of another, as in the Galago; or developed from the postzygapophysis, as in some of the cervical vertebrae of the dog and cat.

Hyperarithmous. (Υπερ; ἀριθμός, number.) Excessive in number.

Hyperarterioarctia. (Υπερ; ἀρτηρία, an artery; L. *arctare*, to draw close together.) Excessive narrowing of an artery.

Hyperarterioectasis. (Υπερ; ἀρτηρία; ἕκτασις, extension.) Excessive dilatation of an artery.

Hyperarteticus. (Υπερ, in excess; arteticus.) A bad term for one who has excessive imperfection of the limbs; and also for one who has an excessive number of limbs.

Hyperarthric. (Υπερ, above; ἄρθρον, a joint. F. *hyperarthrique.*) Having more than the normal number of limbs, or of parts of limbs.

Hyperarthricus. (Υπερ; ἄρθρον.) One who is *Hyperarthric.*

Hyperarthritic. (Υπερ, in excess; ἄρθριτις, gout. F. *hyperarthritique.*) Having an excessive degree of gout.

Hyperarthrit'is. (Υπερ; ἀρθριτις, gout. F. *hyperarthrite*; G. *übermässiger Gicht.*) Term for excessive *Arthrit'is.*

Hyperarthropathia. Same as *Arthryppathia.*

Hyperarthrosis. (Υπερ, in excess; ἄρθρωσις, a jointing. F. *hyperarthrose*; G. *Übergliederung.*) Having an excessive number of articulations.

Hyperasthenia. (Υπερ; ἀσθένεια, want of strength. F. *hyperasthénie.*) Excessive debility.

Hyperasthenic. (F. *hyperasthénique.*) Of, or belonging to, *Hyperasthenia.*

Hyperauxesis. (Υπερ, in excess; αὐξησις, increase. F. *hyperauxése.*) An excessive increase in the size or number of a part.

H. iridis. (*Iris*.) A morbid swelling and increase of the iris, so as to diminish the size of the pupil and fill up the chambers of the eye.

Hyperbaria. (Υπερ, above; βαρὺς, heavy. F. *hyperbarie.*) Term for specific gravity.

Hyperbola. (Υπερβολή, a throwing beyond.) A term given by Apollonius to a curve formed by cutting a cone in a direction parallel to its axis, so that the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.

Hyperbolé. (L. *hyperbole*; from Gr. ὑπερβολή, a throwing beyond, excess; from ὑπερβάλλω, to exceed. F. *hyperbole*; G. *übertriebung.*) A rhetorical exaggeration; a term for excess, or over-quantity.

Hyperbolic. (Υπερβολή, excess. F. *hyperbolique*; G. *übertrieben.*) That which is excessive. Applied to the figure of the body, the four extremities being either greatly extended, or immoderately bent.

Also, applied to the spine itself when too much incurved or stretched.

Hyperborean. (Υπερ, beyond; βορρῆας, the north wind. F. *hyperboré.*) Far north; very cold.

A name applied to the races of mankind which dwell in the far northern parts of the globe. It is a purely geographical designation. The term was formerly applied to the ancient Bulgarians.

Hyperbulia. (Υπερ; βουλή, will.) Excessive increase of the power of the will.

Friedländer's term for that species of madness in which the depraved and false will, deprived of the light of the mental powers, breaks out into so much passion that, excited to fury, it compels to most violent actions.

Hypercarbonate. (Υπερ, above; carbonate.) A former name for a salt now called *Bicarbonate*.

Hypercardia. (Υπερ; καρδία, the heart.) Increase of the size of the heart.

Hypercardiœmia. (Υπερ, in excess; καρδία, the heart; αἷμα, the blood. F. *Hypercardiœmie*.) Term used by Piorry for plethora of the heart, or over-distension of the heart with blood.

Hypercardiostrophia. (Υπερ, in excess; καρδία, the heart; τροφή, nourishment. F. *hypercardiostrophie*; G. *Herzübernährung*.) Term used by Piorry for hypertrophy of the heart.

Hypercarpo'sis. (Υπερ; καρπός, fruit. F. *hypercarpose*; G. *Überfruchtung*.) Franz Simon's term for a condition of the blood in which there is an increase of the blood-globules and diminution of the fibrine.

Hypercatapno'sis. (Υπερ, in excess; καταπνῶ, to swallow down. F. *hypercatapno'se*.) Term for excessive deglutition; also applied to excessive activity of absorption.

Hypercathar'sis. (Υπερ, in excess; κάθαρσις, a cleansng. F. *hypercatharsie*; I. *iperatarsi*; S. *hypercatharsis*; G. *Hypercatharsie*.) Excessive purging from violent cathartics or the too liberal use of purgative medicines.

Hypercathartic. (Υπερ; καθαρτικός, purgative. F. *hypercathartique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hypercatharsis*.

Hypercedemonia. (Υπερ; κηδεμονία, care or solicitude. F. *hypercedemonie*.) Excessive care, anxiety, or grief.

Hypercedemonio. (Υπερ; κηδεμονία. F. *hypercedemonique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hypercedemonia*.

Hyperceno'sis. (Υπερ, in excess; κίνωσις, an evacuation or emptying. F. *hyperceno'se*.) An excessive evacuation or emptying, as of the blood or humours.

Hypercenotic. (Υπερ; κένωσις. F. *hypercenotique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hyperceno'sis*.

Hypercer'asis. Same as *Hyperceratosis*.

Hypercerat'osis. (Υπερ, in excess; κέρας, horn. F. *hyperceratose*.) Excessive growth or hypertrophy of the cornea. A term for conical cornea.

Hyperchlorate. Same as *Perchlorate*.
H. of potas'sium. Same as *Potassium perchlorate*.

Hyperchloric. (Υπερ.) Same as *Perchloric*.

Hypercholia. (Υπερ; χολή, bile.) Same as *Polycholia*.

Hyperchondroma. (Υπερ, in excess; χονδρός, a cartilage. F. *hyperchondrome*; G. *Knorpelgewachs*, *Knorpelwucherung*.) Excessive growth of cartilage, or cartilaginous hypertrophy.

Hyperchondro'sis. (Υπερ; χονδρός. F. *hyperchondrose*; G. *Knorpelwucherung*.) The formation, or gradual advancement of, *Hyperchondroma*.

Hyperchroma. (Υπερ; χρώμα, colour.) Excess of colour.

A term given by Taylor to a red fleshy excrecence at the inner angle of the eye, near to the caruncle, which may grow to such a size as to push the eyelids from the globe and so render their movements difficult or imperfect.

Hyperchromatopsia. (Υπερ; χρώμα; ὄψις, sight.) Term used by Mackenzie for a defect of vision in which objects become unnaturally or excessively coloured.

Hyperchromato'sis. (Υπερ; χρώμα, colour.) Auspitz's term for an excessive deposit of pigment in the epidermis.

Hypercine'sia. See *Hyperkinesia*.

Hypercine'sis. See *Hyperkinesis*.

Hypercine'tic. (F. *hypercine'tique*.) See *Hyperkinetic*.

Hypercol'max. (Υπερ, above; κλώμαξ, a heap of stones.) A term having the same signification as *Hyperchroma*.

Hypercor'yp'ho'sis. (Υπερ, above; κορυφή, the vertex. F. *hypercoryp'ho'se*; G. *Überkopf'ung*.) Old term (Gr. *ὑπερκορυφωσις*), for a prominence or protuberance. Applied by Hippocrates, *de Dissect. l. 7*, to the lobes of the liver and of the lungs.

Hypercou'sia. Itard's term signifying the same as *Hyperœmia*.

Hypercri'nia. (Υπερ; κρίνω, to separate. F. *hypercri'nie*.) Andral's term for an augmentation of a secretion unaltered except in quantity.

Hypercri'nics. (Υπερ; κρίνω.) Medicaments which produce an *Hypercri'nia*.

Hyper'crisis. (Υπερ; κρίνω, to separate. F. *hypererise*.) Old term (Gr. *ὑπε'κρσις*), used by Galen, *Frognost. iii, 1*, for a critical excretion above measure, as when a fever terminates in a looseness, so that the humours flow off faster than the strength can bear, and therefore it is to be checked.

Hypercritical. (F. *hypereritique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hypererisis*.

Hypercro'max. (Υπερ, above; κρώμαξ, a heap of stones.) A term having the same signification as Taylor's *Hyperchroma*.

Hypercu'sia. See *Hyperœmia*.

Hypercye'ma. (Υπερ, above; κόημα, an embryo.) The product of a superfetation.

Hypercye'sis. (Υπερ, in excess; κόησις, conception.) Term for superfetation.

Hypercyetic. (F. *hypercyétique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hypercyesis*.

Hypercyrto'sis. (Υπερ, above; κύρτωσις, a being humpbacked. F. *hypercyrtose*.) An excessive curvature.

Hypercyrtotic. (F. *hypercyrtotique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hypercyrtosis*.

Hyperdacryo'sis. (Υπερ; δάκρυ, a tear.) An excessive secretion of tears.

Hyperdermato'ma. (Υπερ, above; δέρμα, the skin. F. *hyperdermatome*.) An excessive thickening or hypertrophy of the cutis.

Hyperdermato'sis. (Υπερ; δέρμα, the skin. F. *hyperdermatose*; G. *Hautwucherung*.) The formation of an exuberance or hypertrophy of the cutis or true skin.

Also, applied to a similar condition of a mucous membrane.

Hyperdermo'ma. See *Hyperdermatoma*.

Hyperdermo'sis. See *Hyperdermatosis*.

Hyperdiac'risis. (Υπίρ, above; δια, through; κρίνω, to separate. F. *hyperdiacrisis*.) An excessive secretion.

Hyperdicrotic. (Υπίρ; δίκροτος, doubly beating.) Same as *Hyperdicrotous*.

Hyperdicrotous. (Υπίρ; δίκροτος, doubly beating. Having an extreme degree of *Dicrotism*.

H. pulse. A pulse which exhibits a tracing with a very low aortic notch reaching beneath the level at which the upstroke starts.

Hyperdistension. (Υπίρ; L. *distendo*, to stretch out.) Extreme and forcible stretching of a part.

Callender advised the forcible distension of an abscess sac with carbolic or other solution as a mode of treatment when the cavity showed little signs of healing.

Hyperdiuresis. (Υπίρ, in excess; διούρω, to pass urine. F. *hyperdiurèse*.) Excessive secretion of urine.

Also, a synonym of *Diabetes*.

Hyperdynamia. (Υπίρ, in excess; δύναμις, strength. F. *hyperdynamie*; G. *Überkraft*.) Morbidly excessive strength or excitement, especially of the vital powers, exhibited in exaggerated muscular actions or nervous processes.

Hyperdynamic. (Υπίρ; δύναμις. F. *hyperdynamique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hyperdynamia*.

Hyperdynatocrasia. (Υπίρ; δυνατός, strong; κράσις, a mixing. G. *Mischung-überkraft*.) Bartels's term for an excessive tension of the organic fibres.

Hyperec'crisis. (Υπίρ; ἔκκρισις, secretion.) Excessive secretion, as of sweat or urine.

Hyperche'ma. (Υπίρ; ἤχημα, a sound.) A morbid exaggeration of a natural sound.

Hyperche'sis. (Υπίρ; ἤχησις, a sounding.) The production of an exaggerated sound.

Hyperchet'ic. (F. *hyperchéhétique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hyperche'sis*.

Hyperec'crisis. Same as *Hypererisis*.

Hypercrit'ic. Same as *Hypercritical*.

Hyperelast'ic. (F. *hyperélastique*.)

Of, or belonging to, *Hyperelasticity*.

Hyperelastic'ity. (Υπίρ, in excess; elasticity. F. *hyperélasticité*.) An extreme degree of elasticity.

Hyperem'esis. (Υπίρ, in excess; ἔμεσις, a vomiting. F. *hyperémèse*.) Excessive and repeated vomiting, such as may occur in a pregnant woman.

Hyperemet'ic. (F. *hyperémétique*.)

Of, or belonging to, *Hyperemesis*.

Hyperemia. The same in derivation and meaning as *Hyperemesis*.

Hyperencephalopath'ia. Same as *Enccephalopathia*.

Hyperenceph'alus. (Υπίρ, above, in excess; ἐγκέφαλος, within the head. F. *hyperencéphale*; I. *hyperencefalo*.) Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for a monstrosity in which the brain is situated in great part outside the cranial cavity on the cranium, the upper part of which is entirely absent.

Hyperenceph'aly. The condition of an *Hyperencephalus*.

Hyperenerget'ic. (F. *hyperénergétique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hyperenergy*.

Hyperenergi'a. (Υπίρ; ἐνέργεια, action. F. *hyperenergie*.) Increased action or energy.

Hyperentero'ma. (Υπίρ; ἔντερον, an intestine. F. *hyperentérome*; G. *Eingeweidegewächs*.) Exuberance or hypertrophy of the intestines.

Hyperenterop'athy. (Υπίρ, in excess; ἔντερον, an intestine; πάθος, disease. F. *hyper-entéropathie*.) Term used by Piorry for intense disease of the bowels.

Hyperc'nteros'is. (Υπίρ; ἔντερον. F. *hyperentérose*; G. *Eingeweidevermehrung*.) The formation or progressive advance of *Hyperentéroma*.

Hyperephidro'sis. (Υπίρ; ἐφίδρωσις, slight perspiration. F. *hyperépidrose*.) Excessive continuance of morbid or violent sweating.

Hyperepid'osis. (Υπίρ; ἐπίδοσις, an accession or addition. F. *hyperépidose*; G. *übermässige Ausdehnung, übermässige Zunahme*.)

An excessive increase, addition, or extension, of a part which is situated on the external surface of the body, as the mammary gland or the penis.

Hyperepithy'mia. (Υπίρ, in excess; ἐπιθυμία, desire. F. *hyperépipithymie*; G. *übermässige Begierde, übermässige Verlangen*.) Excessive desire.

Hypererethis'ia. (Υπίρ; ἐρεθίζω, to irritate. F. *hyperéthisie*; G. *übermässige Reizbarkeit*.) Excessive irritability.

Hypererethis'tic. (F. *hyperéthisitique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hypererethis'ia*.

Hypereryth'ræm'osis. (Υπίρ; ἐρυθρός, red; αἷμα, blood. F. *hyperérythémose*.) An inordinate fulness of red or arterial blood.

Hypererethis'mus. (Υπίρ, under; ἐρεθισμός, irritation. F. *hyperéthisme*.) A slight degree of irritation; a somewhat increased irritability.

Hyperexciteab'ility. (Υπίρ; L. *excito*, to rouse up.) Over-proneness to action on the part of the tissue elements.

Hyperfibrinat'ion. (Υπίρ; fibrin) The condition of the blood in which there is an excessive amount of fibrin.

Hyperflex'ion. (Υπίρ; L. *flexio*, a bending.) The flexion of a limb to its extreme point, as of the leg at the knee, and its retention there, so that the chief artery may be compressed by the position; a procedure employed in the treatment of aneurysm.

Hyperganglionitroph'ia. (Υπίρ, in excess; γαγγλίον, a nervous tubercle; τρέφω, to nourish. F. *hyperganglionitrophie*.) Term used by Piorry for hypertrophy of a lymphatic gland.

Hypergastr'ic. (F. *hypergastrique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hypergastritis*.

Hypergastr'itis. (Υπίρ, in excess; gastritis. F. *hypergastrite*.) Excessive or very severe gastritis.

Hypergen'esis. (Υπίρ; γένεσις, generation. F. *hypergénèse*.) An excess or redundancy of parts of the body occurring under different conditions. It may be normal, as when the muscular tissue of the uterus is increased during pregnancy; or abnormal, as in the production of monsters with additional limbs or parts; and it may be acquired or congenital.

The term is by some restricted to an excessive generation of the histological elements of a tissue

or organ, and is of the same signification as *Hyperplasia*.

Hypergenesy. (Υπίρ; γένεσις, generation.) Same as *Hypergenesis*, and as *Hypergeny*.

Hypergenetic. (F. *hypergénétique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hypergenesis*.

Hypergeny. (Υπίρ; γυνάω, to produce, F. *hypergénie*.) Serres' term for the production of anomalies by excess in the number of organs.

Hypergeusia. Same as *Hypergeusis*.

Hypergeusis. (Υπίρ, in excess; γεύσις, the sense of taste. F. *hypergeusie*.) Excessive acuteness of the sense of taste.

Hypergeusia. (Υπίρ; γείσσις, a taster.) Same as *Hypergeusis*.

Hyperglobulia. (Υπίρ, in excess; L. *globulus*, a small ball. F. *hyperglobulie*.) A term for an increase of the quantity of blood-globules, or plethora.

Hyperglottis. (Υπίρ; γλωττίς, the mouth of the windpipe.) The upper orifice of the larynx.

Hyperhæmatoesia. Same as *Hyperæmatosis*.

Hyperhæmatoesis. See *Hyperæmatosis*.

Hyperhæmia. See *Hyperæmia*.

Hyperhæmia. Same as *Hyperæmia*.

Hyperhexapodus. (Υπίρ, above; ἕξ, six; πούς, a foot. F. *hyperhexapode*.) Term applied by Latreille to eight or Articulata which in the perfect state have eight or more feet.

Hyperhidrosis. (Υπίρ; ιδρώς, sweat. F. *hyperhidrose*.) Excessive sweating. It may be caused by irritation of the nerves concerned; it may be the result of the debility caused by an exhausting disease, as phthisis; or it may be a symptom of some general febrile disorder, as ague. It may be acute or chronic, general or local. When acute it is often accompanied by sudamina caused by retention of the sweat under the epidermis, and, if there is much congestion of the follicles, miliaria and lichen tropicus result; and when chronic it produces maceration of the cuticle.

H., colligulative. (L. *colligescere*, to dissolve.) Profuse, exhausting sweating; in some cases supposed to be connected with fatty degeneration of the epithelium of the sweat glands.

H., local. (L. *localis*, belonging to a place.) Excessive sweating of a limited part of the body, as of the feet.

H., unilateral. (L. *unus*, one; *latus*, the side.) Excessive sweating confined to one half of the body. It is sometimes found in persons apparently well, and frequently occurs in diseases affecting one side only of the nervous system and implicating sympathetic nerves.

H., universal. (L. *universalis*, belonging to the whole.) Excessive sweating of the whole body.

Hyperhœra. (Υπίρ; ὥρα, the season for a thing.) A premature development of a part or the whole of the body.

Hypericacæ. (*Hypericum*.) A Nat. Order of thalamifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Guttiferales*, having unequal-sided glandular petals, numerous naked seeds, and several long distinct styles; the leaves are simple, exstipulate, and often dotted.

Hypericæa. A Suborder of the Nat. Order *Hypericaceæ*, having no glands between the stamens.

Hypericinæa. (*Hypericum*.) A Family of the Order *Cistifloræ*.

Also, Choisy's term for the *Hypericaceæ*.

Hypericoïdes. (*Hypericum*; Gr. εἶδος, likeness. F. *hypericoïde*.) Resembling the *Hypericum*; applied as a name for the *Hypericum sexatile*.

Hypericum. (Υπίρικον, or ὑπίρικον, St. John's wort; from ὑπό, under; ἰσίκη, heath. F. *millepertuis*; G. *Johanniskraut*, *Hexenkraut*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Hypericaceæ*.

H. androsæmum. Linn. (Ἀνδρόσαιμον; from ἀνήρ, a man; αἷμα, blood; so called from the blood-red juice. F. *androsème*, *toute-saine*.) All-heel, park-leaves, St. Peter's wort, or tutsan. Formerly used as a mild purgative medicine, and the fresh leaves applied to heal ulcers.

H. ascyron. Linn. (Ἀσκυρον, a kind of St. John's wort.) St. Peter's wort. Seeds purgative. Used in sciatica.

H. bacciferum. Linn. fil. The *Vismia baccifera*.

H. connatum. (L. *comatus*, born at the same time.) Hab. Brazil. Leaves used as an astringent gargle in sore throat.

H. coris. Linn. (Κόρις, a kind of St. John's wort.) Bastard St. John's wort, the seeds of which are diuretic, emmenagogue, and antispasmodic.

H. guianensë. Aublet. (F. *arbre à la fièvre*.) The *Vismia guianensis*.

H. hircinum. Linn. (L. *hircinus*, belonging to a goat.) Used as *H. androsæmum*.

H. humifusum. Linn. (L. *humii*, on the ground; *fusus*, spread out.) Used as *H. androsæmum*.

H. laricifolium. Linn. (L. *larix*, a larch tree; *folium*, a leaf.) Used as an astringent.

H. laxiusculum. (Dim. of *L. laxus*, loose.) Hab. Brazil. Used against snake-bites.

H. officinale. (L. *officina*, a shop.) The *H. perforatum*.

H. officinarum. (L. *officina*.) The *H. perforatum*.

H. oil. See *Oleum hyperici*.

H., oil of. A bottle half filled with the flowers of *H. perforatum* is completely filled with olive oil. It is placed in the sunshine for a few days until the oil becomes of a deep red colour. Used in the treatment of bedsores by painting them with it two or three times daily.

H. perforatum. Linn. (L. *perforo*, to bore through. F. *millepertuis*, *herbe de Saint-Jean*; I. *iperico*; S. *corazoncillo*; G. *Johanniskraut*, *Hartheu*.) St. John's wort. Hab. Europe and America. It contains a volatile oil, a resin, tannin, and *H. red*. Aromatic and astringent, externally anodyne and discutient; used in dysentery, hæmorrhages, and nervous disorders; and as a gargle in sore throats.

H. quadrangulum. Linn. (L. *quadra*, from *quattuor*, four; *angulus*, an angle.) Used as *H. androsæmum*.

H. red. The colouring matter of the flowering summits of *H. perforatum*. It is a reddish resin of balsamic odour, soluble in alcohol and ether with a blood-red colour, and in alkalies with a green colour.

H. sarothra. Mich. Orange-grass, pine-

weed. Hab. America. Applied to contusions and sprains.

H. saxatilis. Seeds said to be diuretic and antispasmodic.

H. virginicum. The *H. perforatum*.

H. vulgare. (*L. vulgaris*, common.)

The *H. perforatum*.

Hyperidrosis. Same as *Hyperhidrosis*.

Hyperina. A Suborder of the Order *Amphipoda*, having a large, swollen head and very large eyes, one generally being placed on the top of the head, and the others on the sides; a pair of bilobed maxillipeds forming a lower lip.

Hyperine'sis. (*Υπείρ*, in excess; *ινέω*, to purge or empty. *F. hyperinésie*.) An old term (Gr. *ὑπερίσινος*), used by Hippocrates, *de Loc. in Hom.* lxi, 12, in *princip.*; the same as *Hypercatharsis*.

Hyperinos. (*Υπείρ*; *ινέω*.) Too much purged or emptied. Applied formerly to those so affected. (Quincy.)

Hyperinosis. (*Υπείρ*, in excess; *ίς*, *ινός*, strength, muscle. *F. hyperinose*.) Over-activity of muscular fibre.

Also, F. Simon's term for excess of fibrin in the blood; such as occurs in acute rheumatism and in erysipelas, when it may amount to upwards of one per cent.

Hyperinotic. Of, or belonging to, *Hyperinosis*.

Hyperinus. Same as *Hyperinos*.

Hyperinvolution. (*Υπείρ*; *L. involutus*, part. of *involvere*, to roll round.) Sir James Simpson's term for a diminution in size of the uterus consequent on excessive involution after pregnancy.

Hyperiodate. Same as *Periodate*.

Hyperiodide. Same as *Periodide*.

Hyperkeratosis. (*Υπείρ*; *κέρας*, horn. *F. hyperkeratose*.) Enlargement and expansion, usually accompanied by attenuation of the cornea, though formerly it was thought to be thickened.

Also, Auspitz's term for an excessive growth of the horny layers of the epidermis.

Hyperkinesia. (*Υπείρ*, above; *κίνησις*, movement.) Swediaur's term for exaggerated movement or convulsion. At present all exaggerated muscular contractions or spasms, whether caused by an external stimulus or not, are included under this term. An abnormal excitability of the muscles obtaining their nerve supply below a point of section of the anterior columns of the cord has been observed.

H. hysterica. Same as *Hysteria*.

H. nervosa. Nervous irritation.

H. of facial nerve. A term for convulsive tic.

H., spinal. Excessive reflex action.

H. uterina. (*L. uterus*, the womb.) Same as *Hysteria*.

Hyperkinesis. Same as *Hyperkinesia*.

H. cordis. (*L. cor*, the heart.) A term for *Palpitation*.

H., gastric. (*Γαστήρ*, the belly.) A term for *Hypochondriasis*.

H., professional. A term which has been used to include the various spasmodic affections of muscles called writers' cramp, pianists' cramp, and such like.

H., reflex. (*L. reflexus*, bent back.) Abnormal excitability of the muscles to contraction produced by diseases which increase the

irritability of some part of the reflex mechanism of the spinal cord.

Hyperkinetic. (*Υπείρ*; *κίνησις*.) Relating to *Hyperkinesia*. Applied to an agent which is capable of increasing motion, especially muscular motion.

Hyperlactation. (*Υπείρ*; *L. lac*, milk.) A bad term for protracted suckling.

Hyperlogia. (*Υπείρ*; *λόγος*, a word.) The excessive loquacity of a maniacal person.

Hyperlymphia. (*Υπείρ*; *lymph*. *F. hyperlymphie*; *G. Lymphüberfluss*.) An excessive flow or superabundance of lymph.

Hypermanganas. Same as *Permananganate*.

H. kalicus. (*Kali*.) The *Potassii permanganas*.

H. potas'sicus. The *Potassii permanganas*.

Hypermanganate. Same as *Permananganate*.

Hypermanganic. Same as *Permananganic*.

Hypermas'tia. (*Υπείρ*, above; *μαστός*, the breast of a woman.) General hypertrophy of the mammary gland distinct from adenoma. The structure of the gland remains normal, but like to that which occurs during pregnancy. It often attains a great size.

Hypermegalia. (*Υπείρ*, over; *μέγας*, great.) Orsi's term for *Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis*.

Hypermetamorphosis. (*Υπείρ*; *μεταμόρφωσις*, a transformation.) A term applied by Fabre to the metamorphosis of some insects, as the Meloe, in which the larval changes are very complicated.

Hypermetropathy. (*Υπείρ*, in excess; *μήτρα*, the womb; *πάθος*, disease. *F. hypermetropathie*.) Term used by Piorry for excessive morbid affection of the womb.

Hypermetro'pia. (*Υπείρ*, above; *μέτρον*, a measure; *ὄψ*, the eye. *F. hypermetropie*; *G. Übersichtigkeit*.) An error of refraction of the eye, in which parallel rays of light falling on the cornea at rest are brought to a focus behind the retina instead of on its layer of rods and cones. It is in general due to flattening of the globe of the eye in its antero-posterior axis. Better called *Hyperopia*.

Hypermetropic. (*Υπείρ*; *μέτρον*; *ὄψ*.) Long-sighted; pertaining to long-sightedness.

H. eye. See under *Hyperopia*.

Hypermetrotrophy. (*Υπείρ*; *μήτρα*, the womb; *τρέφω*, to nourish. *F. hypermetrotrophie*.) Term used by Piorry for hypertrophy of the womb.

Hypermnésia. (*Υπείρ*; *μνήσις*, memory. *F. hypermnésie*.) Over-activity of the memory, which in certain natural conditions, as sleep, or some unnatural states, as under the influence of Indian hemp, brings into view old acts or ideas, or feelings, which in the natural condition of the memory have passed from its purview.

Hypermuriatic acid. Same as *Perchloric acid*.

Hypermyelohæ'mia. (*Υπείρ*; *μυελός*, marrow; *αἷμα*, blood.) Hyperæmia or congestion of the spinal cord.

Hypernephrotrophia. (*Υπείρ*; *νεφρός*, the kidney; *τρέφω*, to nourish. *F. hypernephrotrophie*; *G. Nierenerschwellst*.) Hypertrophy of the kidney.

Hyperner'via. (*Υπείρ*; *νεῦρον*, a

nerve. *F. hypernervie*.) Term used by Piorry for excessive nervous action.

Hyperneuria. (Υπίρ; νεύρον. *F. hyperneurie*.) Excessive nervous action.

Hyperneuroma. (Υπίρ; νεύρον. *F. hyperneurôme*; *G. Nervenzunwuchs, Nervenmassenwucherung*.) Exuberant or morbid development of the nervous mass.

Hyperneurosis. (Υπίρ; νεύρον. *F. hyperneurose*.) The formation or progress of *Hyperneuroma*.

Also, hypertrophy of the nervous mass.

Hypernidation. (Υπίρ; *L. nidus*, a nest.) Aveling's term for the condition of excessive development of the menstrual decidua of the uterus which is the cause of some forms of membranous dysmenorrhœa.

Hypernoa. (Υπίρ, in excess; νοῦς, mind or intellect. *F. hyperniee*.) Term used by Leupoldt for disease with excessive mental activity, in contradistinction to *Δυνα*.

According to Friedländer, it is the excessive and incongruous action of the imaginative faculty.

Hypernoia. Same as *Hyperneoa*.

Hyperoa. (Υπερώος, being above.) An old term used by Castelli for the palate; and by Galen for the palate bone.

According to Blancard, the hyperoa were the choanæ or openings of the posterior nares.

Hyperoaritrophia. (Υπίρ, in excess; ὠάριον, the ovary; τρέφω, to nourish. *F. hyperoaritrophie*.) Term used by Piorry for hypertrophy of the ovary.

Hyperoartia. (Υπερώος, being above; *L. artus*, a limb.) An Order of the Subclass *Cyclostomi*, having a cylindrical body slightly depressed on the back, a well-developed dorsal fin, and a nasal canal terminating in a cul-de-sac.

Hyperocha. Same as *Hyperoche*.

Hyperoche. (Υπεροχή, a projection; from ὑπερίχω, to have above. *F. hyperoche*; *G. Hervorragung*.) Term for an eminence or prominence, and so applied to the lips of the orifice of the uterus.

Hyperodontogeny. (Υπίρ, above; ὀδούς, a tooth; γεννάω, to beget.) The occurrence of a third dentition at a late period of life. It has been occasionally observed in man, and proceeds from the development of one or more supernumerous tooth germs dating from the embryonic period.

Hyperoic. (Υπερώου, the upper part of a house. *F. hyperoïque*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Hyperoa*, or palate.

Hyperoitis. (Υπερώου. *F. hyperoïte*; *G. Gaumenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the palate.

Hyperonycho'sis. (Υπίρ; ὄνυξ, a nail.) Auspitz's term for excessive growth of the nails.

Hyperoöchasma. (Υπερώου, the upper part of a house; χάσμα, a gaping or opening. *F. hyperoöchasme*; *G. Wolfsrachen, Gaumenspalte*.) Term for cleft palate.

Hyperopharyngeus. (Υπερώου; φάρυγξ, the pharynx.) The palato-pharyngeus muscle.

Hyperopia. (Υπίρ, above; ὄψ, the eye. *F. hyperopie*; *G. Übersichtigkeit*.) A synonym of *Hypermetropia*; used by Helmholtz. That condition of the eye in which the principal focus of the dioptric media lies behind the retina; there is insufficiency of refractive power in the transparent media of the eye, so

that when the eye is at rest parallel rays of light are not brought to a focus on the retina, but behind it; this may be due to flattening of the refracting surfaces, to absence of a part of the system, as in aphakia, or to a diminution of the index of refraction of the lens. Typical hyperopic eyes are imperfectly developed, and so resemble the eyes of many of the lower animals, which are hyperopic to the amount of two or three diopters (Landolt); moreover, children are usually hyperopic to the age of seven or eight, and eyes that present other indications of imperfect development, such as coloboma of the iris and choroid, or atrophy of the retina, are usually hyperopic. Hyperopia is increased as age advances, because that portion of the total hyperopia which the child can overcome by an effort of accommodation, and which is therefore latent, can no longer be concealed in the old man, but becomes manifest. Donders found that the latent hyperopia of an infant amounting to $\frac{1}{2}$ was transformed with advancing age as follows:—At 20 years, Hl. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hm. $\frac{1}{2}$; at 40 years, Hl. $\frac{2}{3}$ Hm. $\frac{1}{3}$; at 7, Hl. O. Hm. $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$. The symbols Hm. and others will be found under the sub-headings.

H., absolute. (*F. hypermétropie*, or *hyperopie absolue*.) That degree of long-sightedness in which parallel rays cannot be focused on the retina by even the strongest effort of accommodation. All objects therefore, however remote, are seen indistinctly.

H., absolute, manifest. (*L. absolutus*, complete; *manifestus*, evident.) The degree of hyperopia which, when the accommodation is intact, that is to say, not under the influence of mydriatics, can be shown to be present by the weakest convex glasses required to correct it.

H., acquired. (*L. acquiro*, to gain.) Long-sightedness consequent on some change in the refractive media after birth, as from loss of the lens.

H., atypic. (ἄτυπος, conforming to no distinct type.) Hyperopia produced in a normally shaped eye by some special condition.

H., axial. (*L. axis*, an axle.) Symbol Ha. The usual form of long-sightedness which is dependent on flattening of the globe of the eye; that is to say, upon shortening of its antero-posterior axis.

H., axial, atypic. (ἄτυπος, conforming to no distinct type.) Hyperopia produced by the pressure of a tumour on the posterior pole of the eye, by detachment of the retina or by optic neuritis and retinal infiltration, causing the region of the macula to be pressed forwards in front of the principal focus. It may also occur in the course of debilitating diseases, causing loss of the nutritive fluids and diminution of the entire volume of the globe.

H., congenital. (*L. congenitus*, born together with.) Long-sightedness due to the conformation of the eye existing at birth.

H., curvature. (*G. Krümmungshyperopie*.) Symbol Hc. Hyperopia resulting from flattening of the curvature of the cornea or lens in an eye having the same length as the average emmetropic eye.

H., facultative. (*L. facultas*, capability. *G. facultative Hypermetropie*.) That portion of hypermetropia in any eye which can be corrected by an effort of its natural agents of accommodation.

H., facultative, manifest. (*L. fa-*

cuttas; *manifestus*, evident.) That portion of the total amount of long-sightedness which the individual can correct at will. It is represented by the difference between the strongest and the weakest glasses which procures for him the best vision at a distance. In symbols Hmf. = Hm. —Hma.

H., glaucómatous. (*Glaucoma*.) Long-sightedness due to the tension of the globe, which has a tendency to make it approximate to a sphere in form, and therefore to flatten the cornea.

H., la'tent. (L. *latens*, concealed. G. *latente Hyperopie*.) Symbol Hl. The difference between the total and the manifest hyperopia in a hyperopic eye. It may be determined by first finding the glass with which the manifest hyperopia is corrected, then paralysing the accommodation and finding the strongest glass which gives perfect vision. Subtraction of the former from the latter gives the amount of latent hyperopia.

H., man'ifest. (L. *manifestus*, evident. F. *hypermétropie*, or *hyperopie manifeste*.) Symbol Hm. That portion of the total amount of hyperopia which, when the accommodation is intact, admits of correction with a convex glass.

H., orig'inal. The same as *Hyperopia*, congenital.

H., relat'ive. (F. *relatif*; from L. *relativus*, having reference.) That condition of long-sightedness in which the individual can see objects between infinity and middle distance, but only by exerting the whole of his power of accommodation. The punctum proximum is more distant than normal, and the effort of accommodation is associated with an effort of convergence of the optic axis, which is so great that binocular vision is no longer possible, and squinting results.

H., to'tal. That amount of hypermetropia which can be ascertained to be present in an eye the accommodation of which has been made absolute by the use of atropin or other mydriatic.

Hyperop'ic. (Υπερ, above; ὤψ, eye.) Having higher acuteness of vision than the average eye.

Hyperop'sia. (Υπερ; ὄψις, vision. F. *hyperopsie*.) Extremely acute vision.

Hyperop'tic. (Υπερ; ὄψ, the eye.) The same as *Hypermetropie*.

Hyperorex'ic. (Υπερ; ὄρεξις, a longing after.) Fossagreves' term for a medication which stimulates the appetite.

Hyperorgane'ma. (Υπερ; ὄργανον, an instrument. F. *hyperorganisme*.) Term for the development of a superfluous part of an organ.

Hyperorgo'sis. (Υπερ; ὄργάω, to incite. F. *hyperorgose*.) Excessive orgasm or desire.

Hyperortho'sis. (Υπερ; ὀρθωσις, a making straight. F. *hyperorthose*.) Excessive stretching or erection.

Hyperos. (Υπερος.) A pestle.

Hyperos'mia. (Υπερ, in excess; ὀσμι, odour. F. *hyperosmie*.) A morbidly acute sense of smell; the perception of a smell when no odoriferous substance is presented to the nose. It is not uncommon in hysteria and in mental affections.

Also, an excessive odour.

Hyperosphre'sis. (Υπερ; ὀσφρησις, the faculty of smelling. F. *hyperosphrèse*.) A morbidly increased faculty of smelling.

Hyperosteog'eny. (Υπερ; ὀστίον, a bone; γεννάω, to beget. F. *hyperostogénie*.) Hypertrophy of bone; excessive production of bony tissue; the development of an exostosis.

Hyperosteopathy. (Υπερ; ὀστίον, a bone; πάθος, disease. F. *hyperostopathie*.) Term used by Piorry for excessive morbid affection of the bones.

Hyperostoma. (Υπερ; ὀστίον, a bone. F. *hyperostôme*; G. *Knochengewächs*, *Knochenwucherung*.) Excessive development of bone.

Hyperosto'sis. (Υπερ, above or upon; ὀστίον, a bone. F. *hyperostose*; I. *iperostosi*.) A general hypertrophy of bone; it may be observed in the cranium, or in a long bone from syphilis or elephantiasis.

Also, a synonym of *Exostosis*.

H. of skull. See *Skull*, *hyperostosis of*.

Hyperot'reta. (Υπεροψός, being above; τροπός, perforated.) An Order of the Subclass *Cyclostomi*, having a cylindrical body, no dorsal fin, nasal canal with a posterior orifice.

Hyperovariotroph'ia. (Υπερ; ovary; τροφή, nourishment. F. *hyperovariotrophie*.) Piorry's term for an enlarged ovary.

Hyperox'ic. A false spelling of *Hyperoxerie*.

Hyperoxid'e. Same as *Peroxide*.

Hyperoxy'dum. (Υπερ, in excess; oxydum. F. *hyperoxyde*; G. *Überoxyd*.) Term employed by Berzelius for *Peroxide*.

H. mangan'icum. Manganese peroxide.

Hyperoxyg'enated. (Υπερ, in excess; oxygen. F. *hyperoxygéné*; G. *übersauerstoff*.) Having an excess of oxygen.

Hyperoxygen'ic. (Υπερ; oxygen. F. *hyperoxygénique*.) Abounding in the acidifying principle of oxygen.

Hyperoxymu'riate. (F. *hyperoxymuriate*.) A salt of hypermuriatic acid, now called a *Chlorate*.

H. of potas'sium. The *Potassii chloras*.

Hyperox'ys. (Υπερ, in excess; ὄξύς, sharp or acid.) Used by Hippocrates (Gr. ὑπεροξύς), de *Fraet.* 13, to mean very acute; superacute.

Also, superacid; an hyperoxide.

Hyper'pates. (Υπερπαθός, grievously afflicted.) Suffering from a severe disease.

Hyperpath'ia. (Υπερ, excessively; πάθειν, to be affected and disturbed. F. *hyperpathie*.) Great sensibility and ailment.

Hyperperitonit'is. (Υπερ; περιτόναιον, the membrane covering the viscera. F. *hyperperitonite*.) Excessive inflammation of the peritoneum.

Hyperperit'ropé. (Υπερ; περιτροπή, changefulness. F. *hyperperitropie*.) Term applied by Grossi to express excessive vicissitude or changefulness of organic action.

Hyperpha'sia. (Υπερ, above; φάσις, a saying.) Want of control over the organs of speech.

Hyperphleboéc'tasy. (Υπερ; φλέψ, a vein; ἔκτασις, extension. F. *hyperphlébotasie*.) A too great extension of the veins.

Hyperphlebo'sis. (Υπερ; φλέψ, a vein. F. *hyperphlébose*.) Excessive evolution of the venous system; a too great venosity.

Hyperphleg'ma. (Υπερ; φλέγμα, inflammation, also phlegm, or the secretion of the air-passages. F. *hyperphlegme*.) An excess of phlegm.

Also, the same as *Hyperphlegmasia*.

Hyperphlegma'sia. (Υπερ; φλεγ-
μασία, inflammation. F. *hyperphlegmasie*.) An
excessive degree of acute inflammation.

Hyperphlegma'sic. (F. *hyperphleg-
masique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hyperphleg-
masia*.

Hyperphlegmat'ic. Of, or belonging
to, *Hyperphlegma*.

Hyperphlogo'sis. (Υπερ, in excess;
φλόγωσις, inflammation. F. *hyperphlogose*;
G. *Hyperphlogose*.) Lobstein's term for the
highest degree of inflammation, being that ac-
companied with great engorgement and hard-
ening.

Hyperphra'sia. (Υπερ; φράσις,
speech.) The exaggerated form of speech of a
maniacal person.

Hyperphre'nia. (Υπερ; φρήν, the
mind. F. *hyperphrénie*.) Guislain's term for
mania or madness; being passionate exaltation
of the mind.

Hyperphysical. (Υπερ; φύσις, nature.
F. *hyperphysique*; G. *hyperphysisch, übernatür-
lich*.) Of, or belonging to, preternatural things.

Hyperphys'ics. (Υπερ, beyond;
φύσις, nature. F. *hyperphysique*.) The science
of preternatural things.

Hyperpi'crous. (Υπερ, in excess;
πικρός, bitter. F. *hyperpicreux*.) Excessively
bitter.

Hyperpimelic. (F. *Hyperpimélique*.)
Of, or belonging to, *Hyperpimely*.

Hyperpimely. (Υπερ, in excess;
πυμυλι, fatness. F. *hyperpimélie*.) Excessive
obesity.

Hyperpla'sia. (Υπερ; πλάσις, a
moulding. G. *Überbildung*.) Virchow's term
for the form of hypertrophy which consists in
an abnormal increase in number of the elements
of the tissue of a part or organ, such as is seen
in the so-called hypertrophy of bone.

H., are'olar, of uterus. Thomas's
term for chronic metritis.

H., fi brous. The form in which the con-
nective tissue of an organ, such as a gland, is
increased in amount; it is frequently accom-
panied by atrophy of the other elements.

H., gland'ular. (L. *glandula*, a gland.)
The form in which the specific cellular elements
of a part, such as gland cells, increase in number,
without increase of the fibrous tissue.

H., inflam'matory. The form which is
caused by inflammation, being almost always the
fibrous form.

Hyperpla'sic. (Υπερ; πλάσις.) Relat-
ing to *Hyperplasia*.

Hyperplasma. (Υπερ; πλάσμα, any-
thing formed.) A synonym of *Hyperinosis*.

Hyperplast'ic. (Υπερ; πλαστικός,
fit for moulding.) Formed in excessive num-
bers. Relating to *Hyperplasia*.

H. inflam'mation. See *Inflammation*,
hyperplastic.

Hyperplasty. (Υπερ; πλάσσω, to
mould. F. *hyperplastie*.) The condition in
which the fibrin of the blood is in excess, or has
an increased tendency to coagulate.

Hyperplero'sis. (Υπερπλήρωσις,
overfulness; from ὑπέρ, above; πλήρωσις, a
filling up. F. *hyperplérose*; G. *Überfüllung*.)
Excessive repletion; overfulness of intravascular
fluid.

Hyperplero'tic. (F. *hyperplérotique*.)
Of, or belonging to, *Hyperplerosis*.

Hyperplex'ia. (Υπερ, in excess;
πλήξις, a stroke. F. *hyperplexie*.) Guislain's
term for an overstraining of the mind; a stupor-
ous melancholy.

Hyperpneumop'athy. (Υπερ;
πνεύμων, the lung; πάθος, disease. F. *hyper-
pneumopathie*.) Term used by Fiorry for exces-
sive disease of the lung.

Hyperpneu'sis. Same as *Hyper-
pneustia*.

Hyperpneus'tia. (Υπερ, in excess;
πνεύσις, a blowing. F. *hyperpneustie*.) The
presence, to a morbid extent, of flatus in the
body.

H. gas'trica. (Γαστήρ, the belly. G.
Blähsucht.) Flatulence of the stomach.

Hyperpno'e'a. (Υπερ; πνοή, a blow-
ing.) Excessive breathing; panting.

Hyperporo'sis. (Υπερ; πόρωσις, the
process by which the extremities of fractured
bones are reunited by a callus. F. *hyperporose*;
G. *Calluswucherung*.) Excessive formation of
callus.

Hyperprac'tical. (Υπερ; πρακτικός,
fit for action. F. *hyperpractique*; G. *überthätig*.)
Excessively active or energetic.

Hyperprax'ia. (Υπερ; πράξις, a
doing.) Excessive doing; restlessness of move-
ments, as seen in mania.

Hyperpresbyopia. (Υπερ; πρέσβυς,
an old man; ὤψ, the eye.) An excessive
amount of farsightedness or presbyopia; used
by Stellwag von Carion as a substitute for
Hypermetropia.

Hyperpresby'tia. (Υπερ; πρέσβυς.
F. *hyperpresbytie*.) Gaub's term for a high de-
gree of old sight or presbyopia.

Hyperpselaph'e'sia. (Υπερ, above;
ψηλάφησις, a feeling; a touching. G. *Tast-
sinneserschärfung*.) A morbid acuteness of the
sense of touch; especially applied to that con-
dition which occurs in certain cases of spinal
disease, where two points are felt as three, four,
or more; or where the distance between two
points which are still felt as two is greatly di-
minished.

Hyperpyret'ic. (Υπερ; πῦρ, fever
heat; ἔχω, to have. F. *hyperpyrétique*.) Relat-
ing to *Hyperpyrexia*.

Hyperpyrex'ia. (Υπερ; πῦρ; ἔχω.
F. *hyperpyrexie*.) An intensely feverish con-
dition; a fever in which the temperature is very
high. Hyperpyrexia is said to occur when the
temperature rises above 42° C. (107.6 F.), or,
according to some, when above 106° F. (41.1° C.)

Hyperres'onance. (Υπερ; L. *re-
sono*, to sound again.) Too great resonance of
a part when percussed.

Hypersar'cia. (Υπερ; σάρξ, flesh.
F. *hypersarcie*.) Same as *Polysarcia*.

Hypersarco'ma. (Υπερ; σάρξ, F.
hypersarcome; G. *hervorgewachsene Fleisch*.)
The luxuriant granulations on a wound called
proud flesh.

Hypersarco'sis. (Υπερ; σάρξ, F.
hypersarcose.) The formation or progressive
growth of *Hypersarcoma*.

Also, a term for muscular hypertrophy.

Also, a term for *Obesity*.

H. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) Hyper-
trophy of the heart.

Hypersarx'is. (Υπερ; σάρξ.) Same
as *Hypersarcma*.

Hypersecretion. (Υπερ; L. *se-*

cerno, to set apart.) A badly constructed synonym of *Hypererimia*.

Hyper'somnia. (Υπέρ; *L. somnus*, sleep.) Excessive sleep.

Hyperspa'dias. (Υπέρ; above; σπάω, to draw.) Same as *Epispadias*.

Hyperspas'mia. (Υπέρ; σπασμός, spasm. *F. hyperspasme*.) Term used by Guislain for excessive spasm or convulsion.

Hypersplenotroph'ia. (Υτέρ, in excess; σπλήν, the spleen; τρέφω, to nourish. *F. hypersplénotrophie*; *G. Milzgeschwulst*.) A term used by Pierry for hypertrophy of the spleen.

Hyperspong'ia. (Υπέρ; σπογγία, a sponge.) An excessive fungous or sponge-like growth.

Hypersteato'sis. (Υπέρ; στέαρ, fat.) Auspitz's term for an excessive secretion of the sebaceous glands of the skin.

Hypersthen'ia. (Υπέρ; σθένος, strength. *F. hypersthénie*; *L. iperstenia*; *S. hiperstenia*.) An exalted condition of the forces of the body, as opposed to *Asthénia*.

A term used by the followers of the *Brunonian system* to denote the excessive action of agents on the proper excitability of the body.

Hypersthen'ic. (Υπέρ; σθένος.) Increasing the strength. Relating to *Hypersthenia*.

Hypersthen'ics. (Υπέρ; σθένος.) Agents which increase strength.

Hyperstomic. (Υπέρ; above; στόμα, the mouth. *F. hyperstomique*.) Applied by O. Richard to stamens which are inserted above the orifice of the tube of the calyx, and consequently on the border or edge of the latter organ.

Hypersty'lic. (Υπέρ; στύλος, a style. *F. hyperstylique*.) Applied by A. Richard to the insertion of the stamens when it occurs upon the contour of an ovary, completely below or from the base of the style, on a prolongation or widening of the calyx, as in *Oenothera biennis*.

Hypersulphocyan'ogen. (*F. hypersulphocyanogène*.) Term used by Berzelius for a combination of sulphur and cyanogen which cannot be again isolated.

Hypersulphuret'um. (Υπέρ; sulphur.) An old term for a sulphuret with the highest quantity of sulphur.

Hypersynerg'ia. (Υπέρ; συνεργία, co-operation. *F. hypersynergie*.) Term used by Grossi, *Gen. Pathol.* § 153, 154, for excessive conduction or gathering together; simply, excessive aid or co-operation.

Hypersyst'olé. (Υπέρ; συστολή, a contraction. *F. hypersystole*.) Excessive or too strong contraction of the ventricles of the heart.

Hyperthelic. (Υπέρ, upon; θηλή, the nipple. *F. hyperthélique*.) Situated above or upon the nipple; of, or belonging to, that which is so situated.

Hyperther'mal. (Υπέρ; θερμότης, heat.) Of an insupportable heat; very hot indeed.

Hyperther'mia. (Υπέρ; θερμότης, heat.) Considerable elevation of the temperature of the body.

Hyperthy'mia. (Υπέρ, in excess; θυμός, the mind. *F. hyperthymie*.) Term used by Leupoldt for mental disease with cruel, rash, or fool-hardy dispositions.

Hyperton'ia. (Υπέρ; τόνος, tone. *F. hypertonie*; *L. ipertonia*; *S. hipertonia*.) Friedländer's term for excessive tone or tension; irritability.

Also, Eulenberg's term for an excess of the natural tone or normal rhythmic contraction of a voluntary muscle.

Hyperton'ic. (Υπέρ; τόνος. *F. hypertonique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hypertonía*.

Hypertony. (Υπέρ; τόνος. *G. Spannungszunahme*.) Excessive tension of the globe of the eye, such, for example, as occurs in glaucoma. Also, the same as *Hypertonía*.

Hypertricho'sis. (Υπέρ; θρίξ, a hair. *F. hypertrichose*; *G. übermässige Behaarung*.) Excessive development of hair both as to length and number.

H. acquis'ita. (*L. acquisitus*, acquired.) An increased hairiness of the body, or of some part of it, acquired after birth.

H. circumscrip'ta. (*L. circumscripto*, to mark off.) Hairiness of a small patch of the body, as on mother's marks.

H. partia'lis. (*Low L. partialis*, from *L. pars*, a part.) Unnatural hairiness of some part of the body, as of the chin in a woman.

H. universa'lis. (*L. universalis*, belonging to the whole.) General hairiness of the body.

Hyper'tromos. (Υπέρ; τρόμος, fear or tremor. *F. hypertromos*.) Excessive fear or tremor.

Hypertrophæ'mia. (Υπέρ; τροφή, nutrition; αίμα, blood.) A state in which the plastic powers of the blood are increased. (*Dun-glison*.)

Hypertroph'ia. (Υπέρ; τροφή, nourishment.) See *Hypertrophy*.

H. cer'e'bri. (*L. cerebrum*, the brain.) See *Brain, hypertrophy of*.

H. cor'dis. See *Heart, hypertrophy of*.

H. glandula'rum. See *Hypertrophy, glandular*.

H. hep'atis. (*L. hepar*, the liver.) See *Liver, hypertrophy of*.

H. intestin'orum. (*L. intestina*, the intestines.) Thickening of the coats of the intestines.

H. lie'nis. (*L. lien*, the spleen.) See *Spleen, hypertrophy of*.

H. miasmatica lie'nis. (*Miasma*, defilement; *L. lien*, the spleen.) The enlargement of the spleen which accompanies intermittent fevers and miasmatic poisoning.

H. sple'nis. (Σπλήν, the spleen.) See *Spleen, hypertrophy of*.

H. un'guis. (*L. unguis*, a nail.) Increased size and thickness of the nails.

H. u'teri. (*L. uterus*, the womb.) See *Uterus, hypertrophy of*.

H. vena'rum. (*L. vena*, a vein.) Excessive growth of the veins, especially of the superficial veins.

H. vesicæ. (*L. vesica*, the bladder.) See *Hypertrophy of bladder*.

Hypertroph'iaë. Plural of *Hypertrophía*.

H. cuta'næ. (*L. cutis*, the skin.) An order of skin diseases characterised by increase in size of the true skin, or of the epidermis, or of both, or of the pigment, or of the hair-follicles; such are chloasma, corns, warts, elephantiasis, and yaws.

Hypertroph'ic. (Υπέρ; τροφή. *F. hypertrophique*.) Increased in size; subjected to *Hypertrophy*.

Hyper'trophied. (Υπέρ; τροφή.) Increased in size; affected with *Hypertrophy*.

Hyper'trophous. (Υπίρ; τροφή.) Same as *Hypertrophied*.

Hypertrophy. (Υπίρ; τροφή. F. *hypertrophie*; I. *ipertrofia*; S. *hipertrofia*; G. *Hypertrophie*.) Excessive increase in size of a part, from increase in the size or the number of its essential elements. It is frequently but erroneously applied to an enlargement of an organ from deposit of morbid structure, as when a lymphatic gland is enlarged from infiltration of tubercle.

H., acqui' red. (L. *acquirō*, to add to.) Overgrowth of a part of the body, or of an organ, resulting from increased work, as in hypertrophy of the bladder from a strictured urethra; or from intermittent pressure, as in the growth of a thick epidermis; or from an excessive blood supply, as when hairs near an ulcer grow to an unusual size; or from a physiological change in the body, as when the womb increases in size as a result of conception.

H., adjunc'tive. (L. *adjungo*, to join to.) The form in which the elements of a tissue are increased in number. Same as *Hypertrophia*.

H., centrip'etal. (L. *centrum*, a centre; *peto*, to seek.) Same as *H., concentric*.

H., compensatory. (L. *compensō*, to counterbalance.) An increase of bulk of a tissue to enable it to accomplish more work, in order to overcome an obstruction, as when the muscular coat of the bladder becomes thickened when there is stricture of the urethra, or when the left ventricle of the heart increases in size when there is stenosis of the aortic orifice.

Compensatory hypertrophy occurs in an organ when it is called upon to supply the defects of its fellow, as when one kidney enlarges because the other has become defective, or has been removed.

H., concentric. (L. *con*, for *eum*, together; *centrum*, a centre.) Thickening of the walls of a hollow organ, causing decrease of its capacity.

H., condens'ing, of bone. Same as *Bone, sclerosis of*.

H., congestive. (L. *congestio*, a heaping up.) An hypertrophy which results from over-activity of an organ, as compensatory hypertrophy of the heart, and the hypertrophy of the liver of hot countries.

H., diathetic. (Διάθεσις, disposition.) An hypertrophy which is caused by some morbid diathesis, as of syphilis or scrofula.

H., epidermic. (Ἐπιδερμίς, the outer skin.) The thickening of the epidermis which occurs as the result of intermittent pressure, as in the case of callosities and corns.

H., excen'tric. (L. *ex*, out; *centrum*, a centre.) Thickening of the walls of a hollow organ, with increase of its capacity.

H., false. An increase in size of an organ from the deposit of some morbid material within it.

H., follic'ular. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag.) Meyer's term for a condition of the mucous membrane of the posterior nares and the upper part of the pharynx which occurs not infrequently in strumous children, and causes more or less deafness. It consists essentially in an excessive growth of the lymphatic follicles of the part, which may be felt as a roughness by the finger.

H., func'tional. (L. *functio*, a performing.) Increase of size in a part or organ induced

by stimulation of its elementary constituents to excessive action.

H., gen'eral. The overgrowth of the whole body which results in a giant.

H., gland'ular. (L. *glandula*, a small nut.) A synonym of *Adenoma*.

H., inflam'matory. The hypertrophy which is caused by inflammatory congestion of a part.

H., ir'ritative. (L. *irrito*, to provoke.) Increase in bulk of an organ or tissue from some source of irritation, as intermittent pressure.

H., mam'mary. (L. *mamma*, the breast-gland.) Same as *Breast, hypertrophy of*.

H., neuro'tic. (Νεύρον, a nerve.) Increased growth of a part having a nerve origin. Irritation of trophic nerves will produce it, as well as section of some nerve, whereby the regulating action on the nutrition of the part is possibly prevented.

H., numerical. Same as *H., adjunctive*.

H. of blad'der. The thickening of the muscular coat of the bladder which occurs when there is obstruction at the outlet. See also, *Bladder, fasciculated*, and *B., sacculated*.

H. of bone. See *Bone, hypertrophy of*.

H. of brain. See *Brain, hypertrophy of*.

H. of breast. See *Breast, hypertrophy of*.

H. of clit'oris. Increase of size of the clitoris. It may become pendulous and very large.

H. of external ear. A condition of enlargement of the auricle of the ear which is sometimes seen in idiots.

H. of glands. See *H., glandular*.

H. of gums. Excessive growth of the gum. It is not infrequently congenital, or at least occurs at a very early age. It is usually associated with defect of intellect, and sometimes with molluscum fibrosum.

H. of heart. See *Heart, hypertrophy of*.

H. of intes'tines. Thickening of the intestinal walls.

H. of lab'ia puden'di. (L. *labium*, a lip; *pudenda*, the external organs of generation.) Increase of size of the part which may be a kind of solid oedema, or a syphilitic deposit, or a form of elephantiasis.

H. of limbs, congen'ital. See *Limbs, hypertrophy of, congenital*.

H. of lip. An increased size of the upper lip is a common condition in scrofulous children. The lips may also become hypertrophic as a result of fissures.

H. of liv'er. See *Liver, hypertrophy of*.

H. of lung. See *Lung, hypertrophy of*.

H. of mus'cle. See *Muscle, hypertrophy of*.

H. of nails. Thickening of the substance of the nails. It is often accompanied by distortion or irregularity.

H. of nerves. See *Nerves, hypertrophy of*.

H. of pre'puce. See *Prepuce, hypertrophy of*.

H. of pros'tate. See *Prostate gland, hypertrophy of*.

H. of scro'tum. See *Scrotum, hypertrophy of*.

H. of spleen. See *Spleen, hypertrophy of*.

HYPERURESIS—HYPHYDROS.

H. of thyro'id. (*Thyroid* body.) Same as *Goitre*.

H. of toes. See *Pes gigas*.

H. of tongue. See *Tongue, hypertrophy of*.

H. of ton'sil. See *Tonsil, hypertrophy of*.

H. of u'terus. See *Uterus, hypertrophy of*.

H. of veins. See *Veins, hypertrophy of, and Hypertrophia venarum*.

H., partial. Overgrowth of some part only of the body, as of the heart or of a limb.

H., physiological. Increase in size of an organ caused by some natural condition of life, as the growth of the female breast at puberty, or of the uterus during pregnancy.

H., reflex. (L. *reflecto*, to bend back.) A term which has been applied to the enlargement and thickening of structure which sometimes supervenes on repeated attacks of neuralgia of a part.

H., spontaneous. (L. *sponte*, of one's free will.) The form which occurs without definite exciting cause. Such are the physiological growth of the female breast at puberty, and the enlargement of the prostate of elderly men.

H., true. The increased size of an organ from increase in number or size of its elementary tissues.

Hyperure'sis. (Υπίρ, in excess; ούρισις, a making water. F. *hyperurèse*.) An excessive discharge of urine.

H. aquo'sa. (L. *aquosus*, watery.) Same as *Diabetes insipidus*.

H. sacchari'na. (L. *saccharum*, sugar.) A synonym of *Diabetes mellitus*.

Hyperurorrhœ'a. (Υπίρ; ούρον, urine; ροία, a flow. F. *hyperurorrhée*.) Term used by Piorry for *Hyperuresis*.

Hypervenosity. (Υπίρ; L. *venosus*, full of veins.) An excessive development of the veins of a part.

Hyperventilation. (Υπίρ; L. *ventilo*, to fan.) Exposure of the body to the open air; a mode of treatment adopted in some diseases.

Hyperymenoma. (Υπίρ; ύμην, a membrane. F. *hyperyménome*.) Term for membranous exuberance; membranous tumour or increase.

Hyperymenosis. (Υπίρ; ύμην. F. *hyperyménose*.) The growth or formation of *Hyperymenoma*; hypertrophy of a membrane.

Hyperzoodynamia. (Υπίρ; ζώον, an animal; δύναμις, power.) Excessive increase of the vital forces.

Hypesthesia. See *Hypæsthesia*.

Hypex'odus. (Υπό, under; έξοδος, an exit.) Old term (Gr. *υπίξοδος*), used by Hippocrates, *Prorrhet.* ii, xxxii, 3, for a flux of the belly or diarrhoea.

Hypezo'cos. (Υπεζωκόσ, the pleura; from *υπεζώνημι*, to undergird.) An old term for the pleura.

Hyp'ha. (Υφή, a texture or web. F. *hyp'ha*; G. *Gewebe, Suite, Weben*.) Term for a texture or tissue; also, a filament or cord.

In Botany, the hyp'hae are the long, slender, branched filaments having transverse divisions which form the substance of the tissue of the higher Fungi; they are chlorophyll-less and grow at the apex.

Hyp'hæma. (Υφαιμος, suffused with

blood; from *υπό*, under; *αίμα*, blood. F. *hyp'hémé*.) Term for sugillation.

Also, a black eye, or *Eechynoma*.

Same as *Hypohaemia*.

Hyp'hæmatosis. (Υπό, under; hæmatosis. F. *hyp'hématose*.) Term for slight or diminished sanguification.

Hyp'hæmia. (Υπό; αίμα, blood. F. *hyp'hémie*.) A diminution in the quantity of blood.

Also, the same as *Hyp'hæma*.

Hyp'hæmitis. (Υπό, under; αίμα, blood. F. *hyp'hémite*.) A slight degree of inflammation of the blood.

Hyp'hæmorrhag'ia. (Υπό, under; αιμορραγία, violent bleeding. F. *hyp'hémorrhagie*.) Slight hæmorrhage.

Hyp'hæmous. (Υφαιμος, suffused with blood; blood-shot. F. *hyp'hémé*.) Having sugillation; sugillated. Also, slightly bloody.

Hyp'hæné. (Υφαινω, to weave.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ*.

H. theba'ica. Gärtn. (*L. thebaicus*, from Thebes.) Doum palm. Hab. Egypt. Fruit eatable; when infused in water with dates it is used as a cooling drink in fevers.

Hyp'hal. (Υφή, a web.) Composed of, or resembling, *Hyp'hæ*.

H. tissue. The tissue of the larger Fungi which consists essentially of *Hyp'hæ*.

Hyp'has'ma. (Υφασμα, a tissue or texture. F. *hyp'hasme*.) Term applied by Link to the exposed portions of the floccose thallus of mushrooms which is erect and bears the reproductive corpuscles.

Hyp'hé. (Υφή, a weaving.) Texture.

Hyp'hège'sis. (Υφηγέομαι, to go before. F. *hyp'hégèse*.) Old term (Gr. *υφήγησις*), used by Hippocrates, *de Nat. Puer.* xii, 7, for a going before and deduction. Applied to the casting off of the relics of childbirth by purgation, as distinct from that which is first cast out with the fœtus.

Hyp'hidrosis. (Υπό; ιδρώς, sweat.) A defective secretion of sweat.

Hyp'hol'ogy. (Υφος, a web; λόγος, a discourse.) Same as *Histology*.

Hyp'hol'oma. (Υφος, a web.) A Genus of the Suborder *Hymenomycetes*.

H. fascicula'ris. Fr. The *Agaricus fasciculus*.

H. subluterit'ius. Fr. The *Agaricus subluteritius*.

Hyp'homyc'etes. (Υφος, a web; μύκης, a mushroom. F. *hyp'homycètes*; G. *Fadenpilze*.) The moulds. An Order of Fungi having a filamentous mycelium producing ferule threads which bear spores or sporangia.

Hyp'hospor'ææ. (Υφος; σπορός, seed.) A Division of Fungi in which the spores are of various shapes, simple or compound, and borne upon a filamentous receptacle, which may be simple or compound, with a continuous or a septate tube.

Hyp'hostro'ma. (Υφος; στρώμα, a bed.) The mycelium of fungi.

Hyp'hotomy. (Υφος; τομή, section.) The dissection of the tissues.

Hyp'hæra'mia. (Υπό; ύδωρ, water; αίμα, blood.) Defective hydration of the blood; deficiency of water in the blood.

Hyp'hýdros. (Υπό, under; ύδωρ, water.) That which is submerged; or water between the skin and the flesh. A term (Gr.

ὄφύδρος) used by Hippocrates, *Prorrhēt.* ii, 12, meaning dropsical.

Hyphydrosis. (ὑπό; ὕδωρ, water.) Deficiency in water; defective hydration.

H. of blood. Same as *Hyphydramia*.

Hyphydrus. Same as *Hyphydrosis*.

Hypidrosis. See *Hyphydrosis*.

Hypino sis. (ὑπό; ἰς, ἰός, the fibre of flesh. F. *hypinose*; G. *Hypinosis*.) A form of diseased blood in which the quantity of fibrin is less than in the healthy state.

Hypnotic. (F. *hypnotique*.) Of, or belonging to, the diseased condition of the blood termed *Hypinosis*.

Hypnæsthesis. (ὑπνος, sleep; αἰσθησις, sense or feeling. F. *hypnæsthésie*; G. *Schlafgefühl, Schläfrigkeit*.) Martini's term for the sleepy feeling; dulled sensibility; drowsiness.

Hypnagogic. (ὑπνος, sleep; ἀγωγός, a leader.) Leading to, or occurring during, sleep.

H. hallucina'tions. (L. *hallucinator*, to wander in mind.) The hallucinations which occur on the eve of entering on sleep, when half awake.

Hypnalë. (ὑπναλιος, sending to sleep.) A Genus of the Family *Crotalidæ*, Suborder *Solenoglyphæ*, Order *Ophidia*.

H. ne'pa, Cope. A venomous snake found in Southern India, Malabar, and Ceylon.

Hypnelos. Same as *Hypnelous*.

Hypnelous. (ὑπνολός, sleepy. F. *endormi*; G. *schlafrig*.) Old term for somnolent; sleepy; drowsy.

Hypnergia. (ὑπνος, sleep; ἐνέργεια, action.) A term for somnambulism.

Hypniater. (ὑπνος; ἰατρός, a physician.) A person who professes to be able, during the hypnotic state or mesmeric sleep, to recognise disease in a person subjected to him, and to treat it successfully.

Hypnic. (ὑπνικός, producing sleep.) Having power to produce sleep.

Hypnica. (ὑπνικός.) Agents which produce sleep.

Hypnobades. (ὑπνος, sleep; βαδίζω, to walk slowly. F. *hypnobade*; G. *Nachtwandler, Schlafwandler*.) One who walks in his sleep; a sleepwalker or somnambulist.

Hypnobadic. (F. *hypnobadique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hypnobadisis*.

Hypnobadisis. (ὑπνος, sleep; βάσις, a walking. F. *hypnobadise*; G. *Nachtwandeln, Schlafwandeln*.) Somnambulism or sleep-walking.

Hypnob'asis. Same as *Hypnobadisis*.

Hypnobat'asis. See *Hypnobatatesis*.

Hypnobates. (ὑπνος, sleep; βάτης, one that treads; from βαίνω, to walk.) A sleep-walker.

Hypnobe'tesis. (ὑπνος; βαίνω. F. *hypnobatése*.) Sleep-walking.

Hypnobat'ia. Same as *Hypnobatatesis*.

Hypnodes. (ὑπνώδης, sleepy; from ὑπνος, sleep; εἶδος, likeness. F. *hypnoux*; G. *schläfrig*.) Sleepy, or full of sleep.

Hypno'dia. (ὑπνοδία, sleepiness. F. *hypnotie*; G. *Schläfrigkeit*.) Somnolence, sleepiness, or drowsiness.

Hypnog'enous. (ὑπνος; γεννάω, to beget. F. *hypnogène*.) Producing or causing sleep.

Hypno'ic. Same as *Hypopnoic*.

Hypnolog'ic. (F. *hypnologique*.) Of or belonging to, *Hypnology*.

Hypnology. (ὑπνος, sleep; λόγος, a discourse. F. *hypnologie*.) The part of hygiene which treats of the doctrine of sleep, its proper periods of indulgence, their duration and regulation.

Hypnone. (ὑπνος, sleep.) C₆H₅. CO. CH₃. Dujardin-Beaumont's term for phenyl-methyl-ketone or acetophenone. A colourless, very mobile liquid, crystallising at 14° C. (57.2° F.), and boiling at 198° C. (388.4° F.), obtained by distilling a mixture of calcium benzoate and acetate. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzene, and turpentine, insoluble in water and glycerine; it is neutral in reaction, but produces severe burning pain when applied to a mucous membrane, and has a disagreeable, persistent odour. It lessens the functional power of the nervous centres and lowers the blood pressure, producing sleep. Hypnone has been used in the treatment of insomnia caused by mental work or alcoholic excess; it does not relieve pain. It is administered in alcohol and syrup, or in capsule. Dose, 5—10 centigrammes (2.5—5 drops).

Hypnergia. (ὑπνος, sleep; ἐνέργεια, action. F. *hypnergie*; G. *Nachtwandeln, Schlafwandeln*.) Somnambulism or sleep-walking; noctambulation.

Hypnopathy. (ὑπνος; πάθος, disease. F. *hypnopathie*.) Diseased sleep, or a morbid drowsiness.

Hypnophilous. (ὑπνόν, moss; φιλέω, to love. F. *hypnophile*.) Growing among the mosses.

Hypnophobia. (ὑπνος; φοβέω, to fear. F. *hypnophobie*; G. *Schlaffurcht*.) Fear or dread of sleep.

Also, a term for *Ephialtes*, or nightmare.

Hypnophobic. (F. *hypnophobique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hypnophobia*.

Hypnophrenosis. (ὑπνος, sleep; φρήν, the mind. F. *hypnophrénose*; G. *schlaftrümm*.) Excitement or wandering of sleep. Applied by C. H. Schutze to errors in sleep, as delirium, lethargy, somnambulism.

Hypnopœos. (ὑπνος, sleep; ποιέω, to make or induce.) Bringing sleep (Gr. ὑπνοποιός); used by Dioscorides, i, 1.

Hypnopœous. Same as *Hypnopœos*.

Hypnos. (ὑπνος. F. *hypnos*; G. *Schlaf*.) Term for sleep.

Hypno'sia. (ὑπνος. F. *hypnosie*.) Sleep as a morbid condition.

H. biomagnet'ica. (Bias, life; animal magnetism.) The sleep of what is called animal magnetism.

Hypno'sis. (ὑπνος, sleep. F. *hypnose*; G. *Schlafmachen, Einschlafen*.) The inducing or the gradual approach of sleep.

Also, artificially induced sleep.

Hypnotic. (ὑπνωτικός, putting to sleep; from ὑπνος, sleep. F. *hypnotique*; G. *ein-schlafen, schlafmachend*.) Having power to produce a disposition to sleep; inducing sleep; somniferous. Relating to *Hypnotism*.

H. bals'am. See *Balsam, hypnotic*.

H. cat'alepsy. (Κατάληψις, a seizing.) The cataleptic condition occurring during *Hypnotism*.

H. hallucina'tions. (L. *hallucinator*, to wander in mind. G. *hypnotische Hallucinationen*.) Pohl's term for the phenomena of hyp-

notism which are partly spontaneous and partly originate in suggestions of the operator.

Also, Kandinsky's term for the hallucinations which frequently occur in the state between sleeping and waking.

Hypnotics. (Υπνωτικός. G. *Schlafmittel*.) Agents which produce sleep.

Hypnotisant. (Υπνωσ.) An agent which produces sleep or hypnotism.

Hypnotised. (Υπνωσ.) In the state of *Hypnotism*.

Hypnotism. (Υπνωσ, sleep. F. *hypnotisme*; G. *Hypnotismus*.) Braid's term for a state of artificial somnambulism produced in certain persons when they look steadfastly and fixedly, with complete concentration of the will, for several consecutive minutes, on a bright object placed at so short a distance above and in front of the eyes that the necessary convergence of the optic axes can only be accomplished with effort and, it may be, with some painful sensation. In this state the person appears to be in a deep sleep without any power of changing his condition, mental or physical, except under the influence of some external impression; but by this means, whether conveyed to him directly by words or indirectly by putting his limbs or body into the position or attitude suggestive of some special idea or feeling, that idea or feeling becomes translated into action, and the hypnotised person gives expression to it. On recovery from this condition the person has no remembrance of what he has said or done during the hypnotic state. Recent observers following Charcot describe the condition as one of three stages—a lethargic, a cataleptic, and a somnambulistic stage. Braid and Carpenter lay great stress on the psychological condition as represented by the entire engrossment of the mind with whatever is for the time the object of its attention, and by the passive receptivity of the mind for whatever idea may be suggested to it. Heidenhain suggests that the cause of the hypnotic condition is due to an inhibition of the ganglionic cells of the cerebrum produced by the feeble stimulation of the nerves affected by the producing cause. Tamburini, on the other hand, believes that the phenomena are so many various manifestations of the molecular modifications of the central motor apparatus producing increased excitability.

H., galvanic. See *Galvano-hypnotism*.

Hypnotyphus. (Υπνωσ, sleep; typhus fever. F. *hypnotyphus*; G. *Schlaf-Typhus, Schlafieber*.) Typhus fever with morbid drowsiness.

Hypnum. (Υπνον, moss growing on trees.) A Genus of the Class *Musci*.

H. sericeum. Linn. (L. *sericus*, silken.) The *Muscus cranii humani*.

Hypnus. Same as *Hypnos*.

Hypo- (Υπό, under.) A prefix used in compound terms, signifying under, below, a diminution in quantity or degree.

Hypoœma. (Υπό, under; αἷμα, blood. F. *hypœme*.) Old term for effused red blood under the cornea. See *Hyp hæma*.

Hypoœmia. (Υπό, under; αἷμα, blood. F. *hypœmie*.) Term for blood in the anterior chamber of the eye; also, the same as *Sugillatio*.

Also, the same as *Hypohœmia*.

Hypoalbuminosis. (Υπό; albumin.) Deficiency of albuminous matter in the

blood, such as may occur in starvation or after hæmorrhage.

H., primary. (L. *primus*, first.) The deficiency of albumen in the blood which results directly from defective food supply, or from inability to digest and assimilate it.

H., secondary. (L. *secundus*, following.) The deficiency of albumen in the blood which results indirectly from great hæmorrhage, Bright's disease, malarial poisoning, cancerous cachexia, and other chronic diseases.

Hypoazotic acid. (Υπό; azote.) A synonym of *Hypounitrous acid*.

Hypoazotide. (Υπό; azote.) A term for *Hypounitrous acid*.

Hypobasal. (Υπό; βάσις, a base.) Below, or at the lower part of, a base.

H. cell. The lower or posterior of the two cells into which the fertilised oosphere of Hepaticæ is divided. In the higher Cryptogams the cell is subdivided; in *Equisetacea* and *Ferns* it consists of four segments; two give rise to the foot, one to the root, and one disappears.

Hypoblast. (Υπό; βλαστός, a sucker. F. *hypoblaste*; G. *Keimtrager*.) Term given by L. C. Richard and Nees von Esenbeck to the lateral expansion of the axis of the embryo of the Gramineæ. It is the cotyledon of Kunth, Brown, Poiteau, Turpin, Fischer, and Treviranus, and the *Scutellum* of Gärtner, and of other authors.

Also, the innermost or lower of the three layers of the blastoderm of animals; from it is developed the epithelium of the alimentary canal, with the exception of that of the front part of the mouth and of the extremity of the rectum, which are derived from the epiblast; the epithelium of the air-passages; and the epithelium and cells of the glands opening into these canals. It is composed of spheroidal, very granular, apparently non-nucleated cells, which form a kind of network in more than one layer.

Hypoblastic. (Υπό; βλαστός.) Relating to the *Hypoblast*.

H. spheres. The innermost products of the segmentation of the fertilised ovum which give rise to the hypoblast.

Hypoblepharon. (Υπό, under; βλέφαρον, an eyelid. F. *hypoblépharon*; G. *Augenlidinterlage*.) A swelling under one or both eyelids.

Also, an artificial eye, from being placed under the eyelid.

Hypoblepharum. Same as *Hypoblepharon*.

Hypobolinæous. (Υποβολιμαίος, substituted by stealth.) Supposititious, counterfeit.

Hypobranchia. (Υπό, beneath; βράγχια, the gills.) A Suborder of the Order *Opisthobranchiata*, in which the gills are situated on the side of the body under cover of the projecting mantle.

Hypobranchial. (Υπό, beneath; βράγχια, the gills.) Situated beneath the gills or branchial arch.

Term applied by Owen and subsequent anatomists to the lowest segment of a branchial arch, namely, that which articulates with the basal-bar or basi-branchial. It exists in all fishes that have perfect internal branchial arches, as Solachians, Ganoids, and Teleostei, and is the bone which joins the basihyal to the ceratobranchial.

Hypobromite. A salt of *Hypobromous acid*.

Hypobromous acid. (F. *acide hypobromique*; G. *unterbromige Säure*.) HBrO. A light, straw-coloured liquid obtained by the action of bromine on mercuric and other metallic oxides. It is a powerful oxidizing agent and a bleacher of organic colouring matters, like the analogous chlorine compound.

Hypobrychious. (Υπό, under; βρύω, to flow around. F. *hypobrychié*.) Submerged, or plunged under earth or water.

Hypobulia. (Υπό, under; βουλή, will.) A defective power of exercising the will, such as is observed in melancholia.

Hypocaf feïn. (Υπό; coffee.) C₆H₄O₃N₂. A substance obtained, together with apocaffeïn, from the action of hydrochloric acid upon diethoxyhydroxycaffeïn.

Hypocalycia. (Υπό; κάλυξ, a flower cup.) Desvaux's term for those apetalous dicotyledons which have hypogynous stamens.

Hypocalycious. (Υπό; κάλυξ, the cup of a flower. F. *hypocalycié*.) Situated under the calyx.

Hypocan'na. Same as *Ipecauanha*.

Hypocapnis'ma. (Υπό, under; κάπνισμα, smoke.) Old term for a suffiment or fumigation, especially such as were applied anciently by throwing the material on hot coals placed in a vessel under the womb of parturient women.

Hypocapnis'mus. (Υποκαπνίζω, to make a smoke under. F. *hypocapnisme*; G. *Lauchern*.) The act of applying a suffiment or fumigation; suffumigation.

Hypocardia. (Υπό; καρδία, the heart. F. *hypocardie*.) Alvarenga's term for a vertically downward displacement of the heart, with consequent depression of the diaphragm; the heart's impulse being felt in or below the epigastrium. It is generally caused by emphysema of the lung, but it may result from aneurysm of the ascending aorta, or from an intrathoracic tumour.

Hypocarodes. (Υποκαρώδης, somewhat lethargic. F. *hypocareux*.) Having slight coma.

Hypocarpius. (Υπό; καρπός. F. *hypocarpe*.) Situated under the fruit or germ.

Hypocarpium. (Υπό, under; καρπός, fruit. F. *hypocarpe*; F. *Fruchunterlag*.) Term applied by Bernardi to the part of a flower on which the fruit rests.

Hypocarpogean. Same as *Hypogeo-carpius*.

Hypocarpogeous. See *Hypogeo-carpius*.

Hypocarus. (Υπό, under; κάρως, heavy sleep. F. *hypocare*.) A slight degree of coma.

Hypocatalept'sis. (Υπό; κατάληψις, catalepsy. F. *hypocataleptic*.) A slighter or imperfect degree of epilepsy.

Hypocatharsis. (Υποκάθαρσις, a purging downwards; from υπό; καθαίρω, to purge. F. *hypocatharsis*; G. *gelinde Abführung*.) A term for slight purging; also, formerly used for every purgation of the lower belly.

Hypocathartic. (Υποκάθαρσις.) Laxative, slightly purgative.

Hypocaus ticum. (Υπό, under; καυστικός, capable of burning.) Same as *Hypocauterium*.

Hypocaus'tum. (Υπόκαυστον, a vaulted room heated by a furnace below; from υπό, under; καίω, to burn.) Old term for a stove, or a sweating-room.

Also, applied to the chair or seat of parturient women when undergoing a *Hypocausisma*.

Hypocausterium. (Υπό, under; καυτήριον, a branding iron.) A gentle or slowly-acting caustic; also called *Hypocausticum*.

Hypocephalæ'on. (Υπό, under; κεφαλή, the head. F. *hypocephalæon*; G. *Kopfkissen*.) Term (Gr. υποκεφάλαιον) used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.*, c. i, κεiv, 10, for a pillow for supporting the head.

Hypocephalæ'um. Same as *Hypocephalæon*.

Hypocerchalæ'on. (Υποκερχαλίος, somewhat hoarse; from υπό, under; κερχαλίος, rough.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *l. 7, Epid. xi, 7*, for hoarseness, or a roughness of the windpipe.

Hypocerchnalæ'on. (Υποκερχυαλίος.) Same as *Hypocerchalæon*.

Hypochæ'ris. Properly *Hypochæris*.

Hypochil. Same as *Hypochilium*.

Hypochilium. (Υπό; χείλος, the lip. F. *hypochile*; G. *Lippensuss*.) Term given by Richard to the inferior or basal part of the labellum of the Orchidaceæ when it is divided.

Hypochlore'tum. A *Hypochloride*.

H. sulfuro'sum. The *Sulphuris hypochloridum*.

Hypochlo'ric acid. (Υπό; chlorine. F. *acide hypochlorique*.) Same as *Chlorine peroxide*.

Hypochlo'ride. A salt of *Hypochlorous acid*.

H. of sulphur. See *Sulphuris hypochloridum*.

Hypochlo'rin. (Υπό, beneath; χλωρός, greenish-yellow.) A substance found in every plant cell containing chlorophyll, and capable of being isolated by dilute hydrochloric acid. It forms tenacious, semifluid drops, which gradually become crystalline, forming reddish-brown needles. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, oil of turpentine, benzole, and bisulphide of carbon. It is insoluble in water.

Hypochlo'ris. Same as *Hypochlorite*.

H. cal'cicus, Fr. Codex. (F. *chlorure de chaux sec.*) Same as *Calcium hypochloride*.

H. so'dicus a'quâ sol'u'tus, Fr. Codex. (L. *aqua*, water; *solutus*, dissolved. F. *chlorure de soude liquide, hypochlorite de soude*.) Labarraque's solution. Calcium chloride 100 grammes dissolved in water 3000 grammes, is mixed with crystallised sodium carbonate 200 grammes, dissolved in distilled water 1500 grammes, allowed to settle and filtered. A disinfectant.

Hypochlo'rite. A salt of *Hypochlorous acid*; these salts are almost unknown in a pure state, being generally mixed with chlorides; in solution they bleach organic colouring matters, the action being more effective if hydrochloric acid be added to liberate chlorine.

H. of cal'cium. See *Calcium hypochlorite*.

H. of lime. See *Calcium hypochlorite*.

H. of so'dium. See *Sodium hypochlorite*.

H. of sulphur. Same as *Sulphuris hypochloridum*.

H. of zinc, solu'tion of. See *Zinc hypochlorite, solution of*.

Hypochloromelas. (Υπό; χλωρός,

greenish-yellow; μέλας, black.) A term applied to one whose skin is of a yellowish or chlorotic colour with a blackish tint, as in some hepatic disorders.

Hypochlorosis. (Υπό, under; χλωρώσις, green-sickness. F. *hypochlorosis.*) A slight degree of *Chlorosis*.

Hypochlorous acid. (F. *acide hypochloreux*; G. *unterchlorige Säure*.) HClO. A substance unknown except in aqueous solution; it is obtained by shaking precipitated mercuric oxide with chlorine water and then distilling. It is a powerful bleacher by virtue of its property of decomposing water so as to form hydrochloric acid and liberate oxygen, which is the real bleaching agent.

Hypochus. (Υπόχους, somewhat downy.) A Genus of the Family *Telephorei*, Suborder *Hymenomyctes*.

H. rubrocinctus. (L. *ruber*, red; *cinctus*, bound.) Grows on Calisaya bark.

Hypochœris. (Υποχοίρις, a plant of the succory kind. G. *Ferkelsalat*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

H. maculata. Linn. (L. *maculatus*, spotted.) Hungarian hawk-weed. Hab. Europe. Used in pulmonary affections.

H. radicata. Linn. (L. *radicatus*, provided with roots.) Long-rooted hawk-weed. Hab. Europe. Used in pulmonary affections.

Hypocholodes. (Υποχολαδῶσις, rather bilious. F. *hypocholeux*.) Having bile or gall.

Hypocholous. (Υπόχολος, somewhat bilious; from ὑπό, under; χολή, bile. F. *hypochole*; G. *etwas gallicht*.) Somewhat bilious.

Hypochonder. Same as *Hypochondrium*.

Hypochondre. Same as *Hypochondrium*.

Hypochondria. Same as *Hypochondriasis*.

Hypochondriac. (Υποχονδριακός; from ὑπό, under; χόνδρος, a cartilage. F. *hypochondriaque*; I. *ipochondriaco*; S. *hipochondriaco*; G. *hypochondrisch*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Hypochondrium*.

Applied to one (G. *Milzsuchtiger*), who is affected with *Hypochondriasis*, or depression of spirits.

H. re'gion. (G. *Unterrippengegend*.) The upper lateral region of the abdomen above a horizontal line drawn at the lowest level of the thorax and separated from the epigastric region by the upper part of a vertical line drawn from the middle of Poupart's ligament. The right hypogastric region contains the larger part of the right lobe of the liver, the gall-bladder, the duodenum, part of the pancreas, the hepatic flexure of the colon, the upper part of the right kidney, and the right adrenal. The left hypogastric region contains the splenic end of the stomach, the larger part of the spleen, the tail of the pancreas, the splenic flexure of the colon, the upper half of the left kidney, the left adrenal, and sometimes part of the left lobe of the liver.

Hypochondriacal. Same as *Hypochondriac*.

Hypochondriacism. (F. *hypochondriacisme*.) Same as *Hypochondriasis*.

Hypochondrialgia. (Υποχόνδριον, the soft part of the body below the cartilages of the ribs; ἄλγος, pain. F. *hypochondrialgie*.) A pain in the hypochondriac region.

Hypochondrialgologia (Υποχόνδριον; ἄλγος, pain; λόγος, a discourse. F. *hypochondrialgologie*.) A dissertation on pain of the *Hypochondrium*.

Hypochondriasis. (Υποχονδριακός, one affected in the hypochondrium. F. *hypochondrie*; I. *ipochondria*; S. *hipochondria*; G. *Hypochondrie*, *Milzsucht*.) A disturbance of the nervous system allied to melancholia and characterised by the unfounded belief of the patient that he is suffering from some bodily disease, often accompanied by a pain which is attributed to the upper part of the abdomen. It is from this symptom that the name was given to the disorder. The sufferer, for he does suffer much, is moody and reserved, with occasional intervals of talkativeness and excitability; there is generally some disturbance of the digestive system, with flatulence and constipation, but little else, although in succession or at once all the organs of the body are said to be painful and are supposed to be defective. Men of from 20 to 40 years of age are the most common subjects; women are seldom thus affected. It occurs most generally in persons of neurotic family, and itself is not infrequently hereditary. Although not caused by any, as yet appreciable, degeneration of nervous tissue it is not infrequently an accompaniment of some serious organic mischief, as a cancerous pylorus or an aortic aneurysm.

H., delirious. Same as *Nosomania*.

H., syphilitic. A term for *Syphilomania*.

Hypochondriasm. Same as *Hypochondriasis*.

Hypochondricis' mus. Same as *Hypochondriasis*.

Hypochondrism. Same as *Hypochondriasis*.

Hypochondrium. (L. *hypochondria*; from Gr. ὑποχόνδριον, the soft part of the body below the cartilage of the breast-bone and above the navel. F. *hypochondre*; I. *ipochondrio*; S. *hipochondrio*; G. *Hypochondrium*.) The right and left lateral regions of the abdomen on each side of the epigastrum. Same as *Hypochondriac region*.

Hypochondroph' thisis. (Υποχονδριακός; φθίσις, a wasting. F. *hypochondrophthisie*.) A wasting away with hypochondriacal symptoms.

Hypochondry. Same as *Hypochondriasis*.

Hypochore'ma. (Υποχωρίω, to excrete from the belly. F. *hypochoreme*; G. *Stuhlgang*.) Old term (Gr. ὑποχώρημα), employed by Lindenus, *Ex. xiii*, § 244, *seqq.* 255, for excrements passing out through the belly; a dejection.

Hypochore'sis. (Υπό, under; χώρησις, a going out. F. *hypochorese*.) An evacuation of the excrements; a dejection; a departure or outgoing from beneath.

Hypochoretic. (F. *hypochoretique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hypochoresis*.

Hypochy'ma. (Υπόχυμα, a blinding humour suffused over the eye.) An old term for *Cataract*.

The Alexandrian physicians understood by ὑπόχυμα a firm effusion between the crystalline lens and the posterior surface of the iris, or, according to Hirsch, between the lens and the cornea.

Hypoch'ysis. (Υπόχυσις, a suffusion of humours over the eye.) An old term for *Cataract*.

H. hæmato'des. (Αἱματώδης, blood-red.) A bloodshot eye.

Hypocinesia. See *Hypokinesia*.

Hypocist'is. The *Cytinus hypocistus*.

Hypoclei'dium. (Υπό, under; κλείς, the collar bone.) A median process of the interclavicular portion of the furculum of some birds.

Hypoclept'is. (Υποκλίπτω, to keep secret.) An unperceived, or very gradual, lessening of a fluid exudation.

Hypoclept'icum. (Υποκλίπτω, to steal underhand. F. *hypocleptique*.) The name of a vessel for separating liquors, particularly the essential oil of any vegetable from the water; the water being stolen, as it were, from the oil.

Hypoclysis. (Υπόκλυσις; from ὑπό, under; κλύω, to wash away.) The removal of feces by an enema.

Hypocœlion. (Υποκόιλιον, from ὑπό, under; κοιλία, the belly. F. *hypocœlion*; G. *Unterbauch, Unterleib*.) The lower belly.

Hypocœlium. Same as *Hypocœlion*.

Hypocœlis. (Υπό, under; κοιλίς, the upper eyelid. F. *hypocœlis*.) Term used (Gr. ὑπόκαλις) by Arctæus, de *Causis et Signis Morb. Acut.* i. 7, for the lower eyelid.

Hypocœlon. (Υπόκόσλος, hollow underneath; from ὑπό, under; κόσλος, hollow. F. *hypocœlon*.) The hollow under the lower eyelid which is noticeable in wasting diseases.

Hypocœlium. Same as *Hypocœlion*.

Hypocophosis. (Υπόδ; κόφωσις, deafness. F. *hypocophose*.) Old term used by Forestus, *Schol.* xii, *Obs.* 12, for a slight degree of deafness.

Hypocophous. (Υπόκόφωσις, from ὑπό, under; κόφωσις, deaf. F. *hypocophé*.) Somewhat deaf; partially or slightly deaf.

Hypocorollate. (Υπό, under; corolla. F. *hypocorollé*.) Applied to plants in which the corolla is hypogynous.

Hypocorollæa. (Υπό; corolla. F. *hypocorollé*.) Applied in the Jussieuian system to dicotyledonous, monopetalous plants, in which the corolla and the stamens are hypogynous.

Hypocorollia. (Υπό; corolla. F. *hypocorollé*.) Applied by Desvaux to a class of plants comprehending those that are dicotyledonous, monopetalous, and with hypogynous corolla.

Hypocotyl. (Υπό; cotyledon.) Same as *Hypocotyledonary axis*.

Hypocotyle'donary. (Υπό; cotyledon. F. *hypocotyledonnaire*.) Situated below the cotyledons.

H. ax'is. (L. *axis*, an axle.) The part of the axis of the stem of a rudimentary plant which is beneath the cotyledons and above the radicle.

Hypocotyle'dones. (Υπό; cotyledon.) Van Beneden's term for *Vertebrata*.

Hypocra'neous. (Υπό; κρανίον, the skull. F. *hypocrané*.) Situated under the cranium or skull.

Hypocra'nium. (Υπό; κρανίον.) Old term for a collection of matter between the cranium and dura mater, described by Arnoldus Bertius, in *Observat. Medic. de Affectibus omissis*, c. i. ii.

Hypocras. A corruption of *Hippocras*.

Hypocrater'iform. (Υποκρατήριον, the stand of a mixing vessel; L. *forma*, likeness. F. *hypocrateriforme*; G. *untersatzförmig, präsentirtellerförmig*.) Having

the form of a salver raised on a central stem, as the corolla of Phlox.

Hypocraterimorphous. (Υποκρατήριον; μορφή, form.) Same as *Hypocrateriform*.

Hypocrat'eroid. (Υποκρατήριον; εἶδος, likeness. F. *hypocratéroïde*; G. *untersatzförmig, untersatzförmig, präsentirtellerförmig*.) Resembling a salver.

Hypocr'atous. (Υπό, under; κράτος, strength. F. *hypocrate*; G. *unterkräftig, schwach*.) Having little energy or strength; feeble; asthenic.

Hypocrinia. (Υποκρίνω, to separate a little; from ὑπό; κρίνω, to separate. F. *hypocrinie*.) A diminution of a secretion.

Hypocri'nic. (Υποκρίνω. F. *hypocrinique*.) Fossagrives's term for a medicament which diminishes secretion.

Hypocuphis'mus. (Υποκουφίζω, to enlighten, or help moderately. F. *hypocuphisme*.) The affording of slight relief or help.

Hypocup'hus. (Υπό, under; κούφος, light. F. *hypocuphé*.) Somewhat lightened, eased, or relaxed.

Hypoculum. Same as *Hypocœlon*.

Hypocy'phous. (Υπόκύφος; from ὑπό; κύφος, bent.) Slightly humpbacked. Also, the same as *Hypocuphus*.

Hypocysteo'tomy. (Υπό, under; κύστις, the bladder; τομή, a cutting. F. *hypocystéotomie*.) Cutting into the bladder from below. The lateral operation of lithotomy.

Hypodac'tylum. (Υπό, under; δάκτυλος, a finger. F. *hypodactyle*; G. *Zehenohle*.) The space beneath each toe of a bird's foot.

Hypode'iris. (Υπό; δειρή, the neck.) Old term for the lower end of the fore part of the neck. (Quincy.)

Hypode'ris. (Υπό; δέρας, skin.) The same as *Ulitaris*.

Also (*υπόδειρίς*), the lower part of the front of the neck, according to Rufus Ephesius.

Hypoderm. (Υπό; δέρμα, the skin. F. *hypoderm*.) Same as *Hypoderma*.

Hypoder'ma. (Υπό, under; δέρμα, the skin. F. *hypoderme*.) Term for an appearance under the skin.

Applied by Kirby to the membrane, agreeably coloured in some species, which covers the elytra of the Coleoptera.

Also, the soft cellular layer lying under the carapace of the Arthropoda, and the thick cuticle of Vermes and Nematoda.

Also, the subcutaneous areolar tissue of the skin of Mammals.

Also, a Genus of the Family *Estridae*, Tribe *Muscaria*, Suborder *Brachycera*.

Also, in Botany, the parenchymatous tissue lying immediately underneath the epidermis; it consists of bast-like fibres in the leaves of Cycadeæ, of thick-walled flexible fibres in the leaves of Conifera, of layers of sclerenchymatous cells in the stems of Filices, of narrow angular collenchymatous cells in the stems and petioles of Dicotyledones, and of thin-walled, colourless cells containing a watery fluid in the leaves of Bromeliaceæ.

H. actæ'on. Br. (*Actæon*, a grandson of Cadmus, who was turned by Diana into a stag for seeing her and her nymphs bathing.) Larva inhabits the subcutaneous tissue of *Cercus claphus*.

H., a'queous. (L. *aqua*, water. F. *hy-*

perderme aqueux.) The succulent watery form of hypodermal tissue of the Bromeliaceæ and other plants.

H. bo vis, De Geer. (L. *bos*, a bull. F. *œstre du bœuf*.) Larva lives under the skin of *Bos taurus*. The female pierces the skin with her ovipositor and lays an egg, which in due time hatches and forms a pus-containing tumour, which gradually enlarges; the original hole is kept open by purulent discharge, and the larva respire by placing its posterior segment opposite to it. The larva requires ten or eleven months for its development, at the end of which time it escapes from under the skin and falls to the ground, where it becomes a pupa by the drying of its cuticle, and changes into the imago in thirty-five to forty days afterwards.

H. dia'na, Br. (*Diana*, the goddess of the chase.) Larva lives under the skin of *Cervus elaphus* and *C. capreolus*.

H. linea'ta, Villers. (L. *linea*, a line.) Larva lives under the skin of *Bos taurus* and *Ovis aries*.

Hypoderm'al. Same as *Hypodermie*.

Hypodermatic. (Υπό; δέρμα. F. *hypodermatique*.) That which is found under the skin.

Also, the same as *Hypodermie*.

Hypodermatomy. (Υπό; δέρμα; τομή, section.) The subcutaneous section of a part, as a tendon.

Hypodermiæ. (Υπό; δέρμα, the skin.) A Group of the Order *Fungi* as arranged by De Bary, being those which live under the epidermis of their host plant; comprising the Uredinæ and the Ustilaginæ.

Hypodermic. (Υπό, beneath; δέρμα, the skin. F. *hypodermique*; G. *hypodermisch*.) Relating to that which is under, or that which is put under, the skin.

H. injection. (L. *injicere*, to throw into. F. *injection hypodermique*; G. *hypodermatische Einspritzung*.) The introduction under the skin of active remedies in solution by means of a hypodermic syringe. The injection is said to be superficial or subcutaneous when it is placed in the connective tissue immediately beneath the skin, and deep or parenchymatous when it is placed in the substance of muscle. A drug introduced into the body in this fashion is more rapid in its action and more powerful in its influence than when taken into the stomach.

H. injection of apomorphine. See *Injection apomorphinæ hypodermicæ*.

H. injection of ergotin. See *Injection ergotinæ hypodermicæ*.

H. injection of morphine. See *Injection morphinæ hypodermicæ*.

H. medication. (L. *medicatio*, a healing.) The treatment of disease by *H. injection*.

H. syringe. (F. *seringue hypodermatique*; G. *hypodermatische Spritze*.) A small syringe of glass or other material with a well-fitting piston and a nozzle consisting of a hollow steel needle with a sharp point; the body of the syringe or the shaft of the piston is graduated.

H. transfusion. (L. *transfusio*, a pouring from one vessel into another.) A mode of transfusion of blood practised by Palladini in extreme anemia from menorrhagia. He injected with a syringe, to which a trocar and cannula was attached by means of a gum-elastic tube, 130 grammes of fresh human blood under the

skin of the abdomen with great advantage and no distress.

Hypoder'mis. (Υπό; δέρμα, the skin.) Old term for the skin which covers the elitoris like a prepuce.

Also, the elitoris itself.

Also, the same as *Hypoderma*.

Hypodermoclysis. (Υπό; δέρμα; κλύσις, a drenching.) The injection of nutrient fluids underneath the skin in the collapse from hæmorrhage, malignant cholera, or other exhausting disease.

Hypoder'rhis. (Υποδερ'ίς.) The lower part of the neck.

Hypod'esis. (Υποδ'εσις, a binding underneath; from ὑπό, under; δ'εσις, a binding together. F. *hypodése*.) Term used by Hippocrates, ii, *Iis que in Med. t. 2*, for a certain fascia or ligature for tying an artery or blood-vessel, or approximating the lips of a wound.

Hypod'es'ma. Same as *Hypod'esmis*.

Hypod'es'mis. (Υποδ'εσμίς, an under bandage.) Same as *Hypod'esis*.

Hypod'esmolyter. (Υποδ'εσμίς; λυτήρ, a loosener. F. *hypod'esmolytère*; G. *Unterbindungslöser*.) An instrument for loosening the threads or ligature of a tied artery.

Hypod'es'mus. Same as *Hypod'esis*.

Hypod'exia. Same as *Hypod'esis*.

Hypod'exis. (Υποδ'εχομαι, to receive beneath, or hospitably.) Old term (ὑποδέξις), used by Hippocrates, *de Dec. Orn. xi*, 19, for the friendly, kind, affable address or reception of the sick by the physician.

Hypodicar'pæ. (Υπό, under; δ'ίς, double; καρπός, fruit. F. *hypodicarpié*.) Agardh's term for a Class of phanerocotyledonous, complete, perigynous plants, comprehending those which have two pistils and two ovaries joined together, as in the *Caprifoliaceæ*.

Hypodicrotous. See *Pulse, hyperdicrotous*.

Hypodrys. (Υπό; δρῦς, a tree.) A Genus of the Family *Polyporæ*, Suborder *Hymenomyces*.

H. hepaticus, Pers. The *Fistulina hepatica*.

Hypod'yma. (Υποδύω, to put on under.) Term (Gr. ὑπόδύμα) used by Cæli. Aurelianus, *de Morb. Chron. i. 4*, for the pleura and mediastinum.

Hypodynamic. (Υπό, under; δύναμις, force.) Same as *Adynamic*.

Hypodyn'ia. (Υπό; δόδυ, pain. F. *hypodynîe*.) Slight pain.

Hypo-ectasia. See *Hypæstasia*.

Hypo-enteropathy. (Υπό, under; έντερον, an intestine; πάθος, affection. F. *hypoenteropathie*.) Term by Piorry for a slight degree of disease of the bowels.

Hypogæ'al. (Υπό; γαία, land.) Same as *Hypogæus*.

Hypogæ'an. Same as *Hypogæal*.

Hypogæ'i. (Υπό, under; γαία, land.) A Division of *Fungi*, being the subterranean puff-balls.

Hypogæ'ic acid. C₁₅H₃₀O₂. An acid obtained by Gössman and Scherer, together with palmitic and arachidic acid, from the oil of the seeds of *Arachis hypogæa*. It is in colourless stellate needles, which melt at 33° C. (91.4° F.), and are soluble in alcohol. It exists as a glyceride, together with palmitin and arachin.

Hypogæ'ous. (Υπό, beneath; γαία, land.) Growing below the surface of the earth.

Hypog'ala. (Υπό; γάλα, milk. F. *hypogale*; G. *Milchauge*.) A collection of milky humour in the chambers of the eye, either from the rupture of a soft cataract, or from a deposition of the milk, which was said to be sometimes observed in women engaged in suckling.

Hypogallic acid. (C₇H₆O₄.) A substance obtained by Mathiessen from the action of boiling hydriodic acid on hemipinic acid; it occurs in small prismatic crystals, which form stellate groups; it is easily soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether. According to Becke't and Wright, it is a mixture of opianic and hemipinic acid, with some protocatechuic acid probably.

Hypogastralgia. (Υπό, under; γαστήρ, the belly; ἄλγος, pain. F. *hypogastralgie*.) Slight pain of the stomach.

Hypogastræctasia. (Υπογάστριον; ἔκτασις, an extension. F. *hypogastræctasie*; G. *Unterbauchsausdehnung*.) Term for an extension or distension of the *Hypogastrium*.

Hypogastrialgia. (Υπογάστριον; ἄλγος, pain. F. *hypogastrialgie*; G. *Unterbauchschmerz*.) Term used by Piorry for pain of the hypogastrium.

Hypogastric. (Υπό, under; γαστήρ, the belly. F. *hypogastrique*; I. *ipogastroico*; S. *hipogastrico*; G. *hypogastrisch*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Hypogastrium*.

H. artery. (F. *artère hypogastrique*.) The chief branch or part of the internal iliac artery of the fœtus, which, mounting the sides of the bladder, reaches its fundus, and so passes to the umbilicus, whence, issuing from the abdomen in the umbilical cord, it becomes known as the umbilical artery. In the adult, the first part only of the artery, that running along the side of the bladder, remains pervious as the superior vesical artery, the rest, after the cessation of the placental circulation at birth, becomes impervious and is reduced to a fibrous cord.

Also, a term for the internal iliac artery.

H. cystotomy. (Κύστις, the bladder; τομή, section. F. *cystotomie hypogastrique*, *taille hypogastrique*.) Same as *Lithotomy*, *hypogastric*.

H. lithotomy. See *Lithotomy*, *suprapubic*.

H. nerve. (F. *nerf hypogastrique*; G. *Bauchast der Hüftbeckennerve*.) A branch of the ilio-hypogastric nerve between the transverse and internal oblique muscles of the abdomen which it supplies; it perforates the latter muscle and the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle a little above the external abdominal ring, and supplies the skin above the pubes. It communicates with the ilio-inguinal nerve near the crest of the ilium.

H. plexus. (L. *plexus*, a weaving. F. *plexus hypogastrique*.) The *H. plexus*, *superior*.

The hypogastric plexus of Henle is the *H. plexus*, *inferior*.

H. plexus, median. (L. *plexus*; *medius*, in the middle.) The *H. plexus*, *superior*.

H. plexus, superior. (L. *plexus*; *superior*, upper. F. *plexus hypogastrique supérieur*; G. *oberes Beckengeflecht*.) A sympathetic plexus, having no ganglia, lying on the promontory of the sacrum between the common iliac arteries; it is formed by the junction of two lateral prolongations of the aortic plexus with branches from the lumbar and the two upper

sacral ganglia. It divides into two parts, which form the inferior hypogastric plexuses and go to supply the pelvic viscera.

H. plexuses, inferior. (L. *plexus*; *inferior*, lower. F. *plexus hypogastricus inferior*; G. *untere Beckengeflechte*.) Two sympathetic plexuses, one on each side, lying on the lateral surface of the rectum in the male, and of the vagina in the female. They are continuations of the two inferior divisions of the superior hypogastric plexus; they contain small ganglia and receive branches from the second, third, and fourth sacral nerves, and from the sacral ganglia of the sympathetic. The branches accompany those of the internal iliac artery to the several pelvic viscera, where they form other plexuses.

H. plexuses, lateral. The *H. plexuses*, *inferior*.

H. plexuses, pelvic. The *H. plexuses*, *inferior*.

H. region. (F. *région hypogastrique*; G. *Unterbauchsgegend*.) The central lowest region of the abdomen below a horizontal line drawn between the highest points of each iliac crest and separated on each side from the iliac region by a vertical line drawn upwards from the middle of Poupart's ligament. It contains the convolutions of the ileum, the bladder in children, that of adults when distended, the gravid uterus, and the upper part of the rectum.

H. vein. The internal iliac vein. There is no vein corresponding to the hypogastric artery of the fœtus.

Hypogast'rium. See *Hypogastric*.

Hypogastriorrhæ'is. See *Hypogastrorrhæxis*.

Hypogastriotomy. (Υπογάστριον; τομή, a cutting. F. *hypogastriotomie*; G. *Unterbauchsschnitt*.) Dissection of the hypogastric region.

Hypogastritis. (Υπό, under; γαστήρ, the belly. F. *hypogastrite*.) Slight inflammation of the stomach, or gastritis.

Hypogastrium. (L. *hypogastrium*; from Gr. ὑπογάστριον, the lower belly from the navel downwards; from ὑπό, under; γαστήρ, the belly. F. *hypogastre*; I. *ipogastro*; S. *hipogastrico*; G. *Unterbauch*, *Unterleib*.) The same as *Hypogastric region*.

Hypogast'rius. Same as *Hypogastric*.

Hypogastrœc'tia. (Υπό, under; γαστήρ, the stomach; L. *areta*, to draw close together. F. *hypo-gastroæctie*.) Term used by Piorry for a slight narrowing or contraction of the stomach.

Hypogastrocele. (Υπογάστριον, the lower belly; κήλη, a tumour. F. *hypogastrocèle*.) A hernia occurring in the hypogastric region. See *Hernia*, *hypogastric*.

Hypogastrodidymus. (Υπογάστριον; δίδυμος, double.) Gurli's term for a monstrosity consisting of twins united at the hypogastrium.

Hypogastrœctasia. (Υπό, under; γαστήρ, the belly; ἔκτασις, extension. F. *hypogastræctasie*.) Term used by Piorry for slight dilatation of the stomach.

Hypogastrohæ'mia. (Υπό; γαστήρ; αἷμα, blood. F. *hypogastrohémie*.) Term used by Piorry for slight hæmorrhage from the stomach.

Hypogastrohemia. See *Hypogastrohemia*.

Hypogastroner'via. Same as *Hypogastroncuria*.

Hypogastroneuria. (Υπογάστριον, the lower belly; νεῦρον, a nerve. F. *hypogastroneurie*.) Term used by Piorry for slight nervous affection of the hypogastric region.

Hypogastropathy. (Υπογάστριον; πάθος, disease or affection. F. *hypogastropathie*.) An affection of the lower belly.

Also (ὑπό, below; γαστήρ, the belly; πάθος), used by Piorry for a slight affection of the stomach.

Hypogastrorrhagia. (Υπό, under; γαστήρ, the belly; ῥήξις, to burst forth. F. *hypogastrorrhagie*.) Slight hæmorrhage from the stomach.

Hypogastrorrhæxis. (Υπογάστριον, the lower belly; ῥήξις, a rupture. F. *hypogastrorrhæxie*.) Rupture of the abdomen or belly, with laceration of the peritoneum.

Hypogastrorrhœa. (Υπογάστριον; ῥοία, a flow. F. *hypogastrorrhée*.) A flow of mucus from the hypogastric region.

Also (ὑπό, under; γαστήρ, the stomach; ῥοία), a slight flow of mucus from the stomach.

Hypogastrostenosis. (Υπογάστριον; στένωσις, a contraction. F. *hypogastrostenose*.) A contraction of the hypogastric.

Hypogæal. Same as *Hypogæous*.

Hypogæan. Same as *Hypogæous*.

Hypogæic acid. See *Hypogæic acid*.

Hypogene. (Υπό, beneath; γίνομαι, to come into being.) Formed below.

H. rocks. Lyell's term for granite, gneiss, and other crystalline rocks, whether stratified or unstratified, plutonic or metamorphic, which, whatever their present position, were originally underlying or nether-formed.

Hypogenesis. (Υπό, under; γένεσις, generation. F. *hypogénésie*.) Sous's term for an anomaly by defect of development.

H. of stomach. (F. *hypogénésie de l'estomac*.) Sous's term for a condition which he has observed in some infants, in which a deficient appetite with healthy motions, but without any morbid condition to cause it, indicated the presence of an unnaturally small stomach.

Hypogenesis. (Υπό; γένεσις. F. *hypogénésie*.) A development of the constituent parts of the body in less number than is natural.

Hypog'enous. (Υπό; γίνομαι, to be born.) Growing on the under surface of a thing.

Hypogocar'pus. (Υπό, under; γῆ, the earth; καρπός, fruit. F. *hypogocarpé*.) Having fruit under the surface of the earth.

Hypog'eous. (Υπό, under; γῆ, the earth. F. *hypogé*; G. *unterirdisch*.) Growing under or beneath the surface of the earth.

H. cotyle'dons. See *Cotyledons, hypogæous*.

Hypogeu'sia. (Υπό; γεῦσις, the sense of taste.) Diminution or defect of the sense of taste.

Hypoglob'ulie. (Υπό; globule.) A deficiency in the number of the red globules of the blood.

Hypoglos'sa. Same as *Hypoglossia*.

Hypoglos'sal. (Υπό, under; γλῶσσα, the tongue. F. *hypoglosse*; I. *ipoglosso*; S. *hipoglosó*.) Beneath the tongue.

H. cramp. Same as *Lingual spasm*.

H. nerve. (F. *nerf hypoglosse, grand hypoglosse*; G. *Zungenfleischnerve*.) The twelfth

cranial nerve, or ninth of Willis. It arises in the medulla oblongata from two large-celled nuclei within the lowest part of the calamus scriptorius, and from an adjoining small-celled nucleus, with fibres from the gyrus frontalis inferior, and from the olivary body; it emerges by ten to fifteen root-threads in the furrow between the pyramid and the olivary body; these filaments converge and lie generally behind, that is above, the vertebral artery and become united in two bundles, which perforate the dura mater by two or sometimes by one opening opposite the anterior condyloid foramen which they traverse having become united; escaping from the canal the now single trunk winds round and becomes closely attached by connective tissue to the lower ganglion of the pneumogastric nerve, passes forwards between the internal carotid artery and the internal jugular vein to the lower border of the digastric muscle, here it curves round the occipital artery, runs above the hyoid bone to the under part of the base of tongue, and continues in the fibres of the geniohyoglossus to its tip. It communicates with the pneumogastric, the sympathetic, the first and second cervical, and the lingual nerves; it gives off the descendens noni, the thyro-hyoid, and many muscular nerves, supplying all the muscles of the tongue, the sterno-thyroid muscles, and the muscles of the hyoid bone, except the digastric, stylo-hyoid, mylo-hyoid, and the middle constrictor of the pharynx. It is essentially a motor nerve, but contains some sensory fibres.

H. nerve, large. The *H. nerve*.

H. nerve, small. The *Lingual nerve*.

Hypoglossia. (Υπό; γλῶσσα.) Troches or pills placed under the tongue and there allowed to dissolve.

Hypoglossiadenitis. (Υπό; γλῶσσα; ἀδὴν, a gland.) Inflammation of the sublingual gland.

Hypoglossid'ia. Dim. of *Hypoglossia*.

Hypoglossion. Same as *Hypoglossia*.

Hypoglossious. (Υπό; γλῶσσα.) Lying or placed under the tongue.

Hypoglos'sis. (Υπογλωσσίς; from ὑπό, beneath; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) The under surface of the tongue.

Also, applied to that which lies under the tongue, as the frenum lingue and sublingual gland.

Also, the same as *Ranula*.

Also, the same as *Hypoglottis*.

Hypoglossitis. (Υπογλωσσίτις.) Inflammation of the parts beneath the tongue, in the neighbourhood of the frenum lingue.

Hypoglos'sium. Same as *Hypoglossia*.

Hypoglossocyan'ché. (Υπό; γλῶσσα; κυνάγκη, sore throat. F. *hypoglossocyanache*.) An inflammatory affection of the region under the tongue.

Hypoglos'sum. (F. *hypoglosse*.) The *Ruscus hypoglossum*.

Hypoglos'sus. (Υπό, under; γλῶσσα.) Situated below, or on the under part of, the tongue. A term for the *Hypoglossal nerve*.

Hypoglot'tia. (Υπό; γλωττα, the tongue.) Same as *Hypoglossia*.

Also, the same as *Hypoglossia*.

Hypoglot'tides. (Υπό; γλωττα.) Plural of *Hypoglottis*; used as the name of certain pills.

Hypoglot'tis. (Υπογλωττίτις; from ὑπό, under; γλωττα, the tongue. F. *hypo-*

glotte.) The inferior part of the tongue adhering to the lower jaw where the affection called *Ranula* usually occurs.

Also, a tubercle under the tongue, or a swelling of the inferior part of the tongue.

The same as *Hypoglossis*.

Also, name for a kind of medicine in form of pills or lozenges placed under the tongue till they are dissolved.

Hypoglutis. (Υπογλουτίς; from ὑπό, under; γλουτός, the buttock. F. *hypofesse*.) Old name for the fleshy part which extends under the nates down towards the thigh.

Also, the flexure under the buttock.

Hypognath'aden. (Υπό; γνάθος, the cheek; αδην, a gland. F. *glande sous-maxillaire*; G. *Unterkinbackendrüse*.) The submaxillary gland.

Hypognathadenitis. (Υπό; γνάθος; αδην. F. *hypognathadénite*; G. *Unterkinbackendrüseneuzündung*.) Inflammation of the submaxillary gland.

Hypog'nathus. (Υπό; γνάθος. F. *hypognathe*.) Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for a monstrosity which has a very rudimentary accessory head attached to the lower jaw of the principal fetus.

Hypogonium. (Υπό, under; γονή, seed. F. *hypogone*; G. *Geschlechtsheilunterlag*.) Term given by Bernhardi to the membranous parts situated under the reproductive organs in plants.

Hypographē. (Υπογραφη, an outline. F. *hypographie*.) An old term of the empirical school for a slight or imperfect definition of disease; a mere sketch or outline.

Hypogynæ. (Υπό, under; γυνή, a female.) A Series of the Subclass *Monoclamydeæ*, having a superior ovary, or, in other words, hypogynous stamens.

Hypogynic. (Υπό; γυνή. F. *hypogynique*.) Same as *Hypogynous*.

Hypogynous. (Υπό; γυνή. I. *ipogino*; S. *hypogino*; G. *unterweibig, bodenständig*.) Placed below the ovary. Applied to the corolla and stamens, the perianth and androecium, of flowers when they are situated under the ovary or pistil, the gynæcium.

Hypogyny. (Υπό, under; γυνή, a female. F. *hypogynie*; I. *ipoginia*; S. *hipoginia*; G. *Bodenständigkeit*.) The state or condition of a part of the flower that is inserted under the ovary.

Hypohæma. (Υπό; αίμα, blood. F. *hypohéma*.) An effusion of blood into the chambers of the eye.

Hypohæmatisis. See *Hyp hæmatisis*.

Hypohæmia. (Υπό, under; αίμα, blood.) A deficiency or loss of blood.

Hypohæmitis. See *Hyp hæmitis*.

Hypohæmia. (Υπό; αίμα. F. *hypohémie*.) Pierry's term for a deficiency of blood, or *Anæmia*.

Hypohemic. (Υπό; αίμα. F. *hypohémique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hypohæmia*.

Hypohemitis. See *Hyp hæmitis*.

Hypohyal. (Υπό; υψιδ.) A section of the hyoid arch lying between the stylohyal and the basibranchial. The term is applied by Owen to the lowest segment of the hyoid arch in osseous fishes. Parker used the same term, and applied it to the same region in other types whether segmented off or not. It exists

in osseous fishes as a free segment, and in many Mammals.

Hypokine'sia. (Υπό, under; κίνησις, motion.) Defect or weakness of motion, especially muscular motion.

Hypokine'sis. (Υπό; κίνησις.) Same as *Hypokinesia*.

Hypokine'tic. (Υπό; κινήτικός, for putting in motion.) Relating to defective muscular movement, or *Hypokinesia*.

Hypolamp'rous. (Υπό; λαμπρός, brilliant. F. *hypolampre*.) Of a slightly brilliant appearance.

Hypolamps'ia. Same as *Hypolampsis*.

Hypolamps'is. (Υπολάμπω, to shine slightly, or to shine under.) Old term (Gr. ὑπολάμπω), used by Hippocrates, l. 4, *Epid.* xx, 1, for any obscure brightness, or dull shining, such as is observed in dropsical swellings.

Hypolepsioma'nia. (Υπό, under; λήψις, a taking hold, an attack; mania, madness. F. *hypolepsiomanie*.) The same as *Hypolepsis*.

Hypoleps'is. (Υπό; λήψις.) Andral's term for *Monomania*.

Hypologia. (Υπό, under; λόγος, speech.) Deficiency or poverty of the thoughts which lead to speech, as seen in the melancholic.

Hypolymph'ia. (Υπό; λυμφ. F. *hypolymphe*.) Term for morbid want or deficiency of lymph.

Hypolysis. (Υπό; λύσις, a solution.) A slight degree of paralysis.

Hypoman'ia. (Υπό; mania, madness.) An aborted form of mania, in which the initial stage is slight and marked by melancholy rather than by delirium; then the flow of ideas is slackened, but incoherence is not manifest; there is increased self-consciousness and restlessness, all sorts of projects not absolutely impossible are entertained, and the sexual instincts may be increased. The disorder usually passes away in four or five months.

Hypom'brous. (Υπομβρος, wet under the surface; from ὑπό; ὄμβρος, a thunder storm.) Moist below the surface; applied to bones in which there is pus.

Also, slightly moist.

Hypomenous. (Υπό, under; μένω, to stay. F. *hypomène*.) In Botany, arising just below an organ but not adhering to it.

Hypometrop'ia. (Υπό; μέτρον, a measure; ὄψ, the eye.) A term for shortsightedness, in reference to the limited range of vision. Also, and more commonly, called *Myopia*.

Hypom'ia. (Υπωμία; from ὑπό; ὄμος, the shoulder. F. *hypomie*; G. *Achselhöhle*.) The part under the shoulder; the armpit.

Hypomn'ema. (Υπόμνημα; from ὑπομνήσκω, to recall to memory. F. *hypomnème*.) The remembrance or reminding of a thing; a note or commentary on a passage of a work.

Hypomne'sis. (Υπόμνησις, a reminding; from ὑπομνήσκω. F. *hypomnesie*; G. *Erinnerung, Rück Erinnerung, Bewusstsein*.) Memory, recollection, or reminiscence, of some past circumstance.

Hypomnes'tic. (Υπομνηστικός, awakening the recollection. F. *hypomnestique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hypomnesis*, or memory.

Hypomochlion. (Υπομόχλιον; from

ὑπό, under; μολίον, a lever.) The fulcrum of a lever.

Hypomochlium. Same as *Hypomochlion*.

Hypomoria. (ὑπομωρος, rather stupid; from ὑπό, under; μωρία, folly. F. *hypomorie*.) A slight degree of mental imbecility; also, slight delirium.

Hypomysarous. (ὑπομυσάρος; from ὑπό; μυσάρος, foul.) Slightly foetid.

Hypomyxous. (ὑπόμυξος; from ὑπό; μύξα, mucus.) That which is under, or covered by, mucus; also, slightly mucous.

Hyponarthe'cia. (ὑπό, under; νάρθηξ, a splint, or surgical instrument, used for fractures. F. *hyponarthe'cie*.) Term by Mayor, of Lausanne, for the treatment of fractures by suspension of the limb on a cushioned splint.

Hyponarthe'cic. (ὑπό; νάρθηξ.) Relating to *Hyponarthe'cia*.

H. apparatus. The different forms of splint used in *Hyponarthe'cia*.

Hyponas'tic. Relating to, or possessing, *Hyponasty*.

Hyponasty. (ὑπό, under; νάσσω, to squeeze close.) In Botany, a term used by De Vries to denote the more rapid growth of the outer or under surface of a bilateral organ, as a leaf, than the inner or upper, so that a bending inwards or upwards is produced. See also *Ἐπι-nasty*.

Hyponer'via. Same as *Hyponeuria*.

Hyponeu'ria. (ὑπό; νεύρον, a nerve. F. *hyponeurie*.) Piorry's term for morbidly slight or diminished nervous power; sluggishness.

Hyponi'tric acid. (F. *acide hyponitrique*; G. *Untersalpetersäure*.) NO₂. A synonym of *Nitrogen peroxide*.

Hyponi'trite. A salt of *Hyponitric acid*.

Hyponitrous acid. (F. *acide hyponitreuse*.) HNO. A substance known only as yet in combination, as with potassium and silver.

The term has also been used as a synonym of *Nitrous acid*.

H. ether. Same as *Ethyl nitrite*.

H. oxide. Same as *Nitrogen protoxide*.

Hypono'e'ma. (ὑπό, under; νόημα, a perception.) Term (Gr. ὑπονόημα) used by Hippocrates, 2 *Prorrhet.* iv, 2, for suspicion or supposition.

Hyponoet'ico-kinetic. (ὑπό, under; νοητικός, intelligent; κίνησις, movement.) Ferrier's term for the actions of which the basal ganglia of the brain, the corpora striata, and optic thalami are the centres, indicating their subordination to the hemispherical ganglia, the action of which he calls *Noetiko-kinetic*.

Hypo'nomos. (ὑπόνομος; from ὑπό, under; νέμω, to inhabit.) Old term for a phagedenic ulcer, deep and corroding. (Gorræus.)

Hyp'nomous. (ὑπόνομος, going underground. F. *hyponomie*; G. *unterwegförend, unterminirend, unterwegelternd*.) Corroding under the surface; undermining; suppurating beneath, as in fistula.

Hypo'nomus. Same as *Hyponomos*.

Hyp'nonos. (ὑπό, under; νόσος, an ass; also, the superior stone of a mill.) Name (Gr. ὑπόνοσος) used by Hippocrates, in *Moehlie*, xxii, 1, for a machine by which extension upwards was made.

Hyp'nych'ial. (ὑπό; ὄνυξ, the nail.) Seated under the nail.

Hyp'nychon. (ὑπό, under; ὄνυξ, the nail. F. *hyponychon*.) An effusion of blood under a nail.

Hyp'nychum. Same as *Hyponychon*.

Hyp'opath'ia. (ὑπό, under; πάθος, disease. F. *hypopathie*.) A slight disease or affection.

Hyp'opatos. (ὑπό; πατώ, to tread underfoot. F. *déjection*; G. *Stuhlgang*.) The excrements, or human faces.

Hyp'opatus. Same as *Hypopatos*.

Hyp'ope'dium. (ὑπό, under; L. *pes*, a foot.) Same as *Hypopodion*.

Hyp'operip'sy'chon. (ὑπό; περί, around; ψύχος, cold.) Becoming slightly cold.

Hyp'opeta'lae. (ὑπό; πέταλον, a flower leaf. F. *hypopétalé*.) Jussieu's term for those dicotyledonous, polypetalous plants in which the petals are inserted below the ovary.

Hyp'opeta'leae. Same as *Hypopetalee*.

Hyp'opeta'lia. (ὑπό, under; πέταλον.) Desvieux's term having the same signification as *Hypopetalee*.

Hyp'opetalous. (ὑπό; πέταλον. F. *hypopétalé*; S. *hypopetalado*.) Having the petals inserted below the ovary.

Hyp'opet'aly. (ὑπό; πέταλον. F. *hypopétalie*.) The condition of an hypopetalous plant.

Hyp'ophaco'des. (ὑπό, under; φακώδης, having, or full of, lentils.) According to Hippocrates, slightly lentil-coloured, as those having disease of the spleen.

Hyp'ophalli. (ὑπό, under; φαλλός, the male organ.) A Suborder of the Order *Nematoda*, having a ventral penis in front of the tail and no pre-anal rod-like appendages.

Hyp'opharynge'al. (ὑπό; φάρυγξ, the gullet.) Situated beneath the pharynx.

H. gang'lia. Same as *Ganglia, infra-oesophageal*.

Hyp'opharynx. (ὑπό; φάρυγξ, the pharynx. F. *hypopharynx*.) Term applied by Savigny and Kirby to a median projection on the internal surface of the lower lip of Insecta.

Hyp'opha'sia. (ὑποφαίνωμαι, to appear a little. F. *hypophasie*.) A former term for that motion of the eyelids by which either the eyes themselves scarcely appear through the changes, or the light is let in oblique and faint. (Castellus.)

Hyp'opha'sis. (ὑπόφασις, a being half seen; from ὑποφαίνω, to show a little. F. *hypophase*; I. *ipofasi*.) Old term for a slightly or partially open appearance of the eye when the white appears between the parted eyelids during sleep.

Hyp'ophaulos. (ὑπό; φαῦλος, paltry. F. *hypophaule*.) Somewhat depraved or imperfect; applied (Gr. ὑπόφαυλος) by Hippocrates, de *Fract.* i, 45, to food that is common and indifferent, or to a rather low diet.

Hyp'ophlegma'sia. (ὑπό, under; φλεγμασία, inflammation. F. *hypophlegmasie*.) A slight or moderate inflammation.

Hyp'ophlæ'odal. Same as *Hypophleous*.

Hyp'ophlæ'ous. (ὑπό; φλοιός, bark. F. *hypophlæode*.) Applied by Wallroth to lichens which grow under the epidermis of other plants.

Hyp'ophæ'stum. Gray. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

H. calcitra'pa. Gärtn. The *Centaurea calcitrapa*.

Hypoph'ora. (Υποφορά, a cavernous ulcer.) A sinuous ulcer or fistula.

Applied by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* vi, 2, to a deep fistulous ulcer.

Also, applied (Gr. ὑποφορά) by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 522, to alvine dejections.

Hypophosph'ate. A salt of *Hypophosphoric acid*.

Hypophos'phis. Same as *Hypophosphite*.

H. cal'cicus. The *Calcii hypophosphis*.

H. fer'ricus. The *Ferri hypophosphis*.

H. ka'licus. (*Kali*.) The *Potassii hypophosphis*.

H. potas'sicus. The *Potassii hypophosphis*.

H. so'dicus. The *Sodii hypophosphis*.

Hypophosph'ite. A salt of *Hypophosphorous acid*.

H. of cal'cium. See *Calcis hypophosphis*.

H. of iron. See *Ferri hypophosphis*.

H. of lime. See *Calcis hypophosphis*.

H. of potas'sium. See *Potassii hypophosphis*.

H. of quinine'. See *Quinine, hypophosphite of*.

H. of so'da. See *Sodii hypophosphis*.

H. of so'dium. See *Sodii hypophosphis*.

H.s, syr'up of. See *Syrupus hypophosphitum*.

H.s with iron, syr'up of. See *Syrupus hypophosphitum cum ferro*.

Hypophosphoric acid. $H_3P_2O_6$. A quaribasic acid contained in the acid liquor formed when phosphorus partially covered with water is exposed to the air.

Hypophosphorous acid. (F. *acide hypophosphoreux*; G. *unterphosphorige Säure*.) $PH_3O_2 = PH(OH)_2$. A substance obtained by adding dilute sulphuric acid to a solution of barium hypophosphite and evaporating; the result is a thick very acid liquid from which a white crystalline mass may be obtained.

Hypophra'sia. (Υπό; φράσις, speech.) A deficiency or scantiness of words, as observed in melancholics.

Hypophthalmia. (Υπό, under; ὀφθαλμία, disease of the eyes. F. *hypophthalmie*; I. *ipofthalmia*; S. *hypofthalmia*.) Inflammation at the lower part of the eye or of the lower lid.

Also, pain preceding suppuration, or the like, in the anterior chamber of the eye, according to Kraus.

Also, the same as *Hæmalops*.

Also, the plural of *Hypophthalmion*.

Hypophthalmion. (Υπό, under; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) Term (Gr. ὑποφθάλμιον) used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 139, for the region situated under the eye.

Hypophyllum. Same as *Hypophyllum*.

Hypophyllocarp'ous. (Υπό; φύλλον, a leaf; καρπός, fruit. F. *hypophyllocarpe*.) Having the fruit on the under surface of the leaves, as in some mosses and ferns.

Hypophyllous. (Υπό; φύλλον. F. *hypophylle*.) Inserted or growing under or on the underside of a leaf. Applied to fungi which grow only on the inferior surface of leaves.

Also, applied to plants that bear flowers in the same situation, as the *Ruscus hypophyllum*.

Also, applied to such as have fruits hidden under the leaves, as the *Protea hypophylla*.

Hypophyllum. (Υπό; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *hypophyllum*; G. *Unterblatt, Afterblatt*.) Term used by Link and Nees von Esenbeck for a small sheath, representing the true leaf, at the angle of which the branches are produced whereof the appearance is the same as that of the leaves, as in the asparagus.

Hypoph'ysis. (Υπόφυσις, an undergrowth; from ὑπό, under; φύω, to bring forth. F. *hypophyse*; I. *ipofisi*.) An undergrowth.

Also, a synonym of *Cataract*.

Also, the same as *Hypophysis*.

Also, the *H. cerebri*.

Also, the same as *Epigonium*.

Also, Hanstein's term for the cell, and the tissue proceeding from it, which lies next to the suspensor in the embryo of Monocotyledones.

H. cerebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain. G. *Gehirnanhang*.) The *Pituitary body*.

Hypop'ia. (Υπό, under; ὤψ, the eye.) The check or malar bone.

Hypopicrotoxic acid. An acid found in the shell of the *Cocculus indicus*.

Hypop'ion. (Υπό; ὄψ.) Old term (Gr. ὑπόπιον) used by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* v, 1, for the part under the eye; also, for a suffillation, or ecchymoma which arises under the eye by the blood being poured out under the skin from rupture of the veins; a black eye.

Also, a misspelling of *Hypopygon*.

Hypop'itys. (Υπό; τίτις, the pine tree.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Montotropaceæ*.

H. lanugino'sa. (L. *lanuginosus*, covered with down.) American pine-sap. Hab. America. Powdered root used as a nervine.

Hypop'ium. Same as *Hypopygon*.

Hypopla'sia. (Υπό; πλάσις, a moulding.) Defective organisation or under growth of an organ or a tissue.

H. card'iac. (Καρδία, the heart.) See *Heart, hypoplasia of*.

Hypoplas'ma. (Υπό; πλάσμα, anything formed.) Same as *Hypinosis*.

Hypoplastæ'ma. (Υπό; πλαστικός, fit for moulding; αίμα, blood.) Deficient plasticity of the blood.

Hypoplas'tron. (Υπό; πλαstron.) The third lateral piece of the plastron of Chelonia.

Hypoplasty. (Υπό; πλαστικός. F. *hypoplastie*.) A diminution of the fibrin in the blood.

Also, a diminution of the nutritive or generative activity.

Hypopleu'rios. (Υπό, under; πλευρά, a rib.) Old term for the *Pleura*. (Gorrens.)

Hypopleu'rius. Same as *Hypopleu'rios*.

Hypopno'ic. (Υπό; πνοή, a spirit, flatus, or air.) Causing, or producing, an imperceptible or gradual gentle evaporation.

Hypopodia. (Υπό; πούς, a foot.) Remedies applied to the sole of the foot, as sinapisms.

Hypopod'ion. (Υπό; πούς.) Old name for a cataplasm for the sole of the foot. (Quincy.)

Hypopod'ium. Same as *Hypopodion*.

Hypoprax'ia. (Υπό; πράξις, a doing.) Defect of action or doing, as observed in melancholics.

Hypoprostatic. (Υπό; prostate gland.) Lying or situated beneath the prostate.

H. space. A. Buchanan's term for the space lying between the rectum on the one side and the prostate on the other.

Hypopsapharous. (Υπό; ψαφάρός, dry, harsh.) Somewhat harsh or rough.

Hypopselaphesia. (Υπό, under; ψηλαφής, a feeling. G. *Tastsinnsverminderung.*) Diminution of the sense of touch; defect of the tactile sense.

Hypopsophsis. (Υπό; ψόφης, a sound or whisper.) The noise of fluid passing downwards through the gullet.

Hypopterate. (Υπό; πτερόν, a wing. F. *hypoptère.*) In Botany, applied by Mirbel to the cupula when it is winged inferiorly.

Hypopterym. (Υπό; πτερόν. F. *hypoptère.*) Name given at first by Audouin to the organ of insects which he afterwards called *Parapterum*.

Also, the lower accessory wing on the under edge of the upper arm of birds.

Hypoptyatimus. (Υπό; πτύαλον, spittle.) Deficient secretion of saliva.

Hypopus. (Υπό; πούς, a foot.) A name formerly applied as a generic term to animals which are now known to be pupæ of *Serrator* and other genera of Acaridae.

Hypopygium. (Υπό; πυγή, the rump. F. *hypopyge.*) Name employed by Kirby for the last ventral segment of the abdomen of insects.

Hypopyon. (Υπό; πύον, pus.) A collection of pus in the lower part of the anterior chamber of the eye. It may be the result of suppurative iritis, or of the bursting of suppurative keratitis.

H. keratitis. (Κέρας, horn.) Inflammation, and in many instances ulceration, of the cornea, causing a collection of pus to appear at the lower part of the anterior chamber of the eye. The pus proceeds either from the proliferation of the cells of the membrane of Descemet, or from the bursting internally of an abscess of the cornea.

H. os. (L. *os*, a bone.) The malar bone.
H. ulcer. (G. *Hypopyngeschwür.*) An ulcer of the cornea of a slow and torpid character, causing an effusion of pus into the anterior chamber.

Hypopyous. (Υπό; πύον, pus. F. *hypopye*; G. *untereiternd.*) Having pus under the surface.

Hypopyrhous. (Υπό; πυρρός, yellowish-red. F. *hypopyrre.*) Of an orange-red colour.

Hypopyum. Same as *Hypopyon*.
Hypoquebrachin. $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_2$. A yellowish albumin-like mass, obtained from the *Quebracho bark*; melts at 80° C., easily soluble in ether, chloroform, and alcohol.

Hyporhodium. (Υπό, beneath; ῥόδον, the rose.) Agarici, the spores of which are pink or salmon colour.

Hyporinion. See *Hyporrhinion*.
Hyporrhachis. (Υπόραχis, the hollow above the hip.) The hollow in the small of the back.

Also (ὕπό, beneath; ῥάχis, a ridge), the accessory shaft of a feather occasionally found under the main shaft.

Hyporrhagia. (Υπό, under; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) Term simply meaning a burst-

ing forth of any fluid from beneath, but intended to be the same as *Hyp hæmorrhagia*.

Hyporrhinion. (Υπό, under; ῥίν, the nose.) Old term (Gr. ὑπορρινιον), used by Hippocrates, *de Rat. Vict. in Acut.* iv, 62, for the parts of the upper lip under the nose.

Also, the hair on the upper lip.
Also, the upper lip.

Hyporrhinus. (Υπό; ῥίν, the nose.) One who speaks through the nose.

Hyporrhœa. (Υπό; ῥοία, a flow.) A slight flow or discharge, as of blood or mucus.

Hyporrhysis. (Υπορρίω, to flow under.) Old term (Gr. ὑπόρρυσis), used by Hippocrates, *de Iis quæ in Med.* i, 19, for a defluxion, or under-fluxion, when the humours, or even a solid part, gradually fall downwards.

Hyposaprous. (Υπό; σαπρός, putrid.) Slightly decomposed or putrid.

Hyposarca. (Υπό; σάρξ, the flesh.) Old term, used by Celsus, for *Anasarca*.

Also, used by Linnæus in the same sense as Cullen's *Physconia*.

Hyposarcidiosis. (Υποσαρκίδιος, under the flesh; from ὑπό; σάρξ, flesh.) A synonym of *Anasarca*.

Hyposarcidiosis. (Υποσαρκίδιος.) Being or situated under the flesh or under the skin.

Hyposarcoësis. (Υπό; σάρκωσις, the formation of flesh.) A small fleshy growth.

Hyposcheotomy. (Υπό; ὄσχεον, the scrotum; τέμνω, to cut. F. *hypostéotomie*; G. *Unterhodensackschneitt.*) The opening of the scrotum from below for hydrocele.

Hyposclerous. (Υπό, under; σκληρός, hard. F. *hyposclicreux.*) Somewhat hard.

H. tissue. The *Fibrous tissue*.

Hyposeis mus. (Υπό, under; σεισμός, a concussion.) A slight concussion or commotion.

Hyposiagon. (Υπό; σιαγών, the jaw.) The inferior maxillary bone.

Hyposiagonarthrit. (Υπό; σιαγών; αρθρίτις, belonging to the joints.) Inflammation of the articulation of the lower jaw; or arthritic inflammation of the inferior maxillary bone.

Hyposial'aden. (Υπό; σίαλον, saliva; ἄδην, a gland.) The submaxillary gland.

Hyposialadenitis. (Υπό; σίαλον; ἄδην.) Inflammation of the submaxillary gland.

Hyposkel'etal. (Υπό, under; σκελετός, dried up.) Underneath the skeleton; below the vertebral column.

H. muscles. Huxley's term for the *Hyazial muscles*.

Hyposmia. (Υπό; ὄσμή, smell. G. *Geruchsverminderung.*) Diminution of the sense of smell.

Hypospad'ia. Same as *Hypospadias*.

Hypospadæous. (Υποσπαδαιός.) Having the condition called *Hypospadias*.

Hypospadæus. (Υποσπαδαιός.) One suffering from *Hypospadias*.

Hypospadias. (Υποσπαδίας; from ὑπό, under; σπάω, to draw. F. *hypospadias*; I. *ispadiaz*; S. *hypospadias*; G. *Hypospadias*.) A congenital malformation consisting in a fissure in, or an absence of, some part of the lower wall of the male urethra, and caused by an arrest of development.

H., balan'ic. (Βάλανος, an acorn; the

glans penis.) The form in which the extremity of the glans penis is imperforate, the urethra opening on its under surface, a shallow furrow only representing the further channel of the urethra. The glans is flattened and somewhat recurved, and there is no frænum; sometimes there is torsion of the penis.

H., glandular. (L. *glans*, a nut.) Same as *H., balanic.*

H., pe'nil. (L. *penis*, the male organ.) The form in which the urethra opens at some point of the under surface of the penis between the glans and the scrotum; the canal in front of the opening is usually absent.

H., peno scro'tal. (L. *penis*; *scrotum*.) The form of scrotal hypospadias in which the arrest of development has extended to the penis.

H., perina' o-scro'tal. (Περίναιον, the space between the anus and scrotum.) The form of scrotal hypospadias in which the arrest of development has extended to the perinæum.

H., scro'tal. (L. *scrotum*, the bag for the testicles.) The form in which the two sides of the scrotum have not united in development, but a deep cleft exists in which is the opening of the urethra; the penis, which is often atrophied, is retracted and held down to the cleft.

Hypospadi'asis. Same as *Hypospadius*.

Hypospad'ic. (F. *hypospadique*, *hypospade*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hypospadias*.

Hypospadi'cia. Same as *Hypospadias*.

Hypospasm. (Υπό, under; σπασμός, a convulsion or spasm.) A slight or moderate spasm.

Hypospathis'mos. (Υπό; παθίζω, to urge forward a spatula.) Old term (Gr. ὑποσπαθισμός), used by Paulus Ægineta, vi, 6, Adams's Transl. vol. ii, p. 246, for an operation of making three incisions in the forehead down to the pericranium, and passing a spatula between it and the soft parts. It was employed for the cure of chronic ophthalmia.

Hypospathis'ter. A mistake for *Spathister*.

Hypospermatocystid'ium. (Υπό, under; σπέρμα, seed; κύστις, a bladder.) Name given by Bernhardt to the small membranous parts which, in certain ferns, appear to afford support to the polliniform masses.

Hyposphag'ma. (Υπό; σφάγμα, slaughter.) Old term (Gr. ὑπόσφαγμα), used by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* iv, 8; by Paulus Ægineta, iii, 22, Adams's Transl. vol. i, p. 412, for a rupture of the veins in the conjunctival membrane of the eye from external injury with consequent effusion of blood.

Also, the blood of an animal mixed with other material and used for food.

Hyposphinx'is. (Υπό, under; σφίγγις, a binding tight.) A tying of something beneath; a subligation.

Hyposplen'ic. (Υπό; σπλήν, the spleen. F. *hyposplénique*.) Of, or belonging to, or somewhat connected with, the *Spleen*.

Hypospodic'ia. Same as *Hypospadias*.

Hyposporang'ium. (Υπό; sporangium.) Term used by Bernhardt for the indusium of ferns which bears the sporangium itself, as in the *Adiantum*.

Hypostamin'eous. (Υπό; stamen. F. *hypostaminé*.) Applied in the Jussiean system to dicotyledonous apetalous plants in

which the stamens are hypogynous, or inserted below the ovary.

Hypostamin'ia. (Υπό, under; stamen. F. *hypostaminic*.) Applied by Desvoux to a Class of plants comprehending the apetalous dicotyledonous with hypogynous stamens.

Hypostaph'yl'ic. (Υπό, under; σταφυλή, the uvula.) Old term for relaxation of the uvula. (Quincy.)

Hypostaphylit'is. (Υπό; σταφυλή, the uvula.) A slighter degree of staphylitis, or inflammation of the uvula.

Hypost'asis. (Υπόστασις, a standing under; from ὑφίστημι, to place under. F. *hypostase*; I. *ipostasi*; S. *hipostasis*; G. *Boden-satz*.) Term for fæces or sediment; a throwing down; the subsidence of sediment in liquids, or of the blood in the dependent position of the body after death, by gravitation of the fluids; but more particularly applied to the sediment of the urine in health and disease. It likewise comprehends the nubeculae, or little cloud-like appearances in certain conditions of this secretion.

Also, a form of passive hyperæmia which is caused mainly by a dependent position of the congested part.

Also, Casper's term for *Sugillation*.

H. pulmo'nium. (L. *pulmo*, a lung.) The passive congestion of lungs called hypostatic pneumonia.

Hypost'ata. (Υπό; ἴστημι, to make to stand. F. *hypostate*.) Term employed by Dubrochet for the parenchymatous, and often transparent, bodies which are situated under the vegetable embryo, where it begins to develop itself after fecundation. These bodies, usually to the number of two or three, disappear, according to him, as the embryo enlarges, either totally or only in part, and in the latter case their residue produces the albumen.

Hypostath'mé. (Υποστάθμη, a foundation, a sediment.) Old term for a thick sediment in liquors, as in oil, wine, and yeast. Also, the sediment in the urine.

Hypostatic. (Υποστατικός. F. *hypostatique*.) Relating to *Hypostasis*.

H. conges'tion. See *Congestion*, *hypostatic*.

H. hyperæ'mia. (Υπέρ, above; αἷμα, blood.) Same as *Congestion*, *hypostatic*.

H. pneum'onia. See *Pneumonia*, *hypostatic*.

Hypostatic'al. Same as *Hypostatic*.

Hyposteato'sis. (Υπό; στέαρ, stiff fat.) A deficiency in the formation of fat.

Hyposte'ma. (Υπό, under; στήμα, the penis.) Old term for that portion of the membrum virile which is not pendulous; as opposed to *στήμα*, which means the penis, but especially that part of it which is prominent and pendulous.

Also, the same as *Hypostasis*.

Hypostenoma. (Υπό; στήνωμα, a strait place.) A slight or moderate contraction.

Hypostenosis. (Υπό; στήνωσις, a being straitened.) The formation or progress of *Hypostenoma*.

Also, a slight contraction or narrowing.

Hyposter'nal. (Υπό; στήνον, the breast.) Situated under the sternum.

H. bone. Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for the part of the carapace called by Illuxley *Hypoplastron*.

Hypostheni'a. (Υπό; σθίνομ, strength. F. *hyposthénie*; I. *ipostenia*; S. *hypostenia*; G. *Hyposthenie*.) A state of weakness or a reduction of strength.

Hyposthenic. (Υπό; σθίνομ. F. *hyposthénique*; I. *ipostenico*; S. *hipostenico*; G. *hyposthenisch*.) Having power to lower or reduce strength; applied to diseases that are of this nature in a more remarkable degree than others.

Also, applied to medicines which have the power of subduing the heart's action without disturbing its rhythm, and making the bulky coat of the blood disappear; and to the depressors of the tone of the voluntary muscles.

Hyposthenizant. (Υπό; σθίνομ.) Reducing strength.

Applied to substances which diminish the vital forces or produce death by syncope.

Hypostoma. (Υπό; ὀστέον, a bone.) An osseous tumour on the under surface of a bone.

Hypostoma. (Υπό, under; στόμα, a mouth. F. *hypostome*.) Applied to that part of the upper surface of the head of insects which extends between the eyes, from the base of the antennæ to the epistoma.

Also, the same as *Hypostome*.

Hypostome. (Υπό; στόμα.) The part of the Hydrozoa which projects from the ring of tentacles, and on the summit of which is the mouth.

Also, a plate placed in front of the mouth of a Trilobite.

Hypostosis. (Υπό; ὀστέον, a bone. F. *hypostose*.) The formation or progress of *Hypostoma*.

Hypostroma. (Υπό; στρώμα, a stratum or layer. F. *hypostrome*.) Term given by Martius to the cellular layer that supports the stroma of Fungi.

Hypostrophé. (Υποστροφή, a turning about; from ὑπό; στρέφω, to turn or bend.) A turning or tossing, as of the sick in bed.

Also (F. *rechute de la maladie*), the same as relapse, or a return of a disease.

Also, applied to retroversion, or a falling back, as of the womb.

Hypostrophia. Same as *Hypostrophe*.

Hypostrophic. Of, or belonging to, *Hypostrophe*.

Hypostypsis. (Υποστυψις; from ὑπό; στυψις, a contracting.) A slightly astringent substance.

Hypostyptic. (Υποστυψις.) Slightly astringent. Of, or belonging to, *Hypostypsis*.

Hyposulphis. Same as *Hyposulphuric*.

Hyposulpharsenious acid. A term applied to *Arsenic disulphide*, when in combination.

Hyposulphate. (F. *hyposulfate*.) A salt of *Hyposulphuric acid*.

Hyposulphis. Same as *Hyposulphite*.

H. magnésicus. The *Magnesium hyposulphite*.

H. nátri. (*Natron*.) The *Sodii hyposulphis*.

H. potásicus. The *Potassium hyposulphite*.

H. so'dicus. The *Sodii hyposulphis*.

Hyposulphite. (F. *hyposulfite*.) A salt of *Hyposulphurous acid*.

H. of cal'cium. See *Calcium hyposulphite*.

H. of so'dium. See *Sodii hyposulphis*.

H. of so'dium and sil'ver. See *Sodii et argenti hyposulphis*.

Hyposulphuric acid. (F. *acide hyposulfurique*; G. *Unterschwefelsäure*.) A synonym of *Dithionie acid*.

Hyposulphurous acid. (F. *acide hyposulfureux*.) H_2SO_2 . A deep yellow liquid obtained by the action of metallic iron or zinc on sulphurous acid contained in a closed vessel. It was discovered by Schützenber. Also formerly called *Hydrosulphurous acid*.

The compound formerly known by this name is *Thiosulphuric acid*.

Hyposynergia. (Υπό, under; συνεργία, joint work; co-operation.) A more feeble co-operation.

Hyposyphilis. (Υπό; syphilis.) A mild form of syphilis.

Hypotarsus. (Υπό; τάρσος, the flat of the foot.) A process of the hinder part of the tarso-metatarsus of most birds.

Hypotasis. (Υπότασις, a stretching under; from ὑπό; τείνω, to stretch. F. *hypotasis*; G. *Unterspannen*.) A stretching or extension beneath, as of a sheet under the sick.

Hypotaurium. (Υπό; ταῦρος, the penis.) The region between the penis and serotum and the anus.

Hypotaxis. (Υπόταξις, submission.) A term applied by Phillips to the first stage of *Hypnotism*.

Hypotéma. (Υπό, under; ἴσθημι, to stand. F. *hypotème*; G. *Flechtenunterlage*.) Term given by Walroth for the inferior surface of the expansions of lichens.

Hypotenuse. (F. *hypoténuse*; from L. *hypotenusa*; from Gr. ὑποτείνουσα; from ὑποτείνω, to stretch under.) The longest side of a right-angled triangle; the line which subtends, or is opposite to, the angle.

Hypothalline. (Υπό; θαλλός, a bed or couch. F. *hypothallin*.) Applied by Fries to the elementary state of lichens in which their two thalli are still confounded together.

Hypothallus. (Υπό; θαλλός. F. *hypothalle*.) Term given by Fries to the internal or inferior part of the thallus of the lichens from which the rootlets arise.

Hypothecium. (Υπό; θηκή, a sheath. F. *hypothécium*; G. *Scheibenboden*.) Name given by Eschweiler to the finely cellular tissue of the upper part of the thallus of lichens, which in some genera carries the thecæ. It lies beneath the subhymenial layers, and consists chiefly of hyphæ, the branches of which end in the hymenium as paraphyses.

Hypothénar. (Υποθήναρ, the part of the palm under the thumb, according to Liddell and Scott; from ὑπό, under; θέναρ, the palm of the hand. F. *hypothénar*; I. *ipotenare*; S. *hipotenar*; G. *Hypothénar*, *Kleinfingerballen*.) A term which is now, and has formerly been, applied to the eminence on the inner side of the palm over the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

Also, it has been applied, as by Rufus Ephes., to the fleshy prominences of the palm at the base of the four fingers.

Also, it has been applied to the ball of the thumb, or the prominence on the outer side of the palm over the metacarpal bone of the thumb.

Also, a synonym of the *Flexor pollicis manus brevis*.

Also, a term by Riolanus for the *Adductor minimi digiti manus*.

H. auricularis of Riola'nus. (L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, the ear.) The *Adductor digiti minimi manus*. The little finger was formerly called the *Auricular finger*.

H. eminancee. The fleshy prominence of the palm of the hand over the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

H. major. (L. *major*, greater.) Winslow's term for the *Flexor digiti minimi manus brevis*.

H. min'imi dig'iti. The *Adductor digiti minimi manus*.

H. minor. (L. *minor*, less.) Winslow's term for the *Adductor digiti minimi manus*.

H. pollicis of Riola'nus. (L. *pollex*, the thumb.) The *Flexor pollicis manus brevis*.

H. Riola'ni. The *Flexor digiti minimi manus brevis*.

Hypothenusæ. See *Hypotenuse*.

Hypothermal. (Υπό; θερμή, heat.) Tepid; a temperature of from 15° C. to 20° C. (59° F. to 68° F.)

Also, relating to the reduction of the body heat.

Hypotherman'ter. (Υπό, under; θερμαντήρ, a warmer or heater. F. *hypotherman'tère*.) A means of warming from beneath.

Hypothermic. Same as *Hypothermal*.

Hypothermy. The condition of being *Hypothermal*.

Hypothesis. (Late L. *hypothesis*; from Gr. ὑπόθεσις, a placing under, a groundwork; from ὑπό, under; θέσις, a setting. F. *hypothèse*; I. *ipotesi*; S. *hipotesis*; G. *Voraussetzung*.) A supposition of a fact not proved experimentally.

Hypotheton. (Υπόθετος, placed under; from ὑποτίθημι, to put under.) Old term used by Paulus Ægineta for a suppository or medicine placed in the rectum to produce stools.

Hypothetum. Same as *Hypotheton*.

Hypothioar'senite. (Υπό, under; θείου, sulphur.) A salt of *Arsenic disulphide*.

Hypothion'ic. (Υπό; θείου, sulphur.) The same as *Hyposulphuric*.

Hypothiophos'phite. (Υπό; θείου.) A salt of *Phosphorus monosulphide*.

Hypothy'mia'ma. (Υποθυμίαμα; from ὑποθυμιάω, to suffumigate.) A suffumigation.

Hypothy'mia'sis. (Υποθυμίασις; from ὑποθυμιάω, to suffumigate.) The process or appliance of a suffumigation.

Hypotion. (Υπό, under; ὠτίου, a little ear.) A plaster applied behind or under the auricle or ear.

Hypotium. Same as *Hypotion*.

Hypotony. (Υπό; τόνος, tension. G. *Spannungs-verninderung*, *Tensions-verringernng*.) Defective tone of a part, or an organ, or a structure. Applied by Nagel to the globe of the eye when less resistant than normal. It occurs in phthisis bulbi and after penetrating wounds or ulcers of the eye.

Hypotricha. (Υπό; τρίξ, a hair.) A Division of *Infusoria*, or a Suborder of the Order *Ciliata*, Class *Infusoria*, in which the cilia are confined to the ventral surface of the organism, on which is the mouth.

Hypotrim'ma. (Υπότριμμα; from ὑπό, under; τρίμμα, that which is rubbed down.) A kind of food or sauce containing many things rubbed down together.

Hypotrop'ic. (Υποτροπή; from ὑπό, under; τρέπω, to turn. F. *hypotrope*; G. *Rückkehr*, *Rückfall*.) Term for a relapse or return of a disease.

Hypotrophy. (Υπό; τροφή, nourishment.) The condition of an organ or part which is the result of scanty or defective nourishment.

Also, Piorry's term for a condition of an organ which is only moderately developed.

By some the term hypotrophy is restricted to those defects of nourishment which result in a diminution in the number of the constituent elements of a part or organ.

Hypotropias'mus. (Υποτροπιασμός, a relapse.) Same as *Hypotrope*.

Hypotry'gous. (Υπότρυγος, full of lees; from ὄσος; τρύξ, wine with the lees in it.) Faculent.

Hypotympan'ic. (Υπό; τύμπανος, a drum.) Term applied by Owen to the lower bone of the jaw-pier in osseous fishes, which is now termed by anatomists generally the quadrate. This lower ossification of the jaw-pier is seen as a separate bony centre in Ganoids, Teleostei, and many Amphibia. It only answers, however, to the lower part of the quadrate of reptiles and birds.

Hypotypos'is. (Υποτύπωσις, a sketch; from ὄσος, under; τύπος, a form or type.) An exact mark or description.

Hypovenosity. (Υπό; L. *vena*, a vein.) A defective condition of the veins of a part as to number and size.

Hypovitel'l'ina. (Υπό; L. *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg.) A term applied to those animals in which the embryo is developed on the ventral surface of the vitellus; such are the Articulata.

Hypoxæ'mia. (Υπό, under; oxygen; αίμα, blood.) A defective oxygenation of the blood; a term applied to *Asphyxia*.

Hypoxanthin. (Υπό, under; ξανθός, yellow.) C₈H₇N₃O. A normal constituent of the muscular tissue, the spleen, the liver, the thymus gland, and the marrow of bones, discovered by Scherer. It is obtained by precipitating extract of muscle, first by basic lead acetate and then by an ammoniacal solution of silver nitrate. It crystallises in fine needles, soluble in water, acids, and alkalies, insoluble in alcohol. It is found in the blood and in the urine in leucocythæmia, generally along with xanthin. It contains one atom less of oxygen than xanthin, and two atoms less than uric acid. When taken internally it increases muscular power. Also called *Sarcin*.

Hypoxida'ceæ. A Nat. Order of epigynous, petaloid Monocotyledones of the Alliance *Narcissales*, or a Family of the Order *Liliifloræ*, having hexapetaloid, imbricated flowers, six stamens, carunculate seeds, and the radicle remote from the hilum.

Hypox'ids. The plants of the Nat. Order *Hypoxidaceæ*.

Hypox'is. (Υπό; ὀξός, sharp.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Anaryllidaceæ*.

H. erect'a. (L. *erectus*, upright.) Star-grass. Root esulent; used in ague, and as a vulnerary in wounds and ulcers.

Hypoza'a. (Υπό; ζῷον, an animal.) A Subkingdom of the Animal Kingdom, including the lowest animal forms, the Rhizopoda, Gregarinida, and Infusoria.

Hypo-zo'ic. (Υπό, under; ζωικός, of animals.) Relating to the *Hypozoa*.

Also, a term formerly applied to the rocks which have yet yielded no organic remains, and which lie under those which are undoubtedly fossiliferous.

Hypo-zo'ma. (Υπόζωμα; from ὑπό-ζώννυμι, to bind round.) Old term for the diaphragm.

Hypocras. See *Hippocras*.

Hypseloglossus. See *Hypseloglossus*.

Hypserysipelas. (Υψος, height; ἐρυσίπελας.) Term for heightened, elated, or advanced erysipelas.

Hypsiloides. Same as *Hypsiloides*.

Hypsiloglossus. Same as *Hypsiloid* bone; Gr. γλώσσα, the tongue.) The hyoglossus muscle.

Hypsiloid. Same as *Hypsiloides*.

H. bone. The *Hyoid bone*.

Hypsiloides. (Υ, the Greek letter upsilon; εἶδος, likeness. F. *hypsiloides*.) Resembling the Greek letter Υ.

H. os. (L. os, a bone.) The *Hyoid bone*.

Hypocephalous. Relating to, or possessing, *Hypocephaly*.

Hypocephaly. (Υψος, height; κεφαλή, the head. F. *hypocephalic*.) The condition of a high vaulted skull.

Hypsometer. (Υψος, height; μέτρον, measure.) An instrument for determining the height of a place by observation of the temperature at which water boils. It consists of a small metallic vessel for boiling the water; fitted with delicate thermometers, and graduated so that very minute fractions of a degree may be registered.

Hypsometric. (F. *hypso-métrique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hypsometry*.

Hypsometry. (Υψος, height; μέτρον, to measure. F. *hypso-métrie*; G. *Höhenmessung*.) The art of measuring mountainous heights or altitudes, or the relative height of a place, or of a portion of terrestrial ground, by levellings, barometrical observations, trigonometrical operations, or the hypsometer.

Hypsonosus. (Υψος; νόσος, disease. F. *hypsonose*; G. *Bergkrankheit*.) A disorder to which some persons are subject in climbing mountain heights, and consisting of general malaise with inclination to vomit, shortness of breath, and throbbing of the heart; especially observed by Alexander von Humboldt in the Andes.

Hypsonosus. Same as *Hypsonosus*.

Hypsophonus. (Υψόφωνος; from ὕψος, height; φωνή, the voice.) Having a high clear voice.

Hypsophyll. (Υψος; φύλλον, a leaf. G. *Hochblatt*.) Henry's rendering of the German word, which means a *Braet*.

Hypsophyllary. Relating to a *Hypsophyll*.

H. leaves. Same as *Braets*.

Hypsos. (Υψος, height.) A height, altitude, or elevation.

Hypso'sis. (Υψωσις, a raising high.) A term for *Sublimation*.

Hypsothermometer. (Υψος, height; θερμότης, heat; μέτρον, a measure.) A thermometer invented by Walferdin for giving the heights of accessible stations and replacing advantageously the barometer.

Hyptias'mos. (Υπτιάζω, to be laid with the face upward.) Old term (Gr. ὑπτιασ-

μός) used by Hippocrates, *de Fractur.* ii, 22, for lying down on the back.

Also, a nausea, when the stomach loathes and rejects food, according to Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* viii, 3.

Also, used for singultus, and for falling on the back.

Hypulous. (Υπουλος; from ὑπό, under; οὐλή, a cicatrix. F. *hypulé*.) Situated under a cicatrix; applied to ulcers not healed from the bottom.

Hypural. (Υπό; οὐρά, the tail.) Situated underneath or on the under surface of the tail.

H. bones. Bones on the under surface of the tail of Teleostean fishes. They are generally the interspinous bones, but sometimes consist of these and the flattened hæmal spines conjoined.

Hypur'gia. (Υπουργία, service; from ὑπό, under; ἔργον, a work.) Term for the office, duties, or administration of the physician. Used by Hippocrates, *de Dec. Ornat.* ix, 17, x, 9, xi, 14, xii, 3.

Hypurgic. (Υπουργικός, serviceable.) Of service; aiding or assisting; helping.

Hypurgous. Same as *Hypurgic*.

Hyra'ceum. (Hyra'x.) A brown, glutinous or hard, heavy, astringent, bitter substance found in crevices in the rocks in Cape Colony, and consisting of a mixture of the feces and urine of the *Hyra'x capensis* dried in the sun. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; smells like castor, and is used in nervous and spasmodic affections. It contains an acid resin and an ethereal oil.

Hyra'x. (Υραξ, a mouse.) A Genus of the Family *Lamninguia*, Order *Proboscidea*; or of the Order *Hyra'coidea*, or of the Order *Che-lophora*.

H. capen'sis. Cuvier. (L. *capensis*, relating to the Cape of Good Hope. F. *daman du Cap*; G. *Klöhendachs*.) The Cape badger. Used as food. Supplies *Hyra'ceum*.

Hys'ca. An old term for *Esea*, or food.

Hys'ge. (Υσγη. F. *hysge*; G. *Scharlachkraut*.) Old term for a plant furnishing a red dye.

Hys'ginë. (Υσγιων, a scarlet dye, perhaps kermes.) Term applied to scarlatina, or scarlet fever.

Hysgin'cephlogio'is. (Υσγιων; cephalogiois.) An old term for a scarlatina like *Varioloides*.

Hysgin'ous. (Υσγιων, a crimson dye.) Of a scarlet colour: scarlet.

Hys'sop. (Mid. E. *ysope*; Old F. *hyssope*; L. *hyssopus*; Gr. ὕσσωπος; Heb. *ezobh*, an unknown plant. G. *Isop*, *Ysop*.) The *Hyssopus officinalis*.

H., hedge. The *Gratiola officinalis*.

H., moun'tain. The *Thymra spicata*.

H., oil of. The chief active constituent of the hyssop; it is a pale yellow or greenish limpid liquid, of sp. gr. .94; it is soluble in alcohol, and boils at 142° C. (287.6° F.)

H., wa'ter. See *Aqua hyssopi*.

Hyssopin. (F. *hyssopine*.) A neutral substance obtained by Herberger from the *Hyssopus officinalis*; it is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. According to Fromensdorf it is impure calcium sulphate.

Hyssopi'tes. (Υσσωπίτης.) Wine that is impregnated with the hyssop plant, extolled by

Dioscorides in inflammation of the chest, and also used as a diuretic and emmenagogue.

Hyssopus. (Ἵσσωπος, the hyssop, but not the plant so called now. F. *hyssope*; G. *Ysop*, *Isop*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiatae*.

H. angustifolius, Bieb. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) The *H. officinalis*.

H. crepitatus. (L. *crepito*, to rattle.) The wild thyme, *Thymus serpyllum*.

H. europæus. The *Lycopus europæus*.

H. officinalis, Linn. (L. *officina*, a workshop. F. *hyssope*; I. *isopo*; S. *hisopo*; G. *Ysop*, *Isop*.) Hyssop. Hab. Europe, Central Asia. Leaves sudorific, emmenagogue, vermifuge, stomachic, and pectoral. Used externally as a disiccant cataplasm or decoction in contusions; internally in flatulent dyspepsia, hysteria, amenorrhœa, bronchial catarrh, and phthisis.

H. orientalis, Willd. (L. *orientalis*, western.) The *H. officinalis*.

Hystera. (Ἵστέρα, the womb; by Curtius said to be from ὄσπερος, behind, from its situation as to the other relative parts; by others to be cognate to *L. uterus*, and connected with Sans. *ud-aram*, the belly.) The uterus or womb.

Also, the vulva.

Also (ὄσπερος, coming after), a term for the *Placenta*.

H. diadelphea. (Δίς, twice; ἀεὶ φός, a brother.) A double uterus.

Hysteralgia. (Ἵστέρα; ἄλγος, pain. F. *hysteralgie*; I. *isteralgia*; S. *histeralgia*; G. *Gebärmutter-schmerz*, *Mutterweh*.) Pain occurring in the womb, from whatever cause. By some it is restricted to pain which is supposed to be of a neuralgic character.

H. catarrhalis. (Κατάρροος, a catarrh.) Same as *H. rheumatica*.

H. febricosa. (L. *febricosus*, that has a fever.) A quotidian fever with pain in the womb.

H. galactica. (Γαλακτικός, milk-white.) Same as *Plegmasia dolens*.

H. lochia lis. (Λοχία, the discharge after childbirth.) Suppression of the lochia with pain in the womb.

H. rheumatica. Rheumatic pain in the womb.

Hysteralgic. (Ἵστέρα; ἄλγος. F. *hysteralgique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Hysteralgia*.

Also, anything which excites uterine pain.

Hysterandria. (Ἵστέρα; ἀνήρ, a male. F. *hysterandrie*; G. *Hysterandrie*.) L. C. Richard's term for a class of his modified sexual system of plants, which comprehends those which have more than ten stamens inserted in one ovary.

Hysterandric. Same as *Hysterandrious*.

Hysterandrious. (Ἵστέρα, the womb; ἀνήρ, a male.) Having stamens and ovary.

Hysteranæsis. (Ἵστέρα; ἄνεσις, relaxation. F. *hysteranésie*; G. *Fruchthalter-schlaflung*.) Relaxation of the womb.

Hysterantherous. (Ἵσπερος, later; ἀνθηρός, blooming. F. *hysteranthère*.) Applied to plants whose leaves appear after the blooming of the flowers.

Hysteranthous. (Ἵσπερος; ἄνθος, a flower. F. *hysteranthic*.) Applied by Viviani to plants in which the flowers appear before their leaves, as the *Tussilago*.

Hystera-pe'tra. (Ἵστέρα, the womb;

πέτρα, a stone.) Old term for a stone shaped like the womb, which was supposed to act as emmenagogue, by being bound on the thigh.

Hysterapopnixis. (Ἵστέρα, the womb; ἀσπνίγγω, to strangle or suffocate.) Strangulation or suffocation from the womb.

The same as *Globus hystericus*.

Hysteræsia. (Ἵστέρα; ἄ, neg.; τετραίνω, to perforate. F. *hysteræisie*.) Occlusion of the womb, or an impervious condition of its mouth or opening; narrowing of the cavity of the womb.

Hysterectomy. (Ἵστέρα; ἐκτομή, a cutting out. F. *hysterectomie*; G. *Gebärmutterausrottung*.) Removal of the uterus by a surgical operation; the operation is performed for fibroid, and for cancerous, tumours. See also *Porro's operation*.

H., abdominal. The removal of the uterus through an opening in the abdominal wall. The incision is made in the median line down to the symphysis pubis, the peritonæum is opened, the intestines held away, the uterus dragged to one side and the broad ligament tied so as to include the Fallopian tube, the ovarian artery, and the round ligament; the womb is then pulled to the opposite side and the other broad ligament tied in like manner, a ligature is passed through the vaginal fornx to control the uterine arteries, the bladder is carefully separated and the uterus cut away. The mortality is something like 70 per cent. This operation was devised by Freund, of Strasbourg.

H., supravaginal. (L. *supra*, above; *vagina*.) Same as *H., abdominal*.

H., vaginal. The removal of the uterus through the vagina. The cervix uteri is dragged down by forceps, an incision is made into the vagina in front of the cervix and the bladder is separated, a similar incision is made behind the cervix where Douglas's space is entered and the peritonæum divided, the womb is retroverted and drawn down through the posterior vaginal opening, the broad ligaments of each side are tied and divided, the uterus cut away, the peritonæal wound closed with sutures, which also retain the cut ends of the broad ligament, and the vagina is packed with aseptic gauze. The latest tables show a mortality of 28 per cent., a ratio which is each year diminishing.

Hysterelco'is. (Ἵστέρα; ἔλκωσις, ulceration. F. *hystereleuse*; G. *Gebärmuttergeschwür*.) Ulceration of the womb.

Hysteremphysēma. (Ἵστέρα; ἐμφύσημα, a windy swelling. F. *hystéremphysème*; G. *Mutterwindsucht*.) The same as *Physometra*.

Hysterer'gia. (Ἵσπερος, later; ἔργον, a work. F. *hystéregie*; G. *Nachwirkung*.) Term for the action of nature in producing a cure after a long space of time; also applied to the behaviour of the physician in reviving hope, though sometimes falsely, to console the sick under chronic disease.

Hysteretic. (Ἵσπερητικός, coming later.) Coming late; applied to fevers the paroxysm of which comes later each day.

Hystéria. (Ἵστέρα, the womb. F. *hystérie*; I. *isteria*; S. *histerismo*; G. *Hysteric*, *Mutterweh*.) A functional disturbance of the nervous system manifesting itself in various disorders of the motor, sensory, and vaso-motor functions, and in enfeeblement and perversive of the will and of the moral and intellectual faculties, with an exaltation of the emotions.

HYSTERIAS—HYSTEROCLEISIS.

Hysteria occurs generally in females at and after the age of puberty, and also at the time of cessation of the menses; in males it occurs rarely, but at no special age. Originally, as by Hippocrates, hysteria was thought to be a disturbance of the womb, hence its name, which left its natural place in the pelvis and located itself at the diaphragm, in the throat, or elsewhere; Sydenham taught that it was caused by the irregular motions of the animal spirits; and in recent times Romberg described it as a reflex neurosis proceeding from sexual irritation. Unsatisfied desire, ulceration of the cervix uteri, flexions of the womb, sexual excesses, and masturbation have severally been assigned as the cause of hysteria; but all that can be said truly is that in very many cases of hysteria emotional excitement or hyperæsthesia of the sexual organs is present. Now and then a case is recorded of distinct morbid change in some part of the cerebrospinal axis found after death in an hysterical patient, but this would seem to have been only an accompaniment of the disease, and the real alteration of the central nervous system, whether on the side of nerve tissue or of blood supply, has not yet been recognised. Sometimes hysteria is fatal, but very rarely; it may be from exhaustion, or it may be from starvation. In addition to the mental and moral perversions which characterise hysteria excess or defect of general or special sensation, paralysis or spasm or contractions of muscles, loss of voice, perpetual cough, rapid breathing, vomiting, hiccough, retention of urine, painful joints, and the paroxysm called a fit may occur; as well as ecstasy, catalepsy, and hysteropilepsy.

H. catalep'tica. Same as *Catalepsy*.

H. epilep'tiform. Same as *Hystero-epilepsy*.

H. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater. F. *hysteric majeure*.) Charcot's term for *Hystero-epilepsy*.

H. va'ga. (L. *vagus*, wandering.) Same as *Hysteria*.

Hysterias. Same as *Hysteria*.

Hysteriasis. Same as *Hysteria*.

Hyster'ic. (Old F. *hysterique*; L. *hystericus*; Gr. *ὑστερικός*; from *ὑστέρα*, the womb; probably connected with *ὑστερος*, latter; from base *ud*, out. F. *hystérique*; I. *isterico*; S. *histerico*; G. *hysterisch*.) Relating to *Hysteria*.

Also, relating to the womb.

H. a'ura. See *Aura hysterica*.

H. bal'sam. See *Balsam, hysterico*.

H. colic. See *Colic, hysterico*.

H. fé'ver. See *Fever, hysterico*.

H. globe. See *Globus hysterico*.

H. insan'ity. See *Mania, hysterical*.

H. nail. (F. *clou hysterique*.) See *Clavus hystericus*.

H. pas'sion. Same as *Hysteria*.

H. wa'ter. The *Alcolatum hysteronia compositum*.

Hysterical. (Υστερικός, suffering in the womb; from ὑστέρα, the womb.) Relating to *Hysteria*.

H. air. Same as *Aura hysterica*.

H. anu'ria. (Αν, neg.; οὔρον, urine.) Suppression of urine in an hysterical person without other known cause. Charcot has related a case in which no urine was secreted for eleven days; there was vomiting of a fluid containing urea; complete recovery took place.

H. fit. The paroxysmal attack which occurs in many persons suffering from hysteria, and which is characterised by sobbing or crying or laughter, violent movements of the limbs, shouting and screaming, semi-unconsciousness of a varying amount, and hallucinations of the senses; a copious flow of colourless urine accompanies the decline of the attack. The more violent cases approach in character to an attack of *Hystero-epilepsy*.

H. joint. See *Joint, hysterical*.

H. pyrex'ia. See *Pyrexia, hysterical*.

Hyster'icism. (Υστέρα, the womb. F. *hystericisme*; I. *istericismo*.) The habitual mental and bodily condition of females liable to attacks of hysteria.

Hyster'ic's mus. (F. *hystericisme*.) The same as *Hystericism*.

Hyster'icœdema. (Υστερικός, hysterical; οἰδήμα, a swelling. F. *hystericœdème*.) A hysterical swelling.

Hyster'ics. The popular term for *Hysteria*.

Hysteri'encephali'tis. (*Hysteria*; *encephalitis*.) Inflammation of the brain and membranes from excessive *Hysteria*.

Hyster'iform. (*Hysteria*; L. *forma*, shape.) Resembling *Hysteria*.

Hysterion'ica. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

H. glutin'o'sa, Willd. The *Grindelia glutinosa*.

H. squar'r'o'sa, Willd. The *Grindelia squarrosa*.

Hysteriot'omy. See *Hysterotomy*.

Hyster'ism. (Υστέρα, the womb. F. *hystericisme*.) Same as *Hystericism*.

Hyster'ites. (Υστέρα, the womb.) A term used by Van der Linden, for dropsy of the womb.

Hysteri'tis. (Υστέρα. F. *hystérite*; I. *isterite*; S. *hysteritis*; G. *Gebärmutterentzündung*.) Cullen's term for inflammation of the womb, *Metritis*.

Hystero'bubon'ocle. (Υστέρα, the womb; βουβωνοκλή, hernia at the abdominal ring. F. *hystérobubonocèle*; G. *Mutterleistenbruch*.) An inguinal hernia, the womb being involved in the tumour.

Hystero'carcino'ma. (Υστέρα; καρκίνωμα, cancer. F. *hystérocarcinome*; G. *Mutterkrebs*.) Cancer of the womb.

Hystero'cat'alepsy. (Υστέρα; κατάληψις, a seizing. F. *hystérocatalepsie*.) *Hysteria* accompanied by attacks of *cataplexy*.

Hystero'cèle. (Υστέρα; κύλη, a tumour. F. *hystérocele*; I. *isterocèle*; S. *histerocèle*; G. *Gebärmutterbruch*.) A hernia which contains the whole, or some part, of the uterus. The womb has been found in inguinal, femoral, ischiatic, obturator, and hypogastric hernie.

Hystero'cclé. Same as *Hysterocele*.

H. nu'da. (L. *nudus*, naked.) A term for *Prolapsus uteri*.

Hystero'chloas'ma. (Υστέρα, the womb; chloasma. F. *hystérochloasme*; G. *Mutterleberfleckenkrankheit*.) *Chloasma* depending on a morbid state of the womb.

Hystero'clei'sis. (Υστέρα; κλείσις, a shutting up.) The closing by surgical procedure of the os uteri by paring and suturing together the lips of the mouth of the womb. It was employed by Jobert in vesico-uterine fistulae.

Hysteroenesmus. (Υστέρια, the womb; κνησμός, itching. F. *hystéroenesme*.) Pruritus, or itching of the womb or the genitals.

Hystero colic. (Υστέρια, the womb; κοιλικός, having the colic or belly-ache. F. *hystérocolique*; G. *Mutterkolik*.) Pains in the womb like those of colic; uterine colic.

Hystero cranium. (Υστέρος, after; κράνιον, the skull. G. *Hinterkopf*.) A term for the occiput, or back portion of the skull.

Hystero cranium. Same as *Hystero cranium*.

Hystero cyesis. (Υστέρια, the womb; κύσις, pregnancy. F. *hystérocyese*; G. *Gebärmutter schwangerschaft*.) Uterine gestation, or pregnancy.

Hystero cystic. (Υστέρια; κύστις, the bladder. F. *hystéro cystique*.) Of, or belonging to, the womb and the bladder.

H. retention. (L. *retinere*, to hold back.) Retention of urine during pregnancy from pressure or stretching of the neck of the bladder by the enlarged womb.

Hystero cystocele. (Υστέρια; κύστις; κήλη, a tumour. F. *hystéro cystocele*; G. *Mutterscheidenbruch*.) Prolapsus uteri with displacement of the bladder.

Also, a vaginal or perineal or other hernia containing the womb and the bladder or parts of them.

Hystero demonopathy. (Υστέρια; δαίμων, a devil; πάθος, a suffering. F. *hystéro démonopathie*.) Demonomania in an hysterical person.

Hystero dynamometer. (Υστέρια; δύναμις, power; μέτρον, a measure. F. *hystéro dynamètre*.) A dynamometer to which is attached a tube with a hollow india-rubber ball which is introduced into the cavity of the uterus so as to measure the number and the extent of the uterine contractions.

Hystero dynia. (Υστέρια; ὀδύνη, pain. F. *hystéro dynie*; G. *Gebärmutter schmerz*.) Pain of the womb.

Hystero edema. (Υστέρια, the womb; οἰδήμα, a swelling. F. *hystéro edème*; G. *Gebärmutter wassersucht*.) Enlargement of the substance of the womb from an oedematous condition.

Hystero-epilepsy. (*Hysteria*; Gr. ἐπιληψία, the falling sickness.) A form of hysteria characterised by the occurrence of convulsions more or less resembling those of epilepsy, followed by contortions of the body and gesticulations suggestive of the various passions and emotions, and gradual recovery with hysterical laughter and crying, and occurring chiefly among females, especially of the Latin races. The attack is usually preceded by a warning in the form of some disturbance of the digestion, of hallucinations, of loss of muscular power, or of disturbance of sensation; to the latter class belong hyperæsthesia of the ovary and the development of hystero-epileptogenic zones.

Hystero-epileptogenous. (*Hysteria*; Gr. ἐπιληψία.) Relating to hysteria and epilepsy.

H. points. Charcot's term for *Hyperæsthesia*, *foci* of.

Hystero genic. (*Hysteria*; Gr. γεννώω, to beget. F. *hystéro genique*.) Producing *Hysteria*.

H. zones. (L. *zona*, a belt. F. *zones*

hystero geniques.) The same as *Hyperæsthesia*, *foci* of.

Hystero enous. (*Hysteria*; Gr. γεννώω, to beget.) Producing *Hysteria*.

Hystero id. (*Hysteria*; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling *Hysteria*. Also, Sir W. Roberts's name for *Hystero-epilepsy*.

Also (ὑστέρια, the womb; εἶδος), resembling the *Uterus*.

Hystero kleisis. See *Hysteroleisis*.

Hystero lith. (Υστέρια, the womb; λίθος. F. *hystéro lithé*; I. *isterolite*; G. *Gebärmutterstein*.) A stone or calculus in the womb.

Hystero lithi asis. (Υστέρια, the womb; λίθος, a stone. F. *hystéro lithiase*.) The formation of calculus, or calcareous deposit, in the womb.

Hystero lithus. Same as *Hystero lith*.

Hystero logy. (Υστέρια, the womb; λόγος, a discourse. F. *hystérologie*.) A treatise or dissertation on the womb and its functions.

Hystero loxia. (Υστέρια, the womb; λοξός, oblique. F. *hystéro loxie*; I. *isterolossia*; S. *histeroloxia*; G. *Hystero loxie*.) Obliquity of the womb.

Hystero lymphangitis. (Υστέρια; λυμφή; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. F. *hystéro lymphangite*.) Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels of the womb.

Hystero ma. (Υστέρια.) A uterine *Myoma*.

Hystero mala cia. (Υστέρια; μαλακός, soft. F. *hystéromalacie*; I. *isteromalacia*; G. *Hystéromalacie*.) Softening of the tissues of the womb whereby it becomes more prone to rupture during labour.

Hystero mala co ma. (Υστέρια, the womb; μαλακός. F. *hystéromalacome*.) Softening of all or part of the womb.

Hystero mala co sis. (Υστέρια; μαλακός. F. *hystéromalacose*.) The formation or progress of *Hystéromalacoma*.

Hystero mania. (Υστέρια; μανία, madness. F. *hystéromanie*; G. *Mutterwuth*.) Same as *Nymphomania*.

Also, the same as *Insanity, hysterical*.

Hystero m eter. (Υστέρια; μέτρον, a measure. F. *hystéromètre*; G. *Muttermesser*.) An instrument or means of ascertaining the size of the womb.

Ricord's term for a uterine sound.

Hystero metry. (Υστέρια; μέτρον.) The use of the *Hystéromètre*.

Hystero moch lion. (Υστέρια; μοχλίου, a small lever.) *The Vetus*.

Hystero moch lium. Same as *Hystéromochlion*.

Hystero morphous. (Υστέρια; μορφή, form.) Resembling the uterus; also like to hysteria.

Hystero myo ma. (Υστέρια; μυόμα.) A *myoma* or a *fibromyoma* of the womb.

Hysteron. (Υστέρος, following after.) Old name (Gr. ὑστέρον), employed by Galen, *Aph. v*, 35, for the *Placenta* or *Sécondines*.

Hysteron cus. (Υστέρια, the womb; ὄγκος, a tumour. F. *hystéroncus*; G. *Gebärmuttergeschwulst*.) A tumour or swelling of the womb.

Hystero neuro sis. (Υστέρια; νευρον, a nerve.) Engelmann's term for a reflex nervous disturbance of some organ or part of

the body caused by irritation proceeding from the uterus; such are the vomiting of pregnancy, hysterio-epilepsy, certain forms of headache, some mental disturbance, and others.

Hysteroparalysis. (Ἰστίερα; παράλυσις, palsy. F. *hysteroparalyse*; G. *Gebärmutterlähmung*.) Paralysis or weakness of the muscular tissue of the womb.

Hysteropathia. (Ἰστίερα, the womb; πάθος, disease.) A disease or disorder of the womb.

Also, a synonym of *Hysteria*.

Also (ὕστερος, latter), the same as *Deuteropathia*.

Hysteropathy. Same as *Hysteropathia*.

Hysterophore. (Ἰστίερα, the womb; φορέω, to bear.) A support for the womb; a pessary; especially applied to those pessaries which have a stem which is attached to some form of external band or belt.

Also, a structure which supports the female organs of a plant. The *Gynophore*.

H., Dumontpallier's. A ring to embrace and support the cervix uteri on a bent metallic stem, which is attached by a movable joint to a suprapubic armature retained in place by an abdominal band.

H., Ro'ser's. A ball to support the uterus upon a curved arm which is connected with a pad over the sacrum upon a pelvic band.

Hysterophthisis. (Ἰστίερα, the womb; φθίσις, a consumption or wasting. F. *hystérophthisie*.) Consumption or decay of the womb.

Hysteroph'thoë. (Ἰστίερα, the womb; φθόη, a wasting. F. *hystérophthée*; G. *Gebärmuttereschwindsucht*.) Wasting of the womb.

Hysterophyma. (Ἰστίερα; φύμα, a swelling. F. *hystérophyme*.) Swelling or enlargement of the womb.

Hysterophysa. (Ἰστίερα; φύσα, flatul. F. *hystérophysie*.) Old term for distension of the womb from the presence of air within its cavity. The same as *Physometra*.

Hysterophyse'ma. Same as *Hysterophysa*.

Hysterophyta. (Ἰστίερα, the womb; φυτόν, a plant. F. *hystérophyte*.) Applied by Fries to mushrooms, because, according to him, they cannot grow but at the cost of some organised body dying or dead, which serves them in some sort for a womb.

Also, in Endlicher's classification, a Cohort of the Section *Aerobrya*, having perfect sexual organs, seeds without an embryo, and being polysporous and parasitic.

Hysterophyte. A member of the *Hysterophyta*.

Hysteroplasm. (Ἰστίερα; πλάσμα, anything formed. F. *hystérop拉斯me*.) The reformation of the vaginal portion of the womb.

Hysteroplegia. (Ἰστίερα; πλίσσω, to strike. F. *hystéroplogie*; G. *Gebärmutterlähmung*.) The same as *Hysteroparalysis*.

Hysteropnix. (*Hysteria*; Gr. πνίξις, suffocation.) Hysterical suffocation, or *Globus hystericus*.

Hysteropolypus. (Ἰστίερα, the womb; πολypus.) A polypus of the womb.

Hysteropsellismus. (Ἰστίερος, coming after; ψελλισμός, a stammering. F. *hystéropsellisme, bégaiement postérieur*.) Stammering from spasm of the larynx.

Hysteropsophia. (Ἰστίερα, the womb; ψόφος, a sound. F. *hystéropsophie*.) The sound produced by the escape of air from the womb.

Hysteropsychosis. (Ἰστίερα; ψυχή, spirit.) A mental disease or disorder occasioned by uterine mischief.

Hysteroptosis. (Ἰστίερα; πτώσις, a falling. F. *hystéropiose*; I. *isteroptosi*; G. *Gebärmuttervorfall*.) Falling down or prolapse of the womb, or of the genital organs.

H. uteri. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) Same as *Prolapsus uteri*.

H. vaginæ. Same as *Prolapsus vaginæ*.

Hysterorrhagia. (Ἰστίερα, the womb; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. F. *hysterorrhagie*.) A discharge from the womb.

H. sanguinea. (L. *sanguineus*, bloody.) A discharge of blood from the womb; same as *Metrorrhagia*.

Hysterorrhæxis. (Ἰστίερα; ῥήξις, a rupture.) Rupture of the womb.

Hysterorrhœa. (Ἰστίερα; ῥοία, a flow. F. *hystérorrhée*.) A flow or discharge from the womb; used to denote gentle hemorrhage from the womb.

Also, used for *Fluor albus*, or the whites.

Also, the same as *Metrorrhœa*.

H. mucosa. (L. *mucosus*, slimy.) Swe-diaur's term for *Leucorrhœa*.

Hysterorrhœic. (Ἰστίερα; ῥοία.) Of, or belonging to, *Hysterorrhœa*.

Hysterorrhœischesis. (Ἰστίερα; ῥοία; σχέσις, habit.) An habitual or customary discharge from the womb.

Hysterorrhœischetic. Of, or belonging to, *Hysterorrhœischesis*.

Hysteros. See *Hysteria*.

Hysterosalpinx. (Ἰστίερα, the womb; σάλπιγξ, a tube.) The *Fallopian tube*.

Hysteroscirrhus. (Ἰστίερα, the womb; σκίρρος, a hard tumour.) Scirrhus cancer of the womb.

Hysteroscope. (Ἰστίερα; σκοπέω, to observe.) Colombat de l'Isère's term for a metallic mirror for reflecting the rays of a candle through a speculum on to the os uteri.

Hysterospasm. (Ἰστίερα; σπασμός, a spasm. F. *hystéropasme*; G. *Mutterkrampf*.) Term for spasm of the womb.

Also, a term for hysterical spasm.

Hysterostoma. (Ἰστίερα; στόμα, a mouth. F. *hystérostome*; G. *Muttermund*.) The os uteri, or mouth of the womb.

Hysterostomatome. (Ἰστίερα; στόμα; τομή, section.) An instrument invented by Coutouly for dividing the lips of the os uteri.

Hysterostatomy. (Ἰστίερα; στόμα, the mouth; τομή, section.) The same as *Hysterotomy, vaginal*.

Hysterostomiome. (Ἰστίερα; στόμιον, a small mouth; τομή, section.) Same as *Hysterostomatome*.

Hysterostomium. (Ἰστίερα; στόμιον, a small mouth. F. *hystérostomion*; G. *Muttermund*.) The mouth of the womb; the os uteri.

Hysterosynize'sis. (Ἰστίερα, the womb; συνίησις, a settlement.) Adhesion of the uterus to the parietes of the pelvic cavity or to other objects, held by Madame Boivin to be a frequent cause of abortion.

Hysterotokotomy. (Ἵστίρα; τόκος, child-birth; τομή, section. F. *hysterotokotomie*.) Rousset's term for the Caesarian operation; his work was published in 1581.

Hysterotome. (Ἵστίρα, the womb; τομή, from τέμνω, to cut. F. *hysterotome*; I. *isterotomo*; S. *histerotomo*; G. *Hysterotom*, Gebärmuttermesser.) An instrument for incising the neck of the womb; it is made in the form of a *Bistouri caché*, and was invented by Flamand.

Hysterotomion. (Ἵστίρα; τομή.) Same as *Hysterotome*.

Hysterotomotocia. (Ἵστίρα; τομή, section; τόκος, child-birth.) The *Caesarian section*.

Hysterotomus. Same as *Hysterotome*.

Hysterotomy. (Ἵστίρα, the womb; τομή, section. F. *hysterotomie*; I. *isterotomia*; S. *histerotomia*; G. *Gebärmutterchnitt*.) The *Caesarian section*.

Also, the extirpation of the pregnant uterus, as in Porro's operation.

Also, the dissection of the womb.

H., igneous. (L. *ignis*, fire.) A term applied to the removal of a uterine fibroid or other tumour by the use of the actual cautery.

H., vaginal. (L. *vagina*, a sheath; the vagina. F. *hystérotomie vaginale*.) Incision of the os uteri through the vagina, when indurated and resisting, so as to facilitate the passage of the fetus.

Hysterotrachelorrhaphy. (Ἵστίρα; τράχηλος, the neck; ραφή, a seam.) An operation for the restoration of a fissured or lacerated cervix uteri; the uterus is drawn down, the edges of the fissure pared, and then brought together by sutures. First proposed by Emmet.

Hysterotrisismus. (Ἵστίρα, the womb; τρισμός, grating of the teeth.) Spasmodic contraction of the mouth of the uterus or womb.

Hysterum. The same as *Hysteron*.

Hystrella. (Ἵστίρα, the womb. F. *hystrelle*.) A name given by Mirbel, to simple pistils when they are formed of a single hollow piece, or of two pieces joined by their edges.

Hystricis. Same as *Hystriciasis*.

Hystrichis. (Ἵστριξ, a hedgehog.) A sexually mature genus of nematode worms found exclusively in birds.

H. acanthocephalicus, Molin. (Ἀκανθα, a thorn; κεφαλή, the head.) Found in the stomach of *Ibis nudifrons*.

H. coronatus, Molin. (L. part. of *corono*, to crown.) Found encapsuled in the proventriculus of *Mergus merganser*.

H. crispinus, Molin. (L. *crispus*, curled.) Found in the *Ibis falcinellus*.

H. pachycephalus, Molin. (Πάχυσ, thick; κεφαλή, the head.) Found in the intestine of *Cygnus olor*.

H. papillosum, Rudolphi. (L. *papilla*, a nipple.) A synonym of *Eustrongylus papillosus*, Disting, found in the coats of the stomach of *Nucifraga cygnoacaelis*.

H. tricolor, Dujardin. (L. *tres*, three; *color*, colour.) Found in the tubercles of the proventriculus of *Anas boschas*.

H. tubifex, Disting. (L. *tuba*, a tube; *facio*, to make.) Found in the tubercles of the oesophagus of *Anas acuta*.

Hystriciasis. (Ἵστριξ, a hedgehog. F. *hystricase*.) A rare disease of the hairs, in which they stand erect like the prickles of the hedgehog.

Hystricism. (Ἵστριξ. F. *hystricisme*.) Same as *Ichthyosis hystric*.

Hystrix. (Ἵστριξ, a hedgehog; from ὄς, a swine; θρίξ, a hair.) A Genus of the Order *Rodentia*.

H. cristata, Linn. (L. *cristatus*, crested. F. *porc-épie*; G. *Stachelschwein*.) The porcupine. The flesh when fresh was used for leprosy, when salted for dropsy and incontinence of urine.

Hyves. See *Hives*.

I.

Iaborandi. See *Jaborandi*.

Ia'ma. (ἱαμα, a means of healing.) A remedy or medicine.

Iamatology. (ἱαμα; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on therapeutics; the science of remedies.

Iamatosyntaxiologia. (ἱαμα; συντάξις, arrangement; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on the art of prescribing.

Iamatontaxis. (ἱαμα; συντάξις, arrangement.) A materia medica, or an arrangement of drugs in definite order.

Iamatotaxiologia. (ἱαμα; τάξις, order; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on therapeutics and the art of prescribing.

Ianthine. (Ἰαν, violet; ἄνθος, a flower. G. *veilchenblau*.) Violet-coloured.

Iasis. (Ἰασίς, a cure.) The means employed for the cure of disease.

Iaspis. Same as *Jaspis*.

Iateria. (Ἰατήριον, a mode of cure.) The art of healing.

Iaterious. (Ἰατήριον, a mode of cure.) Medicinal.

Iatralēiptēs. (Ἰατραλείπτης, an anointing physician; from ἱατρός, a physician; ἀλείφω, to anoint. F. *iatralepte*; G. *Salbarzt*.) Greek name for a physician or surgeon who cured diseases by inunction and friction.

Iatralēiptic. (Ἰατρός, a physician; ἀλείφω, to anoint.) Relating to the cure of diseases by inunction.

Iatralēiptics. (Ἰατραλείπτική, the practice of an anointing physician. F. *iatraleptique*; G. *Iatraleptik*.) Ancient term for the art of curing diseases by the use of ointments and frictions; first instituted by Prodius, a native of Sclymbria, as narrated by Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* xxix. 2.

Iatraliptēs. The same as *Iatralēiptēs*.

Iatralēiptic. The same as *Iatralēiptic*.

I. method. The cure of disease by the rubbing in of ointments.

Iatreon. (Ἰατρός, a physician.) Name (Gr. ἱατρείον) used by Hippocrates for the shop of the physician or surgeon; a surgery.

Iatreum. Same as *Iatreon*.

Iatreusiology. (Ἰατρεισις, healing

or medication; *λόγος*, a discourse. F. *iatreu-siologic*.) A dissertation on, or an account of, the practice of medicine. Used by Sprengel to denote general therapeutics.

Iatreusis. (*ἰατρευσις*. F. *iatreusis*; G. *Heilkunst*.) The art of healing or medicine; also, the act or state of healing, medication.

Iatria. (*ἰατρεία*; from *ἰατρεύω*, to treat medically. F. *iatrie*; G. *Heilgeschäfft*.) Term for the art of healing or curing; also, a cure.

Iatric. (*ἰατρικός*, relating to an *ἰατρός*, one who heals. F. *iatrique*.) Relating to a physician, or to the healing art.

Iatricé. (*ἰατρική*, from *ἰατρικός*. F. *iatrique*; G. *Arzneikunst*.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, for the medical art, or what is now termed medicine in the general sense.

Iatriné. (*ἰατρίνη*, a midwife. F. *iatrique*; G. *Arztinn*.) Term for a female practitioner of medicine; applied also to the more limited character of the female practitioner of midwifery, or a midwife.

Iatron. (*ἰατρίον*. F. *iatriou*.) The office or shop of the physician; also, the physician's fee.

Iatrium. Same as *Iatron*.

Iatro-. (*ἰατρός*, a physician; from *ἰάομαι*, to heal or cure. F. *iatro-*.) A prefix signifying some connection with the healing art, or the practitioners thereof.

Iatrobulæologia. (*ἰατρός*, a physician; *βουλῆσις*, pertaining to counsel; *λόγος*, a discourse. F. *iatrobulologie*.) Hagen's term for the consideration by the physician of the appropriate remedy for a given condition.

Iatrochemicus. The same as *Chymater* and *Iatrochymicus*.

Iatrochemist. Same as *Iatrochymicus*.

Iatrochymia. (*ἰατρεύω*, to cure or heal; *χημία*, chemistry. F. *iatrochimie*; G. *Iatrochemie*.) Old term, used by Jacob le Mort, *Chym. Medico-Phys.* ci, p. 2, for the doctrine or practice of the *Iatrochymici*, or physicians who cured by chemical medicines.

Iatrochymicus. (*ἰατρός*, a physician; *χημία*, chemistry. F. *iatrochimique*; G. *ein chemische Arzt*.) Term for a physician of the chemical school of which Paracelsus was the head.

Also, called *Chymater*.

Iatrognomica. The same as *Iatrognomonics*.

Iatrognomonics. (*ἰατρός*, a physician; *γνώμων*, an index. F. *iatrognomonique*.) The branch of medicine which treats of medicinal substances and objects.

Iatroleiptics. Properly *Iatroleiptics*.

Iatroleptic. The same as *Iatroleiptic*.

Iatrologia. (*ἰατρός*, a physician; *λόγος*, a discourse. F. *iatrologie*.) The teaching or study of medicine or the healing art.

Iatromantia. (*ἰατρός*, a physician; *μαντεία*, a divination. F. *iatromantie*.) Medical divination.

Iatromantis. Same as *Iatromantia*.

Iatromathematics. (*ἰατρός*, a physician; *μαθηματικός*, pertaining to, or apt for, discipline, or the sciences. F. *iatromathématique*.) The system of those physicians to whom was applied the term *Iatromathematicus*.

Iatromathematicus. (*ἰατρός*, a physician; *μαθηματικός*, pertaining to the sciences. F. *iatro-mathématicien*.) An iatro-

mathematician, or mathematical physician, one of a sect who attempted to explain the actions of the living body and the operation of remedies on mechanical principles, and applied the mathematical calculus to the laws regulating them. This school arose out of the atomic philosophy of Descartes, although the principles on which it is founded had a much more ancient origin, the atoms and pores of Asclepiades clearly belonging to these. The mathematical doctrine took origin in Italy in the middle of the seventeenth century, was supported by many distinguished physicians, as Baglivi, Bellini, J. Bernoulli, Keill, Robinson, Winttingham, Mead, and Pitcairn.

The original meaning of *ιατρομαθηματικοί* was, those who practised medicine in conjunction with astrology.

Iatromechanician. (*ἰατρός*; *μηχανή*, a machine.) The same as *Iatromathematicus*.

Iatromechanics. (*ἰατρός*; *μηχανή*, an instrument.) Same as *Iatromathematics*.

Iatromechanicus. Same as *Iatromathematicus*.

Iatromechanism. The doctrine of the *Iatromechanics*.

Iatropa. See *Iatropia*.

Iatrophate. Same as *Iatrophate*.

Iatrophic. See *Iatrophie*.

Iatrophylac'ta. (*ἰατρός*, a physician; *φυλάσσω*, to keep or preserve. G. *Arzneihelferind*.) Term applied to the practitioner who administrators esteemed and preservative remedies according to medical rule.

Iatrophylac'tes. Same as *Iatrophylac'ta*.

Iatrophysical. (*ἰατρός*; *φυσική*, physics.) Of, or belonging to, what is medical and physical; anciently applied as an epithet of certain writings which treated of natural phenomena with relation to medicine.

Iatrophysics. (*ἰατρός*, a physician; *φυσικός*, pertaining to nature. F. *iatrophysique*.) Physics in their application to medicine.

Also, the system of medicine which seeks to explain the natural and morbid phenomena of the body by the application of the laws of physics.

Iatros. (*ἰατρός*. F. *iatre*; G. *Arzt*.) The Greek term for a physician who was similar to the general practitioner of the present day.

Iatrosophist. (*ἰατροσοφιστής*, a professor of medicine; from *ἰατρός*, a physician; *σοφιστής*, a master of one's craft. F. *iatrosophiste*.) Originally a good physician well instructed in the doctrines of medicine; subsequently the term came to mean one who substituted theory for experience.

Iatrotechnic. (*ἰατρεύω*, to heal or cure. F. *iatrotechnique*; G. *heilkinstlerisch*.) Of, or belonging to, the art of healing.

Also, a practical physician.

Iatrotechnics. (*ἰατρεύω*, to heal or cure; *τέχνη*, art. F. *iatrotechnique*; G. *Heilkunst*.) The art of healing; practical medicine.

Iatrus. (*ἰατρός*.) A physician or surgeon.

Iaxt'feld. See *Jaxt'feld*.

Iba. The fruit of *Irvingia gabonensis*.

Ibenmoos'bad. Switzerland, Canton Lucerne. A cold, earthy, mineral spring.

Iberg. Switzerland, near Schwytz. An earthy sulphur spring.

Iberis. (*Iβηρίς*; probably from *Iberia*, where it was first found.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruciferae*. Also, see *Lepidium iberis*.

I. amara, Linn. (*I. amarus*, bitter. *F. passerage*; *G. Bauernsenf*.) Bitter candytuft. A plant indigenous in Europe. Formerly used as a remedy in gout and rheumatism, in asthma, bronchitis, hypertrophy of the heart, and dropsy. It may produce nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea. Dose, of seeds, one to three grains.

I. bursa pastoris. A synonym of *Capsella bursa pastoris*.

I. campestre. (*I. campestris*, belonging to the fields.) A synonym of *Thlaspi campestre*.

I. nudicaulis. The *Teesdalia nudicaulis*.

I. sophia. A synonym of *Cardamine pratensis*.

Ibex. (*F. bouquetin*; *G. Steinbock*.) A name for the *Capra sylvestris*, or wild goat. Formerly used in medicine.

Ibicu'ba. Becniba nut from Brazil. The kernel is balsamic.

Ibirace. (*F. gomme resine de gaïac*; *G. Guajakharz*.) An old name for *Guaiacum*. (Quincy.)

Ibis. (*I. ibis*; from *Gr. Iβis*; from Coptic *hippen*.) A Genus of the Order *Grallæ*, Class *Aves*.

I. religio'sa, Linn. (*I. religiosus*, fearing the gods. *F. ibis sacré*.) The sacred bird of the Egyptians. In disease it was said to throw the water of the Nile into its rectum, which, according to Langius, suggested the use of elysters.

Ibischa. Same as *Hibiscus*.

I. misma'va. A synonym of *Althæa*.

Ibiscus. See *Hibiscus*.

Also, *Althæa officinalis*.

Ibix'uma. (Said to be from *ιβίσκος*, the mallow; *ἴξος*, glue, from its qualities. *F. saponaire officinale*; *G. Seifenkraut*.) Name for the herb *Saponaria officinalis*, or soapwort.

Ibo'ga. Name applied in West Africa to a species of *Strychnos*. The root is chewed, and is regarded as a nervine tonic and aphrodisiac.

Icaca. (*F. icaque, prune icaque*.) The *Chrysobalanus icaco*, Linn.

Ica'cin. $C_{46}H_{76}O$. The crystalline resin of *Icuncuse-resin*.

Icacina'cæ. A Nat. Order of thalamifloral Exogens, separated by Myers from the Styracaceæ on account of the stamens alternating with the petals and the valvate aestivation of the petals.

Icacin'cæ. Same as *Icacinacæ*.

Icaja. The native name of the tree furnishing Gaboon poison, or m'boundou; it is a species of *Strychnos*. The infusion of the bark is intoxicating and diuretic. It produces at first an increase in the number of respirations and cardiac pulsations, then impairment of motor power, with hyperæsthesia, tetanic convulsions, insensibility, paralysis, and death.

Ica'jin. The alkaloid believed to be the active principle of the Gaboon poison derived from *Icaja*.

Icaria. An island of the Greek Archipelago. Here are thermal ferruginous springs, having a temperature of 47° C.—52° C. (116°-6° F.—125°-6° F.), and also a sulphuretted spring, having a temp. of 35° C.—40° C. (95° F.—104° F.)

Icaya. Same as *Akazga*.

Ice. (*Mid. E. ys. is*; *Sax. is*; *G. Eis*; according to Skeat, from Aryan root *is*, to glide. *F. glace*, from *L. glacies*; *I. ghiaccio*; *S. hielo*.) The solid condition into which water passes at or below 0° C. or 32° F. The point of maximum density of water is 4° C. or 40° F.; below that temperature water expands in cooling, the expansion of water in becoming ice amounting to one eleventh of its volume, hence ice floats on water. The crystalline form of ice is hexagonal, being that of a rhombohedron. It is a bad conductor of heat and a non-conductor of electricity. Its sp. gr., according to Bunsen, is .9164.

Ice is used in medicine for the purpose of cooling an inflamed part, of stopping bleeding, and of producing anesthesia.

I.-bag. See *Ice-bag*.

I.-calorim'eter. (*L. calor*, heat; *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.) A method of determining specific heats by means of ice. The body whose specific heat is to be measured is raised to a certain temperature and then placed in a cavity in a block of ice. When the temperature falls to zero, the moisture which has collected in the cavity and on the body is collected by means of a previously weighed cloth. The quantity of water melted enables the specific heat of the body to be determined, proceeding on the rule that 79.25 thermal units are required to melt one pound of ice.

I. cap. (*F. sac à glace*.) A bladder partially filled with pounded ice and applied to the head of patients suffering from congestion of this part.

I. cat'aplasm. (*Κατάπλασμα*, a poultice.) A bladder or elastic bag partially filled with pounded ice and applied to hernia and to inflamed parts. Same as *I. poultice*.

I.-cold. A sensation of very extreme cold experienced by a sick person under certain circumstances.

I. com'press. Same as *I. poultice*.

I., fusion of. One kilogramme of ice at 0° C. in melting absorbs 80.025 calories and becomes a kilogramme of water at 0° C. The heat which thus disappears, or, as was formerly thought, rendered latent, becomes potential energy. The fusing point of water is lowered by pressure, hence, if a piece of ice be placed in contact with another, both being at 0° C., a very slight pressure will, by lowering the melting point, cause a certain quantity of ice at the point of contact to melt. On relieving the pressure the mass solidifies and becomes continuous ice.

I., ground. Ice formed at the bottom of a stream, probably in consequence of the current being slower there than above; after a time it is loosened and rises, carrying with it gravel and stones, which it may transport to a great distance.

I. house. A chamber, usually underground, for preserving ice.

I. pitch'er. A metallic pitcher or jug with a non conducting substance between its double walls for keeping ice for a short time.

I. plant. The *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*; also, the *Monotropa uniflora*.

I. poultice. Pounded ice or snow placed in a bladder or bag of india rubber, or other material impervious to water, and applied to the head, testis, or other organ when inflamed, or to a hernia, to diminish its volume and aid in the reduction of the intestine.

I. regelation. (L. *re*, again; *gelo*, to freeze.) Two pieces of moist ice placed in apposition freeze together, even in a warm atmosphere. This is due to the fact that, owing to capillary attraction, the pressure is less at the centre of the film than at the periphery; but as the blocks are under atmospheric pressure there is increased pressure at the points of contact, and the ice melts. In melting sufficient heat is absorbed to freeze the adjoining parts.

I. safe. A refrigerator.

Ice-bag. A waterproof bag for containing ice to be applied to some part of the body.

I., Chapman's. See *Spinal ice-bag*.

I., spinal. See *Spinal ice-bag*.

Ice-land. An island on the west of Northern Europe.

I. beer. A fermented liquor made from the *Aronaria peplodes*.

I. lichen. Same as *I. moss*.

I. moss. (F. *lichen d'Islande*; G. *Islandisches Moos*, *Islandisches Flechtic.*) The *Cetraria islandica*.

I. moss, decoction of. See *Decoction cetraria*.

I. moss jelly. See *Gelatina lichenis islandici*.

I. moss starch. See *Starch, Iceland-moss*.

I. sea-grass. The *Ulva latissima*.

I. spar. (F. *spath d'Islande*; G. *Islandischer Spath*.) A transparent calc-spar, being crystallised carbonate of lime. A parallel-sided slice of Iceland spar cut in any other direction than at right angles to the axis will divide an incident ray of light into an ordinary and an extraordinary ray. Hence an observer looking through the plate sees two images of a spot, and if he turns the slice round the extraordinary image will rotate round the ordinary one. The two rays are polarised in planes almost exactly at right angles to each other.

Icelos. (Ἰκελος, like. F. *similaire*; G. *ähnlich*.) Resembling, or like to; similar.

Icelus. The same as *Icelos*.

Icesium emplastrum. (Ἰέσιος, suppliant.) Old name for a plaster made of litharge, oil, vinegar, verdigris, euphorbium, myrrh, and other matters, much esteemed for scrofulous tumours and abscesses. See *Hivesia*.

Ichneumon. (Ἰχνεύμων, the tracker; from *ixreúō*, to hunt after or trace out; because it was said to seek out the crocodile's eggs, and then break them. F. *ichneumon*.) Pharaoh's rat. The *Hesperistes ichneumon*; it was anciently used for food, and in medicine.

Also, a Genus of the Family *Ichneumonidæ*.

Ichneumonidæ. (G. *Schlupfwespen*.) A Family of the Tribe *Entomophaga*, Suborder *Terebrantia*, Order *Hymenoptera*. They lay their eggs in the pupæ or larvæ or beneath the skin of other insects.

Ichneumonides. Same as *Ichneumonidæ*.

Ichnog'raphy. (Ἰχτιον, a track; γράφω, to write. F. *ichnographie*; G. *Grundriss*, *Abbildung*.) A plan, sketch, or delineation.

Ichnocarpus. (Ἰχθυος, a track; καρπός, fruit.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ*.

I. frutescens. Brown. (L. *frutex*, a shrub.) A plant indigenous to India and Ceylon. Purgative and alterative; sometimes used as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

Ichnog'raphus. (Ἰχθυος, a sign or

trace; γράφω, to write. F. *ichniographe*.) Applied by Linnæus to those botanists whose works consist principally or altogether of figures of plants, as Rhede, Plumier, and Brunsfeld.

Ich'nos. (Ἰχθυος. F. *vestige*; G. *Fussstapfen*, *Spur*.) The print of a man's foot; a vestige, or sign.

Also, the sole of the foot.

Also, the heel.

Ichnozō'a. (Ἰχθυος, a vestige; ζῷον, an animal. F. *ichnozōaire*.) Applied by Bory to a Class of the *Psycodiaria*, comprehending those which are now included under the head of Protozoa, being deprived of special organs, and equally endowed with contractility in all their parts.

Ich'or. (Ἰχώρ, the ethereal juice, not blood, that flows in the veins of gods; the watery part of the animal juices; corrupted juice or matter; the poison of serpents. F. *ichor*; I. *icore*; S. *icor*; G. *Jauche*, *Wundwasser*.) A thin, aqueous, sanguinolent, and acrid discharge from certain wounds and sores; differing, according to Sir James Paget, from pus, in that it contains debris of the ulcerating structure.

Also, an old term for the serum of the blood.

Ichoræ'mia. (Ἰχώρ; αἷμα.) The same as *Ichorrhæmia*.

Ichorhæ'mia. (Ἰχώρ; αἷμα.) The same as *Ichorrhæmia*.

Ichorisa'tion. (Ἰχώρ.) The formation of *Ichor*.

Ich'oroid. (Ἰχώρ; εἶδος, likeness. F. *ichoroïde*; G. *jauchähnlich*.) Resembling *ichor* or pus.

Ich'orology. (Ἰχώρ; λόγος, a discourse.) An account of the anatomy of the lymphatic and secretory system.

Ich'orous. (Ἰχώρ. F. *ichoreux*; I. *icoroso*; G. *jauchartig*, *jauchicht*.) Thin; watery; like the plasma of blood. Of, or belonging to, having, or full of, *ichor*.

Ichorrhæ'mia. (Ἰχώρ; αἷμα, blood.) Virchow's term for a diseased condition or poisoning of the blood from the absorption of septic matter into the blood.

A synonym of *Pyæmia*.

Ichorrhœ'a. (Ἰχώρ; ῥοία, a flow.) A profuse discharge of thin ichorous fluid from a wound or ulcer.

Ich'os. Same as *Ichor*.

Ich'thidin. Same as *Ichthydin*.

Ich'thin. (Ἰχθός, a fish.) A nitrogenous substance obtained from the eggs of cartilaginous fishes. It forms white, homogeneous, transparent grains, soft to the touch, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

Ich'tulin. Same as *Ichthylin*.

Ich'thya. (Ἰχθία, the dried skin of the fish *ῥόιν*, like shagreen.) The skin of the Squatina, or monk-fish.

Also, a name used by Galen, Fœsius, and Gorreus for an instrument for extracting the fœtus, similar to the *Embryuleus*, or blunt hook.

Also, the raspings of iron, or scales of the metal produced by the fire.

Ichthyidi'ida. A Family of abbranchiate Chætopoda, or annulate worms.

Ich'thydin. (Ἰχθός, a fish.) A substance obtained by Valenciennes and Frémy from the yolk of osseous fishes. According to Hoppe-Seyler, it is a compound.

Ichthyelæum. (Ἰχθός, a fish; ἔλαιον, oil. F. *ichthyelæon*; G. *Fischöl*, *Fischtran*.) Term for fish oil.

Ichthyema. (Ἰχθύς, a fish. F. *ichthyème*; G. *Fischschuppe*.) The scale of a fish.

Ichthyiasis. Good's name for *Ichthyosis*.

Ichthyic. (Ἰχθύς. F. *ichthyique*.) Of, or belonging to, a fish; presenting the characters of a fish.

Ichthyin. (Ἰχθύς, a fish.) A substance obtained from the yolk of the egg in cartilaginous fishes and the frog. Same as *Ichthin*.

Ichthyios. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; *íos*, poison. F. *ichthios*; G. *Fischgift*.) Term for a morbid product sometimes existing in the mussel and fish, and which acts as a poison. See *Fish-poison*.

Ichthyites. The same as *Ichthyolite*.

Ichthyius. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; *íos*, poison.) The same as *Ichthyozincum*.

Ichthylin. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; ἔλαιον, matter.) A strongly albuminous liquid in the immature eggs of cyprinoid fishes. As the eggs advance to maturity it is replaced by albumin.

Ichthyobatrachian. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; βετραχος, a frog.) A group of animals in which the characters of Fish and Batrachia are combined. It includes the Lepidosiren and Protopterus.

Ichthyobdella. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; βδέλλα, a leech.) A Genus of the Tribe *Ichthyobdellide*, Subclass *Hirudinea*; the species live on fishes.

Ichthyobdellida. (Ἰχθύς; βδέλλα.) A Tribe of the Subclass *Hirudinea*, having the oral sucker circular and rudimentary jaws.

Ichthyocolia. U.S. Ph. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; κόλλα, glue. F. *ichthyocolle*, *colle de poisson*; I. *itticolia*, *colla di pesce*; S. *ictiocola*, *cola de pescado*; G. *Fischleim*, *Hausenblase*.) Isinglass. The prepared swim-bladder of the sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*, and of other species. See *Isinglass*.

Ichthyocollose. The sugar obtained from *Ichthyocollin*.

Ichthyodea. (Ἰχθύς, a fish.) The same as *Urodela* or *Percennibranchiata*.

Ichthyoglycin. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; γλυκός, sweet.) The glycogen of the liver of fishes.

Ichthyography. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; γραφή, to write. F. *ichthyographie*; G. *Fischbeschreibung*.) Term for a description of fishes.

Ichthyoid. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; εἶδος, likeness. F. *ichthyoïde*.) Resembling a fish.

Ichthyoida. (Ἰχθύς; εἶδος.) The same as *Ichthyoides*.

Ichthyoides. (Ἰχθύς; εἶδος, like.) Term applied by Latreille to a Family of the Amphibia *Percennibranchiata*.

Also, a term applied by Eichwald to a Family of *Batrachia*.

Also, the same as *Ichthyosis*.

Ichthyol. (Ἰχθύς; L. *oleum*, oil.) A translucent brownish-yellow oil, with a green fluorescence, obtained by Schröter from bituminous rocks containing the remains of fishes. It is of semi-solid consistence, of disagreeable odour, and contains oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, sulphur, and a small quantity of phosphorus. It is a mixture of various compounds. It is partly soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and entirely soluble in a mixture of alcohol and ether. Unna has used it externally in chronic psoriasis, eczema, acne rosacea, and favus, as well as in articular rheumatism; and by inhalation in coryza, influenza, chronic bronchitis, chronic laryngitis, and follicular pharyngitis.

Ichthyolatry. (Ἰχθύς, fish; λατρεία, service; worship.) Fish worship.

Ichthyolite. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; λίθος, a stone. F. *ichthyolite*.) A term for petrified fishes, or fossil remains of such, as well as the stones that have received impressions of their forms, and in which they have been found embedded.

Ichthyological. (F. *ichthyologique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Ichthyology*.

Ichthyology. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; λόγος, a discourse. F. *ichthyologie*; I. *ittilogia*, *ictiologia*; S. *ictiologia*; G. *Ichthyologie*, *Fischkunde*.) A treatise, discourse, or description of the nature and habits of fishes.

Ichthyolsulphonic acid. A greenish-black viscous liquid, obtained by treating ichthol with concentrated sulphuric acid. It forms brown pasty compounds with the alkalis, which are soluble in water, and have been used in eczema and psoriasis.

Ichthyomancy. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; μαντεία, a prophecy. F. *ichthyomantie*.) Term for a divination or prophesying from the viscera of fish.

Ichthyoman'ia. The same as *Ichthyomancy*.

Ichthyomorpha. (Ἰχθύς; μορφή, form.) Term applied by Owen to the *Urodela*, or tailed Batrachians.

Ichthyomorphic. (Ἰχθύς; μορφή.) Presenting the form of a fish.

Ichthyonema. (Ἰχθύς; νῆμα, a thread.) A Genus of sexually mature nematoid worms inhabiting fishes.

I. globiceps, Rudolphi. (L. *globus*, a ball; *caput*, the head.) Found in the reproductive organs and peritoneum of *Uranoscopus*.

I. sanguineum, Rudolphi. (L. *sanguineus*, bloody.) Found in the abdominal cavity of cyprinoid fishes.

Ichthyophagist. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; φαγεῖν, to eat.) Those who live essentially on fish.

Ichthyophagous. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; φαγεῖν, to eat. F. *ichthyophage*; I. *ittiofago*, *ictiofago*; S. *ictiofago*; G. *fischessend*, *fischfressend*.) Fish-eating. Applied to animals that live upon fish; piscivorous.

Ichthyophagy. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; φαγεῖν, to eat. F. *ichthyophagie*; I. *ittiofago*, *ictiofago*; S. *ictiofago*; G. *Fischessen*.) The eating of fish; or a diet confined to fish alone.

Ichthyophth'ira. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; φθίρειν, to louse. G. *Schmarotzerkrebse*, *Fischläuse*.) Fish lice. An Order or Subclass of the Class *Crustacea*. They are soft, incompletely segmented ectoparasites, with sucking organs. The larvae present the Nauplius form, with regressive metamorphosis. The same as *Epizoæ*.

Ichthyopsida. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; ὄψις, appearance.) A Group of Vertebrata, according to Huxley, which includes the Fishes and Amphibia. They are characterised by the possession of a permanent, or at least of temporary, branchie, a heart with not more than three chambers, and with two aortic arches given off from it; they have neither an amnion nor an allantois. Epidermis thin or none. Poikilothermous blood, with corpuscles in part red and nucleated. Notochord often persistent. Bony vertebræ, when present, without epiphyses; skull usually with a large para- and a small basi-sphenoid; occipital condyles either absent, or single or double;

if there are two these are exoccipital, and there is a cartilaginous basioccipital; the mandible may be absent or cartilaginous, or composed of membranous bones attached to the skull by a cartilage-plate or by a suspensory apparatus. The Wolffian bodies persist, and these ducts open either into a cloaca or behind the rectum.

Ichthyopteron. (Ἰχθύς; πτερόν, a wing. F. *ichthyoptère*.) The fin of a fish.

Ichthyopterygii. (Ἰχθύς; πτερυγί, a wing.) An Order of the Reptilia in Owen's Classification having the digits of the limbs paddle- or fin-like.

Ichthyopterygium. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; πτερυγί, a wing.) The fundamental type of limb found in fishes, from which the unibasal form, as in Cestracion, the tribasal form, as in most Sharks, and the multibasal form, as in Teleosteans, of Professor Huxley, spring.

Ichthyosaurida. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; σαύρα, a lizard. G. *Fischdrachen*.) A Family of *Gnathosaurians*, or Group of *Reptilia*, having a long body and tail, no neck, snout formed chiefly by intermaxillaries, teeth closely compressed and striated or folded on their surface; maxillæ reduced to rod-like bones; orbits wide; the intestine has a spiral fold or valve.

Ichthyosis. (Ἰχθύς, a fish. F. *ichthyose*, *ichtyose*; I. *ittiosi*, *ictiosi*; G. *Fischschuppenaussatz*, *Fischschuppenausschlag*, *Fischschuppenkrankheit*.) A congenital predisposition on the part of the skin to develop the epidermis. In the milder forms the normal folds and rugæ are only a little more marked than usual. The epidermis is thickened, appears wrinkled, and feels harsh and dry, and the normal desquamation is but slightly increased; the scales are slight and thin. In more severe cases scaly masses form of greenish-black hue, which become detached, or may be separated without bleeding and without injury to the papillæ. Ichthyosis has a special predilection for the extensor regions of the limbs, and especially of the joints, as of the knee and elbow, but it may affect the whole surface of the body. It is aggravated when present on the hands by manual labour. The scales consist of agglutinated epithelial cells with much pigment. The hair-follicles often show indurations and epithelial outgrowths from the point of insertion of the arrectores pilorum muscles. Cystic formations arising in the sudoriparous and sebaceous glands have been observed. The papillæ are elongated, but are not branched. The corium is apparently healthy. The disease is hereditary, usually appearing about the second year of life, and attaining its maximum at the age of puberty. Recovery is extremely rare.

I. acquisita. (L. *acquiro*, to acquire.) An abnormal development of epithelial scales in some part of the body, due to local irritation.

I. alba. (L. *albus*, white.) The form of *I. simplex* in which the scales are white and glistening.

I. brunnea. (L. *brunneus*, brown.) The form of *I. simplex* in which the scales are brown.

I. circumscripta. (L. *circumscribo*, to draw a line around.) The same as *I. acquisita*.

I. congenita. (L. *congenitus*, born together with.) Ichthyosis manifesting itself at an early period of intra-uterine life.

Also, a condition of the skin of a new-born

child, of rare occurrence, in which the surface is of a brownish-red colour, like rind of bacon, and marked by fissures. It is considered by Hebra to be *Seborrhæa*.

I. cornea. (L. *corneus*, horny.) Ichthyosis in which large masses of hard, horny scales, or of firm, blackish, spiky plates, are thrown off from time to time. A form of *I. hystrix*.

I. cyprina. (L. *cyprinus*, the carp.) Term applied to those forms of *I. diffusa* in which the scales resemble those of the fish after which it is called.

I. diffusa. (L. *diffundo*, to pour forth.) Ichthyosis affecting the general surface of the skin. It is the most common form.

I. faciei. (L. *facies*, the face.) A term under which Bateman has described cases of *Seborrhæa sicca*.

I. false. Erasmus Wilson's term for *I. sebacea*.

I. follicularis. (L. *folliculus*, a little bag.) Ichthyosis in which the tendency to excessive development of the epidermal layer of the skin occurs only in the epithelial lining of the follicles. The hairs are not developed, and in their place spines project from the hair-follicles.

I. glos'sæ. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue.) Hulke's term for *I. of the tongue*.

I. hystrix. (L. *hystrix*, the porcupine.) A non-symmetrical, often unilateral, form which is never general, although it may affect considerable surfaces of skin, the intermediate patches being healthy. The milder cases present a horny prominence on a papilla like the head of a nail; the more severe consist of dark-greenish horny masses, like a limpet shell, covering hypertrophied papillæ. Mental weakness is a not infrequent accompaniment, and asthma is said to be associated with the disease. There is hyperplasia of the horny layers of the epidermis, with scantiness of the cells of the rete mucosum.

I. ling'væ. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.) See *I. of the tongue*.

I. na'creus. (L. *nacreus*, pearly.) Ichthyosis in which the exfoliated portion of skin resembles mother-of-pearl.

I. niger. (L. *niger*, black.) Same as *I. nigricans*.

I. nigricans. (L. *nigricans*, blackish.) The form in which the scales are of a dark olive-green or blackish colour.

I. nitida. (L. *nitidus*, shining. F. *ichthyose nacrée*; G. *Perlmutterfischschuppenkrankheit*.) That form of ichthyosis in which the scales are not very numerous, and have a bright pearly whiteness.

I. of the tongue. A form of leucoma first described by Hulke as *I. glossæ*. It is a wart-like or papillomatous growth of the mucous membrane covering the tongue, of a different nature to ichthyosis of the skin. The surface is whitish in colour, leathery and opaque, and presents a lobular aspect intersected by grooves. The disease may be followed by epithelioma, but the exact connection between the two is not yet made out. The term is by many applied to all the forms of leucoma of the tongue, whether warty or not.

I. palma'ris. (L. *palma*, the palm.) Ichthyosis affecting the palms of the hands. It is sometimes hereditary.

I. pella'gra. Alibert's name for *Pellagra*.

I. planta'ris. (L. *planta*, the sole.) Ichthyosis affecting the sole of the foot.

I. sauroderma. See *Sauroderma*.

I. scutella'ta. (L. *scutella*, a saucer.) Schönlein's term for the form of *I. simplex* in which the scales are slightly depressed in the centre.

I. seba'ceous. (L. *seba*, suet.) The exudation of a sebaceous substance on the skin without inflammatory or constitutional symptoms. Same as *Seborrhœa sicca*.

I. serpenti'na. (L. *serpens*, a snake.) Term applied to those forms of *I. diffusa* in which the scales are closely applied to each other, and, being of a greenish tint, resemble those of a snake's skin.

I. simplex. (L. *simplex*, simple. F. *iechtyose simple*.) The form in which the scales are glossy, dirty-white, and finely corrugated.

I. spino'sa. (L. *spina*, a thorn.) The form of *I. hystrix* in which the scales project considerably, and are pointed like a thorn.

I. spu'rius. (L. *spurius*, false.) Same as *I. sebaceous*.

I. xeroderma. See *Xeroderma*.

Ichthyotomist. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; τομή, section. F. *ichthyotomiste*.) A dissector of fishes.

Ichthyotomy. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; τομή, section. F. *ichthyotomie*; G. *Fischanatomie*.) The dissection of fishes.

Ichthyotoxicum. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; τοξικόν, poison. G. *Fischgift*.) A poison found in some fish. See *Fish-poison*.

Ichthys. (Ἰχθύς. F. *poisson*; G. *Fisch*.) The Greek word for a fish.

A mystical meaning was formerly attached to the word because its letters were the initials of Ἰησοῦς Χριστός Θεοῦ Υἱός Σωτήρ.

Ichthysmus. (Ἰχθύς, fish. G. *Fischgift*.) Fish poisoning. See under *Fish poison*.

Ichu cascarilla. The bark of *Cinchona calisaya*, var. *Joséphiana*.

Ice'ica. (The native name.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amyridææ*.

I. abi'lo. Blanco's name for the tree of the Philippine Islands which produces Manilla elemi.

I. altis'sima. Aubl. (L. *altissimus*, very high.) Supplies some elemi of Brazil.

I. aracouchini. Aublet. The name in Guiana of a tree from which a balsam, named acouehi, is obtained by incision. It is used as an application to wounds.

I. caran'na. H. B. K. Same as *Amyris caranana*.

I. decan'dra. Aubl. (δέκα, ten; άνήρ, a male.) Produces the yellow oily taca-mahaeca.

I. guianen'sis. Aubl. Supplies the taca-mahaeca of Cayenne. Called *Bois d'encens* in Guiana.

I. heptaphylla. Aublet. (ἑπτὰ, seven; φύλλον, a leaf.) The incense tree. Supplies some of the elemi of Brazil, called *Incense resin*.

I. heterophylla. De Cand. (ἕτερος, different; φύλλον, a leaf.) Same as *I. aracouchini*, Aublet.

I. icicari'ba. De Cand. The tree believed to supply Brazilian elemi; the *Amyris elemifera*.

I. res'in. (G. *Iceiharz*.) A resin obtained from various species of *Iceia*. It forms yellowish-white fragments or transparent grains of pleasant odour, which dissolve in 55 parts of cold, and 15 parts of hot, alcohol, and 3½ parts of turpentine. It consists of two crystallisable resins, brean and iceian, and an amorphous resin, colophan, which are all insoluble in liquor potassæ.

I. tacamaha'ca. H. B. K. Supplies taca-mahaeca resin.

I. viridifl'ora. Aubl. (L. *viridis*, green; fls, a flower.) The *Amyris elemifera*, Linn.

Ice'ican. 4(C₁₀H₃₂)⁹HO. A crystallisable resin contained in *Iceia* resin.

Ice'icari'ba. The name under which Pison and Maregraff first described the elemi of Brazil.

Ice'madophilous. (Ἰκμάς, moisture; φιλέω, to love. F. *icemadophile*.) Applied to plants growing or found in moist places.

Ice'maleous. (Ἰκμάς, moisture. F. *icemalee*; G. *saftig*, *feucht*.) Pertaining to moisture; moist.

Ice'mar. The same as *Icemas*.

Ice'mas. (Ἰκμάς, moisture. F. *humeur*, *ichor*, *liqueur*; G. *Feuchtigkeit*, *Jauche*, *Säfte*, *Wundwasser*.) Term for moisture; liquor.

Also, the same as *Ichor*.

Ice'masia. The same as *Icemas*.

Ice'mastic. (Ἰκμάς, moisture. F. *icemastique*.) Of, or belonging to, moisture.

Ice'on. (Εἰκών, an image. F. *figure*, *statue*; G. *Bild*, *Ebenbild*.) An image, figure, resemblance, or statue.

Iconarithmë. (Εἰκών, image; ἀριθμος, number.) An instrument devised by Monoyer in 1872 to facilitate the study of the images given by lenses.

Iconographic. (Εἰκών; γράφω, to write. F. *iconographique*; G. *ikonographisch*.) Of, or belonging to, *Iconography*.

Iconography. (Εἰκών, an image or figure; γράφω, to write. F. *iconographie*; G. *Iconographie*.) A description by means of images or figures.

Iconoscope. (Εἰκών; σκοπέω, to observe. F. *iconoscope*.) Javal's modification of the stereoscope, whereby the plane surfaces of an image are shown in relief.

Icosan'der. Same as *Icosandrious*.

Icosahe'dral. (F. *icosédre*; G. *zwanzigflächig*.) Of, or belonging to, an *Icosahe'dron*.

Icosahe'dron. (Εἰκοσι, twenty; ἔδρα, a seat. F. *icosédre*; G. *Zwanzigflächner*.) A figure consisting of twenty equal sides or bases.

Icosan'dria. (Εἰκοσι, twenty; άνήρ, a male. F. *icosandrie*; I. and S. *icosandria*; G. *Zwanzigmännigkeit*.) The twelfth Linnean Class of plants; being those which have hermaphrodite flowers with twenty or more stamens inserted into the inner side of the calyx, or of the petals, or of both, and so distinguished from *Polyandria*, in which the stamens are inserted into the receptaculum of the flowers.

Icosan'dric. Same as *Icosandrious*.

Icosan'drious. (Εἰκοσι, twenty; άνήρ, a man, the symbol for the stamen or male organ of flowers. F. *icosandre*, *icosandrique*, *icosandré*; I. *icosandrico*; S. *icosandro*; G. *zwanzigmannig*.) Having twenty stamens.

Icosate'trahedral. (F. *icositétraédre*.) Of, or belonging to, an *Icosate'trahedron*.

Icosatetrahedron. (Εἰκοσι, twenty; τέτρα, four; ἔδρα, a seat. F. *icositétraèdre*.) A solid figure consisting of twenty-four equal sides or bases.

Icterecephalotyphus. (L. *icterus*, jaundice; *encephalotyphus*. G. *Hirntyphus mit Gelbsucht*.) Term for icteric encephalotyphus, or cerebral typhus complicated with jaundice.

Icterepatitis. (L. *icterus*, jaundice; *hepatitis*, inflammation of the liver. F. *ictéropatite*; G. *Leberentzündung mit Icterus*.) Term for hepatitis and jaundice, or icteric hepatitis.

Ictérias. (G. *Gelbstein, Gelbsuchtstein*.) Name of a precious stone like to the bird Icteros, formerly employed for the cure of icterus or jaundice.

Icteric. (Ἰκτερικός, jaundiced. F. *ictérique*; I. *ictérico, icterico*; S. *ictericus*; G. *gelbsüchtig, ictärisch*.) Of, or belonging to, *icterus*, or jaundice.

I. fever. See *Fever, icteric*.

Ictericia. (Ἰκτερος, jaundice.) A synonym of *Jaundice*.

I. alba. (L. *albus*, white. F. *ictérie blanche*.) Walther's term for *Chlorosis*.

I. flava. (L. *flavus*, yellow.) Ordinary jaundice.

Ictertia. (L. *icterus*, the jaundice. F. *ictère*; G. *Gelbsucht*.) Term for a yellow eruption or discolouration of the skin. The same as *Icterus*.

I. rubea. (L. *rubeus*, red.) Same as *I. rubra*.

I. rubra. (L. *ruber*, red.) A term for *Erysipelas*.

Icteritious. (Ἰκτερος, jaundice.) Having the yellow colour of jaundice.

Icteroide. (Ἰκτερώδης, jaundiced. F. *ictéreux*; I. *icteroide, icteroide*; G. *gelbsüchtig*.) Having jaundice, or much of a yellow or greenish colour; full of jaundice; conjoined with jaundice.

I. typhus. A synonym of *Yellow fever*.

Icteroid. (Ἰκτερος, jaundice; εἶδος, likeness. F. *ictéroïde*; G. *gelbsüchtigähnlich*.) Resembling the disease icterus or jaundice.

Ictero-phthisis. (Ἰκτερος, jaundice; φθίσις, consumption or wasting. F. *ictéro-phthisie*; G. *Schwindsucht mit Gelbsucht*.) Term for *Tubercle icterica*, or phthisis with jaundice.

Icteroporphotyphus (L. *icterus*, jaundice; *porphyrotypus*, scarlatinus typhus fever. F. *ictéroporphyrotypus*; G. *Scharlachtyphus mit Gelbsucht*.) Term for icteric porphyrotypus, or scarlatinus typhus with jaundice.

Icterus. (L. *icterus*; Gr. ἰκτερος, the jaundice. F. *ictère*; I. *ictéria*; S. *ictericia*; G. *Gelbsucht*.) The jaundice, a disease characterised by yellowness of the skin and eyes. See *Jaundice*.

Also, the yellow condition which wheat and other cereals assume under the influence of cold and wet.

I. ad neogonum. (L. *ad*, to; Gr. νεόγονος, newborn.) Violet's term for the more serious form of jaundice occurring in newborn children from hepatic disorder, as distinguished from the true *I. neonatorum*.

I. albus. (L. *albus*, white. F. *chlorosis*; G. *Bleichsucht*.) White jaundice. A term for *Chlorosis*.

I. ataxicus. (Αταξία, want of order. F. *ictère ataxique*.) The same as *I. gravis*.

I. autumnalis. See *Jaundice, autumnal*.

I. caeruleus. (L. *caeruleus*, dark blue. F. *ictère bleu*.) A synonym of *Cyanosis*.

I. calculosus. (L. *calculus*, a small stone.) Cullen's term for the jaundice produced by the obstruction of a gall-stone or of a clot of bile.

I. catarrhalis. See *Jaundice, catarrhal*.

I. cholicus. (Χολή, bile.) Macleod's term for the form of jaundice which arises from the passage of actual bile into the tissues.

I. choloïdes. (Χολή; εἶδος, likeness.) Macleod's term for the passage of some only of the constituents of bile into the tissues.

I. gravidarum. (L. *gravida*, a pregnant woman.) The jaundice of pregnancy.

I. gravis. (L. *gravis*, severe. F. *ictère grave*.) A term applied to the condition now called acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

I. hæmatogenous. See *Jaundice, hæmatogenous*.

I. hepatogenous. See *Jaundice, hepatogenous*.

I. infantum. (L. *infans*, a child.) Same as *I. neonatorum*.

I. lienalis. (L. *lien*, the spleen.) The condition of yellowish colour of skin seen in some cases of splenic leucocythæmia.

I. malignus. (L. *malignus*, evil. F. *ictère malin*.) See *Jaundice, malignant*.

I. mechanicus. Same as *I. hepatogenous*.

I. melas. Same as *Melæna*.

I. menstrualis. See *Jaundice, menstrual*.

I. neonatorum. (Νέος, new; L. *natus*, born. F. *ictère des nouveau-nés*.) The jaundice which is frequently seen in the first or second week of infant life. It was supposed by Frank to be caused by an inflammation of the skin brought on by the irritation of the air; by Morgagni to depend on a retention of the biliary principles in the body from ligature of the cord or from increased nourishment; Bouchut supposed it to be a mild form of hepatitis; and Frerichs was of opinion that it was caused by the entrance of bile into the blood, from diminished blood pressure, by reason of the anæmic condition of the hepatic capillaries consequent upon ligature of the umbilical vein in the cord, and the absorption by them of part of the bile formed in the hepatic cells. Others, and more probably, suggest that it is a jaundice of hæmatogenous origin, caused by over-filling of the vessels on the tying of the umbilical cord, that the hæmatoidin escapes into the tissues and into the urine, and then undergoes the changes which cause the tint of skin. This view is supported by the facts that the feces have the normal colouring and that the urine is free from bile, but contains yellow masses, which Alb. Robin believes to arise from transformation of the red blood-corpuscles. The colouring matter in the tissues is either diffused, or occurs in granules and crystals. Crystals are chiefly found in the form of ruby-red rhombic tablets identical with hæmatoidin crystals.

I. niger. (F. *ictère noir*.) Black jaundice. See *Jaundice, black*.

Also, the same as *Melæna*.

I. paradoxical. (Παράδοξος, contrary to received opinion.) A synonym of *Addison's disease*.

I., pernicious. (F. *ictère pernicious*.) The same as *I. gravis*.

I., red. See *Jaundice, red*.

I. saturninus. (*Saturnus*, a name for lead.) See *Jaundice, lead*.

I. simplex. See *Jaundice, simple*.

I. spasmodicus. A variety of jaundice described by Cullen occurring, without any pain, after spasmodic diseases and mental disturbances. See also *Jaundice, spasmodic*.

I. spasticus. (Σπαστικός, drawing in.) Same as *Jaundice, spasmodic*.

I. typhoides. (Τύφος, stupor; εἶδος, likeness.) Lebert's term for malignant jaundice. See also *Jaundice, typhoid*.

I. vernalis. (L. *ver*, the spring.) See *Jaundice, spring*.

I. viridis. (L. *viridis*, green.) See *Jaundice, green*.

Ictodes. (Ἰκτες, the yellow-breasted marten; εἶδος, likeness.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Acoracea*.

I. fœtidus, Bigelow. The *Dracontium fœtidum*.

Ictus. (L. *ictus*, a blow; from *ico*, to strike. F. *coup*; G. *Schlag, Stoss*.) A blast, stroke, or blow. An attack of disease which manifests itself so suddenly as to be like a blow.

Also, the pulsation of an artery.

Also, the sting of an insect.

I. arteriarum. (L. *arteria*, an artery.) The pulse.

I. cordis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The impulse of the heart on the chest wall.

I. epilepticus. (Ἐπιληψία. F. *ictus epilepticus*.) An epileptic fit which comes on suddenly without a premonitory aura.

I. sanguinis. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) A stroke of apoplexy.

I. solis. (L. *sol*, the sun. G. *Sonnenstich*.) A stroke of the sun; another epithet of the *Coup de Soleil*.

Idea hot springs. United States of America, Colorado, Clear Creek Co. Mineral waters, of a temperature of 29-4° C.—45-5° C. (85° F.—115° F.), containing sodium carbonate 3-85 grains, ferrous carbonate .52, sodium sulphate 3-67, and magnesium sulphate 2-34 grains, in a pint.

Idea. (L. *idea*; from Gr. *lêta*, form, the look or semblance of a thing; from Aryan root *vid*, to see. F. *idée*; I. *idea*; S. *idea*; G. *Idee, Begriff*.) A distinct mental representation of an object of sense.

I.s, association of. Certain laws of association of ideas have been formulated by Bain. When two or more states of consciousness habitually exist together, or occur in immediate succession, they tend to cohere, so that the future occurrence of any one of them restores or revives the other; this is the law of contiguity. The law of similarity expresses the fact that any present state of consciousness has a tendency to revive previous states which are similar to it.

I.s, automatic. (Αὐτόματος, spontaneous.) Ideas that arise in the mind without any external stimulus.

I.-chase. (G. *Ideenjagd*.) A term which has been used by German authors to denote the condition of mind which sometimes occurs in acute mania, when ideas flow through the brain with great rapidity, making a feeble mental impression, and excited by any desultory fancy.

I., fixed. (F. *idée fixe*.) A form of mo-

nomania in which a dominant idea colours all thoughts and actions.

I.s, innate. (L. *in*, in; *natus*, born. F. *idées innées*.) Ideas which, according to one school of metaphysicians, originated without experience in the mind. All that can now be admitted is that heredity supplies a strong tendency to certain ideas or trains of thought.

I. morbi. (L. *morbus*, disease.) Knowledge of a disease.

I., volitional. (L. *volo*, to wish.) Thoughts which arise in the mind owing to the voluntary direction of the mind to them.

Ideagenic. (Ἰδέα; γεννάω, to beget. F. *idéagenique*.) Creating or giving origin to ideas.

Ideagenous. (Ἰδέα.) Same as *Ideagenic*.

Ideal. (Ἰδέα. F. *idéal*; G. *begriffsmässig*.) Of, or belonging to, an idea or imagined form; fancied; unreal.

Idealisation. (Ἰδέα.) The investment by the mind of the artist of the conception suggested by the representation of an object with attributes more exalted than those actually possessed by the original, yet not inconsistent with them.

Idealism. (Ἰδέα. F. *idéalisme*.) Term for a system professed by Descartes, Malebranche, Berkeley, and Fichte among the moderns, in which no real existence is accorded except to thought.

Ideality. (Ἰδέα. F. *idéalité*; I. *idealità*; S. *idealidad*; G. *Idealität*.) In Phrenology, a faculty peculiar to man, having its organ lying nearly along the temporal ridge of the frontal bone, between those of wonder and acquisitiveness; it produces the love of the beautiful and the desire of exquisiteness and perfection.

Ideation. (Ἰδέα. F. *idéation*.) The cerebral act by which an idea is produced.

Ideational. Relating to *Ideation*.

I. insanity. See *Insanity, ideational*.

Identical. (L. *idem*, the same. F. *identique*; G. *identisch, Übereinstimmend*.) Belonging to the same; and the very same.

I. points. (F. *pointes identiques*; G. *identische* or *zugeordnete Netzhaupunkte*.) Term applied to two points, one in each retina, which permit the several points of space to be seen as single points. Each point in one retina has a corresponding point in the other, and if the two retinæ were so placed that one should cover the other, and the foveæ centrales, as well as the two vertical meridians, should exactly correspond, then each point of one retina would be covered by the identical point of the other retina.

Identist. (L. *idem*, the same.) Term applied to those writers on syphilis who held that gonorrhœa, soft and hard chancres, were all produced by the same poison.

Identity. (F. *identité*; from Low L. *identitas*; from L. *idem*, the same. I. *identita*; S. *identidad*; G. *Identität, Übereinstimmung, Gleichheit*.) The sameness of a thing, or absolute conformity between two things.

I., personal. (L. *persona*, a person.) The principal means of identification are sex, age, stature, personal appearance, including particular marks, such as nævi and cicatrices, peculiarities of gesture and in habits, handwriting.

Ideo-dynamic. (Ἰδέα; δυναμς, power.) Noble's term for *Ideo-motor*.

Ideography. (Ἰδέα, the look or semblance of a thing; γράφω, to write. F. *idéographique*.) A description or definition of ideas.

Ideology. (Ἰδέα; λόγος, a discourse. F. and G. *Idéologie*.) The doctrine or science of thought or ideas; the philosophy of mind.

Ideomotion. Same as *Ideomotor movements*.

Ideomotor. (I. *idea*, a mental image; *moveo*, to move.) Having relation to ideation and movement.

I. centre. The part of the grey matter of the brain which excites muscular contraction under the influence of ideation.

I. movements. W. B. Carpenter's term for unconscious actions executed in consequence of impulses proceeding from the mind when fully occupied with some dominant idea.

I. phenomenon. (Φαινόμενος, apparent to the senses.) A muscular action accomplished in response to an idea, and not from reflex causes.

Ideopegma. (Ἰδέα, the look or semblance of a thing; πήγμα, anything fastened together.) Same as *Idea*, fixed.

Ideophrenia. (Ἰδέα; φρήν, the mind.) Guislain's term for delirium which consists in anomalies of the ideas.

Ideophrenic. (Ἰδέα; φρήν.) Relating to *Ideophrenia*.

I. insanity. See *Insanity*, *ideophrenia*.

Ideoplastic. (Ἰδέα; πλαστικός, to form.) Phillip's term for the stage of hypnotism in which the idea impressed upon the brain of the agent is converted into action.

Ideosynchysia. (Ἰδέα; σύγχυσις, confusion. F. *ideosynchisis*; G. *Delirium*, *Wahnwitz*.) Confusion of ideas, or delirium.

Ideosynchysis. Same as *Ideosynchysia*.

Idiacoroïris. (Ἰδίος, one's own; κόρη, the pupil; ἴρις, the iris. F. *idiacoroïris*; G. *eine künstliche Pupillenbildung*.) The formation of artificial pupil.

Idiapocausis. (Ἰδίος; ἀπό, from; καίω, to burn. F. *idiapocausis*; G. *die Selbstverbrennung des menschlichen Körpers*.) Spontaneous combustion; also, spontaneous inflammation.

Idielec'tric. (Ἰδίος; *electric*. F. *idielec'trique*; G. *selbstelektrisch*.) Having the property of acquiring electricity by friction.

Idielec'tricity. (Ἰδίος; *electricity*. F. *idielec'tricité*.) The property or susceptibility of electricity by friction.

Idiempresis. (Ἰδίος; ἔμπρησις, inflammation or burning. F. *idiempresse*.) Spontaneous inflammation, or combustion.

Idio- (Ἰδίος, one's own.) A prefix signifying proper to one's self; peculiar.

Idioblast. (Ἰδίος; βλαστός, a germ.) Sachs's term for certain cells in a vegetable tissue, otherwise homogeneous, which become developed in a manner different from their neighbours; such are cells containing oil, or resin, or raphides; cells which have thickened walls; and branched cells.

Idiobuleusis. (Ἰδίος; βούλευσις, a consultation. F. *idiobuleusis*.) Term for one's own peculiar opinion.

Idiocrasia. (F. *idiocrasie*.) The same as *Idiosyncrasy*.

Idioctonia. (Ἰδίος, one's own; κτόνος,

a murder. F. *idioctonie*; G. *Selbstmord*.) Suicide, or self-murder.

Idioctonos. (Ἰδίος; κτείνω, to slay. F. *idioctone*; G. *Selbstmörder*.) A self-murderer, or suicide.

Idiocy. (Ἰδιότης, peculiar. F. *idiotie*; I. *idiotismo*; S. *idiotez*; G. *Blödsinnigkeit*, *Dummkeit*.) Imperfect development of the mind; absence of ideas; mental deficiency, which is either congenital, and in some sort hereditary, or occurs shortly after birth, and may vary from mere feebleness of mind to a complete absence of mental faculties.

The causes of idiocy are intemperance in the parents, accidents and diseases during gestation and parturition, and diseases of early infant life, such as syphilis and tuberculosis. The physical development of the body, and especially of the head, is generally imperfect. The brain may be small, the hemispheres being chiefly defective; or it may be large and sclerosed; or the ventricles may be dilated. The limbs are feeble, the chest is ill-formed, the face is without expression, the tongue is large, speech being imperfect, the salivary secretion is abundant, the functions of circulation and respiration are imperfectly discharged; the disposition varies, many are ill-tempered, some are joyful; the special senses are very defective, with the exception usually of the sight; the sexual functions are generally in abeyance, and menstruation is often absent. Virchow has suggested that premature ossification of some of the cranial sutures is the cause of microcephalic idiocy.

I. by deprivation. One of Ireland's divisions, including those idiots who have become such in consequence of being deprived of the several senses, so that the cerebral functions remain undeveloped.

I., congenital. (I. *congenitus*, born together with.) Idiocy having an intra-uterine origin.

I., cretinoid. (*Cretin*; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) The form in which the subjects are dwarfed and, like cretins, with stunted bodies, irregularly deformed heads, and enlarged thyroids.

I., cretinoid, with pachydermic cachexia. (Ἰαχύς, thick; δέρμα, the skin; καχεξία, a bad habit of body.) A term for *Myxodema*.

I., cretinous. One of Ireland's divisions, including the form described under *Cretinism*.

I., developmental. (F. *developper*, to unfold.) Idiocy resulting from a defect of cerebral development.

I., eclamp'sic. (Ἐκλαμψία, a shining forth.) One of Ireland's divisions, including those cases that have followed infantile convulsions, which seems to have produced such change in the brain structure as to render it incapable of further development.

I., emc'tional. One of Shuttleworth's forms, in which there is no bodily deformity, but a shrinking, scared expression.

I., epilep'tic. (Ἐπιληψία, the falling sickness.) One of Ireland's divisions, which includes those cases which are connected with epilepsy, which, as well as the idiocy, is caused by some organic brain change.

I., gené'tous. (Γενεσις, generation.) One of Ireland's divisions of idiocy, including those cases which, commencing during fetal life, cannot be traced to a specific disease. There is generally morbid inheritance, and the subjects

are short, with flat, large, irregular ears, and a high-vaulted, keel-shaped palate.

I., hydrocephalic. (Υδροκεφάλου, water in the head.) One of Ireland's divisions, which includes the cases that follow hydrocephalus. They have large heads with prominent foreheads, the widest part being above the temples.

I., hypertrophic. (Υπερ, above; τροφή, nourishment.) A variety of inflammatory idioey in which the head is large, being most prominent above the superciliary ridges, and in which the neuroglia is largely increased in quantity.

I., inflammatory. One of Ireland's divisions, including the cases in which idioey has succeeded non-traumatic cerebral inflammation, such as those extending to the brain from the affections of the ears and nose which are caused by the contagious fevers.

I., microcephalic. (Μικρός, small; κεφαλή, the head.) One of Ireland's divisions, including those idiots whose heads are less than seventeen inches in circumference; the small size he attributes to dwarfing of the brain, not to premature ossification of the cranial sutures, as contended by Virchow. The forehead and occiput are both defective.

I., Mongol-like. (Mongol.) The form in which the idiot has a Mongol type of feature, like the Tartars and Chinese.

I., negro-like. The form in which the idiot has thick lips and a retreating forehead, like a negro.

I., paralytic. (Παράλυσις, palsy.) One of Ireland's divisions, in which idioey follows infantile paralysis. One side of the cranium may be flattened.

I., plagioccephalic. (Πλάγιος, placed sideways.) One of Shuttleworth's divisions, including idiots with heads so distorted that the features lie in an oblique plane.

I., scaphocephalic. (Σκάφος, the hull of a ship; κεφαλή, the head.) The form in which the head is keel-shaped.

I., sensorial. (L. *sensus*, sensation.) Same as *I.* by deprivation, the deprivation being congenital.

I., toxic. (Τοξικόν, arrow poison.) One of Shuttleworth's forms, when there is no bodily deformity, but malnutrition of the brain.

I., traumatic. (Τραυματικός, of wounds.) One of Ireland's divisions, including the cases in which idioey has followed some injury to the head, either during or after birth.

Idio-electrics. (Ίδιος, one's own; electricity.) Term formerly applied to those bodies which were thought to be alone capable of becoming electrical by friction, such, for example, as resin, shell-lac, wax, sulphur, leather, glass, and silk. The term was applied in contradistinction to anectrics, which it was thought could not be so electrified. The distinction is now known not to obtain absolutely.

Idiogenes. (Ίδιος; γενιά, race.) A Genus of the Order *Cestoda*, Class *Platyelmintha*.

I. otidis, Krabbe. (Όρίς, the bustard.) Found in the intestine of the bustard, *Otis tarda*, in a headless form.

Idiognomon. (Ίδιος, one's own; γνώμων, one that knows. F. *idiognomon*.) Having his own peculiar meaning or view.

Idiogynous. (Ίδιος, proper, or peculiar; γυνή, a female. F. *idiogyne*; I. *idiogino*; G. *eigenhäusig, getrenntweibig*.) Applied to

stamens when they are not situated on the same flower as the pistil.

Idiogyny. (Ίδιος; γυνή. F. *idiogynie*; S. *idiogynia*; G. *Eigenhäusigkeit*.) The state of a plant in which the stamens are *Idiogynous*.

Idiologism. (Ίδιος; λόγος, a word.) A term used by Aeb. Foville fils to denote the characteristic expressions employed by insane persons possessed by ideas of persecution; each has his own special expression.

Idiometallic. (Ίδιος, peculiar; metallic. F. *idiométrallique*.) Applied by Salvator del Negro to galvanism (*Electricité idiométrallique*), because he manifested it by the contact of two metals.

Idiometritis. (Ίδιος; μήτρα, the womb.) Inflammation of the proper substance of the womb; parenchymatous metritis.

Idiomiasmata. (Ίδιος; μίασμα, defilement.) Miasmata which arise from foul matter given off from the human body.

Idiomuscular. (Ίδιος; L. *musculus*, a muscle. F. *idiomusculaire*.) Peculiar to muscle.

I. contraction. (L. *contraho*, to draw together. F. *contraction musculaire*.) Schiff's term for the contraction of a muscle, which is fatigued or dying, under the influence of physical stimulus, when the condition of thickening and shortening remains stationary at the point of stimulation and does not, as in a fresh and healthy muscle, travel in a wave-like fashion over the further length of muscular fibre.

Later observations have shown that, with a less degree of fatigue and at a further distance from death, the wave is propagated to a certain extent.

Idioneuroses. (Ίδιος, one's own; νεύρον, a nerve.) Diseases or disorders originating in some disturbed condition of the nerves belonging to the affected part.

Idiopathic. (Ίδιος, peculiar; πάθος, an affection. F. *idiopathique*; I. *idiopatico*; G. *idiopathisch*.) Of, or belonging to, *Idiopathy*; applied to a disease not consequent upon or symptomatic of another, but originating by itself, and so opposed to *Sympathetic* or *Symptomatic*.

I. contraction. Same as *Idiomuscular contraction*.

Idiopathy. (Ίδιοπάθεια, feeling for one's self alone; from Ίδιος, one's own; πάθος, disease. F. *idiopathie*; I. *idiopatia*; G. *Eigenleiden*.) The state of a disease arising spontaneously, and not occasioned by another; a primary disease.

Idiophides. (Ίδιος, proper; όφις, a serpent. F. *idiophide*.) Applied by Latreille, Ficinus, and Carus, to a section or Family of the *Reptilia ophiidia*, comprehending the serpents properly so called.

Idiophrenic. (Ίδιος; φρήν, the mind.) Take's term for the form of insanity which is caused by disease of the brain itself.

Idioplasm. (Ίδιος; πλάσμα, anything formed.) Nageli's term for the active organising part of stereoplasm, which is the solid part of protoplasm.

Idiopt. (Ίδιος; όψις, vision.) Whewell's term for a person suffering from *Achromatopsia*.

Idiopty. The condition of an *Idiopt*.

Idio-repulsive. (Ίδιος; L. *repello*, to drive back.) Repulsive by its own innate powers.

Idiospasmus. (Ίδιος, one's own; σπασμός, a convulsion. F. *idiospasmic*.) Term for cramp or spasm occurring only in one part.

Idiospastic. (Ἰδιος; σπαστικός, drawing in. F. *idiospastique*; G. *idiospasmus be-treffend*.) Of, or belonging to, *Idiospasmus*.

Idiothenia. (Ἰδιος; σθένος, strength. F. *idiothenie*.) Force having a character which is peculiar to itself.

Idiosthenic. (Ἰδιος, peculiar; σθένος, strength.) That which has the properties of *Idiothenia*.

Idiosyncrasia. See *Idiosyncrasy*.

I. hæmorrhagica. (Ἰδιορραγία, violent bleeding.) A synonym of *Hæmophilia*.

I. olfactoria. (I. *olfacio*, to smell.) A perverted sense of smell.

Idiosyncrasy. (Ἰδιοσυγκρασία, a peculiar temperament or habit of body; from *idios*, one's own; *σύγκρασις*, a mixing together; from *σύν*, with; *κράσις*, a mixing. F. *idiosyncrasic*; I. *idiosyncrasia*; *idiosyncrasia*; G. *Idiosyncrasië*, *Empfindungs-eigenheit*.) The special and peculiar temperament or habit of body of a person in and by which he differs from the ordinary temperament or habit exhibited by the majority of other persons. This peculiarity extends to the susceptibility to special diseases and the action of different drugs, and to the manner in which a sick person conducts himself in regard to a disease.

Idiosyncratic. (F. *idiosyncraticque*.) Of, or belonging to, *Idiosyncrasy*.

I. coryza. (Κόρυζα, a running at the nose.) A term for *Hay fever* and its allies.

Idiosyncritic. (F. *idiosyncritique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Idiosyncrasy*.

Idiot. (F. *idiot*; from L. *idiota*, an uneducated common person; from Gr. *ιδιώτης*, a private person. I. *idiota*; S. *idiota*; G. *Idiot*, *Blödsinniger*, *Nichtwüsser*, *Dummkopf*.) One afflicted with *Idiocy*.

I., cretinoid. (*Cretin*; Gr. *είδος*, likeness.) Beach's term for broad-featured idiots with spade-like hands and feet, and soft, symmetrical swellings above each clavicle, consisting of fat.

Idiotcy. See *Idiocy*.

Idiothalamææ. (Ἰδιος, one's own; *θάλαμος*, a bedroom.) A group of *Lichens* characterised by shields opening late, containing free spores in a mass composed of the gelatinous remains of the paraphysis and sporangia. The same as *Crustaceous lichens*.

Idiotia. (Ἰδιωτία, uncouthness.) A state of *idiotcy*, or *idiotism*.

I. endemica. (Ἐνδημος, belonging to a people.) A synonym of *Cretinism*.

Idiotic. (F. *idiotique*; G. *blödsinnig*.) Of, or belonging to, an *Idiot*.

Idiotici. (Ἰδιος, peculiar. F. *idiotique*.) Like an *idiot*. Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to certain mushrooms in which from the rhizopod arise free and distinct filaments, each of which bears either sporules spread on the surface, or vesicles full of sporules.

Idioticon. (Ἰδιωτικός, private, rude.) A dictionary of the phraseology of a particular district.

Idiotism. The state of *Idiocy*.

Idiotismus. Same as *Idiocy*.

I. endemicus. (Ἐνδημος, belonging to a people.) A synonym of *Cretinism*.

Idiotrophospermous. (Ἰδιος, one's own; τροφή, nourishment; σπέρμα, seed. F. *idiotrophosperme*.) Applied by G. Allman to plants which have either a lateral monospermous

trophosperm, or many parietal trophosperms disposed without order.

Idiotrophous. (Ἰδιος; τροφή. F. *idiotrophc*.) Using, or employing, peculiar and proper nutriment.

Idiotropia. (Ἰδιοτροπία, a peculiar fashion; from *idios*, one's own; *τρέπω*, to turn. F. *idiotropie*.) Another term for *Idiosyncrasy*, used by Frauc. Bonamicus.

Idiotype. (Ἰδιος; τύπος, a form.) In Chemistry, a term applied by Guthrie to a body which was derived by replacement from the same substance, including the type itself.

Also, used by Wackenroder to denote those non-crystalline organic bodies which exhibit certain similarities of structure.

Idiotypic. (Ἰδιος; τύπος.) Having the characters, or the nature, of an *Idiotype*.

Idolum. (Ἰδωλον, an image.) An image; an idea; an hallucination.

Idos. (Ἰδος.) A term for sweat or perspiration.

Also, violent summer heat.

Idrialin. (*Idria*, in Carniola. F. *idriamine*.) C₄₂H₁₁O. Name given to a fossil fatty substance found in the mercury mines of *Idria*. It is white, crystallisable, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, and easily soluble in boiling oil of turpentine.

Idris yaghi. The Turkish name for *Andropogon schenanthus*, the oil of which, sometimes called geranium oil, is used to adulterate attar of roses.

Idrosadenitis. (Ἰδρώς, sweat; *ἀδην*, a gland. F. *idros-adenite*.) Verneuil's term for increase in size of the sudoriferous glands.

Idrosis. See *Idrosis*.

Idrotadenoma. (Ἰδρώς, sweat; *ἀδην*, a gland.) Auspitz's term for increase in the size of the sudoriferous glands.

Idryl. Bodeker's term for a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by the dry distillation of an *Idrian* mercury ore.

Iervin. See *Jervin*.

Iesur. The native name in Bengal of the *Daboia russelii*.

Ietre'on. (Ἰητροείον, a surgeon's shop.) The same as *Iatreon*.

Ifferten. Same as *Fverdun*.

Ifides. An old term for subcarbonate of lead. (Ruland, and Johnson.)

Ifine. (F. *if*, the yew tree; from Old High G. *īwa*.) The poisonous principle of the yew.

Ig'asur. The Malay name for the *Faba Sancti Ignatii*.

Igasurate. (F. *igasurate*; G. *igasur-sauer Salz*.) A salt of *igauric acid*.

Igasuria. The same as *Igasurin*.

Igasuric. (*Igasur*, the Malay name for *St. Ignatius's bean*. G. *igasursauer*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Faba Sancti Ignatii*.

I. acid. (F. *acide igasurique*; G. *Igasursäure*.) An acid contained in small quantity in *St. Ignatius's bean*, combined with strychnia; it also occurs in *nux vomica*, and in the root of *Strychnos colubrina*. It crystallises in small, hard granular masses, having an acid, astringent taste; it is soluble in water and alcohol. Marsson thought that it was identical with lactic acid. According to Ludwig, it does not crystallise, and belongs to the class of iron-greening tannins, having no action on ferrous salts but turning ferric salts green.

Igasur'in. (*Igasur.*) An alkaloid found by Desmoix in different species of strychnos. It forms white silky crystals, which are soluble in 200 parts of boiling water and in alcohol. Schützenberger considers the igasurin of Desmoix to be a mixture of several bases; according to Jörgensen it is identical with brucin. It is very poisonous, acting like strychnia and brucin.

Igdé. (Ἰγδῆ; perhaps a mistake for Ἰγδῆς, a mortar. F. *mortier*; G. *Mörser*.) Term used by Hippocrates, *L. i. de Morb. Mul.* iii, 3, *in notis*, for a mortar in which spices were prepared.

Igdion. (Dim. of Ἰγδῆς, a mortar.) A little mortar.

Igd'is. Same as *Igdé*.

Igdium. Same as *Igdion*.

Igdocopanon. (Ἰγδοκόπανον; from Ἰγδῆ, a mortar; κόπανον, a pestle; from κόπτω, to bruise or strike. F. *igdocopanon*; G. *Mörserkeule*.) Term for a pestle.

Igdocopanum. Same as *Igdocopanon*.

Igna'ma. (F. *igname*.) The rhizome of different species of Dioscorea, viz. *Dioscorea alata*, L., *D. japonica*, Thunberg, and *D. eburna*, Lour., yielding starch, which is edible after boiling.

Ignatia. (St. *Ignatius*, its seeds, or beans, being called after him. F. *ignatie*; G. *Ignatiusbohne*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Loganiaceæ*.

Also, U.S. Ph. (F. *fève igasurique*, *fève de St. Ignace*; I. *fava di Santo Ignazio*; S. *haba de Santo Ignacio*; G. *Ignatiusbohnen*, *bittere Fiebernisse*), bean of St. Ignatius, the seeds of *Strychnos Ignatii*. They are roundish, very irregular, and uneven, covered with a very short down, about the size of a nutmeg, hard, of a horny texture, and semitransparent, bitter and with little smell. They are said to be used in the Philippine islands as emetic and purgative. They contain strychnin and brucin combined with igasuric acid, and are sometimes used for the preparation of the former alkaloid.

I. amara, Linn. The *Strychnos ignatii*, Bergius.

Ignatia'na. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Loganiaceæ*.

I. philippin'ica, Lour. The *Strychnos ignatia*.

Ignatii fa'ba sanc'ti. (L. *faba*, a bean; *sac'tus*, sacred. F. *fève de Saint Ignace*.) St. Ignatius's bean, the seed of the *Ignatia amara*.

Ignatius's bean, Saint. (F. *fève de Saint Ignace*.) Common name for the seed of the *Ignatia amara*.

Ignavia. (L. *ignavia*, inactivity.) Sluggishness; inertia.

I. partium geneta'lium. (L. *pars*, a part; *genitalis*, pertaining to generation.) Impotence.

Ig'neal. (L. *ignis*, fire. F. *igneal*.) Of the nature, or the colour, of fire.

I. spot. Same as *Ephelis*.

Ig'neous. (L. *igneus*, of fire. F. *igné*.) Relating to, or produced by, fire.

I. fu'sion. See *Fusion*, *dry*.

Ignes'cent. (L. *ignesco*, to turn to fire.) Emitting sparks of fire when struck.

Ignig'enuous. (L. *ignis*; *genuo*, to beget.) Produced by fire or great heat.

Ignipunc'ture. (L. *ignis*, fire; *punctura*, a pricking.) Richet's mode of treating disease, such for example as hypertrophy of the tongue, by the introduction of platinum needles

at a white heat. It may be conveniently applied by means of Paquelin's thermo-cautery, or by the galvanic cautery.

Ig'nis. (L. *ignis*, fire. F. *feu*; G. *Feuer*.) Fire; the evolution of light and heat which attends combustion.

Anciently this term was applied to what were considered universal solvents.

Formerly used to express the redness, heat, acrimony, and corrosive power of a disease.

I. actual'is. (L. *actualis*, belonging to an act. F. *feu potentiel*, *cautère actuel*; G. *Brenneisen*.) The actual cautery.

I. calidus. (L. *calidus*, hot. F. *gangrène*; G. *Brand*.) An old epithet applied to gangrene, or violent inflammation about to degenerate into gangrene. (Quincy.)

I. columell'ae. (L. *columella*; dim. of *columna*, a pillar. F. *erysipèle*; G. *Rose*.) An old epithet of *Erysipelas*.

I. fatuus. (L. *fatuus*, foolish. F. *feu follet*; G. *Irrlicht*.) A term for a luminous appearance of flame frequently seen in the night in different country places, and called in England Jack with the Lantern, or Will o' the Wisp. It is probably produced by spontaneously inflammable gases arising from the decomposition of leaves and other vegetable matters.

I. frig'idus. (L. *frigidus*, cold. F. *gangrène*; G. *Brand*.) An old term for gangrene, because when it exists the part affected has no natural heat.

I. gehen'næ. (L. *gehenna*; from Gr. *γέεννα*; from Heb. *gê-hinnôm*, the valley of Hinnom, which represented the place of future punishment.) A name used by alchemists for the universal solvent or corrosive specific. (Ruland, and Johnson.)

I. pers'icus. (L. *persicus*, Persian.) An old name for *Anthrax*, or carbuncle.

I. philosoph'icus. (Φιλόσοφος, a lover of wisdom.) An old name of phosphorus.

I. potentia'lis. (L. *potentia*, might. F. *feu potentiel*, *cautère actuel*; G. *Brenneisen*.) Potential fire. A name for the potential cautery.

I. rot'æ. (L. *rotæ*, a wheel.) A fire consisting of red-hot coals surrounding a vessel containing matter for fusion. (Quincy.)

I. sa'cer. (L. *sacer*, sacred. F. *erysipèle*; G. *Rose*.) A term anciently applied to *Erysipelas*.

Also (F. *dartre rongéante*), applied to *Tetter*.

I. Sanc'ti Anto'nii. (F. *erysipèle*; G. *Rose*.) St. Anthony's fire. A name for *Erysipelas*.

I. sapient'um. (L. *sapiens*, a wise man.) The heat of horse-dung.

I. sylvaticus. (L. *sylva*, a wood.) Same as *I. volaticus*.

I. sylves'tris. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) Same as *I. volaticus*.

I. vital'is. (L. *vita*, life.) Animal heat.

I. vola'grius. Same as *I. volaticus*.

I. volaticus. (L. *volaticus*, flying.) The wild-fire rash. A name used by Fallopius for the *Strophulus volaticus*.

Also, probably *Favus*.

Also, the passing flushing of the face and neck seen in hysterical and nervous females.

Ignition. (F. *ignition*; from L. *ignitus*, part. of *igno*, to set on fire; from *ignis*, fire; Sans. *agni*, fire; perhaps from Arvan root *ag*, to move. I. *ignizione*; S. *ignicion*; G. *Entzünden*.)

The act of bursting into flame; the state of becoming luminous by the application of heat.

Ign'yé. (F. *jarret*; G. *Kniekehle*.) Old term (Gr. *ἰγνών*), used by Hippocrates, vi, *Epid.* i, 6, for the poples, or ham.

Ignys. Same as *Ignye*.

Igreusine. Same as *Elaiothon*.

Iguana. A Genus of the Suborder *Strobilisauria*, Order *Sauria*.

I. delicatissima. Latreille. (L. *delicatus*, delightful. F. *iguane*.) The iguana. Has been employed as a sudorific and antisiphilitic when eaten raw.

I. nudicollis. Cuv. (L. *nudus*, naked; *collum*, the neck.) The *I. delicatissima*.

Ikaja. Same as *Akazga*.

Ikan radix. (L. *radix*, a root.) Name for a somewhat oval, oblong, compressed root from China. It is extremely rare, and seems to belong to some of the *Orchis* tribe.

Ikaría. Greece. On the south coast of the island near Hágis Kurikos are several hot saline springs, varying in temperature from 35° C. 53° C. (95° F.—127.4° F.)

Ik'terus. See *Icterus*.

Il-. A prefix of the same signification as *In*.

Il'ang-ilang. The *Anona odoratissima*, or *Unona odorata*, or *Cananga odorata*.

Il'aphis. (F. *bardane*; G. *Klettenwistel*, *Klettenkraut*.) Old name used by Myrapius for the *Arctium lappa*, or burdock.

Ilea. Same as *Iliá*.

Ileac passion. (Εἰλεός, a kind of colic, or disease of the intestines. F. *ileus*, *passion iliaque*.) The *Passio iliaea*, a disease characterized by severe griping pain, vomiting of faecal matter, and costiveness, with retraction and spasm of the abdominal muscles. Also termed *Ileus* and *Volvulus*.

Ileadelphus. (Ileum; Gr. ἀδελφός, a brother. F. *iladelphie*.) Applied by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire to a monster which is double inferiorly from the pelvis downwards, and including it.

Ilech. A Paracelsian term for the first principle of matter, the beginning of everything.

Ileí'ados. Same as *Iliadum*.

Ileí'adam. Same as *Iliadum*.

Ileí'as. Same as *Iliadum*.

Ileí'dos. The same as *Iliadum* and *Iliadus*, which see.

Ileític. (F. *iléitique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Ileitis*.

Ileítis. (L. *ileum*. F. *ilélite*; I. *ileíte*; S. *ileitis*; G. *Entzündung des Krummdarms*.) Catarrhal inflammation of the ileum. There is pain and fulness about the umbilical and right iliac regions, with rumbling and usually diarrhoea, the evacuations containing mucus, and the urine an excess of indican. The solitary and agminated follicles are enlarged and thickened, and sometimes ulcerate.

I. pustulosa. Hufeland's term for a fever which may have been enteric fever.

Ile'o-. This word, used as a prefix in compound names, denotes connection with, or relation to, the ileum.

Ile'o-cæ'cal. (Ileum; cæcum.) Relating to, or connected with, the parts of the intestine called ileum and cæcum.

I. fos'sa, anterior. (L. *fossa*, a ditch; *anterior*, that is in front.) A variety of the posterior ilio-cæcal fossa admitted by Krause.

I. fos'sa, infe'rior. (L. *fossa*; *inferior*, that is below.) Same as *I. fossa posterior*.

I. fos'sa, poste'rior. (L. *fossa*; *posterior*, that is behind.) A depression, usually about 3 emt. deep, situated at the lower part of the small intestine between the ileum, the cæcum, and the base of the vermiform process. It looks to the left.

I. recess'. (L. *recessus*, a corner.) The same as *I. fossa posterior*.

I. valve. (F. *valvule iléo-cæcale*; I. *valvula ilio-cæcale*; S. *valvula ilio-cæcal*; G. *Blinddarmklappe*.) A valve consisting of two semilunar folia guarding the narrow elongated opening leading from the ileum into the cæcum and projecting into the large intestine; the upper fold is nearly horizontal and attached to the line of junction of the ileum with the colon; the lower fold is larger, somewhat oblique, and attached to the line of junction of the ileum with the cæcum; the outer ends of the two segments unite and are continued as a narrow membranous ridge for some distance around the intestine as the fræna of the valve. The folds are composed of two layers of mucous membrane enclosing submucous areolar tissue, and muscular fibres derived from the circular fibres of the intestine, but not any from the longitudinal fibres.

The term has also been confined to the lower segment only of the valve.

Ileocholo'sis. (Ileum; Gr. χολή, bile. F. *ileocolose*.) Eisenmann's term for bilious diarrhoea.

Ileocleí'sis. (L. *ileum*, the last portion of the small intestine; Gr. κλείω, to shut or close. F. *ileocleisis*; G. *Verschliessung des Krummdarms*.) Term for occlusion of the ileum.

Ile'o-colic. (Ileum; Gr. κόλον, the intestine called colon.) Relating to, or connected with, the ileum and colon.

I. artery. (F. *artère colique droite inférieure*; G. *Hüftgrümdarmschlagader*.) A branch given off from the right side of the superior mesenteric artery. It divides into two branches, one of which is distributed to the lower part of the ileum, to the cæcum, and to the vermiform appendix, and anoseinates with the termination of the parent artery; and the other passes to the commencement of the colon, on which it anastomoses with the right colic artery.

I. valve. (F. *valvule iléocolique*.) The same as *Ile'o-cæcal valve*.

The term has also been restricted to the upper segment only of the ileo-cæcal valve.

Ile'o-colítis. (Ileum; colon.) Catarrhal inflammation of the lower part of the ileum and of the colon. It is the most common form of *Intestinal catarrh*.

Ile'o-diclidítis. (Ileum; Gr. δικλís, a valve. F. *ileodichlidite*.) Inflammation of the ileum and of the ileo-cæcal valve.

A synonym of *Dathienenteritis*.

Ileog'raphy. (Ileum; Gr. γράφω, to write. F. *ileographie*.) A description of the ileum and of the intestines.

Ile'o-hypogast'ric. (L. *ileum*, the last portion of the small intestine; *hypogastrius*, pertaining to the hypogastrium. F. *iléo-hypogastrique*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Ileum* and *Hypogastrium*.

Ileology. (Ileum; Gr. λόγος, an account.) A treatise on the intestines.

Ile'o-lum'bar. Properly *Iliolumbar*.

Ile'o-parietal band. (Ileum; L.

paries, a partition.) A fibrous structure in the Brachiopoda which connects the intestine with the body wall.

I. septum. (L. *septum*, a partition.) Same as *I. band*.

Ileopsoitis. See *Ilio-psoitis*.

Ileopyra. (L. *ileum*, the last portion of the small intestine; Gr. πῦρ, fire, and so symbolical of fever. F. *ilopyre*.) Term used by Eisenmann for the *Febris nervosa*, or nervous fever. Also, the same as *Ileitis pustulosa*.

Ileosis. Same as *Ileus*.

Ileotyphus. (L. *ileum*; *typhus*.) Term used by Griesinger and Eisenmann for *Enteric fever*.

Ileum. (Ἐίλειον, to turn about, from its convolutions. F. *ileon*; I. *ileo*; S. *ileon*; G. *Kranndarm, der gewundene Darm*.) The name for the third or last portion of the small intestine ending at the valve of the caecum. It constitutes the lower three fifths of the small intestine, and is about twelve feet in length. It occupies the umbilical, hypogastric, lumbar, and iliac regions of the abdomen, and may descend into the cavity of pelvis. It is covered by the great omentum with the superior mesenteric artery. The veins form part of the rootlets of vena portae. The lymphatics terminate in the lymphatic glands. The nerves are derived from the sympathetic, and perhaps from the vagus.

I., arteries of. Branches of the superior mesenteric artery, and of the ileo-colic artery.

I., diverticulum of. (L. *diverto*, to turn away.) A pouch occasionally found at the lower part of the ileum. It is probably a persistence of part of the vitelline duct.

Ileus. (Ἰλεός, for ἑλεός; from εἰλέω, to roll; L. *passio iliaca*. F. *passion iliague, ileus*; I. *ileo, passione iliaca*; S. *passion iliaca*.) A non-inflammatory affection with great pain in the belly and apparently situated in the ileum, which seems to be contracted and twisted. Same as *Foebidus*.

The term was applied by some to all cases of intestinal obstruction, whether inflammatory or not, in which fecal vomiting occurred.

I. flavus. (L. *flavus*, yellow.) A synonym of *Jaundice*.

I. icteroides. (Ἰκτερός, jaundice; εἶδος, likeness.) Same as *Jaundice*.

I. inflammatorius. A term for *Enteritis*.

I. paralyticus. (Παραλυτικός, palsied.) Obstruction of the bowels from paralysis of the muscular structure of a portion of the intestine.

Ilex. (L. *ilex*, the holm oak.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Aquifoliaceae*.

I. amara. Bonpl. (L. *amarus*, bitter.) A South American plant; the young leaves are used for making *Maté tea*.

I. aquifolium. Linn. (L. *aqua*, water; *folium*, leaf. F. *houx commun*; I. *agrifoglio*; S. *acoba*; G. *Stechpalme*.) The holly. The leaves are diaphoretic, and are employed in the Black Forest to make a tea; they have been used for intermittent fevers, and in infusion for gout, as well as in catarrh, pleurisy, and smallpox; the berries are poisonous, being purgative, emetic, and diuretic; their expressed juice has been used in jaundice. Birdlime is prepared from its inner bark. The leaves contain ilicin, ilexanthin, and ilicie acid.

I. cassinè. Willd. (F. *thé des Apalaches*.)

A tree growing in Carolina, Florida, and Virginia, the leaves of which resemble those of senna, becoming blackish when dried, with bitter taste and aromatic smell; a decoction of the toasted leaves is used by the Indians as a drink of etiquette at their councils; it acts as an emetic; the leaves are considered stomachic, stimulant, and expectorant. They contain caffeine 0.122 per cent. and a volatile oil.

I. da'hoon. Walt. The same as *I. cassine*, Willd.

I. dodo'næa. Linn. (*Dodona*, a city in Epirus.) The *Conocladia ilicifolia*.

I. gla'bra. Gray. The *Prinos glaber*, Linn.

I. gongon'ha. Lamb. A plant indigenous to South America; the leaves are used in making *Maté tea*.

I. Humboldtia'na. Bonpl. (*Humboldt*, German naturalist.) A South American plant; the leaves are used for making *Maté tea*.

I. læviga'ta. Gray. The *Prinos lævigatus*, Pursh.

I. ligustri'na. Jacq. (L. *ligustrum*, the privet.) The *I. cassine*.

I. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) Yields the berry called Bellotas by the Spanish, which is made into an emulsion, and used in bronchial catarrh and hæmoptysis.

I. ma'té. St. Hilaire. The *I. paraguayensis*.

I. myrtifo'lia. Walt. (L. *myrtus*, the myrtle; *folium*, a leaf.) Used as *I. cassine*.

I. opa'ca. Ait. (L. *opacus*, shady.) The American holly. Used as *I. aquifolium*.

I. ovalifo'lia. Bonpl. (L. *ovalis*, egg-shaped; *folium*, leaf.) A South American plant; the leaves are used for making *Maté tea*.

I. paraguayensis. Lamb. (*Paraguay* a district of South America.) A plant indigenous in South America. The young leaves of this plant are used for making *Maté tea*; they are oval, 8—10 cmt. long, with blunt apex tapering to a short petiole below, margins a little inrolled and sparsely dentate, surface smooth, consistence leathery, colour dark green. The leaves contain in 100 parts, caffeine 0.45, tannic acid 20.9, gum 2.8, resin 5.9, starch 1.2, proteids 9.4, cellulose 22.1, water 8.1, with perhaps 2 per cent. of fat. They yield 15.25 parts of extractives to water, and when burnt leave 32 parts of ash.

I. paragens'is. The same as *I. paraguayensis*.

I. thee'zans. Mürt. A South American plant; the leaves are used for making a tea.

I. verticilla'ta. Gray. The *Prinos verticillatus*, Linn.

I. vomito'ria. Ait. (L. *vomo*, to vomit. F. *thé des Apalaches*.) Another name for the *I. cassine*.

I'lia. (L. *ilia*, the flank; of uncertain etymology. F. *iles, flanes*; I. *ili*; S. *ileos*; G. *Flanken*.) The flanks, being the lower lateral parts of the abdomen.

Iliac. (L. *ilia*, the flanks. F. *iliague*; I. *iliaco*.) Of, or belonging to, or connected with, the flanks, or with the *Ilium*.

I. aneurysm. (Ανεύρησμα, a dilatation of an artery.) An aneurysm in the groin. It may affect the external iliac or the common femoral artery.

I. artery, ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, in front.) The external iliac artery.

I. artery, com'mon. (F. *artère ili-*

aque primitivæ; G. *gemeinschaftliche Hüftschlagader*.) The artery on each side resulting from the division of the aorta at the left side of the body of the fourth dorsal vertebra. It extends to the articulation between the base of the sacrum and the last lumbar vertebra, when it divides into the external and internal iliac arteries. It is about two inches in length, the right being the longer. It is sometimes crossed by the ureter. It gives off no branches. The left artery is crossed by the inferior mesenteric vessels. The right artery lies first upon the left common iliac vein, and then upon right iliac vein, to its outer side is the vena cava and the psoas muscle.

I. artery, common, ligation of. (L. *ligo*, to tie.) The operation is performed on the same lines as that for ligation of the external iliac artery, the upper end of the incision being extended two or three inches higher.

I. artery, external. (L. *externus*, that is without. F. *artère iliaque externe*; G. *äussere Hüftschlagader*.) The outermost or anterior of the two terminal branches of the common iliac artery; it extends on each side from the articulation between the base of the sacrum and the fourth lumbar vertebra to the middle of the lower border of Poupart's ligament, where it becomes the femoral. Externally is the psoas. On the right side the external iliac vein is internal to, and subsequently beneath, the artery; on the left side it is internal. It is sometimes crossed by the ureter near its commencement, and near Poupart's ligament the *vas deferens* lies along its inner side, whilst the spermatic vessels and part of the genito-crural nerve lie on it for a short distance.

I. artery, external, ligation of. (L. *ligo*, to bind.) See *Abernethy's method of tying external iliac*.

I. artery, internal. (F. *artère iliaque interne*; G. *innere Hüftschlagader*.) The internal division of the common iliac artery. It is about one inch and a half in length. It extends from the articulation between the sacrum and the fourth lumbar vertebra to the sacrosciatic notch. It lies in front of the lumbosacral nerve. Its branches are an anterior group which include the superior and inferior vesical, hamorrhoidal, obturator, sciatic, and pudic, and a posterior group including the ilio-lumbar, lateral sacral, and gluteal. In the female there are in addition uterine and vaginal branches. In the fetus the main trunk of the internal iliac becomes the hypogastric, and passes to the umbilicus and placenta, as the *Umbilical artery*.

In the Kangaroos this artery is given off from the external iliac.

In Birds it is larger than the external iliac.

I. artery, internal, ligation of. (L. *ligo*, to bind.) The operation is performed as that for tying the common iliac artery.

I. artery, internal, smaller. The *Ilio-lumbar artery*.

I. artery, posterior. (L. *posterior*, hinder. G. *hintere Hüftschlagader*.) The internal iliac artery.

I. artery, primitive. (L. *primitivus*, first of its kind.) The *I. artery, common*.

I. artery, small. The *Ilio-lumbar artery*.

I. bone. The *Ilium*.

I. branch of ilio-lumbar artery. The outer division of the *Ilio-lumbar artery*.

I. bursa. (L. *bursa*, a pouch. G. *klei-*

ner Schleimbeutel des Musculus iliopsoas.) A bursa between the tendon of the ilio-psoas muscle and the trochanter minor of the femur.

I. colon. The sigmoid flexure of the colon.

I. crest. (L. *crusta*, a crest. F. *crête iliaque*.) The upper free margin of the ilium which gives attachment to the abdominal muscles.

I. fas'cia. See *Fascia, iliac*.

I. flex'ure. (L. *flecto*, to bend.) A synonym of *Sigmoid flexure of colon*.

I. fos'sa. See *Fossa, iliac*.

I. fur'row. See *Furrow, iliac*.

I. lymphatic glands. See *Glands, iliac, external, G., iliac, internal, and G., iliac, superior*.

I. lymphatic glands, anterior. The same as *Glands, iliac, external*.

I. lymphatic glands, external. See *Glands, iliac, external*.

I. lymphatic glands, internal. See *Glands, iliac, internal*.

I. mus'cle. The *Iliacus*.

I. mus'cle, external. (L. *externus*, outward.) A synonym of the *Gluteus medius muscle*.

I. mus'cle, internal. A synonym of the *Iliacus*.

I. mus'cle, les'ser. The same as *Iliacus minor muscle*.

I. nerve. (G. *Hüftast der Hüftbeckennerve*.) A branch of the ilio-hypogastric nerve which perforates the oblique muscles of the abdomen, just above the crest of the ilium, and supplies the skin of the buttocks.

I. notch. The great sacro-sciatic notch.

I. notch, great'er. The *Notch, sacro-sciatic, greater*.

I. notch, small'er. The *Notch, sacro-sciatic, lesser*.

I. pass'ion. (L. *passio*, a suffering.) Spasm of the abdominal muscles, with severe pain, fecal vomiting, and constipation. Same as *Ileus*.

I. phleg'mon. (Φλεγμονή, an inflamed tumour.) Suppurative inflammation of the cellular tissue of the iliac fossa, such as occurs in *Perityphilitis*.

I. portion of the fas'cia la'ta. That portion of the fascia lata which is external to the saphenous opening. It is closely connected above with Poupart's ligament, and with the deep layer of the superficial fascia of the abdomen, and internally forms the falciform border of the saphenous opening.

I. ré'gion. (F. *région iliaque*.) The region situated on the lower lateral part of the abdomen marked off by a horizontal line at the level of the crest of the ilium above, and a line drawn vertically from the cartilage of the eighth rib to the centre of Poupart's ligament, on the median side. The right iliac region contains the lower end of the ileum, the cæcum, and the appendix vermiformis; the left contains convolutions of the jejunum and ilium, and the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

I. spines. (F. *épines iliaques*.) The spines of the *Ilium*.

I. sur'face. The same as *I. fossa*.

I. vein, common. (L. *communis*, common. F. *veine iliaque primitive*; G. *gemeinschaftliche Hüftblutader*.) The vein formed by the conjunction of the external and internal

iliac veins. Each vein ascends by the side of its artery, the right vertically, the left obliquely, to the right side of the body of the fifth lumbar vertebra, where they unite to form the vena cava inferior. Each vein receives the ilio-lumbar and the lateral sacral veins; the left one, in addition, receives the middle sacral vein.

I. vein, external. (*L. externus*, that is without. *F. veine iliaque externe*; *G. äusserer Hüftblutader*.) A continuation of the femoral vein. It joins with the internal iliac vein to form the common iliac vein. It lies between the psoas and pectineus muscles. The left vein is internal to its artery, but the right passes behind the right artery. It receives the epigastric and circumflex iliac veins.

I. vein, internal. (*L. internus*, that is within. *F. veine iliaque interne*; *G. innere Hüftblutader*.) The internal iliac vein receives the veins which accompany the branches of the internal iliac arteries. It ascends, on the left side, on the inner side of the internal iliac artery, and on the right side the vein passes beneath the right internal iliac artery. It unites with the internal iliac vein to form the common iliac.

Iliaco-femoral artery. A branch of the internal iliac, of moderate volume in Solipeds, but only a small branch of the obturator in man. It runs outside the tendon of the small psoas muscle between the iliacus and the neck of the ilium, which it passes round obliquely above the origin of the anterior rectus muscle, on the external surface of which it descends, and then plunges into the mass of the patellar muscles. It sends some branches to the psoas, gluteal, and tensor vaginae femoris muscles.

Iliaco-muscular. (*L. ilia*, the flanks; *musculus*, a muscle. *F. iliaque-musculaire*.) Same as *Ilio-lumbar*.

Iliaco-psyas. The conjoined psoas and iliacus muscles.

Iliaco-trochanteric. (*L. ilia*, the flanks; *trochanter*. *F. iliaque-trochantinien*, *Chaussier*.) The *Iliacus muscle*.

Iliacus. (*L. ilia*, the flanks. *F. iliaque*; *G. Darmbrinmuskel*.) The iliac muscle; it arises from the iliac fossa and the ilio-lumbar ligament, the base of the sacrum, the iliac spines, and the capsule of the hip-joint. The body of the muscle passes beneath Poupert's ligament, and the tendon joining that of the psoas muscle is inserted into the small trochanter of the femur, and into a special rough surface in front of and below that process. It is covered by the iliac fascia. Beneath it are the innominate bone and capsule of the hip-joint. It is supplied by the ilio-lumbar artery and by branches of the lumbar plexus of nerves. It flexes the hip-joint.

The iliacus may be absent, as in whales and seals; or it may be very large, as in bats.

I. exter'nis. (*L. externus*, outer.) The *Gluteus medius*.

I. inter'nis. (*L. internus*, inner.) The *Iliacus*.

I. mi'nor. (*L. minor*, less.) The *Iliocapsularis*.

Iliadelphus. (*L. ilia*, the flanks; *Gr. ἀδελφός*, brother.) In Teratology, applied to monsters which are united at the pelvis, but are double above.

Iliadum. Paracelsian term for the first matter of all things, consisting of mercury, salt, and sulphur, and forming the three principles of

Theophrastus. Iliadus was also applied to a mineral spirit contained in every element, and was the supposed cause of diseases. Iliaster, of which there were four kinds, was said to be the occult virtue of nature whence all things have their increase, as described by Ruland and Johnson.

Ili'adus. Same as *Iliadum*.
Ili'al. (*L. ilia*, the flanks. *F. ilial*.) The same as *Iliac*.

Ilias'ter. See *Iliadum*.
Ilias'trum. Same as *Iliadum*.
Ilica'cæ. The same as *Aquifoliacæ*.

Ilic'ic acid. (*L. ilix*, the holm oak.) An acid contained in the leaves of the holly, *Ilex aquifolium*, known only in combination with lime and other bases.

Ilic'in. The bitter principle of the holly. It has not as yet been obtained in the pure state. An impure preparation has been employed as an antiperiodic in ague.

Ilicin'æ. Flowers 4—5-, rarely 6-merous; no disc; one suspended ovule in each loculus of the ovary; petals often connate at the base; leaves scattered, exstipulate. The same as *Aquifoliacæ*.

Ilicyl. The radicle of *I. alcohol*.
I. al'cohol. $C_{56}H_{44}O_2$. A greenish, viscid substance found by Personne in birdlime.

Ilidjah. Turkey in Asia. Mineral waters from two sources, of a temp. of 40° C. (104° F.), containing sodium chloride, sodium sulphate, and hydrogen sulphide.

Iling'os. (*Ἰλινγώω*, to have a dizziness. *F. ilingos*; *G. Drehen, Drehkrankheit, Schwindel*.) Ancient term (*Gr. Ἰλινγος*), used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* iii, 17, 23, 31, for vertigo with temporary dimness of vision, which, for the most part, precedes epilepsy and apoplexy.

Iling'us. Same as *Ilingos*.
Ilio. In composition, relating to the *Ilium*.

Ilio-abdominal'is. (*Ilium*; *L. abdomen*, the belly. *F. ilio-abdominal*, *Chaussier*.) The internal oblique muscle of the abdomen.

Ilio-aponeuro'si-femoral'is. (*Ilium*; *Gr. ἀπονευρωσις*, the tendinous end of a muscle; *L. femur*, the thigh. *F. ilio-aponeurosi-femoral*.) *Chaussier's* term for the *Tensor vaginae femoris*.

Ilio-aponeurotic mus'cle. (*Ilium*; *Gr. ἀπονευρωσις*.) The *Tensor vaginae femoris*.

Ilio-capsula'ris. (*Ilium*; *L. capsula*, a small chest.) An occasional muscle of man arising from the anterior inferior spine of the ilium and inserted into the lower part of the anterior intertrochanteric line, or into the ilio-femoral ligament.

Ilio-capsulo-trochanter'icus. The *Iliocapsularis*.

Ilio-caudal mus'cle. (*Ilium*; *L. cauda*, a tail.) Same as *Iliococcygeus*.

Iliococcyge'us. (*Ilium*; *coccyx*.) A dorsal trunk muscle of Batrachia arising from the ilium and inserted into the coccyx.

Also, a muscle of the tail in some quadrupeds, as the cat, in which animal it extends from the inner side of the ilium to the ventral surfaces of the fourth to seventh caudal vertebrae inclusive.

Ilio-costalis. (*Ilium*; *L. costa*, a rib. *F. ilio-costal*, *Chaussier*.) The *Quadratus lumborum*.

Also, called *Ilio-costalis* by Theile.

Also, the part of the *Erector spineæ* called *Sacro-lumbalis*.

I. cervicis. (L. *cervix*, the neck.) Henle's term for the *Cervicalis ascendens*.

I. dor'si. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) Henle's term for the *Accessorius ad sacro-lumbalem*.

I. lumborum. (L. *lumbus*, the loin.) Henle's term for the *Sacro-lumbalis*. It is attached above to the lower border of the twelfth rib, and by eight long, slender tendons into the angles of the ribs from the eleventh to the fourth inclusive. (Krause.)

I. mus'cle. The same as *Sacro-lumbalis*.

Il'io-cos'to-cervicalis. (L. *ilium*; *costa*, a rib; *cervix*, the neck.) The *Sacro-lumbalis*.

Il'io-cre'ti-tibia'lis. (*Ilium*; F. *crête*, a crest; *tibia*.) Dumas' term for the *Sartorius*.

Il'io-dor'sal. (*Ilium*; L. *dorsum*, the back.) Relating to the dorsum of the ilium.

I. dislocation. See *Hip*, dislocation of, *dorsal*.

Il'io-fem'oral. (*Ilium*; *femur*, the thigh-bone. F. *ilio-femorale*.) Relating to the ilium and the femur.

I. articula'tion. The hip-joint.

I. lig'ament. (L. *ligamentum*, a band. F. *ligament ilio-femorale*; G. *Darmbeinschenkelband*.) A band of fibres attached above to the anterior inferior spinous process of the ilium and a furrow above the acetabulum; running downwards and outwards, it becomes broader, and is attached to the anterior intertrochanteric line. It prevents over-extension of the joint.

I. lig'ament, anterior. (L. *anterior*, that is in front.) The same as *I. ligament, inferior*.

I. lig'ament, inferior. (L. *inferior*, that is below.) The internal or median fasciculus of fibres into which the ilio-femoral ligament divides at its lower part.

I. lig'ament, lateral. (L. *lateralis*, at the side.) The external fasciculus of fibres into which the ilio-femoral ligament divides at its lower part.

I. lig'ament, superior. (L. *superus*, that is above.) The same as *I. ligament, lateral*.

I. tri'angle. T. Bryant's term for a triangle formed by three imaginary lines: a base line drawn from the summit of the trochanter major to the anterior superior spine of the ilium, a second drawn directly backwards from the anterior superior spine, which meets the third line which is drawn directly upwards from the summit of the trochanter. Its purpose is to determine accurately the position of the trochanter major, so as to assist in the diagnosis of dislocations or fractures of the hip.

Il'io-hypoga'stric. (*Ilium*; *ὑπογάστριον*, the lower belly.) Relating to the iliac bone and the hypogastricum.

I. nerve. (F. *nerf grand abdomino-scrotal, grand abdominal* of Cruveilhier, *abdomino-genital superior* of Sappey, *ileo-scrotal* of Chaussier, *musculo-cutané supérieur* of Bichat; G. *Hüftbeckenerv*.) A branch derived from the upper part of the lumbar plexus proceeding from the first lumbar nerve. It appears at the outer part of the psoas muscle, runs across the quadratus lumborum muscle to the iliac crest, penetrates the transversalis abdominis muscle, and terminates by dividing into two branches, one of which, the iliac, passes over the crista iliæ to the buttock, whilst the

other, the hypogastric, ramifies on the lower part of the abdomen.

I. plexus. The same as *Plexus hypogastricus superior*.

Il'io-ing'ui'nal. (*Ilium*; L. *inguen*, the groin.) Relating to the ilium and to the groin.

I. nerve. (F. *nerf petit abdomino-scrotal, petit abdominal* of Cruveilhier, *abdomino-genital inférieur* of Sappey, *musculo-cutané moyen* of Bichat; G. *Hüftleistenerv*.) A branch of the lumbar plexus. It arises from the first lumbar nerve, traverses the psoas muscle, and then crosses the quadratus lumborum and iliacus muscles; on reaching the crest of the ilium it pierces the transversalis. It becomes cutaneous by passing through the external abdominal ring, and is distributed to the integuments of the scrotum and of the upper and inner parts of the thigh.

Il'io-is'chio-trochanter'ic. (*Ilium*; *ischium*; *trochanter*. F. *ilio-ischio-trochanterien*.) The *Gluteus minimus*.

Il'io-lum'balis. (*Ilium*; *lumbus*, the loin.) The *Quadratus lumborum*.

Il'io-lum'bar. (*Ilium*; L. *lumbus*, the loin.) Relating to the loins and the ilium.

I. artery. (F. *artère ilio-lumbarre*; G. *Hüftlenden Schlagader*.) A branch of the posterior division of the internal iliac artery. It runs outwards beneath the psoas muscle and obturator nerve and divides, in front of the lumbosacral nerve, into two branches. The iliac branch passes outwards into the iliac fossa, supplies the iliacus muscle, and anastomoses with the lumbar, circumflex iliæ, and obturator arteries; the lumbar branch runs upwards and supplies the psoas and quadratus lumborum muscles, and anastomoses with the obturator, circumflex iliac, and last lumbar arteries. It sometimes gives off a spinal branch.

I. lig'ament. (L. *ligamentum*, a band.) A strong triangular band of fibrous tissue extending from the tip of the transverse process of the fifth lumbar vertebra to the crista iliæ.

I. mus'cle. That portion of the quadratus lumborum muscle which is attached to the tips of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae.

Also, the whole of the quadratus lumborum muscle.

I. vein. (F. *veine ilio-lumbarre*; G. *Hüftlendenabhtader*.) A vein which receives branches from the back part of the abdominal wall, from the dorsal muscles, and from the spinal canal, and joins the lower part of the common iliac vein; it communicates with the lumbar and the lateral sacral veins.

Il'io-lum'bi-cos'talis. (*Ilium*; L. *lumbus*; *costalis*, belonging to the ribs. F. *ilio-lumbi-costal*.) Dumas' term for the *Quadratus lumborum*.

Il'io-lum'bi-cos'to-abdomina'lis. (*Ilium*; *costa*, a rib; *abdomen*, the belly. F. *ilio-lumbi-costo-abdominal*.) Dumas' term for the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen.

Il'io-lum'bo-ver'tebral lig'a-ment. The *Ilio-lumbar ligament*.

Il'ion. Same as *Ilium*.

Il'io-patella'ris. (*Ilium*; L. *patella*, the knee-cap. F. *ilio-rotulien*, Chaussier.) The *Triceps femoris*.

Il'io-pectine'al. (*Ilium*; L. *pecten*, a comb. F. *ilio-pectiné*.) Relating to the ilium and the pectineus muscle.

I. crest. The same as *Crista ilio-pectinea*.

I. em'innence. See *Eminence, ilio-pectineal*.

I. fas'cia. See *Fascia, ilio-pectineal*.

I. fos'sa. See *Fossa ilio-pectinea*.

I. lig'ament. (*L. ligamentum*, a band.)

A process of the iliac fascia which dips into the ilio-pectineal fossa as far as to the upper border of the acetabulum, blending with the deep layer of the fascia lata and with the fibro-cartilaginous lip of the acetabulum, and firmly attaching Poupart's ligament and the sheath of the crural vessels to the os pubis.

I. line. A ridge extending from the spine of the os pubis to the auricular surface of the ilium; behind, it forms the lower boundary of the iliac fossa.

I. tu'bercle. See *Tubercle, ilio-pectineal*.

Ilio-pel'vic. Relating to the *Ilium* and the *Pelvis*.

I. ab'scess. Suppuration over the iliacus muscle. It is described by Morris as subperitoneal and subaponeurotic. It is frequently a result of a first labour, and may be caused by injury or laceration of muscular fibre. There may be a lump which can be felt in the iliac region, and some retraction of the thigh; the pain is dull and throbbing, and the fever is sometimes acute; there may be plugging of the veins and œdema of the leg.

I. ab'scess, subaponeurotic. (*L. sub*, under; *Gr. ἀπονεύρωσις*, the tendinous end of a muscle.) The form in which the abscess occurs between the iliac fascia and the iliac muscle, from whence it may burrow under Poupart's ligament to the front of the thigh, or may burst into the vagina, the intestine, or the bladder.

I. ab'scess, subperitonæ'al. (*L. sub*, under; *Gr. περιτόναιον*, the membrane which contains the lower viscera.) The form which occurs in the subperitoneal connective tissue. It may spread widely into the pelvis or reach to the diaphragm, being rarely circumscribed. Spontaneous bursting is not uncommon.

Ilio-perone'us. (*Ilium*; *Gr. περόνη*, the tongue of a brooch; the small bone of the leg.) A muscle of some Reptiles and Batrachia arising from the outer side of the ilium and inserted into the upper part of the outer side of the fibula.

Ilio-prætibialis. (*Ilium*; *L. præ*, in front of; *tibia*, the leg bone. *F. ilio-præ-tibialit.*) Chaussier's term for the *Sartorius*.

Ilio-ps'o'as. The conjoined iliacus and psoas muscles.

I. ab'scess. Same as *Psoas abscess*.

I. bur'sa. See *Bursa, ilio-psoas*.

I. mus'cle. Term applied to the iliacus and psoas muscles when regarded as a single muscle, which their common insertion and action show them to be.

Ilio-psoi'tis. (*L. iliacus*, pertaining to the ilium; *psoas* muscle. *F. ilio-psoi'te*.) Term for inflammation of the iliacus internus and psoas muscles.

Ilio-pu'bi-costo-abdominalis. (*Ilium*; *os pubis*; *L. costa*, a rib; *abdomen*, the belly. *F. ilio-pubi-costo-abdominalit.*) Dumas' term for the *Obliquus externus*.

Ilio-pu'bic. (*Ilium*; *os pubis*. *F. ilio-pu'bicit.*) Relating to the iliac and pubic bones.

I. disloca'tion. See *Hip, dislocation of, ilio-pu'bic*.

I. em'innence. The *Eminence, ilio-pectineal*.

I. lig'ament. Same as *Poupart's ligament*.

I. tu'bercle. See *Tubercle, ilio-pu'bic*.

Ilio-sa'cral. Same as *Sacro-iliac*.

I. articula'tion. (*G. Iliosacralgelenk*.) The same as *Sacro-iliac articulation*.

I. lig'ament, ante'rior. The same as *Sacro-iliac ligament, anterior*.

I. lig'ament, interos'seous. The same as *Sacro-iliac ligament, interosseous*.

I. lig'ament, poste'rior, long. The same as *Sacro-iliac ligament, posterior, long*.

I. lig'ament, poste'rior, short. The same as *Sacro-iliac ligament, posterior, short*.

Ilio-sa'cro-femoralis. (*Ilium*; *sacrum*; *L. femur*, the thigh-bone.) The *Gluteus maximus*.

Ilio-sciatic. Relating to the ilium and the ischiatic notch.

I. disloca'tion. Same as *Hip, dislocation of, ilio-ischiatic*.

Ilio-scro'tal. (*Ilium*; *L. scrotum*, the bag for the testicles.) Relating to the iliac bone and the scrotum.

I. nerve. Chaussier's term for the *Ilio-inguinal nerve*.

Ilio-spi'nalis. (*Ilium*; *L. spinalis*, relating to the spine. *F. ilio-spinalit.*) The *Longissimus dorsi*.

Ilio-tib'ial. Relating to, or connected with, the *Ilium* and the *Tibia*.

I. band. A denser part of the fascia lata extending from the crest of the ilium to the outer tuberosity of the tibia and to the head of the fibula. It is much thickened at the point of insertion of the tensor vaginæ femoris about one fourth down the thigh.

Ilio-trochanteric. (*Ilium*; *trochanter*.) Relating to the ilium and to the trochanter of the femur.

I. band. The outer part of the ilio-femoral ligament. It extends from the ilium, opposite the external head of the rectus, to the upper and fore part of the great trochanter and neck of the femur. It checks adduction of the femur.

I. lig'ament. The same as *I. band*.

Ilio-trochantericus magnus. (*Ilium*; *trochanter*; *L. magnus*, great. *F. grand ilio-trochanterien*, Chaussier.) The *Gluteus medius*.

I. par'vus. (*L. parvus*, small. *F. petit ilio-trochanterien*, Chaussier.) The *Gluteus minimus*.

Ilithy'ia. (*Ειλέθυια*, the goddess of the Greeks who aided women in childbirth; the Juno Lucina of the Romans. *F. Ilithy'ie*.) Term for Lucina, the presiding deity of pregnant women; also, for parturition, and for the birth or child born itself.

Ilium. (*L. ilia*, the small intestines, because it supports them. *F. ilion*; *I. ilia, ileo*; *S. ilion*; *G. Darmbein*.) The haunch bone. The upper expanded portion of the innominate bone which is a separate bone only in early life. It constitutes the prominence of the hip, and takes part in the formation of the acetabulum to the amount of two fifths of its area. Its upper curved border is the crest, terminated in front by the anterior superior spine, which is separated by a hollow from the anterior inferior spine, and behind by the posterior superior spine, also separated by a notch from the poste-

rior inferior spine. Its outer surface or dorsum is marked by the superior, middle, and inferior curved lines, and is rough and concave behind, convex in front. Its inner surface consists of two parts, the anterior one, smooth and concave, is the iliac fossa; the posterior part is roughened above, where it forms the auricular surface for articulation with the sacrum and some depressions for the attachment of the sacro-sciatic ligament and the erector spinæ and multifidus spinæ muscles, and a smooth surface below, forming part of the true pelvis, and separated from the iliac fossa by the iliopectineal line. The ilium is the homologue of the blade of the scapula. It is the dorsal segment attached to the sacrum of the pelvic girdle; it is a broad flat bone only in man and the gorilla, and some few other animals, as the elephant. In the kangaroo and many rodents it is columnar; in birds it is long and connected with several vertebrae.

Illoxanthin. (*Ilex*, the holly; Gr. $\xi\lambda\alpha\theta\acute{o}\varsigma$, yellow.) $C_{17}H_{25}O_{11}$. A yellow colouring matter obtained from the holly, sparingly in January, but abundantly in August. It forms microscopic straw-yellow needles, which melt at $198^{\circ} C.$ ($388\text{--}4^{\circ} F.$), and decompose at $215^{\circ} C.$ ($419^{\circ} F.$) It dissolves easily in hot water and alcohol, but not in ether. It was first obtained by Moldenhauer.

Ilk'eton. Derbyshire. A mineral water containing sodium carbonate and sulphate, calcium carbonate and sulphate, magnesium sulphate, iron, hydrogen sulphide and free carbonic acid, formerly existed, but is now lost by extension of coal mining.

Illycrymat'io. (*L. illycrymo*, to weep over anything. F. *ilcrymation*; G. *Thränen-träufeln*.) Term for excessive weeping.

Ilambo'nis. Old name applied to a collyrium or medicine for ulcers of the eyes.

Illoaque'tio. (*L. illaqueo*, to ensnare.) A means of altering the direction of an ingrowing eyelash, mentioned by Celsus and Avicenna. A fine curved needle is threaded with a loop of very fine silk, or with a hair; the point is then made to penetrate the skin close to the root of the hair, and is brought out through the skin again at a short distance; as the needle is passed, the loop is made to include the peccant cilium, and drags it with it, so that it appears at the point of exit of the needle. Knapp, after introducing the needle, threads the eye with the faulty hair.

Illece'bra. (*L. illecebra*, wild purslain. F. *grénil*; G. *Mauerpfiffer*.) The *Sedum acre*, or wall-pepper.

I. ma'jor. (*L. major*, greater.) The *Sedum telephium*.

Illecebra'ceæ. The knotworts. Also called *Paronychiaceæ*.

Illecebre'æ. A section of *Paronychiaceæ*, having the embryo on one side of the albumen and stipulate leaves.

Illecebrum. (*L. illecebra*, wild purslain. G. *Knorpelblume*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Illecebraceæ*.

I. lana'tum. Linn. The *Achryranthes lanata*.

I. polygono'i'des. ($\Pi\acute{o}\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, many; $\gamma\omega\nu\acute{\iota}\alpha$ an angle; $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, likeness.) The *Achryranthes repens*.

I. vermicula'rë. (*L. vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm.) The *Sedum acre*.

I. verticilla'tum. Linn. (*L. verticillus*, the whirl of a spindle.) Whorled knot-grass. Hab. Europe. Refrigerant and astringent.

Illegitimacy. (*L. il*, for *in*, neg.; *legitimus*, pertaining to law. F. *illégitimité*; I. *illegittimità*; S. *ilegitimidad*; G. *Unchelichkeit*.) The condition of being *Illegitimate*.

Illegit'imate. (*L. il*, for *in*, negative; *legitimus*, pertaining to law; from *lex*, law. F. *illégitime*; I. *ilegitimo*; S. *ilegitimo*; G. *unchelich*.) Not according to law.

I. child. (*F. enfant illégitime*.) A child not born in wedlock. See under *Legitimacy*.

I. fertili'sa'tion. (*L. fertilis*, fruitful.) Darwin's term for the fertilisation of a female flower of a special form by the pollen of a male flower of another form, as when the style of one flower is impregnated with pollen from a stamen of different length. See *Legitimate fertilisation*.

I. fever. See *Fever, illegitimate*.

Illicie'æ. A Group of *Magnoliaceæ*. Carpels in a simple whorl on a flat receptacle.

Illic'ium. (*L. illicio*, to entice or allure, from its aromatic fragrance.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Magnoliaceæ*.

Also, U.S. Ph., the fruit of the *Illicium anisatum*. It is pedunculate, consisting of eight stellately arranged, brown, boat-shaped carpels, .5 inch long, wrinkled, straight-beaked, dehiscent on the upper suture, and containing one flattish, oval, glossy, brown-yellow seed. Star anise is used as a source of oil of anise.

I. anisa'tum. Lour. (*Ανισον*, anise. F. *anise étoilé*; G. *Sternanis*.) The star anise. A native of China. Supplies *Illicium*, U.S. Ph.

I. florida'num. Ellis. Florida anise, sweet laurel. Properties like *I. anisatum*.

I. japon'icum. Von Siebold's first name for his *I. religiosum*.

I. parviflo'rum. Michaux. (*L. parvus*, small; *flos*, a flower.) Hab. Southern United States. Root resembles sassafras root.

I. religio'sum. Siebold. (*L. religiosus*, fearing the gods.) Shikimi. Hab. China, Japan. Fruit contains sikimin; it is very poisonous, producing vomiting, epileptiform convulsions and dilated pupil, with cyanosis.

This tree has usually been considered a variety only of *I. anisatum*, but the poisonous properties of the fruit are well established; it is less aromatic, and has a longer and more pointed beak than that of *I. anisatum*.

I. religio'sum, oil of. (Japan *sikimi*.) The oil obtained from the leaves of this plant is in the proportion of 0.44 per cent. Its sp. gr. is 1.006. Rotation = -8.6. It is composed of a terpene, boiling point $176^{\circ} C.$ ($348.8^{\circ} F.$) Sp. gr. 0.885, rotation -22.5, and a fluid anethol.

I. san'ki. Per. Furnishes the star anise of the Philippine isles; probably a variety of *I. anisatum*.

Illigera'ceæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Lauracæ*. Climbing plants, having generally hermaphrodite flowers, isostemonous andræcium, and indurate fruit in a winged receptacle.

Also, a synonym of *Combretaceæ*.

Illiger'ææ. Same as *Illigeraceæ*.

Illinc'tus. The same as *Linctus*.

Illin'ition. (*L. illino*, to smear over.) The rubbing in of an ointment or other application.

Illippé. The *Bassia longifolia*,
I. butter. (F. *beurre d'Illipé*; G. *Illipöl.*) Mahwah butter. A substance obtained from *Bassia longifolia* and *B. latifolia*. It melts at 63° C., and contains 79 per cent. of stearic acid. It has little taste or odour, and becomes fluid at 26° C. (79° F.) It is chiefly used as a cosmetic; but has been employed as an application in rheumatism.

I. oil. Same as *I. butter*.

Illis. (Ἰλλίς, fem. of ἰλλός, squinting.) Old name, used by Galen, for one who squints, or who has distorted eyes.

Illisio. (L. *illido*, to dash or strike vehemently. F. *illision*.) Old term used as a synonym of *Enthlasis*.

Illitio. (L. *illino*, to anoint. F. *illition*; I. *ilizione*; S. *illieion*; G. *Einsehnierung*.) Old term for the process of anointing.

Illoculate. (L. *in*, neg.; *loculus*, a little place. F. *illoculé*.) Applied by Bonnemaison to those hydrophytes which present no loculae.

Illoëdes. (Ἰλλός, squinting. F. *illeux*; G. *blinzeln*, *schielend*.) Having a squint.

Illös. (Ἰλλος. F. *ail*; G. *Ange*.) Old name for the eye.

Illösis. (Ἰλλός, having distorted eyes. F. *illöse*; G. *Verdrehen*, *Schelen*.) Old term for *Strabismus*.

Illuminate. (L. *illuminatus*, part. of *illumino*, to light up; from *il*, for *in*, on; *lumen*, light. F. *illuminer*; I. *illuminare*; S. *illuminar*; G. *erleuchten*.) To light up.

Illuminated. (L. *illuminato*, to light up. F. *illuminé*; G. *erleuchtet*.) Applied to a body which is not itself luminous, but derives by reflection the light which another body affords to it.

Illuminating. (L. *illuminatio*, to light up. F. *illuminant*; G. *erleuchtend*.) Applied to the power of a luminous body, that faculty which it has of enlightening more or less the objects towards which it transmits its rays with the degree of brightness proper to it, and which varies according to the intensity of its light.

Illumination. (L. *illuminatio*, to light up. F. *illumination*; G. *Erleuchtung*.) Light produced by a luminous body; the brightness which it communicates to surrounding objects.

I., oblique. See *Illuminator, oblique*.

I. of eye. The lighting up of the interior of the eye, which, as usually seen through the pupil, is quite dark. It is effected by means of the ophthalmoscope, light being thrown into the eye by reflection from a mirror, which may be either flat or concave, and which is perforated at its centre with a small hole, through which the observer looks.

Illuminator. (L. *illuminatio*.) Any means of lighting up an object.

I., black-ground. An apparatus for illuminating an object on the stage of the microscope and providing at the same time a black back-ground. This may be accomplished by turning the concave reflecting mirror as far as possible out of the axis of the microscope, so as to give great obliquity to the light-rays which fall on the object; or use may be made of the *Spot-lens*, or of the *Parabolic illuminator*, or of *Roade's hemispherical condenser*, or of the *Condenser*, *Webster's*, among others, or of the *Parabolic speculum*.

I., hemispherical. See *Roade's hemispherical illuminator*.

I., oblique. An apparatus for illuminating an object on the stage of the microscope from beneath the stage by oblique light-rays only; such as *Amie's prism*, or *Roade's hemispherical condenser*, or an achromatic condenser with large angular aperture and a central stop.

I., parabolic. See *Parabolic illuminator*.

I., side. An apparatus for reflecting light-rays from the side on to an object on the stage of the microscope, such as the *Condenser*, *bull's-eye*, or for reflecting light-rays, as the *Parabolic speculum*.

I., vertical. (L. *vertex*, the top.) An apparatus for illuminating an object on the stage of the microscope by means of vertical rays, such as *Lieberkühn's reflector*, or the *Vertical illuminator* of Beck.

I., white-cloud. An apparatus for illuminating an object on the stage of a microscope which imitates the light derived from a white cloud, which may be accomplished by causing the direct rays of the sun to be reflected from a disc of plaster of Paris, or from a surface of pounded glass, or to be transmitted through paper saturated with spermaceti.

Illuminism. (L. *illuminatio*.) A form of ecstatic mania in which the subjects see visions of supernatural beings, or have revelations from the other world.

Illupé tree. The *Bassia longifolia*.

Illus. Same as *Illös*.

Illusio. See *Illusion*.

I. sensus. (L. *sensus*, the faculty of feeling.) Same as *Hallucination*.

Illusion. (F. *illusion*; from L. *illusio*, a mocking. I. *illusione*; S. *illusion*; G. *Täuschung*, *Sinnestäuschung*.) A deception, false appearance, or mockery; a hallucination.

The term is applied in Psychology to the erroneous conception by the mind of some external object which is perceived by the senses.

Illutamentum. (L. *illutus*, foul or unwashed. F. *illutement*.) Ancient name for an external remedy when some member of the body was smeared with clay or mud in the bath, or afterwards, and removing it as it became dry, with a view of heating, drying, and discussing. This was chiefly done with the mud found at the bottom of mineral springs.

Illutatio. (L. *illutus*, foul or unwashed. F. *illutatio*.) Old term for the act or process of applying an *Illutamentum*.

Ill'ys. See *Illis*.

Ilmenau. Germany, in Weimar. A climatic cure-place, 1700 feet above sea-level, where pine-needle baths are much employed, as well as the ordinary hydrotherapeutical treatment.

Ilmenic acid. (G. *Ilmensäure*.) H_2O_2 . A white powder, sp. gr. 4.31, which forms crystalline salts with the alkalis.

Ilmenite. (L. *Ilmen*, a branch of the Ural mountains in the Province of Orenburg, Siberia.) $(\text{FeTi})_2\text{O}_4$. Titanic iron ore. Found at Ilmen in Russia, Krageroe in Norway, and Bay St. Paul, Canada. It is believed to be an isomorphous mixture of the sesquioxides of iron and titanium.

Ilmenium. (Lake *Ilmen*.) Symb. Il . A name given by Hermann, in 1846, to a new metal which he supposed that he had discovered in minerals from Lake Ilmen. Its existence is unproven.

Illo'sis. See *Illosis*.

Ilyo'deus. (Ἰλύος, mud or slime. F. *iliodé.*) Having, or full of, mud or slime. Applied by Palisot-Beavois to a Section (*Iliodæ*, correctly *Ilyodæe*) of the *Algae*, comprehending those which consist of a gelatinous matter in globules or filaments.

Ilys. (Ἰλύς, mud. F. *feces*; G. *Bodensatz*.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.*, for the dregs or feces of wine. Applied to sediment in stools, or in the urine, which resembles the original import of the word.

Im. In Composition, same as *In*. Used for words beginning with a labial.

Im'age. (F. *image*; from L. *imago*, a likeness. I. *imagine*; S. *imagen*; G. *Bild*.) A likeness or representation of a thing or person.

In Physics, the production of the appearance of an object on a surface where the conjugate rays from all points of it fall.

In Psychology, the mental representation of an object or a sensation.

I., accidental. The apparent image seen after looking at a bright object, and having its complementary colour.

I., after. (F. *image accidentelle*; G. *Nachbild*.) A consecutive image.

I.s, catoptric. The images described under *Catoptric test*.

I., consecutive. (L. *consequor*, to go after.) The visual sensation which follows the direct observation of an object after its removal.

I., consecutive, negative. (L. *consequor*; *negativus*, that which denies.) A consecutive image of which the shadows and lights are the reverse of those of the object primarily seen; for this, light must be allowed to enter the eye.

I., consecutive, positive. (L. *consequor*; *positivus*, settled.) A consecutive image of which the form and shadow and colour are the same as those of the object primarily seen; for this, the eye must be completely in the dark.

I.s, diffusion. (L. *diffusus*, part. of *diffundo*, to spread.) The image that is thrown on a screen when the rays of light passing through a lens are not exactly focussed upon it. The blurred image of an object obtained when the light rays come to a focus in front of or behind the retina or other surface producing the image. See also, *Diffusion circle*.

I.s, formation of. Images may be formed either by the reflection of parallel rays from a plane mirror, or by the convergence of rays which have passed through a convex lens, or which have been reflected from a concave mirror.

I. form'ed by a mir'ror, concave. This is a virtual image, erect, and larger than the object, when the latter is placed between the mirror and its principal focus; it is real, inverted, and smaller than the object, when the latter is placed outside the centre of the hollow sphere of which the mirror is a segment; and it is real, inverted, and larger than the object, when the latter is placed between the centre and the principal focus of the mirror.

I. form'ed by a mir'ror, con'vex. This is a virtual image, erect, and smaller than the object.

I. form'ed by a mir'ror, plane. This is a virtual image, erect, and of the same size as the object.

I. form'ed by an ap'erture. The in-

verted image of an object which may be seen in a dark chamber when rays from an object outside it are allowed to enter through a small aperture.

I. form'ed by lens, con'cave. This is a virtual image, erect, and smaller than the object.

I. form'ed by lens, con'vex. This is a virtual image, erect, and larger than the object, when the latter is placed between the lens and its principal focus; and it is real and inverted when the object is placed at a distance beyond the principal focus of the lens.

I. of fun'dus oc'uli, invert'ed. (L. *fundus*, the bottom; *oculus*, the eye.) The inverted aerial image of the fundus of the normal eye which is obtained when a lens of about two or three inch focus is placed between the eye of the observer and that of the eye to be observed. It is situated in the air at the principal focus of the biconvex lens.

I.s of Purkin'jè-San'son. The images described under *Catoptric test*.

I., real. The image of an object formed by the reflected rays, as that formed by a concave mirror on a screen.

I., retinal. (*Retina*.) The image of external objects formed on the retina.

I., subjectivè. (L. *subjectus*, brought under.) An image perceived from changes independently of those produced by light rays; such are after-images, colour illusions, and visual hallucinations.

I., virtual. An image of an object produced by the prolongation of the rays, as in a plane mirror, when it is apparently, but not really, behind the mirror.

I., virtual, of len'ses. In the case of convex lenses, this term is applied to the image that is seen by an eye on one side of a lens when an object is brought so near to the other side of the lens as to lie nearer than its focal length; it is erect and larger than the object.

In the case of concave lenses, the virtual image is erect, diminished in size, and nearer the lens than the object itself.

I., virtual, of mir'rors. In the case of mirrors, the image is imaginary or virtual when the source of light is between the principal focus and the mirror, and the reflected rays seem to diverge from a point on the other side of the mirror.

Imag'inal. (L. *imago*.) Relating to the perfect insect, or *Imago*.

I. discs. A number of curious, hollow, cellular structures found in the body of the maggot or larva of the fly and many other dipterous insects. About twelve of these are placed in the thoracic region, four in each segment; and two are situated in the fore part of the maggot's body. No change is perceptible in these discs during the larval or caterpillar stage, but in the cocoon or chrysalis stage each of the lower discs placed in the insect's chest develops a leg and half of the segment of the body bearing the leg. The upper discs give origin to the upper halves of the segment and to the wings or their representatives, and the two foremost discs develop into the head and oral parts of the perfect fly.

Imag'inary. (L. *imaginarius*, belonging to images.) Existing only in the imagination; unreal.

I. fo'cus. (L. *focus*, a fireplace.) The

IMAGINATIO—IMBRICATED.

point towards which converging rays tend but which they do not reach.

Imaginatio. Term applied by the Arabian physicians to cataract, because the patient imagines he sees that which he sees not, when the cataract is as thin and slender as a spider's web. (Bamister.)

Imaginatio. (L. *imaginatio*, a mental image; from *imago*, to picture to one's self. F. *imagination*; I. *immaginazione*; S. *imaginacion*; G. *Einbildungskraft*.) That act by which the knowing and reflecting faculties—when they are powerfully active from internal excitement, whether by the will or from natural activity, and the ideas they either have or have not previously formed, are vividly conceived—form these ideas. The faculty of creating with acquired ideas, ideas of a different order from those formed by the judgment and ordinary reasoning, founded on experience and observation.

Imago. (L. *imago*; cognate with *imitor*, to follow the example of another.) An imitation; an image.

Applied by Fabricius and others to a perfect and completely organised insect, *Corpus declaratum*, which has undergone all its metamorphoses.

Imas'atin. (*Ammonia*; *isatin*.) $C_{15}H_{11}O_3N_3$. A yellowish-brown substance obtained by boiling an alcoholic solution of isatin in ammonia. It is soft and resinous, and crystallises in grains. It is insoluble in water and in ether, and is only slightly soluble in alcohol.

Imbecile. (Old F. *imbecille*; from L. *imbecillus*, weak. F. *imbecile*; I. *imbecille*; S. *imbecil*; G. *schwach*, *kraftlos*.) Feeble; weak; generally applied to weakness of the mental faculties.

Imbecility. (L. *imbecillitas*. F. *imbecillité*; I. *imbecillita*; S. *imbecilidad*; G. *Geisteschwäche*, *Schwachsinn*.) Weakness or helplessness of body or of mind.

The term is applied to a defect of mental power of the same kind as, but to a less degree than, that of idiocy, generally commencing in infancy, but not congenital; some writers include the congenital forms under this term.

I., intellectual. The form affecting the intellectual faculties chiefly.

I., moral. Imbecility affecting the moral faculties chiefly.

I., senile. Same as *Dementia senilis*.

Imbecillitas. See *Imbecility*.

I. ingen'ii. (L. *ingenium*, natural quality.) A term for idiocy and for imbecility.

I. men'tis. (L. *mens*, the mind.) A term for idiocy and imbecility.

I. oculo'rum. (L. *oculus*, the eye. F. *nyctalopie*; G. *Nyktalopie*.) An old epithet applied to *Nyctalopia*.

I. ventriculi. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) Weakness of the stomach.

Imbedding. (*Im*, in; *bed*.) The packing of a thing in some surrounding substance. Employed in the dissection of soft structures and for the purpose of making sections of them; paraffin is the material most frequently used.

Imber'bis. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *barba*, a beard. F. *imberbe*; G. *bartlos*, *unbärtig*.) Having no beard; without a beard; beardless.

In Botany, having no hairs.

Imbibe. (F. *imbiber*; from L. *imbibo*, to

drink in; from *im*, for *in*, in; *bibo*, to drink.) To drink in; to suck up.

Imbibition. (L. *imbibo*, to drink in. F. *imbibition*; I. *assorbimento*; S. *imbibicion*; G. *Aufsaugung*, *Einsaugen*.) The act of drinking in, or sucking up, moisture. The taking up of liquids or gases by porous solids. It is due to an attraction between the solid and fluid, which is increased by warmth. During the process, heat is evolved.

Also, the capacity possessed by some organised bodies of taking up water with such force that its molecules are separated, and the mass increases in volume. The term is only applied to organic bodies when they are dead or torpid; a similar penetration when they are living or active is called *Absorption*.

I., cadaver'ic, of globe of eye. (L. *cadaver*, a dead body.) The appearance of a black stain on the sclerotic coat of the eye, which, according to Larcher, is a certain sign of death. It always appears on the outer side of the globe as a round or oval stain, which gradually deepens in tone; it is seldom triangular, and when it is this shape the base is always turned towards the circumference of the cornea; at a later period another, but less pronounced, stain appears on the inner side of the globe; the two gradually extend and touch each other, when they form a segment of an ellipse, with a downward-looking concavity. Occasionally skin lividities precede the sclerotic stain, more generally they manifest themselves at the same time, and still more frequently they are the last to appear. The mark is probably due to evaporation, producing thinning of the sclerotic, and thus allowing the choroid to show through. It is developed more rapidly in a high temperature, in children, in phthisical patients, and in those dead of such diseases as enteric fever.

I. cur'rent. (L. *eurro*, to run.) An electrical current which is developed in the same direction when fluids flow through capillary spaces, or into pores of inorganic or organised substances.

I., double. A term for *Osmosis*.

I., ga'seous. The absorption of a gas by a solid.

Imbou'ai. The Abyssinian name of the fruit of *Solanum marginatum*.

Imbow'elling. Same as *Embowelling*.

Imb'rex. (L. *imbrex*.) A hollow tile.

I. na'rium. (L. *naris*, a nostril.) The septum of the nose.

Imbri'cant. (L. *imbrico*, to cover with tiles. F. *imbriquant*; G. *übereinander liegend*.) Applied by Mirbel to the folioles of a compound leaf when, during the sleep of the plant, they apply themselves along the petiole, which they entirely conceal, covering each other like tiles on a house-top, directed from the base to the summit.

Imbrica'ria. (L. *imbrex*, a hollow tile.) A Genus of the Family *Parmeliaceæ* of the Group of gymnocarpous *Lichens*.

I. saxa'tilis. Korb. (L. *saxatilis*, that dwells on rocks. G. *Hirnschädelmoos*.) Grows on bark of trees and rocks, sometimes on old bones. When found on the skull bones of a man it was formerly in much use, under the name *Muscus cranii humani*, in epilepsy, brain affections, and hæmorrhages.

Imbricate. Same as *Imbricated*.

Imbricated. (L. *imbricatus*, part. of

imbrico, to cover with gutter tiles; from *imbrax*, a roof-tile. F. *imbriqué*; I. *imbricato*; S. *imbricado*; G. *dachziegelartig*, *dachziegelförmig*.) Having an appearance of tiles placed over each other, like those on a roof. Applied to leaves of plants, scales of fishes, and feathers of birds, so disposed.

I. verna'tion. (L. *verno*, to belong to spring.) Applied to leaves which, growing at different levels, overlap one another, as in the lilac and the outer scales of sycamore.

Imbrication. (L. *imbricatus*.) The state of being *Imbricated*.

Imbricative. (F. *imbricatif*.) Same as *Imbricated*.

Imide. A monamide in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by a diatomic radical.

Imidopropionic acid. $\text{NH}[\text{CH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CO}_2\text{H}]_2$. A deliquescent amorphous monobasic acid obtained by acting on α -imidopropionitril with dilute hydrochloric acid or baryta water.

α -Imidopropioni'tril. $\text{NH}[\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CN}]_2$. A weak base, which results from the decomposition of amidopropionitril. It forms monoclinic white needles.

Imido succinic acid.

$\left\langle \begin{array}{c} \text{CO} \\ \text{NH} \end{array} \right\rangle \text{C}_2\text{H}_3 \cdot \text{CO}_2\text{H}$. A monobasic acid, crystallising in four-sided laminae, obtained with tetramethyl ammonium iodide, when a solution of asparagil in caustic potash is mixed with wood spirit and methyl iodide.

Imidoxanthin. The same as *Guanin*.

Imitation. (L. *imitatio*, from *imitor*. F. *imitation*; I. *imitatione*; S. *imitacion*; G. *Nachahmung*.) The act of doing anything, with a view of making it like something else. The doing of something like to what is seen to be done by some one else.

In Phrenology, a faculty, found also in the lower animals, giving the power and love of imitation in general, and, when joined with secretiveness, giving expression in the fine arts.

Imitation may become a cause of disease, as in hysteria and chorea. In many animals it serves as a protection against enemies, as when an insect appears like a dead leaf.

I., mor'al. (L. *moralis*, relating to conduct.) The reproduction in a person of passions or sentiments exhibited by others.

I., mor'bid. (L. *morbus*, a disease.) The sudden occurrence of a convulsive or mental disease in a person after the observation of a similar disease in another; as in chorea, hysteria, and certain forms of insanity.

Immaculate. (L. *in*, neg.; *macula*, a spot. F. *immaculé*; G. *unbefleckt*.) Having no spot on the body; spotless.

Immanence. (L. *immaneo*, to remain in. F. *immanence*.) The condition of indwelling, or of being inherent.

I., doctrine of. A biological doctrine which assumes that the normal and abnormal actions of a tissue or organ are the manifestations of special qualities inherent in that tissue or organ, and which are not due to the intervention of any outside force, universal or particular.

Immarginate. (L. *in*, neg.; *margo*, a border. F. *immarginé*; G. *ungerandet*.) Having no marked border; that in which the body does not differ from the rest.

Immaterial. (F. *immatériel*; from L.

im, for *in*, not; *materia*, matter. G. *körperlos*.) Not having the characters of matter; not material.

Immature. (L. *immaturus*; from *im*, for *in*, neg.; *maturus*, ripe. G. *unreif*, *unzeitig*.) Not ripe or perfect.

Immediate. (F. *immédiat*; from L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *mediatus*, part. of *medius*, to be in the middle. I. *immediato*; S. *immediato*; G. *unmittelbar*.) Without intervention; direct; close.

Applied to the insertion of stamens when they are attached directly under the ovary, as in the Cruciferae; upon the calyx, as in the Rosaceae; or upon the pistil, as in the Umbelliferae.

I. conta'gion. See *Contagion*, *immediate*.

I. u'nion. The growing together of two clean-cut surfaces when placed in apposition without loss of time after the cut. The junction takes place in the course of a day or two, without the intervention of any newly-formed material, with perfect restoration of functions, and only a little mark or cicatrix is left to indicate the seat of injury.

Immedicable. (L. *immedicabilis*; from *im*, for *in*, neg.; *medicabilis*, curable. G. *unheilbar*.) Incapable of being healed or cured.

Immerged. (L. *immergo*, to dip into. F. *immergé*.) Entirely plunged in water.

Immersed. (L. *immersus*. F. *immérgé*; G. *eingetaucht*.) Placed or being beneath the surface of water. Applied to leaves that naturally grow and continue to live under the surface of water.

Immersion. (L. *immersus*, part. of *immergo*, to dip into. F. *immersion*; I. *immersio*; S. *immersion*; G. *Eintauchen*, *Untertauchen*.) The plunging of a body into a liquid. Term formerly applied by Jacob le Mort, *Chy'm. Medico-Phys. c. 3*, to a species of calcination when a body is immersed in any fluid in order to be corroded.

In Medicine, a mode of treatment of certain diseases by a continuous bath.

I. battery. A battery sometimes named Stöhrer's battery. It consists of one or two pairs of amalgamated zinc and carbon plates, which, by the action of a lever, can be raised at will or allowed to become immersed in a mixture of potassium chromate and sulphuric acid. It has the advantages of being active, handy, and economical.

I. lens. Same as *Objective*, *immersion*.

I. objective. See *Objective*, *immersion*.

I. point. The point at which a ray of light passing from air to water enters the latter.

Immersus. (L. *immersus*, part. of *immergo*.) The subscapularis muscle; so called because it is covered up.

Immictio. (L. *in*; *mingo*, to pass water. F. *immiction*.) An old term, the same as *Enuresis* or incontinence of urine.

Immigration. (L. *immigro*, to remove into. G. *Einwanderung*.) The going into another country or place.

Applied to the passage of particles or of cellular substances into the capillary or other vessels.

Imminence. (L. *immineo*, to project over.) The condition of threatening to occur, or of being near at hand.

In Medicine, the term is applied to the state of the organism immediately before a disease;

being more than a predisposition, and rather a necessary precursor.

Imminutio. (L. *imminuo*, to diminish. F. *immution*; G. *Verminderung, Verkleinerung*.) Old term, applied to the diminution or decrease of flesh; also, to old age, in which the strength is diminished.

Immiscibility. The state or condition of being *Immiscible*.

Immiscible. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *miscere*, to mix.) Incapable of being mixed.

Immissio. (L. *immissus*, part. of *immitto*, to send in.) A sending in; an introduction.

I. catheteris. Same as *Catheterisation*.
Immissor. (L. *immissus*.) Term for a catheter.

Immobile. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *mobilis*, movable; from *moeco*, to move. F. *immobile*; G. *unbeweglich*.) Not permitting of movement.

In Botany, applied to those anthers which are wholly attached to the filament, so that they have no power to execute any movement.

Immobilisation. (L. *immobilis*, immovable.) The act of rendering a part incapable of being moved, as when a plaster-of-Paris bandage is put around the knee.

Immobilitas. See *Immobility*.

I. pupillæ. (L. *pupilla*, the pupil of the eye.) A synonym of *Amaurosis*.

Immobility. (F. *immobilité*; from L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *mobilitas*, movableness; from *moveo*, to move. I. *immobilita*; S. *immobilidad*; G. *Unbeweglichkeit*.) The condition of being not movable.

Immotive. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *moveo*, to move. F. *immotif*.) Applied by L. C. Richard to germination when it occurs without the epispERM being displaced.

Immovable. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *moveo*, to move. F. *immobile, immeuble*; I. *inamovibile*; S. *immovible*; G. *unbeweglich*.) Not capable of being moved.

I. joint. The same as *Synarthrosis*.

Immundities. (L. *immundus*, unclean. F. *impureté, malpropreté*; G. *Unreinlichkeit*.) Uncleaness; neglect of cleanliness.

Immune. (L. *immunis*, exempt from.) Free from the attack of any agent.

Immunity. (F. *immunité*; from L. *immunitas*, exemption from public services; from *immunis*, without duty; from *im*, for *in*, neg.; *munus*, function. I. *immunita*; S. *inmunitad*; G. *Immunität, Unempfänglichkeit*.) Freedom from the influence of agents and from the attack of diseases which commonly affect mankind injuriously. Also freedom from a second attack of certain diseases by reason of the influence exerted by a first attack. Thus custom establishes immunity from the poisonous effects of nicotin, alcohol, and opium; and certain persons are not liable to be attacked by exanthemata, though they may be fully exposed to their action; and most persons are insusceptible of a second attack. The same disposition is observed in animals, thus pigs are not affected by solanin, and atropin exerts no poisonous action on rabbits, guinea-pigs, and snails. Birds can take large doses of opium without being affected. Again, parasites only affect certain hosts, whilst other animals remain free from their attacks. Immunity may be complete or incomplete, personal or general, natural or acquired.

I., acquired. The immunity from an attack of disease obtained by reason of a previous attack of the same disease, whether naturally acquired, as in the case of measles, or artificially produced, as in anthrax, by the inoculation of a milder form; or by reason of the production of an apparently antagonistic disease, as cow-pox, which prevents an attack of smallpox.

I., induced. Same as *I., acquired*.

I., morbid. (L. *morbus*, a disease. F. *immunité morbide*.) The special insusceptibility of an individual to one or more of the diseases incident to others of its species.

I., natural. Insusceptibility to disease or to the toxic effects of drugs from a racial disposition, as evidenced in the immunity of the field mouse from the septicæmia which kills the house mouse; or as in the immunity of goats from the injurious effects of tobacco.

Immutant. (L. *immutans*, part. of *immuto*, to alter. F. *immutant*; G. *verandernd*.) Term formerly used in the same sense as *Alterative*.

Imnau. Prussia, in Hohenzollern. A village a few miles from Eyach on the Tübingen-Rottweil railway, 1430 feet above the sea level, situated pleasantly, protected from north and easterly winds. The mineral waters are chalybeate. The Kasper spring contains in 1000 parts of water 1.950 solids, of which 0.052 are iron bicarbonate and 0.032 manganese bicarbonate.

Impact. (L. *impactus*, part. of *impingo*, to drive into, to strike against. G. *Anschlag*.) A striking against.

Impacted. (L. *impactus*, part. of *impingo*, to drive into.) Driven into and retained; wedged tight.

I. calculus. See *Calculus, impacted*.

I. fracture. (L. *frango*, to break.) See *Fracture, impacted*.

Impaction. (L. *impactio*, a striking against; from *impingo*, to drive into. F. *impaction*; I. *impazzione*; G. *Impaktion*.) The condition of being *Impacted*.

The driving of one piece of a fractured bone into the other and its retention there.

The condition of an arrested obstructing substance in a canal, as a thrombus in a vein, or a gall-stone in a bile-duct.

Impalement. (F. *empaler*; from Old F. *en*, for *in*; *pal*, a pale. F. *empalement*; I. *impalazione*; S. *empalamiento*; G. *Spieszen*.) The perforation of some part of the body by a stake or something like one.

Impalpable. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *palpo*, to feel. F. *impalpable*; I. *impalpabile*; S. *impalpable*; G. *unföhlbar*.) That which is not perceptible to the touch, because of its tenuity.

Impaludation. Same as *Impaludism*.

Impaludism. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *palus*, a marsh. F. *impaludisme*.) The general morbid state, with predisposition to intermittent fevers and enlargement of the spleen, which is found in the dwellers in marshes.

Impar. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *par*, equal. F. *impair*; G. *ungleich, unpaarig*.) Odd, not even; unequal.

I. lobule. A lobule of the right lung which is interposed between the heart and diaphragm. It is present in many members of the mammalian series, and occasionally exists in man.

Imparidactylous. (L. *impar*, un-

equal; Gr. δάκτυλος, a finger or toe. F. *imparidactyle*.) Applied to birds that have three toes before and one behind.

Imparidigitate. (L. *impar*; *digitus*, a finger.) Having an uneven number of digits.

Imparinervate. (L. *impar*, unequal; *nervus*, a nerve. F. *imparinervé*.) Applied by Raspail to the superior seale or bractea (paillette) of the Graminaceæ when it possesses a prominent middle nerve with or without lateral nerves.

Imparipinnate. (L. *impar*, unequal; *pinnæ*, a feather. F. *imparipenné*; G. *unpaariggefiedert*.) Applied to a pinnate leaf in which the petiole is terminated by a solitary foliole, as in the *Fraxinus excelsior*.

Impartible. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *pars*, a part. F. *impartible*; G. *untheilbar*.) Applied by Mirbel to a cremocarp which is not separated into two, as in the *Sanicula marilandica*.

Impastation. (L. *im*, for *in*, into; *pasta*, a paste. F. *impastation*; G. *Verteigung*.) Old term for the making of dry powders into a paste by means of some fluid.

Impatioid. A bitter resinous substance found by Müller in the *Impatiens noli-mè-tangere*. It is an emetic.

Impatiens. (L. *impatiens*, that cannot bear; from *im*, for *in*, neg.; *patior*, to suffer, because when the capsules have attained maturity they open with elasticity on the slightest contact.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Balsaminaceæ*.

I. balsamina, Linn. (Βάλασαμιν.) An Indian species of *impatiens* which is cultivated in gardens. Formerly in use as a vulnerary and diuretic.

I. fulva, Nuttall. (L. *fulvus*, tawny.) Balsam-weed. Hab. North America. Emetic, cathartic, and diuretic.

I. noli-mè-tangere, Linn. (L. *nolo*, to be unwilling; *mè*, acc. of *ego*, I; *tango*, to touch. F. *balsamine jaune*; G. *Springkraut*.) The yellow wild balsam, named from the sudden bursting of the ripe fruit when touched. Said to be diuretic, emetic, and purgative.

I. pallida, Nuttall. (L. *pallidus*, pale.) Properties like *I. fulva*.

Impatientia. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *patientia*, the quality of enduring.) Impatience; want of endurance.

I. vesicæ. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) Irritability of bladder.

Impediment. (L. *impedimentum*; from *impedio*, to hinder.) A hindrance; an obstruction.

Impenetrability. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *penetro*, to enter into. F. *impenetrabilité*; L. *impenetrabilita*; S. *impenetrabilidad*; G. *Undurchdringlichkeit*.) Incapability of being pierced; a property of matter in virtue of which no portion of it can occupy the same place at the same time with another portion.

Impenetrable. (F. *impenétable*; from L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *penetro*, to pierce into. I. *impenetrabile*; S. *impenetrable*; G. *undurchdringlich*.) Possessing the property of *Impenetrability*.

Impennate. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *penna*, a wing or feather. F. *impenné*; G. *ungeflügelt*.) Applied to a bird which has no wings, or in which they do not serve for flying.

Impennes. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *penna*, a wing.) Illiger's term for a Family of *Nata-tores*; it includes the Penguins, which have fine-like wings covered with small scale-like feathers.

Imperatoria. (L. *imperator*, a commander, because its leaves overwhelm the lesser herbs around it. F. *impéatoire*; I. *imperatoria*; G. *Meisterwurz*.) The master-wort. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbellifera*.

I. major, Morison. (L. *major*, greater.) The *I. ostruthium*.

I. ostruthium, Linn. (F. *impéatoire commune*, *I. de montagne*; G. *Meisterwurz*.) The master-wort, formerly esteemed as singularly efficacious in agues and to relieve fatigue, so that it was thought worthy of being styled *Divinum remedium*. It is indigenous to Britain, but its roots are imported from the Alps and Pyrenees. They have a fragrant smell and bitter, pungent taste, and are now held to be only aromatic.

I. sylvestris, De Cand. The *Angelica sylvestris*.

Imperato'rin. C₁₆H₁₆O₄. A substance discovered by Osann and Wackenroder in *Imperatoria ostruthium*, but subsequently shown by Wagner to be the same as *Peuceduin*.

Imperfect. (Mid. E. *imparfit*; Old F. *imperfait*; from L. *imperfectus*, unfinished; from *im*, neg.; *perfecto*, to finish. F. *imparfait*; G. *unfertig*, *unvollkommen*.) Incomplete; unfinished; applied to flowers which want the anther or pistil, or both.

Imperfoliate. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *perfoliatus*, pierced through the leaves. F. *imperfolié*.) Applied to plants whose leaves are not perforated, as the *Chlora imperfoliata*.

Imperforate. (L. *im*; *perforo*, to bore through. F. *imperforé*; G. *undurchlöchert*.) Not bored through; having an abnormal occlusion of some one of the passages of the body; applied to the anus and vagina.

I. anus. See *Anus*, *imperforate*.

I. hymen. See *Hymen*, *imperforate*.

I. rectum. See *Rectum*, *imperforate*.

I. vagina. See *Vagina*, *imperforate*.

Imperforatio. See *Imperforation*.

I. ani. See *Anus*, *imperforate*.

I. pupillæ. See *Pupillæ*, *imperforate*.

I. uteri. See *Uterus*, *imperforate*.

Imperforation. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *perforo*, to bore through. F. *imperforation*; I. *imperforazione*; S. *imperforacion*; G. *Geschlossensein*.) The abnormal closure of a canal which should be open.

Imperial. (L. *imperialis*, of the empire.) Relating to an empire or an emperor.

I. drink. A diuretic drink made by dissolving half an ounce of acid tartrate of potassium in three pints of boiling water, adding four ounces of white sugar and half an ounce of fresh lemon peel. Spirit, such as gin or whiskey, may be added if needful.

I. measure. Of capacity: 60 minims = 1 fluid drachm; 480 minims = 8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce; 9600 minims = 160 fluid drachms = 20 fluid ounces = 1 pint; 76,800 minims = 1280 fluid drachms = 160 fluid ounces = 8 pints = 1 gallon. This is the measure of the British Pharmacopœia. One minim = .00361 cubic inch, or .059 cubic centimetre; one fluid drachm = .21662 cub. inch, or 3.55 c.c.; one fluid ounce = 1.73296 cub. inch, or 28.397 c.c.; one pint = 34.65923 cub. inches, or 567.932 c.c.; one gallon = 277.27384 cub. inches, or 4543.458 cubic centimetres.

Imperium. (L. *imperium*, authority.) A prescription.

Impermeability. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *per*, through; *meatus*, an opening. F. *impermeabilité*; I. *impermeabilita*; S. *impermeabilidad*; G. *Undurchdringlichkeit*.) The property of not being capable of being traversed by fluids, either gaseous or liquid.

Impermeable. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *permeo*, to pass through. F. *impermeable*; I. *impermeabile*; S. *impermeable*; G. *undurchdringlich*.) Not permitting passage through its substance; especially applied to substances which will not allow a liquid or a gas to pass through them.

Impervious. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *pervius*, affording a passage. G. *unzuganglich*.) Not admitting an entrance or passage through.

Impetigines. (L. *impetigo*, a skin disease. F. *impétigines*.) Cutaneous diseases. An Order of the Class *Cachexie*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Impetiginiform. (L. *impetigo*; *forma*, shape.) Like to *Impetigo*.

I. syphilitoderm. See *Syphiloderm*, *impetiginiform*.

Impetiginositas. Same as *Impetigo*.
Impetiginous. (F. *impétigineux*; I. *impetiginoso*; G. *eiterflechtenartig*.) Relating to, or resembling, *Impetigo*.

I. lupus. See *Lupus*, *impetiginous*.

Impetigo. (L. *impetigo*, a scabby eruption on the skin; from *impeto*, to rush upon. F. *impétigo*; I. *impetigine*; S. *impetigo*; G. *nässender Grind*, *Eiterflechte*, *Pustelflechte*.) A skin disease characterised by small irregularly circumscribed pustules which chiefly occur on the extremities or the face, are slightly elevated, and terminate in a laminated scab, which leaves no scar; it is unaccompanied by fever, and is not contagious. It is by many considered to be a form of pustular eczema.

I. a pediculis. (L. *a*, from; *pediculus*, a louse.) A pustular eruption on the scalp, especially of children, produced by the irritation of lice and dirt.

I. acneiformis. (*Aene*; L. *forma*, shape.) A variety on the chin resembling *Aene*.

I. capitis. (L. *caput*, the head.) The scald-head of children. A pustular eruption often due to lice, and generally a suppurative form of eczema.

I. confertus. (L. *confertus*, crowded.) The form in which the pustules are congregated into patches of an inch or two in diameter.

I. confluens. (L. *confluo*, to flow together.) An old term for a form in which the pustules were very close to each other.

I. contagiosa. A term applied by Tilbury Fox to an acute cutaneous disease; it commences in previously healthy persons, with an efflorescence of isolated, slightly or markedly umbilicated, vesicles on the face, which are very delicate and soon burst, and dry up into thin, granular, yellowish, lightly-adherent scales. On removal of the scabs the skin beneath appears red or moist, but is never ulcerated. The fluid of the vesicles contains pus corpuscles and epithelial scales. Occasionally, and apparently accidentally, specimens of *Acarus folliculorum*, and a micrococcus resembling *Neisseria gonococcus*, as well as other fungi, are observed. Kaposi found a fungus with a large quantity of mycelium and organs of fructification, which he considered peculiar to the disease; though O. Simon thought it was a common accidental body. The disease is

communicable to others and to the same person. The prognosis is favourable. The disease lasts from four to six weeks.

I. erysipelato-des. (Ἐρυσίπελας; εἶδος, likeness. F. *impétigo erysipélateuse*.) A form which at first presents nearly the ordinary appearances of erysipelas, but on close examination the surface is found to present a slight inequality as if obscurely papulated, and in a day or two the true character of the disease is manifested by the eruption of numerous psyrdracious pustules over the inflamed and tumid skin, below the eyes, the greater part of the face, and sometimes the neck and breast, accompanied with a distressing sense of heat, smarting, and itching.

I. erythematica. (Ἐρυθμα, a redness on the skin.) Same as *I. erysipelato-des*.

I. excorticativa. (L. *ex*, out; *cortex*, bark.) A synonym of *Ichthyosis*.

I. exedens. (L. *exedo*, to eat up.) A variety formerly described as occurring on the side of the chest or trunk, with considerable pain and destruction of tissue. Perhaps a severe form of *Herpes zoster*.

I. favosa. (L. *favosus*, like a honey-comb.) Same as *I. larvalis*.

I. figura'ta. (F. *impétigo figurée*.) The form in which there are circumscribed patches or groups of yellow psyrdracious pustules of various figures and sizes, usually smaller and more circular on the upper, and larger, oval, and irregular on the lower extremities.

I. granula'ta. (L. *granulum*, a small grain.) A term for *I. sparsa* when it occurs on the hairy scalp and produces small, thick, dry, brownish scabs.

I. herpeticiformis. (L. *herpes*; *forma*, likeness.) Von Hebra's term for *Hydrou gestationis*, which, according to Auspitz, occurs also in persons who are very feeble after malarial or other fevers.

I. lamino'sa. (L. *lamina*, a thin plate.) The same as *I. scabida*.

I. larva'lis. (L. *larva*, a mask.) The variety which, accompanied by eczema, forms a dark, thick crust over the face. Same as *Porri-go larvalis*.

I. loca'lis. (L. *localis*, belonging to a single place.) An eruption caused by a local irritant, such as *Bricklayers' itch* and *Grocers' itch*.

I. parasitaria. Kaposi's term for *I. contagiosa*.

I. ro'dens. (L. *rodo*, to gnaw. F. *impétigo rongéante*.) A term formerly applied to a skin disease occurring most frequently about the sides of the nose as a set of pustules, on an inflamed base, which form a brownish scab, under which is a foul ulcer. It is not now recognised as a distinct disease, but probably includes both syphilitic and scrofulous ulcerations.

I. scabida. (L. *scabidus*, scabby. F. *impétigo galeuse*.) A form in which one or more of the limbs become encased in a thick, yellowish scabby crust like the bark of a tree, accompanied with a disagreeable heat and itching, and rendering motion of the affected limbs difficult and painful.

I. spar'sa. (L. *sparsus*, part. of *spargo*, to scatter. F. *impétigo dispersée*.) The form in which the pustules are dispersed, without any regular order, singly along the extremities, and sometimes about the neck and shoulders.

I. sycosiform'is. (*Sycosis*; I. *forma*,

shape.) *Impetigo figurata* occurring on the hairy parts of the face is so called from its resemblance to sycosis.

I., syphilitic. See *Syphiloderm*, *impetiginous*.

I. ulcera'ta. (L. *ulcus*, an ulcer.) A pustular eruption somewhat like *impetigo*, but leaving an ulcerated surface. A form of *Ecthyma*.

Impetiolar. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *petiolus*, a little foot. F. *impétolière*.) Applied to leaves which are sessile, or united to the stem without the intervention of a petiole.

Impetum faciens. (L. *impetus*, force; *faciens*, part. of *facio*, to make.) Name given by Boerhaave to the vital energy.

Impetus. (L. *impetus*, a going against. G. *Angriff*, *Andrang*, *Trieb*.) The force of a moving body.

A term for *Impetigo*.

Also, a term for a *Paroxysm*.

Impia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

I. germanica, Bluff. The *Filago germanica*.

Impia her'ba. (L. *impius*, ungodly; *herba*, grass.) A name given to a species of *Gnaphalium*, said to be bestowed because it grows on barren ground.

Impinge'. (L. *impingo*, to strike against; from *im*, for *in*, neg.; *pango*, to drive in; from Aryan root *pak*, to fasten. G. *anstossen*.) To fall or strike against.

Implacental. (L. *im*, neg.; *placenta*, the afterbirth. F. *implacentaire*.) Having no placenta.

Implacenta'lia. (L. *im*; *placenta*.) Owen's term for mammals in which the placenta is not developed, being the *Monotremata* and the *Marsupialia*.

Implanta'tion. (L. *im*; *planto*, to set. F. *implantation*.) The act of implanting or fixing in.

A term used by French authors for a foetal monstrosity consisting of two individuals, one perfect, the other imperfect, joined together.

Also, the planting of a new sound tooth into the cavity from which a decayed one has been removed.

Also, the engrafting of pieces of epidermis on the surface of an ulcer to promote skin formation.

I., exter'nal. The form of foetal monstrosity in which the two bodies are joined together on the outside of each.

I., exter'nal, e'qual. The form of foetal monstrosity in which the union takes place between similar parts of each.

I., exter'nal, une'qual. The form of foetal monstrosity in which the union takes place between dissimilar parts of each.

I., hypodermatic. (Ἰπὸ, beneath; δέρμα, the skin. G. *hypodermatische Implantation*.) The form of medicamental implantation in which morphia, atropin, or other drug, made into a thin rod with mucilage and sugar, is introduced under the skin by means of an *I. needle*.

I., inter'nal. The form of foetal monstrosity in which the imperfect foetus is contained within the body of the perfect one.

I., medicament'al. (L. *medicamentum*, a drug. G. *medicamentöse Implantation*.) The introduction of solid substances into the structures of the body, either to destroy a morbid

growth or to produce a general therapeutical effect.

I. need'le. An instrument invented by Bruus for the practice of hypodermatic implantation. It consists of a tubular, pointed needle set in a handle, which carries a sliding rod or piston. At the junction of the needle and the handle there is a hollow for the reception of the drug made into a small rod, which, by the pressure of the piston, is carried through the needle, and so into the subcutaneous tissue.

I., parenchymatous. (Παρέγχυμα, the tissue of the viscera. G. *parenchymatöse Implantation*.) The introduction into a cancerous tumour, or other morbid structure, of solid caustics.

Implanted. (L. *im*, for *in*, in; *planto*, to plant or set. F. *implanté*; G. *eingepflanzt*.) Planted or fixed in. Applied to bodies which are attached to another body by one of their ends.

Implex'us. (L. *implecto*, to interweave.) Entangled; interlaced; folded; plaited.

Implicated. (L. *implicatus*, entangled; part. of *implico*, to wrap or fold in. F. *impliqué*; G. *verwickelt*.) Infolded, entangled. Bellini's term for diseases that are involved with each other, or that affect a patient at the same time.

Implica'tio. (L. *implico*, to wrap or fold in. F. *implication*; G. *Vorpflichtung*, *Verwickelung*.) An entangling or binding together. Same as *Plexus*.

I. reticula'ris. (L. *reticulum*, a small net.) A nerve plexus.

Implu'med. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *pluma*, a feather. F. *implumé*; G. *federlos*.) Applied in Ornithology to all that part of the body which is bare of feathers.

Implu'vium. (L. *impluvium*, a cistern to receive roof-water; from *impluo*, to rain upon. F. *affusion*.) Name anciently used for the shower bath.

Also, an old term for an embrocation, according to Petrus Morellus. (Castellus.)

Imponderability. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *ponderabilis*, that can be weighed; from *pondero*, to weigh. F. *impondérabilité*; G. *Unwegbarkeit*.) Term for the quality of an imponderable body.

Imponderable. (L. *imponderabilis*. F. *imponderable*; I. *imponderabile*; S. *imponderable*; G. *unwegbar*.) Incapable of being weighed; destitute of sensible weight.

Formerly applied to the *Vis vitalis*, or vital force.

I. flu'id. A term formerly applied to the agents which produce the phenomena of light, heat, electricity and magnetism.

Importation. (L. *im*, for *in*; *porto*, to carry.) The act of bringing from another country. Term applied to the transport of the contagium of a malady, or of the disease itself. The foot-and-mouth disease is always an imported disease, coming from the Steppes of Russia to Western Europe. Peripneumonia is probably also imported from abroad into this country and Europe generally.

Impos'tem. Same as *Imposthume*.

Imposthumation. The formation of an *Imposthume*.

Impos'thume. (Old F. *apostume*; from L. *apostema*; from Gr. ἀπόστημα, a standing away from.) An abscess; a corruption of *Apostema*.

Impotence. (L. *impotentia*, inability. F. *impuissance*; I. *impotenza*; S. *impotencia*; G. *Schwäche*, *Unvermögen*.) Weakness; want of power.

Incapacity on the part of the male for sexual intercourse, due to absence or disease of the testicles; to malformation or defect or absence of the intromittent organ; to imperfection or inability of erection; or to premature ejaculation of the semen; or to disease of other parts, rendering intromission impossible, such as elephantiasis of the scrotum or a large hernia; or to some general disease, such as diabetes; or to old age. Incapacity for sexual intercourse may also arise from moral causes.

Although it is usual to confine the term to male incapacity it is equally applicable to a female who has no vagina, or an occluded vagina, or a prolapsus uteri, until these are rectified.

I., paralytic. (*Παράλυσις*, palsy.)

Impotence caused by the inability of the penis to become erect, from sexual excess or masturbation.

I., psychical. (*Ψυχί*, the soul.) Impotence resulting from mental disturbance, such as occurs sometimes in the newly married.

Impotency. Same as *Impotence*.

Impotent. (F. *impotent*; from L. *impotens*, powerless; from *in*, neg.; *potens*, to be able. F. *impotent*; G. *unvermögend*, *zeugungsunfähig*.) Without power; incapable.

Also, applied to one that from weakness, disease, or natural defect, is incapable of procreating or impregnating.

Impotentia. See *Impotence*.

I. coëun'di. (L. *coeo*, to come together.) Incapacity for sexual intercourse.

I. concipien'di. (L. *concipio*, to conceive.) Incapacity for conception, as from occlusion of the Fallopian tube.

I. generan'di. (L. *genero*, to beget.) Incapacity for procreation; sterility.

I. gestan'di. (L. *gesto*, to carry young.) Incapacity for continuing pregnant to the full term.

I. parturien'di. (L. *parturio*, to be in labour.) Incapacity for bringing forth children.

Impregnatio. See *Impregnation*.

Impregnate. (L. *impregnatus*; from *im*, for *in*, in; *pregnans*, with child. F. *impregner*, *feconder*; I. *impregnare*; S. *emprenar*; G. *schwängern*.) To fertilise; to render pregnant.

Also, to charge with another thing or substance.

Impregnation. (*Impregnate*. F. *impregnation*; I. *impregnatione*; S. *impregnation*; G. *Anfechtung*, *Schwangerung*.) The act of making, or the state of being, pregnant, or with young; fecundation; ingravitation. The intimate mixture of one thing with another.

In the higher Mammals one, or perhaps several, spermatozoa penetrate the ovum, either through the zona pellucida or through the micropyle, if this is present. Each spermatozoon moves towards the female pronucleus, and its head becomes surrounded with a star. The head and tail disappear, and the middle swells to form a male pronucleus; according to some observers, it is the head which forms the male pronucleus. The male and female pronuclei coalesce with amœboid movement, and form the new nucleus of the fertilised ovum.

In Botany, the fertilisation of the ovule by the pollen. See under *Fertilisation*.

Impressibility. (L. *impressus*; part. of *imprimo*, to press into.) The property possessed

by the organism of being molecularly modified by certain agents, such as miasms and poisons.

Also, capacity of receiving an impression on the sensory nerves, or of being easily moved by agreeable or disagreeable feelings.

Impres'sible. Capable of *Impressibility*.

Impres'sio. (L. *impressio*, a pressing into; from *imprimo*, to press upon.) See *Impression*. Anciently used by Hildanus, *Cent. v., Observ. 95, Ez. 3*, for any extrinsic violent action when, by accident or design, some object is applied with violence to the body, as when the surgeon, in dislocation or fractures, presses the prominent bones with a certain degree of force into their natural situation.

Also, applied to the suffering of that violent action.

I. angula'ris. (L. *angulus*, an angle.) A groove on the under surface of the occipital lobe formed by the superior angle of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

I. coli. Same as *I. colica*.

I. colica. (*Κόλον*, the great gut.) A depression on the anterior part of the under surface of the right lateral lobe of the liver, formed by the hepatic flexure of the colon.

I. delto'id'es. See *Deltoid impression*.

I. duodena'lis. A slight depression on the mesial border of the renal impression on the inferior and lateral surface of the right lobe of the liver, caused by the descending part of the duodenum.

I. renal'is. (L. *renal'is*, belonging to the kidney.) A depression on the lateral and posterior part of the inferior surface of the right lobe of the liver, caused by the right kidney.

I. suprarena'lis. (L. *supra*, above; *ren*, the kidney.) A small depression at the lower and mesial corners of the posterior part of the right lobe of the liver, caused by the right suprarenal capsule.

I. trigem'ini. (*Trigeminus*.) The depression near the apex of the anterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, in which lies the Gasserian ganglion.

I. vesica'lis. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) The fossa of the gall-bladder on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver.

Impression. (L. *impressio*. F. *impression*; I. *impressione*; S. *impression*; G. *Eindruck*.) A mark made by pressure.

I.s, dig'ital. (L. *digitus*, a finger. F. *impressions digitales*; G. *Fingeredrücke*.) See *Digital impressions*.

Impressio'nes. Plural of *Impressio*.

I. digita'tæ. See *Digital impressions*.

I. metacarpi laterales. (*Metacarpus*; L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The tubercle with the hollow beneath it on the sides of the head of each metacarpal bone, for the attachment of the lateral ligament of the metacarpophalangeal joint.

I. muscula'res. (L. *musculus*, a muscle.) The facets on the greater tuberosity of the humerus.

I. phalango'rum laterales. (*Phalanx*; L. *lateralis*.) The roughened surfaces at the sides of the head of each phalanx for the attachment of the lateral ligaments.

Impressura. (L. *imprimo*, to press into. F. *impression*; G. *Eindruck*.) Anciently used in the same sense as *Impressio*.

Also, applied by M. A. Severinus, *l. de Noviss. Abscess. c. 23*, to an obstinate mark of a morbid

defilement or infection, such as occurs in *Lues venerea*.

Impuberal. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *puber*, of ripe age. F. *impubère*; I. *impubere*; G. *ungeschlechtsreif, unmannbar*.) Without hair on the pubes, and therefore not arrived at adult age. Applied formerly both to males and females, but Helmont affirmed that the latter were capable of conception before such appearance.

Impuberty. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *pubertas*, marriageable age.) The state of being *Impuberal*.

Impubes. Same as *Impuberal*.

Impulse. (L. *impulsus*; part. of *impello*, to push against. F. *impulsion*; I. *impulsione*; G. *Trieb, Antrieb*.) Force communicated suddenly.

The shock felt on the chest-wall when the heart beats, or over an aneurysm during the cardiac systole.

Also, an influence acting suddenly on the mind.

Also, the wave of change which travels through nerve and muscle in passing from rest into action.

I., cardiac. The apex beat of the heart. It is felt in the fifth intercostal space of the left side, two inches below the nipple and one inch to the sternal side. It is synchronous with the systole of the heart, and is caused by the sudden hardening and pressure against the parietes of the chest of that part of the ventricles which is about one inch above the extreme apex. See also *Diastolic, Præsystolic, and Systolic impulse*.

The apex-beat may be displaced by enlargement of one or other ventricle, or by the pressure of air or liquid in the pleura, or of a thoracic tumour, or of an abdominal effusion or tumour, or by retraction of a lung.

In disease, the cardiac impulse may be derived from other parts than the apex of the heart; it may be some part of the right ventricle, especially its conus arteriosus, or it may be the right auricle.

I., diastolic. See *Diastolic impulse*.

I., heart's. See *I., cardiac*.

I., morbid. (L. *morbidus*, sickly.) An idea or emotion driving to action or conduct of an insane character.

I., morbid, emo'tional. A cause of a disturbed mental condition of the same nature as *I., morbid, intellectual*, but consisting of an emotion instead of an idea. The condition comprises most cases of so-called moral insanity.

I., morbid, intellec'tual objec'tive. A cause of a disturbed mental condition described by Hammond as consisting of an idea occurring in the mind of an individual contrary to his sense of what is right and proper, and urging him to the perpetration of an act repugnant to his conscience and wishes. It differs from an intellectual subjective impulse in the fact that it is directed toward the accomplishment of a distinct object, and that often its operation is not limited to the person by whom it is experienced.

I., morbid, intellec'tual subject-ive. A cause of a disturbed mental condition described by Hammond as the occurrence and recurrence of an idea which is known to be false, and therefore is not a delusion, but which by its persistency causes more or less mental derangement, and the logical consequences of which are restricted to the individual in whom it exists. Or the tendency may be to the recurrence of an idea, or a mental image, which, though true

enough, and probably at some anterior period entertained with pleasure, now wears with constant reiteration, and may give rise to secondary mental and physical disturbance.

I., morbid, volitional. (L. *volò*, to will.) A morbid mental condition described by Hammond as the mental factor which causes the perpetration of an act which is dictated neither by an idea nor by an emotion; the act being thus motiveless and often perpetrated against the ideas and the desires of the subject.

I. of co'nus arterio'sus. See under *I., cardiac*.

I., præsyto'lic. See *Præsystolic impulse*.

I., systo'lic. See *Systolic impulse*.

I.s, volun'tary. (L. *voluntarius*, of his own free will.) A mental influence of one's own origination.

Also, the wave which is transmitted to the striated muscles generally, and to a few smooth muscles, by an effort of the will.

I.s, volun'tary, mo'tor tract for. These pass from the motor area of the right or left hemisphere through the anterior part of the anterior capsule, middle third of the crura, pons, and medulla oblongata of the corresponding side; the greater number of fibres then cross to the opposite lateral column of the cord and enter the cells of the anterior cornu and nerve-roots.

Impul'sion. (L. *impulsio*, a pushing against; from *impello*.) The act of driving onward, or the state of being driven onward, either physically or mentally.

I.s, intellec'tual. (F. *impulsions intellectuales*.) Ball's term for the ideas which occur so prominently and recur so frequently that they influence the mind injuriously in spite of itself.

Impul'sive. (L. *impulsus*, part. of *impello*. F. *impulsif*; G. *antreibend, erregbar*.) Producing *Impulse*.

I. monoma'nia. See *Monomania, impulsive*.

Impurga'tus. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *purgo*, to purge. F. *impurgré*.) Anciently applied to those having an impurity of the humours, or sordes, or impurities of wounds.

Impurity. (F. *impureté*; from L. *impuritas*, uncleanness. I. *impurita*; S. *impuridad*; G. *Unreinigkeit*.) Want of purity.

In Chemistry, the presence in a substance of some other substance.

In Medicine, used to denote a want of clearness in the heart's sounds, by which they lose their proper accentuation, but not to such an extent as to constitute a murmur.

Imus venter. (L. *imus*; superlative of *infimus*, below. F. *bas-ventre*; G. *Unterbauch*.) The lowest part of the abdomen between the umbilicus and pudenda.

In. (L. *in*.) In Composition, it signifies in; simply intensifies; or acts as a negative.

In ankle. See *Talipes valgus*.

In extre'mis. (L. *in, in; extremus*, the last.) In the last extremity or last sickness; a term expressive of the condition of a person overtaken by sudden and violent sickness, or arrived at the last stage of a malady.

In knee. See *Knoek-knee*.

In situ. (L. *in, in; situs*, situation.) In natural position or situation.

Inactive. (L. *in*, not; *activus*, active.)

F. inactif; *I. inerte*; *G. unthätig.*) Having no power to move.

In Chemistry and in Medicine, producing no results.

I. spore. A resting-spore or *Zygospora*.

Inadherent. (*L. in*, not; *adhæreo*, to adhere or cling to. *F. inadhérent.*) Not adhering. Applied to every organ that is free or does not fix itself to any other; to a calyx when perfectly detached from the ovary as in the Labiatae; to an ovary when it has no adherence with the simple perianth or calyx, and is not attached to the flower except at the base, as in the Cruciferae; to a berry as in the Vitis; to the capsule as in the Silenæ; to the careculla as in the Rumex; to the dicresilis as in the Lavatera arborea; to the drupe as in the Prunus; to the regma as in the Euphorbia, when these organs are in the same condition.

Inæin. An alkaloid found by Hardy and Gallois in the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus*.

Inæqualifolius. (*L. inæqualis*, unequal; *folium*, a leaf. *F. inæqualifolié.*) Having unequal or dissimilar leaves.

Inæqualis. (*L. in*, neg.; *æqualis*, equal. *F. inégal*; *G. ungleich.*) Differing in size; unequal.

Also, applied to leaves when the halves are of unequal size the one to the other.

Inæquicosate. (*L. in*; *æquis*, equal; *costatus*, having ribs. *F. inæquicosté.*) Applied to a shell marked by lines or longitudinal elevations of different dimensions, as that of the *Pecten inæquicostatus*.

Inæquilateral. (*L. in*; *æquis*, equal; *latus*, a side. *F. inéquilateral*; *G. ungleichseitig.*) Having unequal sides. Applied to bivalve shells with unequal sides or valves.

Also, in Botany, to leaves the two halves of which are unequal in size.

Inæquilate. (*L. in*; *æquis*, equal; *lobus*, a lobe. *F. inéquilobé.*) Applied synonymously with *Inæquilateral*.

Inæquipedate. (*L. in*; *æquis*, equal; *pes*, a foot. *F. inéquipède.*) Having unequal feet, as in some insects, the posterior being much longer than the others.

Inæquitelous. (*L. in*; *æquis*, equal; *tela*, a web. *F. inéquitèle.*) Applied by Latreille to certain Araneida, which spin irregular webs, of which the threads cross each other in every way and at all points.

Inæquivalvate. (*L. in*; *æquis*; *valva*, a valve of a door.) Having unequal valves.

Inalbuminate. (*L. in*; *albumin*. *F. inalbuminé.*) Applied to a plant embryo that is deprived of albumen, as in the Faba.

Inalimental. (*L. in*, neg.; *alimentum*, food.) Not capable of affording nourishment.

Inanagenesis. (*Is, ivós*, a fibre; *ἀναγένεσις*, regeneration. *F. inanagénèse*; *G. die Wiederverzeugung der Muskelfaser.*) Term for muscular regeneration, or the reproduction of muscular fibre.

Inanaphysis. (*Is, ivós*, a fibre; *ἀνάφωσις*, a renewed growth. *F. inanaphyse*; *G. das Wiederrachsen der Muskelfaser.*) Term for the renewed growth or increase of muscular fibre.

Inane. (*L. inanis*, empty. *F. vide*; *G. leer.*) Hollow; empty; pithless; as an anther which contains no pollen.

Inangulate. (*L. in*, neg.; *angulatus*,

having angles. *F. inangulé.*) Having no angles.

Inania. (*L. inanis*, empty.) The iliac regions.

Inanimate. (*L. inanimatus*; from *in*, neg.; *anima*, life. *F. inanimé*; *I. inanimato*; *S. inanimado*; *G. leblos.*) Lifeless; having no life.

Inanitation. (*L. inanitus*, past part. of *inano*, to make empty. *F. inanition*.) Chossat's term for the gradual passage of the animal body into a state the end of which is *Inanition*.

Inanition. (*F. inanition*; from *L. inanitus*, p. p. of *inano*, to make empty. *I. inanizione*; *S. inanicion*; *G. Entleerung.*) Emptiness of the body, its viscera, or its vessels, from the want of food; wasting and exhaustion from starvation or disease.

Inantherate. (*L. in*, neg.; *anther*. *F. inantheré.*) Term applied to the filaments of stamens when they do not bear anthers.

Inantheriferous. (*L. in*, neg.; *anther*; *L. fero*, to bear. *F. antherifère.*) Applied to a filament of a stamen which bears no anther.

Inapertous. (*L. in*, neg.; *apertus*, open.) Having no opening.

Inappendiculate. (*L. in*, neg.; *appendicula*, a small addition. *F. inappendiculé.*) Having no appendices; applied by H. Cassini to the bractæe of the periclinium of the Compositæ when they are of the same nature and follow the same direction, or only change by insensible degrees.

Inappetence. (*L. in*, neg.; *appeto*, to desire. *F. inappetence*; *G. Appetitlosigkeit.*) A want or loss of appetite.

Inaplicate. (*L. in*; *applicatus*, lying down. *F. inappliqué.*) Used by H. Cassini to the bractæoles of the Compositæ when they are not applied against the clinanthium.

Inarticulate. (*L. in*, neg.; *articulatus*, jointed.) An Order of the Class *Brachipoda*, in which the valves of the shell have no hinge.

Inarticulate. (*L. in*; *articulus*, a joint. *F. inarticulé*; *I. inarticolato*; *S. inarticulado*; *G. ungliedert.*) Applied to an organ which presents no articulation or joint in its length to its base.

Also, sometimes applied to acardinate bivalve shells, because they have no teeth to their hinge.

Also, applied to vocal sounds destitute of arrangement into distinct syllables.

Inarticulation. (*L. in*, in; *articulus*, a joint. *F. inarticulation.*) The same as *Enarthrosis*.

Also, a term for the absence of a natural joint or articulation.

Inassimilable. (*L. in*, neg.; *assimulo*, to make like.) Not capable of *Assimilation*.

Inaurate. (*L. inauro*, to cover with gold.) To gild, as a pill.

Also, covered with, or as if with, gold.

Inauration. (*L. in*; *auratus*, covered with gold. *F. inauration*; *S. inauracion*; *G. Vergoldung.*) Covering with gold, gilding. The covering of pills with gold in order to prevent their taste being perceived in swallowing.

Incalycate. (*L. in*; *calyx*. *F. incalicé.*) Applied to flowers without a calyx.

Incandescence. (*L. incandescere*, to grow very hot. *F. incandescence*; *G. Weissglühen.*) The state of being *Incandescent*.

Incandescent. (L. *incandescere*, to wax very hot. F. *incandescent*; G. *Weissglühend*.) Applied to a body that has been heated till its surface emits light.

I. spectrum. See *Spectrum, incandescent*.

Incandescent. (L. *incanesco*, to become white.) In Botany, having a hoary appearance from the presence of whitish hairs.

Incaneous. (L. *incanesco*, to wax hoary. F. *incane*; G. *grau*.) Hoary; covered with a whitish down; applied to stems, leaves, or other parts of plants.

Incantamentum. (L. *incantamentum*; from *incanto*, to chant a magic formula.) A charm.

Incantation. (L. *incanto*, to chant a magic formula. F. *incantation*; I. *incantazione*; S. *encantamiento*; G. *Bezauberung*.) An enchantment; the act of using a formula for magical purposes. Incantations were anciently employed by Paracelsus, Helmont, and others of the chemical enthusiasts, as a means of curing diseases.

Incacity. (F. *incapacité*; from L. *in*, not; *capax*, able to grasp. I. *incapacità*; S. *incapacidad*; G. *Unfähigkeit*.) Want of power.

I., sexual. Same as *Impotence*.

Incarcerated. (L. *in*, in; *carceratus*, part. of *carcere*, to imprison; from *carcer*, a prison. F. *incarcéré*; G. *eingeklemmt*.) Confined; imprisoned. Imprisonment; the condition of a *Hernia, incarcerated*.

I. hernia. See *Hernia, incarcerated*.

Incarceratio. See *Incarceration*.

I. intestinorum. (L. *intestina*, the bowels.) Imprisonment of the intestines, as in strangulated hernia.

I. intestinorum interna. (L. *intestina*; *internus*, within.) Obstruction of the intestines from fecal accumulation, ileus, or other internal cause.

I. placentæ. See *Placenta, retained*.

Incarceration. (L. *in*; *carcere*, to imprison. F. *incarcération*; I. *incarcerazione*; S. *encarcelamiento*; G. *Einspernung, Einklemmung*.) The imprisonment of a part. See *Hernia, incarcerated*.

Incarnant. (L. *incarno*, to bring flesh upon. F. *incarnant*; G. *fleischmachend*.) Forming or producing flesh. Applied to medicinal applications believed to induce this effect.

Incarinate. (L. *in*, into; *caro*, flesh.) In Botany, flesh-coloured.

Incarnatio. See *Incarnation*.

I. unguium. (L. *unguis*, a nail. G. *Einwachsen des Nagels*.) Ingrowing of the nails.

Incarnation. (Mid. E. *incarnation*; from F. *incarnation*; from Low L. *incarnatio*; from L. *incarnatus*, past part. of *incarno*, to clothe with flesh. I. *incarnazione*; S. *incarnation*; G. *Verfleischung*.) The production or growth of flesh; the regeneration of a destroyed tissue.

Also, formerly used to denote one of the five stages of the healing of wounds, which were described as inflammation, suppuration, detersion, incarnation, and cicatrization.

Also, a synonym of conception; or, according to some, of the succeeding stage, the formation of the blastoderm.

Incarnative. (L. *incarno*, to clothe

with flesh. F. *incarnatif*; I. *incarnativo*; S. *encarnativo*; G. *fleischbildend*.) That which favours *Incarnation*.

I. bandage. A synonym of *Bandage, uniting*.

Incarnatives. (L. *incarno*. F. *incarnatifs*.) Medicines which were formerly thought to aid in that part of the process of wound-healing called *Incarnation*.

Incarnification. (L. *in*, on; *caro*, flesh; *ficō*, to become.) Same as *Incarnation*.

Incceal. Relating to the *Incus*.

Incendiary. (L. *incendiaris*, setting on fire. F. *incendiaire*.) Broussais's term for medicaments capable of increasing a gastrointestinal phlegmasia.

Incendium. (L. *incendium*, a burning; from *incendo*, to burn. F. *inflammation*; G. *Entzündung*.) A fire. A burning fever or inflammation.

I. spontaneum. (L. *spontaneus*, of one's free will. F. *incendie spontané*.) Spontaneous combustion.

Incense. (F. *encens*; from *incensus*, part. of *incendo*, to set on fire. I. *incenso*; S. *incienso*; G. *Weihrauch*.) The perfume of gums and spices burned in religious rites. One formula for this is olibanum seven parts, gum benzoin two parts, and cascarilla one part.

A name for *Olibanum*.

I., Indian. The *Boswellia serrata*.

I., male. The *Boswellia serrata*.

I. resin. The resin of the *Iceia heptaphylla*.

I. tree. The *Iceia heptaphylla*.

Incensio. (L. *incensio*, a setting on fire; from *incendo*, to burn. F. *incension*; G. *Anzündung, Entzündung*.) The same as *Incendium*.

Also, applied to inflammation and a hot tumour.

Incensivum. (L. *incendo*, to kindle.) A stimulant.

Inceration. (L. *in*, into; *cera*, wax. F. *incération*; G. *Einwachsen*.) Old term for the reduction of any dry substance to the consistency of softened wax by the gradual admixture of a fluid. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Incerniculum. (L. *incerno*, to sift over. F. *incerniculum*.) A strainer or sieve. Term for the pelvis of the kidney into which the urine is strained from the papillæ.

Incest. (F. *inceste*; from L. *incestus*, unchaste; from *in*, neg.; *castus*, pure. I. *incesto*; S. *incesto*; G. *Blutschande*.) Sexual intercourse between persons to whom marriage is forbidden by law in consequence of their near relationship.

Inch. (Mid. E. *inche*; Sax. *ynce*; from L. *uncia*, a twelfth part. F. *pouce*; I. *pollice*; S. *pulgada*; G. *Zoll*.) An English measure, the twelfth part of a foot, consisting of twelve lines. It is equal to 25·39954 millimetres.

Incidence. (L. *incido*, to fall into. F. *incidence*; I. *incidenza*; S. *incidencia*; G. *Incidenz*.) A falling upon; an occurring.

In Physics, the direction in which one body strikes upon another.

I., angle of. (F. *angle d'incidence*; G. *Einfallswinkel*.) See *Angle of incidence*.

I., line of. The line of an *Incident ray*.

I., plane of. The plane of an incident and a reflected ray. It is at right angles to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence.

I., point of. The place at which an incident ray meets a surface and is reflected.

Incident. (L. *incidens*, part. of *incido*, to fall into. F. *incident*; G. *einfallend*.) Falling into or upon.

I. ray. A ray of light or heat which passes from one object to another before it is reflected by the latter.

I. spinal nerves. See *Nerves, incident*.

Incident. (L. *incido*, to cut. F. *incident*; G. *einschneidend*.) Having power to cut; formerly applied to medicines supposed to cause the phlegm to be discharged, by cutting, as it were, and so overcoming the effect of its viscidly.

Incincta. (L. *in*, not; *einctus*, girdled.) A pregnant woman.

Incinerate. (L. *in*, into; *cinis*, ashes.) To burn to ashes.

Incineration. (L. *in*, into; *cinis*, ashes. F. *incineration*; I. *incinerazione*; S. *incineracion*; G. *Einäscherung*.) The act of burning, or the state of being reduced to ashes, of any animal or vegetable matter.

Incipient. (L. *incipiens*, part. of *incipio*, to begin. G. *anfänglich*.) Commencing; beginning to be noticeable. Applied to the earliest stage of a thing.

Incise. (F. *inciser*; from L. *incisus*, part. of *incido*, to cut into. G. *einschneiden*.) To cut into; to cut cleanly.

Incised. (L. *incisus*. F. *incisé*; I. *inciso*; S. *inciso*; G. *eingeschnitten*.) Cut.

In Botany, applied to parts, especially leaves, which are cut deeply and irregularly divided from their edges.

I. wound. (F. *plaie incisée*; I. *ferita incisa*; S. *herida incisa*; G. *Schnittwunde*.) A cut made through the tissues with a sharp-edged instrument. When slowly made it is accompanied by acute pain; when made with great rapidity it may be scarcely felt, and severe wounds of this kind often pass unnoticed when the passions are excited. Considerable hæmorrhage usually occurs. Collapse is common. An incised wound may heal by immediate union, by primary adhesion, by suppurative granulations or secondary adhesion, or under a scab.

Incisio. See *Incision*.

I. simplex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) A simple incision.

Incision. (L. *incisio*; from *incido*, to cut into. F. *incision*; I. *incisione*; S. *incision*; G. *Einschneiden, Zertheilung*.) The cutting of the integuments or the flesh with a cutting instrument.

Also (G. *Einschnitt*), the cut so made.

I., dry. (F. *incision sèche*.) A division of a part made by means of an écarasur, in reference to the absence of bleeding.

Incisive. (L. *incido*, to cut. F. *incisif*; I. *incisivo*.) Having power to cut; or belonging to the incisor teeth.

I. bone. The intermaxillary bone.

I. canal. The *Canal, palatine, anterior*.

I. crest. Henle's term for the *Crest, nasal*.

I. foramen. See *Foramen, incisive*.

I. fossa. The *Fossa, myrtleiform*.

I. muscle. The *Levator labii superioris*; and also the *Levator menti*.

I. nerve. See *Incisor nerve*.

I. teeth. See *Incisor teeth*.

Incisives. (L. *incido*. F. *incisifs*.)

Medicaments which were formerly believed to make thinner the humours which had become thickened and coagulated, and so secure a better circulation of the fluids through the body.

Incisivus. See *Incisive*.

A term for the *Levator labii superioris*.

I. inferior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The *Levator labii inferioris*.

I. lateralis et pyramidalis. The *Levator labii superioris alaque nasi*.

I. medius. (L. *medius*, in the middle.) The *Depressor ale nasi*.

Inciso-crenate. (L. *incisus*, cut; *crena*, a notch. G. *eingeschnitten-gekerbt*.) In Botany, deeply crenate.

Inciso-dentate. (L. *incisus*; *dentatus*, toothed. G. *eingeschnitten-gezähnt*.) In Botany, deeply toothed.

Inciso-lobate. (L. *incisus*; *lobus*, a lobe. G. *eingeschnitten-gelappt*.) In Botany, having deep narrow clefts between the lobes.

Inciso-pinnatifid. (L. *incisus*; *pinna*, a feather; *findo*, to cleave. G. *eingeschnitten-fiederspaltig*.) Applied to a deeply incised pinnatifid leaf.

Inciso-repand. (L. *incisus*, cut; *repandus*, bent backwards.) In Botany, cut and repand.

Inciso-serrate. (L. *incisus*, cut; *serratus*, saw-like. G. *eingeschnitten-gesägt*.) In Botany, applied to a deeply serrated leaf.

Incisor. (L. *incido*, to cut. G. *Einschneider*.) A cutter; that which cuts. An incisor tooth.

I. artery. A branch of the inferior dental artery. It supplies the canine and incisor teeth, and ends in the bone.

I. canals. The *Foramina, incisor*.

I. crest. Henle's term for the highest portion of the *Crest, nasal*.

I. fissure. See *Fissure, incisor*.

I. foramen. The *Foramen, incisive*.

I. foramina. See *Foramina, incisor*.

I. fossa. See *Fossa, incisor, of lower jaw*, and *F., incisor, of upper jaw*.

I. nerve. (F. *nerf incisif*; G. *Schneidezähnerf*.) A branch of the inferior dental nerve. It supplies the canine and incisor teeth.

I. process. See *Process, incisor*.

I. teeth. The four front teeth in either jaw, two of which are central and two lateral, making eight in all. They are so named from their cutting or incising the food. See *Tooth, incisor*.

Incisores. The *Incisor teeth*.

Incisorium. (L. *incido*, to cut. F. *incisorium*; G. *Einschneidewerkzeug*.) Old term for the table on which dissections or operations were performed. (Castellus.)

Also, a cutting knife or scalpel.

Incisorius. See *Incisor*.

Incisura. (L. *incido*, to cut into. F. *incisure, fente*; G. *Spalte*.) A cleft or notch.

Also, the same as *Incision*.

I. acetabuli. (L. *acetabulum*, a vessel for vinegar. F. *échancrure cotyloïdienne*; G. *IFameneinschnitt*.) The notch in the lower part of the border of the acetabulum. The cotyloid notch.

I. antheletics. (ἄντι, opposite; ἔλεξ, a coil.) A fissure or depression between the antitragus in front and the lower end of the anthelix behind.

INCISURA.

I. auriculæ. (L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, the ear.) A synonym of *I. intertragica*.

I. auris. (L. *auris*, the ear.) A fissure extending deeply into the concha between the anterior extremity of the helix and the tragus.

I. calcanei. (L. *calcaneum*, the heel.) A prolongation of the *I. tali* on the under surface of the median process of the calcaneus. It is the groove for the *Flexor hallucis longus*.

I. cardiaca. (Καρδιακός, belonging to the heart.) The notch at the lower part of the anterior border of the upper lobe of the left lung. It permits a portion of the pericardium to be seen.

I. cerebelli anterior. (L. *cerebellum*; anterior, in front.) The anterior median notch of the cerebellum.

I. cerebelli marsupialis. (L. *marsupium*, a pouch.) A synonym of the *I. cerebelli posterior*.

I. cerebelli posterior. (L. *cerebellum*; posterior, behind.) The posterior median notch of the cerebellum.

I. cerebelli semilunaris. (L. *semi*, half; *luna*, the moon.) A synonym of *I. cerebelli anterior*.

I. claviculae. (L. *clavicula*, the collar-bone. G. *Schlüsselbeinausschnitt*.) A notch on each side of the manubrium sterni for articulation with the clavicle.

I. colli scapulae. (L. *collum*, the neck; *scapula*, the bladebone.) The great scapular notch.

I. crucialis. (L. *crux*, a cross.) A cross-shaped or crucial incision.

I. ethmoidalis. (Ethmoid bone. G. *Siebbeinausschnitt*.) The deep and broad fissure between the orbital plates of the frontal bone which is occupied by the ethmoid bone.

I. falciformis. (L. *falx*, a sickle; *forma*, likeness. G. *äusserer* or *vorderer Sehenkelring*.) A synonym of the external crural ring.

I. fibulae. (L. *fibula*, the small bone of the leg.) The groove at the lower part and outer border of the tibia for articulation with the fibula.

I. frontalis. (L. *frons*, the brow.) The groove, when not converted into a canal by a bridge of bone, at the inner part of the orbital ridge of the frontal bone for the passage of the supraorbital nerve and artery.

I. iliaca major. (L. *major*, greater.) The same as *I. semilunaris major*.

I. iliaca minor. (L. *minor*, less.) The same as *I. semilunaris minor*.

I. interarytenoidea. (L. *inter*, between; *arytenoid* cartilage.) The notch between the arytenoid cartilages.

I. interlobaris pulmonis. (L. *inter*, between; *lobus*, a lobe; *pulmo*, a lung.) The deep groove which, running obliquely downwards and from behind forwards, divides each lung into a smaller upper and larger lower lobe.

I. interlobularis hepatis. (L. *inter*; *lobus*; *hepar*, the liver.) The groove on the anterior acute margin of the liver for the reception of the umbilical vein.

I. interlobularis inferior pulmonis. (L. *inter*, between; *lobus*, a lobe; *inferior*, lower; *pulmo*, a lung.) The groove which divides the upper lobe of the right lung into an anterior smaller and a posterior larger lobe.

I. interlobularis superior pulmonis. (L.

inter, between; *lobus*, a lobe; *pulmo*, a lung.) The same as *I. interlobaris pulmonis*.

I. intertragica. (L. *inter*, between; *tragus*. G. *Ohreinschnitt*.) The deep notch between the tragus and the antitragus.

I. intertragum et scapham. (L. *inter*; *tragus*; *scapha*, a skiff.) The *I. auris*.

I. ischiadica inferior. (*Ischium*; L. *inferior*, lower.) The same as *I. ischiadica minor*.

I. ischiadica major. (*Ischium*; L. *major*, greater. G. *grosser Sitzbeinschnitt*.) The notch situated between the posterior inferior spinous process of the os ilium and the spine of the ischium.

I. ischiadica minor. (*Ischium*; L. *minor*, comp. of *parvus*, small. G. *kleiner Sitzbeinausschnitt*.) The notch situated on the posterior border of the superior ramus of the os ischii, between the spine and the tuber ischii. It is covered with cartilage.

I. ischiadica superior. (*Ischium*; L. *superior*, upper.) The same as *I. ischiadica major*.

I. jugularis ossis occipitis. (L. *jugulum*, the throat; *os*, a bone; *occiput*, the back part of the head. G. *Drosselauusschnitt des Hinterhauptbeins*.) A groove situated on the lateral border of the condyloid portion of the occipital bone in front of the jugular process.

I. jugularis ossis temporum. (L. *jugulum*, the throat; *os*, a bone; *tempora*, the temples. G. *Drosselauusschnitt des Schlafensbeins*.) A notch situated on the under and posterior surface of the pars petrosa of the temporal bone. With the corresponding notch of the occipital bone it forms a foramen for the passage of the jugular vein.

I. lacrimalis. (L. *lacrima*, a tear.) The depression between the nasal process and the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone for the reception of the lacrimal sac.

I. lienalis. Same as *Hilum lienis*.

I. longitudinalis cerebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain. G. *Längsspalte des Grosshirns*.) The great longitudinal fissure of the cerebrum.

I. lunata scapulae. (L. *lunatus*, moon-shaped.) The *I. scapularis*.

I. magna scapulae. (L. *magnus*, great.) The *I. colli scapulae*.

I. mandibulae. (L. *mandibula*, the jaw.) The same as *I. maxilla inferioris*.

I. mastoidea. (Μαστός, the breast; εἶδος, like. G. *Warzenausschnitt*.) A groove on the inner surface of the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

I. maxillae inferioris. (L. *maxilla*, the jaw; *inferior*, lower.) The notch between the condyloid and coronoid processes of the lower jaw.

I. nasalis. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) A jagged notch in the centre of the fore part of the frontal bone. It articulates with the nasal bones.

I. obturatoaria. (L. *obturo*, to stop up.) A groove found on the upper lateral border of the obturator foramen.

I. palatina. (L. *palatum*, the palate.) The same as *I. sphenopalatina*.

I. pallii. (L. *pallium*, a cover.) The same as *Seissura longitudinalis cerebri*.

I. parietalis. (L. *paries*, a wall.) A

notch situated between the upper sharp border of the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the rough upper border of the mastoid portion.

I. patella'ris. (L. *patella*, the kneecap.) The same as *Fossa patellaris femoris*.

I. perone'a. (Ἰσπών, a brooch, the small bone of the leg.) The same as *I. fibularis*.

I. poplite'a. (L. *poples*, the ham.) The same as *Fossa intercondyloidea femoris*.

I. rena'lis. The *Ilium renale*.

I. sacro-coceyge'a. (L. *sacrum*; *coecyx*.) A notch situated below the last process transversus spurius of the sacrum, and representing the fifth foramen sacrale.

I. sacro-ischiad'ica. (*Sacrum*; *ischium*.) The space between the sacrum and coccyx on the one side and the ischium on the other.

I. Santorinia'næ. (*Santorini*, an Italian anatomist.) Same as *Fissures of Santorini*.

I. scap'ulæ. (L. *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) The same as *I. scapularis*.

I. scapula'ris. (L. *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) A notch on the upper border of the scapula. It is converted into a foramen, through which the suprascapular nerve passes, by a ligament.

I. semiluna'ris auric'ulæ. (L. *semi*, half; *luna*, the moon.) The *I. auricula*.

I. semiluna'ris cerebelli. The posterior median notch of the cerebellum.

I. semiluna'ris ma'jor os'sis il'ii. (L. *semi*; *luna*; *ma'jor*, greater; *os*, a bone; *ilium*.) The notch below the anterior inferior spinous process of the ilium.

I. semiluna'ris ma'jor ul'næ. (L. *semi*; *luna*; *ma'jor*, greater; *ulna*, the arm bone.) The deep notch between the olecranon and coronoid processes of the ulna. The *Sigmoid cavity*, *greater*.

I. semiluna'ris maxill'æ inferio'ris. (L. *semilunaris*; *maxilla*, the jaw; *inferior*, lower.) The deep notch between the coronoid and condyloid processes of the inferior maxilla.

I. semiluna'ris mi'nor os'sis il'ii. (L. *semilunaris*, half-moon-shaped; *minor*, less; *os*, a bone; *ilium*.) The notch situated below the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium.

I. semiluna'ris mi'nor ul'næ. (L. *semilunaris*; *minor*, less; *ulna*, the arm bone.) The *Sigmoid cavity*, *lesser*.

I. semiluna'ris os'sis il'ii. The *I. semilunaris minor ossis ilii*.

I. semiluna'ris ra'dii. (L. *semi*, half; *luna*, the moon; *radius*, one of the arm bones. G. *halbmondförmiger Ausschnitt der Speiche*.) The notch lined with cartilage at the lower end of the radius which articulates with the ulna.

I. semiluna'ris scap'ulæ. (L. *semilunaris*, half-moon-shaped; *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) The same as *I. scapularis*.

I. semiluna'ris ster'ni. (L. *semilunaris*, half-moon-shaped; *sternum*, the breast-bone.) The same as *I. sternalis*.

I. semiluna'ris super'ior ster'ni. (L. *semilunaris*; *superior*, upper; *sternum*, the breast-bone.) The same as *I. sternalis*.

I. semiluna'ris tib'icæ. (L. *semilunaris*; *tibia*.) The notch at the lower extremity and outer side of the tibia which articulates with the fibula.

I. sep'ti cer'ebr'i. (L. *septum*, a hedge; *cerebrum*, the brain.) A synonym of the fifth ventricle, or ventricle of the septum lucidum.

I. sigmo'idea. (The Greek letter Σ, sigma; *eiōs*, likeness.) The same as *I. maxille inferioris*.

I. sphenopalati'na. (*Sphenoid bone*; *palate bone*.) The notch between the sphenoid process and the orbital process of the palate bone.

I. sterna'lis. (L. *sternum*, the breast-bone. G. *Brustbeinausschnitt*.) The curved depression on the upper border of the manubrium of the sternum, between the surfaces of articulation of the clavicles.

I. supraorbita'lis. (L. *supra*, above; *orbita*, the orbit.) The same as the *I. frontalis*.

I. suprascapula'ris. (L. *supra*.) The *I. scapularis*.

I. tali. (L. *talus*, the ankle.) The groove between the greater and lesser tuberosities on the lower surface of the astragalus.

I. tentorii cerebelli. (L. *tentorium*, a tent; *cerebellum*. G. *Zellausschnitt*.) The notch or area situated between the median borders of the tentorium cerebelli. The notch is closed in front by the sella turcica, and its sides embrace the pons Varolii and the base of the eminentia quadrigemina.

I. thyreo'idea infe'rior latera'lis. (Θυρεός, a shield; *eiōs*, likeness; L. *inferior*, lower; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The shallow notch situated external to the middle notch on the inferior border of the thyroid cartilage.

I. thyreo'idea infe'rior me'dia. (Θυρεός; *eiōs*; L. *inferior*; *medius*, in the middle.) The notch in the middle line of the lower border of the thyroid cartilage.

I. thyreo'idea super'ior. (Θυρεός; *eiōs*; L. *superior*, upper.) The notch in the upper border of the thyroid cartilage.

I. trag'ica. The *I. intertragica*.

I. tra-go-helic'ina. (L. *tragus*, a goat; *helicis*, a coil.) The same as *I. auris*.

I. tympan'ica. (L. *tympanum*, a drum.) The notch of Rivini. A segment, 9—10 mm. deep, 7—9 mm. wide, where the sulcus tympani is defective, between the spina tympanica major and spina tympanica minor of the osseous meatus of the external ear.

I. umbilica'lis. (L. *umbilicus*, the navel.) The same as *I. interlobularis hepatis*.

I. vertebra'lis infe'rior. (L. *vertebra*; *inferior*, lower.) The inferior notch of the vertebra. It is situated on the lower part of the arch of each vertebra, close to the body of the bone. It is deeper than the superior notch.

I. vertebra'lis super'ior. (L. *vertebra*; *superior*, upper.) The superior notch of the vertebra. It is situated on the upper part of the arch of each vertebra, between the oblique process and the posterior circumference of the body.

I. vesica'lis. (L. *vesica*, a bladder.) The notch in the liver for the gall-bladder.

I. vo'meris. (L. *vomer*, a ploughshare.) The groove between the two alæ of the vomer in which the rostrum sphenoidale lies.

Incisuræ. Plural of *Incisura*.

I. cerebelli. (L. *cerebellum*, dim. of *cerebrum*, brain. G. *beutel förmige Ausschnitte des Kleinen Gehirns*.) The anterior and posterior median notches of the cerebellum.

I. cerebelli marginales. (L. *cerebellum*; *margo*, an edge.) The anterior and posterior median notches of the cerebellum.

I. costales. (L. *costa*, a rib. G. *Rippenausschnitte*.) The seven paired symmetrical depressions on each side of the sternum which are covered with cartilage and articulate with the seven upper ribs. The inferior ones are less deep and closer together than the upper ones. The first pair are situated at the sides of the manubrium, just below the incisura clavicularis, the second at the junction of the manubrium with the body of the sternum, the third to the sixth at the sides of the body, and the seventh at the point of junction of the latter with the xiphoid process. The last two sometimes coalesce.

I. marginales. (L. *margo*, a margin.) A synonym of *Incisura cerebelli*.

I. semilunares laterales sterii. (L. *semi*, half; *luna*, the moon; *lateralis*, belonging to the side; *sternum*, the breast-bone.) The three notches on the side of the body of the sternum which intervene between the articulations of the second to the fifth ribs. There is occasionally a fourth, or even a fifth, notch.

Incisus. (L. *incisus*, part. of *incido*, to cut.) An incision.

Incitability. (L. *incitabilis*; from *incito*, to rouse. F. *incitabilité*; I. *incitabilità*; S. *incitabilidad*; G. *Erregbarkeit*.) Same as *Irritability*.

Incitamentum. (L. *incitamentum*; from *incito*, to rouse.) A stimulus.

Incitant. (L. *incito*, to provoke. F. *incitant*; G. *anregend, aufregend*.) Moving; provoking. Applied to medicines which provoke or excite.

I. force. In Brown's System, a term applied to everything capable of acting on the living body and exciting the exercise of its faculties.

Incitation. (L. *incitatio*, an inciting.) A stimulation. Same as *Excitation*.

Inciting. The same as *Incitant*.

Incito-motor. (L. *incito*, to rouse; *motus*, motion.) Same as *Excito-motor*.

Inclavatio. (L. *in*; *clavus*, a nail. F. *inclavation*; G. *Einlenkung*.) The condition of being fastened into another thing, as a tooth into its socket.

Inclinant. The same as *Inclining*.

Inclinatio. Same as *Inclination*.

I. pelvis. (G. *Beckenneigung*.) See *Pelvis*, *Inclination of*.

Inclination. (L. *inclinio*, to bend down. F. *inclinaison*; I. *inclinazione*; S. *inclinacion*; G. *Hinneigung, Neigung*.) The same as *Reclination*.

Term for the state of a body or vessel held obliquely.

Applied to the mutual approach or tendency of two bodies, lines, or planes towards each other, so that their directions either make a straight line at the point of contact, or an angle of greater or lesser magnitude.

I. of magnetic needle. Same as *Magnetic dip*.

Inclined. (L. *inclinio*.) Same as *Inclining*.

I. plane. See *Plane*, *inclined*.

Inclining. (L. *inclinio*, to bend down. F. *incliné*; I. *inclinato*; S. *inclinado*; G. *geneigt*.) Bending down; inclining.

Included. (L. *includo*, to inclose. F. *inclus*; I. *incluso*; S. *incluso*; G. *eingeschlossen*.) Inclosed; not projecting beyond its surroundings.

In Botany, having the stamens enclosed in the tube of the corolla so that they do not project.

Inclusio. Same as *Inclusion*.

I. abdominalis. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) In Teratology, a term applied when the sac which contains the fœtus is closely adherent to and coalesced with the organs of the abdominal cavity.

I. cerebialis. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) A teratoma growing in the cerebral cavity. Also called *Teratoma glandule pinealis*.

I. foetalis. (L. *fœtus*, offspring.) Teratomata or teratoid tumours which are so completely enveloped by the body of their host that they are scarcely or not at all perceptible on the exterior.

I. mediastinalis. (*Mediastinum*.) A teratoma growing in the mediastinal region.

I. ovarii. (*Ovary*.) A teratoma enclosed in the testes of the autosite.

I. subcutanea. (L. *sub*, beneath; *cutis*, skin.) A teratoma situated beneath the skin of the autosite.

I. testiculi. (L. *testis*, the testicle.) A teratoma included in the testis of the host.

Inclusion. (L. *inclusio*, a shutting up; from *includo*, to keep in; from *in*, in; *cludo*, for *claudo*, to shut. F. *inclusion*; G. *Einschließung*.) The act of shutting in; the condition of being shut in.

I. monstrosity by. See *Monstrosity by inclusion*.

Incocted. (L. *in*, priv.; *coquo*, to boil. F. *eru*; G. *ungekocht*.) Crude; unboiled or unprepared. Applied to the excretions when not duly concocted.

Incoercibility. (L. *in*, neg.; *coerco*, to restrain. F. *incoercibilité*; I. *incoercibilita*; S. *incoercibilität*; G. *Unsperrbarkeit*.) The quality or state of an incoercible body.

Incoercible. (L. *in*, neg.; *coerco*, to restrain. F. *incoercible*; I. *incoercibile*; S. *incoercible*; G. *unsperrbar*.) Not to be compelled or forced.

I. fluid. An old term for the agents of heat, electricity, and magnetism, because they cannot, in consequence of their great subtlety, be forced into any vessel which can be employed.

I. gas. A gas which can neither be liquefied nor solidified.

Incoherence. (L. *in*, neg.; *cohareo*, to cling together. F. *incohérence*; I. *incoerenza*; S. *incoherencia*; G. *Unzusammenhängende, Unbündigkeit*.) The quality of being not fixed to each other; want of connection with each other, in ideas or language.

In Medicine, the term is used to express the consecutive employment of words which have no natural relation to each other; and also the expression of ideas which, in like manner, are without natural connection; as may occur in delirium and in insanity.

Incoherent. (L. *in*; *cohareo*. F. *incohérent*; I. *incoerente*; S. *incoherente*; G. *unzusammenhängend*.) Unconnected; inconsistent; wanting agreement. See *Incoherence*.

Incoloration. (L. *in*, priv.; *color*, colour. F. *incoloration*.) A defect of colour.

Incolorous. (L. *in*, priv.; *color*, colour. F. *incoloré*.) Applied to a body which is penetrated by luminous rays sufficiently to allow of distinguishing objects freely through its thickness, and which at the same time transmits them without decomposing them, so that the eye receives them in the same state in which they were on arriving at the surface of the body.

Incombustibility. (L. *in*, neg; *combustus*, part. of *comburo*, to burn up. F. *incombustibilité*; I. *incombustibilita*; S. *incombustibilidad*; G. *Unverbrennlichkeit*.) The quality of not being capable of being burnt.

Incombustible. (L. *in*; *combustus*. F. *incombustible*; I. *incombustibile*; S. *incombustibile*; G. *unverbrennlich*.) Incapable of being consumed by fire.

I. fabric. An article of dress or other material rendered non-inflammable. This may be accomplished to a certain extent by dipping them in a solution of alum or of ammonium chloride, but most effectually by steeping them in a 20 per cent. solution of sodium tungstate.

Incompatibility. (L. *in*; *compatior*, to suffer together. F. *incompatibilité*; I. *incompatibilita*; S. *incompatibilitat*; G. *Unvereinbarkeit*.) The quality of being not in accord with something else.

Incompatible. (F. *incompatible*; L. *in*, neg.; *compatior*, to suffer together. I. *incompatibile*; S. *incompatible*; G. *unvereinbar*.) Disagreeing, or not consisting one with another.

Applied to substances which act chemically on each other; or which are physiologically antagonistic, and so cannot with propriety be prescribed together.

Incompetence. (L. *in*, neg.; *competo*, to be capable. F. *insuffisance*, *incompétence*; I. *insufficienza*, *incompetenza*; S. *incompetencia*, *insuficiencia*; G. *Unfähigkeit*.) Inability to do what is required; inability to perform its functions.

I., mental. (L. *mens*, the mind.) A condition of mental disorder sufficient to prevent a person from managing his own affairs.

I. of valves. See *Valves, cardiac, incompetency of*.

Incompetency. Same as *Incompetence*.

Incompetent. (F. *incompétent*; from L. *in*; *competo*. I. *incompetente*; S. *incompetente*; G. *unfähig*.) Inadequate, or incapable of performing its duty.

Incomplete. (L. *incompletus*, incomplete.) Fries's term for *Apetale*.

Incomplete. (L. *incompletus*; from *in*, neg.; *compleo*, to finish or fulfill. F. *incomplet*; I. *incompleto*; S. *incompleto*; G. *unvollständig*.) Imperfect. Applied to flowers in which some part, as stamens, or pistil, or perianth, is wanting.

I. fracture. See *Fracture, incomplete*.

Incompressibility. (L. *in*, neg.; *comprimo*, to press together. F. *incompressibilité*; I. *incompressibilita*; S. *incompressibilitat*; G. *Unpressbarkeit*.) The property under which volume or bulk cannot be diminished by pressure.

Incompressible. (L. *in*, neg.; *comprimo*, to press together. F. *incompressible*; I. *incompressibile*; S. *incompressibile*; G. *unpressbar*.) Applied to a body which gives no sensible mark of diminution of volume when compressed.

Inconcoction. (L. *in*, neg.; *concoquo*, to boil together.) The state of not being digested or concocted.

Incongruence. (L. *in*, neg.; *congruo*, to coincide.) Want of adaptation.

I. of retina. (G. *Incongruenz der Netzhäute*.) A condition of the two retinae supposed by some to occur, in which images are seen single in squinting, although they do not fall on normally corresponding points of the retina. The argument against this is that after tenotomy, when the relative position of the two retinae is altered, the image continues to be single, the single image observed in squinting being explained on the supposition that one is suppressed.

Incongruity. (L. *incongruus*, inconsistent.) Unsuitableness.

I., copulative. (L. *copulo*, to couple.) Same as *Agencia incongrua*.

Inconscient. (L. *in*, neg.; *consciens*, sharing the knowledge of anything with another.) Same as *Unconscious*.

Inconspicuous. (L. *in*, neg.; *conspicuus*, in sight. G. *unsichtbar*.) Not easily seen.

In Botany, applied to flowers and other structures which are small and not striking in appearance.

Incontinence. (L. *in*, neg.; *contineo*, to contain. F. *incontinence*; I. *incontinencia*; S. *incontinencia*; G. *Unenthaltbarkeit*.) Inability to retain the natural evacuations.

I. of fæces. See *Fæces, incontinence of*.

I. of urine. See *Urine, incontinence of*.

Incontinentia. See *Incontinence*.

I. alvi. (L. *alvus*, excrement.) Incontinence of fæces.

Also, a term for *Diarrhæa*.

I. urinae. See *Urine, incontinence of*.

Incoordination. (L. *in*, neg.; *co*, for *con*, together with; *ordino*, to set in order.) Non-arrangement in natural order or connection.

In Pathology, inability to perform voluntary muscular movements in due order or connection. It is a notable symptom of locomotor ataxia.

Incoronate. (L. *in*, intens.; *corona*, a crown. F. *incoroné*.) Applied by H. Cassini to the calathidium or anthodium of the *Compositæ*, when all the flowers which constitute it resemble the form of a corolla.

Incorporate. (L. *incorporatus*, part. of *incorporo*, to furnish with a body, to take into one's body. F. *incorporer*; I. *incorporare*; S. *incorporar*; G. *einverleiben*.) To mix intimately with, or into, another body.

Incorporation. (L. *in*, in; *corpus*, a body. F. *incorporation*; I. *incorporazione*; S. *incorporacion*; G. *Einkörperung, Einverleibung*.) The embodying or mixing of the particles of different bodies together, so that they appear a uniform substance or composition of the whole, without discerning the ingredients or bodies mixed in any of their particular qualities.

Incrassant. (L. *incrassans*, part. of *incrasso*, to make thick. F. *incrassant*; I. *incrassante*; S. *incrassante*; G. *verdickend*.) Making thick. See *Incrassantia*.

Incrassantia. (L. *incrassans*.) Medicaments which were supposed by the Humourists to increase the consistence of the over-thin fluids of the body. Mucilaginous things were thought to possess this faculty.

Incrassate. (L. *incrassatus*, part. of *incrasso*, to make thick. F. *incrassé*; G. *verdickt*.) Increased in thickness.

Incrassating. (L. *incrasso*, to make thick. F. *incrassant*; G. *verdickend*.) For-

merly applied to medicines considered to be qualified to thicken the fluids.

Incrassation. (L. *incrasso*, to make thick. G. *Verdickung*.) A thickening of the fluids. Also, a synonym of *Inspissation*.

Incremation. (L. *incremo*, to burn to ashes.) Same as *Cremation*.

Increment. (L. *incrementum*, growth; from *increseo*, to grow. G. *Wachsthum*.) Increase; growth.

I., polarising. That change in the strength of the stimulus which occurs in electrotonised nerves when the stimulus is propagated to stronger and electrotonised or to weaker cathelctrotonised nerve-segments of the nerve.

Incremental. (L. *incrementum*.) Relating to increase or *Increment*.

I. lines. Salter's term for a series of lines, more or less parallel to the surface, seen in a section of the dentine of a tooth, and caused by the drying of imperfectly calcified dentine.

Incrementum. See *Increment*.

Incruciation. (L. *in*; *crux*, a cross. F. *incruciation*; G. *Durchkreuzung*.) A crossing of fibres; same as *Decussation*.

Incrustate. (L. *incrusto*, to cover with a rind. F. *incrusté*; I. *incrostato*; G. *verkrustet*, *überkrustet*.) Applied to a seed and pericarp when they adhere one to the other with so much force that they seem to form an entire body.

Incrustation. (L. *incrusto*, to rough-cast. F. *incrustation*; I. *incrostatura*; S. *incrustacion*; G. *Bekrustung*.) The act or process of forming a crust.

Applied to the deposit of stony molecules on the surface of bodies plunged, or habitually bathed, in water charged with calcareous salts.

Applied (F. *incrustation*; G. *Bekrustung*, *Incrustierung*, *Überkrustung*, *Überschorfung*) to the development of osseous or calcareous deposits in the organic tissues from age or chronic inflammation.

I., healing by. Same as *Scabbing*.

Incrusting. (L. *incrusto*, to rough-cast. F. *incrustant*; G. *überziehend*.) Applied to a concreted body of which the molecules are disposed on the surface, allowing its form to be perceived through this foreign covering.

Incubate. (L. *incubatus*, part. of *incubo*, to lie upon.) To sit upon eggs for hatching.

Incubation. (L. *incubatio*; from *incubo*, to sit on eggs. F. *incubation*; I. *incubazione*, *cobatura*; S. *incubacion*; G. *Aufzügen*, *Bebrütung*, *Brüten*.) A sitting upon.

In Medicine, the period, and the process which is accomplished, between the implanting of a disease, or subjection to its causes, and its development. It is divided into two very imperfectly marked stages, the first that of latency, the second that of invasion; in the first the developmental changes are supposed to be confined to the infecting particles of the disease, and result in their multiplication, and in the second these have begun to act injuriously on the body, so as to produce morbid symptoms, but not those characteristic of the special disease.

In Physiology, the act or process by which most birds hatch their eggs, by communicating the heat of their own bodies to them in order to develop the embryos which they contain.

I. apparatus, Guyot's. (Jules Guyot, a French surgeon.) A box into which a wounded limb was placed and in which the air was kept

at a temperature of about 36° C. (96.8° F.) by means of a burning lamp. It was supposed by him that wounds healed more rapidly when kept at an evenly high temperature.

I. chamber. (F. *chambre incubatrice*.)

A dilated cavity in the generative apparatus of certain insects, where the ova undergo partial development.

I. period of disease. The time which elapses between the reception of the contagium and the appearance of the external evidences of a disease; it is in most cases difficult to determine, and in many is by no means definite, so that the following statements are approximative only:

Ague: sometimes a few hours only, at others some months, occur after exposure; the average time is from 6 to 20 days.

Anthrax: varying according to the animal; there may be no incubative period, the disease appearing at once; it seldom lasts more than 5 days in any animal except man, in whom the disease appears within 24 hours.

Chicken-pox: 15 to 27 days; the average is about 14 days.

Cholera, malignant: probably 1 to 3 days.

Dengue: generally about 3 days.

Diphtheria: when there has been direct communication the period has varied from 1 to 14 days; in other circumstances the average is 2 to 7 days, the longest period 3 to 4 weeks.

Enteric fever: shortest period 2 to 4 days, longest 34 days; average about 10 or 12 days.

Erysipelas: 1 to 3 or 4 days.

Foot-and-mouth disease: in man 3 to 5 days.

Glanders: in man 1 to 4 days; in the horse 3 to 5 days.

Gonorrhœa: 3 to 5 days.

Hydrophobia: very uncertain; the average period is perhaps from 3 to 70 days, but it may be much longer.

Influenza: very uncertain, from a few hours to several days.

Measles: shortest 8 days, longest 21; average 12 days, being 4 to 6 of the latent period and 6 to 4 of the period of invasion.

Mumps: shortest time 10 days, longest 22; average 14 to 21.

Plague: 2 to 7 days.

Puerperal fever: 3 to 5 days.

Rabies: in the dog 6 to 240 days; in the horse 15 to 92; in the ox 20 to 30; in the sheep 20 to 74; in the pig 20 to 74 days.

Relapsing fever: shortest time 2 days, longest 14; average 5 days. An inoculated case had a period of 7 days.

Rötheln: shortest 6 days, longest 21 days; average 10 to 14.

Scarlet fever: shortest 1 day, longest 8; average 4 to 6 days; inoculated cases 7 days.

Septicæmia: about 2 days.

Smallpox: 10 to 15 days; average 12 days, with eruption 2 days later. Inoculated cases vesicle appears in 4 days, completely developed 5 days later.

Syphilis: shortest 10 days, longest 46; average perhaps 25.

Tuberculosis: inoculated in rabbits and pigs, 14 to 21 days.

Typhus: shortest 1 hour, longest 31 days; average 12 days.

Vaccinia: 2 to 3 days.

Whooping-cough: 1 to 2 weeks.

Yellow fever: shortest 24 hours, longest 26 days; average 10 days.

Incubative. (L. *incubo*.) Relating to Incubation.

I. period. See Incubation period of disease.

Incubator. (L. *incubo*.) An apparatus for hatching eggs; or for cultivating microscopic fungi, or for other similar purpose.

I. for bacteria. An apparatus for the cultivation of bacteria and similar organisms. It consists of a double-walled vessel, of which one side or part is of glass; the space between the walls is filled with water, so that when heat is applied, by means of a gas-burner having a self-acting regulator, the temperature is kept pretty steady. There are several forms.

I., Tarnier's. (*Tarnier*, a French obstetrician.) An apparatus used at the Paris Maternité for the rearing of premature children and for the cure of those suffering from sclerema. It consists of a wooden box, with a glass cover, consisting of two parts communicating with each other, one lying above the other; the lower contains four or five vessels filled with boiling water, and the upper is occupied by the infant, where a wet sponge provides sufficient moisture. By this means a temperature of 30° C.—32° C. (86° F.—89.6° F.) is preserved.

Incubatio. Same as Incubation.

Incubitus. Same as Incubation.

Incubo. Same as *Incubus*.

Incubous. (L. *incubo*, to lean upon.) Lying upon.

In Botany, applied to parts of which the base of the upper layer or individual is covered by the upper part of the layer or individual next below.

Incubus. (L. *incubus*, from *incubo*, to lie upon, from the patient's sensation, as of a weight, or some demon sitting on the chest. F. *incube*; I. *incubo*; S. *incubo*; G. *Alpdrücken*, *Nachtmännenchen*.) A male demon. The nightmare.

I. vigilantium. (L. *vigilans*, wakeful.) The condition called *Daymare*.

Incumalleal. Relating to the *Ineus* and the *Malleus*.

I. articulation. The joint between the incus and the malleus. The surfaces of each are oblong and covered with a thin layer of hyaline cartilage; they are connected by means of a capsular ligament, from which a wedge-shaped meniscus projects into the cavity of the joint.

Incumbent. (L. *incumbo*, to lean upon. F. *incumbant*; G. *aufeinanderlegend*, *auflegend*.) Lying down; bent down; lying upon.

Applied to anthers when they are attached by the middle, and arranged so that their inferior half is applied against the filament, as in the *Monotropa hypopitys*; to petals, when they are disposed one upon the other by their side, as the *Oxalis versicolor*; to a radicle, when it is applied on the middle of the back of one of the cotyledons, as in the *Cruciferae*; and to cotyledons, when the back of one lies against the radicle, as in *Cruciferae*.

Also, applied to the wings of insects when their internal edges are placed one upon the other, as in the *Noctua*.

Incunabula. (L. *in*, in; *cunabula*, a cradle.) Swathing clothes.

Incuneation. (L. *in*; *cuneus*, a wedge. F. *incuneation*; G. *Einkeibung*.) Wedging in. Applied to the manner of fixture of the teeth.

Also, applied to the fetus when arrested or wedged in the pelvis. Same as *Impaction*.

Incurability. (F. *incurabilité*; I. *incurabilita*; S. *incurabilidad*; G. *Unheilbarkeit*.) The condition of being *Incurable*.

Incurable. (F. *incurable*; from L. *incurabilis*; from *in*, neg.; *curo*, to care for. I. *incurabile*; S. *incurable*; G. *Unheilbar*.) Not capable of cure.

Incursus. (L. *incursus*, a running against.) An assault; an impulse.

I. arteriarum. (L. *arteria*, an artery.) The pulse.

Incurvate. (L. *incurvatus*, part. of *incurro*, to bow. F. *incurvé*; G. *gekrümmt*.) Bent or bowed inwards; incurved.

Incurvation. (L. *incurro*, to bow or bend. F. *incurvation*; I. *incurvatio*; S. *incurvato*; G. *Krümmung*.) A bowing or bending; the production of a curvature.

Incurved. Same as *Incurvate*.

Incurvo-recurved. (L. *incurvus*, bent in; *recurvus*, bent back.) In Botany, bent inwards and then backwards.

Incus. (L. *incus*, an anvil, from *incudo*, to forge with a hammer; from L. *in*, upon; *cudo*, to strike; from its supposed resemblance. F. *enclume*; I. *ancudine*; S. *yanque*; G. *Ambos*.) The middlemost of the ossicula auditus. It consists in man of a body with a deep articular surface in front for the head of the malleus; a short thickish process projecting backwards, having a cartilaginous lip, for the attachment of the ligament of the incus; and a longer and more slender process projecting downwards and inwards, and bent inwards at its extremity on which is situated the orbicular bone or process which articulates with the head of the stapes. It is developed from part of the hyomandibular cartilage. The incus is small in the lower Mammalia, but in Fishes it is represented by a large bone, the hyomandibular.

I., ligament of, posterior. (F. *ligament postérieur de l'enclume*; G. *hinteres Ambosband*.) A band of short, thick fibres attaching the extremity of the processus brevis of the incus to the posterior wall of the tympanum below the entrance to the mastoid cells.

I., ligament of, superior. (F. *ligament supérieur de l'enclume*; G. *oberes Ambosband*.) Arnold's term for a ligament passing from the roof of the tympanum to the upper part of the body of the incus near its articulation with the malleus.

I., ligament of, suspensory. (L. *suspensio*, to hang up.) The *I., ligament of, superior*.

Incustapedic. Relating to the *Incus* and the *Stapes*.

I. articulation. The joint between the incus and the stapes. The globular surface of the lenticular or long process of the incus is received into a hollow on the capitulum of the stapes; the surfaces are covered by hyaline cartilage and connected by a capsular ligament. By some it is said to be a true joint, by others a synchondrosis.

Incuytympanic. Relating to the *Incus* and the *Tympanum*.

I. articulation. The attachment of the incus to the wall of the tympanum by means of the posterior ligament of the incus.

Indecidua'ta. (L. *in*, neg.; *deciduus*, that falls off.) A Division of *Mammalia*, according to Huxley, being those which have no decidua. It includes the Artiodactyla, Perisso-

dactyla, and all Cetacea that have been examined.

Indeciduate. (L. *in*, neg.; *deciduus*, that falls off.) Having no decidua.

Indeciduous. (L. *in*; *deciduus*.) Not falling off. Applied to trees which do not lose their leaves in winter.

Indefinite. (L. *indefinitus*; from *in*, neg.; *definito*, to set bounds to. F. *indefini*; I. *indefinito*; S. *indefinito*; G. *unbestimmt*.) Not limited as to extent, or number, or time.

In Botany, Symbol ∞ , applied to structures that are very numerous, or are irregular in number.

I. growth. The mode of growth of the branches of certain shrubs and trees, such as the rose and the sumach, which are only stopped in their progress by cold. In them the lower buds only resist the winter and grow the following year; the higher buds, being less matured, die.

I. inflorescence. See *Inflorescence*, *indefinite*.

Indehiscent. (L. *in*, neg.; *dehisco*, to gape open. F. *indehiscence*; I. *indehiscenza*; S. *indehiscencia*; G. *Nichtaufspringen*.) The property of certain fruits to remain closed.

Indehiscent. (L. *in*, neg.; *dehisco*, to gape open. F. *indehiscit*; I. *indehiscente*; S. *indehiscente*; G. *nichtaufspringend*.) Not opening; not dehiscent. Applied to a pericarp that does not open spontaneously, when ripe, to let the seed escape.

Indentation. (L. *in*, in; *dens*, a tooth. F. *entaille*, *dentelure*; I. *indentatura*; G. *Auszackung*.) The act or state of being notched or marked, as with a tooth.

I. of tongue. The depressions on the borders of the tongue made by the teeth; especially seen when the tongue is swollen from inflammation, or soft and flabby from anaemia.

Indented. (L. *in*, in; *dens*, a tooth. F. *dentelé*, *indenté*; I. *indentado*; G. *ungezähnt*.) Cut, or hollowed out, like teeth; toothed.

Independent. (L. *in*, neg.; *dependo*, to hang down.) Not dependent.

In Botany, applied to organs which are separate, though usually conjoined.

Indeterminate. (L. *indeterminatus*; from *in*, neg.; *determino*, to limit. G. *unbestimmt*.) Not fixed; not certain.

In Botany, numerous but not numbered.

I. inflorescence. See *Inflorescence*, *indeterminate*.

Index. (L. *index*, from *indico*, to point out. F. *index*, *indicateur*; G. *Anzeiger*, *Anzeiger*.) A pointer. Name applied to the first finger; also, to the indicator muscle of that finger, or *Extensor indicis*.

In Anthropology, a number indicating the proportionate relationship of one part to another; being the ratio which the length or volume of one part bears to the length or volume of another, the latter being taken as the standard at 100.

I., alveolar. (L. *alveolus*, the socket for a tooth.) Same as *I., gnathic*.

I., basilar. (L. *basis*, a base. F. *indice basilaire*.) The ratio of the anterior projection of the part of the cranium in front of the basion to the projection of the entire cranium. The mean of the minimum measure is 46, the maximum mean is 54.

I., cephalic. (Κεφαλή, the head.) The relation of the maximum transverse diameter of

the cranium to the maximum anteroposterior diameter, calculated by multiplying the breadth by 100 and dividing by the height. It varies from 71.4 in Greenlanders to 85.63 in Lapps in the average of the series, and from 62.62 in a New Caledonian to 92.77 in a Slav (Wend) in particular instances. Cephalic indices of 75.00 and under are dolichocephalic, those of 83.34 and upwards are brachycephalic.

I., cephalo-orbital. (Κεφαλή, the head; L. *orbita*, the orbit. F. *indice cephalo-orbitaire*.) The ratio of the capacity of the cavities of both orbits to that of the cranium. According to Mantogazza the mean was 27.2, the extremes being 22.7 and 36.5. He determined this by closing the orifices with wax and filling the cavities of the cranium and of the orbits with mercury.

I., cephalo-rachidian. (Κεφαλή; ράχis, the spine. F. *indice cephalo-rachidien*.) The ratio of the calibre of the foramen magnum of the occipital bone to the capacity of the cranium.

I., cephalo-spinal. (Κεφαλή; L. *spina*, the spine. F. *indice cephalo-spinal*.) Same as *I., cephalo-rachidian*.

I., cerebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) Topinard's term for the ratio of the transverse diameter of the brain to its antero-posterior diameter.

I., cranial, cubic. (Κρανίον, the skull. F. *indice cubique du crâne*.) The ratio of the capacity of the cranium to the product of the three diameters, antero-posterior, transverse, and vertical.

I., facial. (L. *facies*, the face. F. *indice facial*.) The ratio of the total length of face from the optryon to the alveolar point, to the bizygomatic diameter which is the greatest breadth at the zygomatic arches. The mean of the minima is 61, of the maxima 73.

I. finger. The first finger.

I. finger, dorsal artery of. (L. *dorsum*, the back. F. *artère externe de l'index*; G. *Zeigefingervrückenschlagader*.) A branch of the dorsal carpal arch running along the radial side of the back of the index finger. It supplies the abductor indicis.

I., frontal. (L. *frons*, the forehead. F. *indice frontal*.) The ratio of the minimum frontal diameter of the cranium measured from the two points of the temporal ridge, which most nearly approach each other, above the external orbital process to its maximum transverse diameter. The mean of the minimum measurements is 62, that of the maximum is 73.

I., gnathic. (Γνάθος, a jaw.) The relative projection of the jaws beyond the cranium, determined, on Flower's method, by comparing the basalveolar length, the distance from the anterior margin of the occipital bone to the centre of the anterior margin of the upper alveolar arch, with the basinasal length, the distance from the anterior margin of the occipital bone to the middle of the naso-frontal suture, the latter being calculated as 100. Skulls with a gnathic index below 98 are orthognathous, those from 98 to 103 are mesognathous, and those above 103 are prognathous.

I., nasal. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) Broca's term for the relation of the maximum breadth of the anterior orifice of the nose to its maximum length, taken from the nasal spine to the naso-frontal suture. Skulls with a nasal index below

48 are leptorrhine, from 48 to 53 mesorrhine, and above 53 platyrrhine.

I. of breadth. The *I. cephalic*.

I. of foramen magnum. (L. *foramen*, a hole; *magnus*, great. F. *indice du trou occipital*.) The ratio of the transverse to the antero-posterior diameter of the foramen magnum of the occipital bone. The mean of the minimum diameters is 77, of the maximum is 90.

I. of head. (F. *indice général de la tête*.) Topinard's term for the ratio between the vertical projection of the head and its maximum bizygomatic diameter.

I. of height. The relation of the height of the cranium to its length, calculated by multiplying the distance from the basion to the bregma by 100, and dividing by the distance from the ophyron to the occipital point. Same as *I. vertical*.

I. of height, mixed. (F. *indice mixte de hauteur*.) Topinard's term for a cranial index which the mean of the vertical and the transverse-vertical indices.

I. of refraction. The ratio of the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction. See *Refraction, index of*.

I., orbital. (L. *orbita*, the orbit. F. *indice orbitaire*.) The relation of the vertical diameter of the base of the orbit to its horizontal diameter; the latter extending from the dacryon to the opposite point of the great axis of this base, the former starting from the spot where the maxillo-maxillary suture meets the inferior orbital edge and cutting perpendicularly the horizontal diameter. The mean of the minimum diameters is 77, of the maximum 95.

I., palatine. (L. *palatum*, the roof of the mouth. F. *indice palatin*.) The ratio of the breadth of the palatine vault to its length. The mean of the minimum diameters is 63, of the maximum 84.

I., pelvic. (*Pelvis*.) The relation of the antero-posterior diameter of the pelvis at its brim to the transverse diameter, the latter being taken as 100.

I., sacral. (*Sacrum*, the bone of that name.) The ratio between the length and the breadth of the sacrum. See *Sacral index*.

I., scapular. (F. *indice de l'omoplate*.) The percentage relation which the breadth of the scapula, or the length of its axis, bears to its length as measured along the vertebral border.

I., stephanic. (Στεφανή, anything that encircles the head. F. *indice stephanique*.) The ratio of the minimum frontal diameter of the cranium measured between the two points of the temporal ridge, above the external orbital process, which most nearly approach each other, to its stephanic diameter, being the distance between the two points where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge. The mean of the minimum diameters is 79, of the maximum 92.

I., subspinous. A name given by Broca to the percentage ratio which the breadth of the scapula (*i.e.* of the subspinous fossa) bears to the length of this fossa, as measured from the commencement of the spine to the inferior angle.

I., thoracic. (L. *thorax*, the chest.) The percentage relation of the antero-posterior to the transverse diameter of the chest. In man and the higher apes the thoracic index is below

100, whilst in the lower primates and in other four-footed mammals it is above that number.

I., transverso-vertical. (L. *transversus*, turned across; *vertex*, the top. F. *indice transverso-vertical*.) The ratio of the greatest vertical diameter of the cranium to its greatest transverse diameter. The mean of the minimum diameters is 86, that of the maximum is 104.

I., vertical. (L. *vertex*, the top.) The ratio of the greatest antero-posterior diameter of the cranium to its vertical diameter. The mean of the minimum diameters is 69, that of the maximum 78.

Index-hyperopia. (L. *index*; Gr. ὑπέρ, above; ὄψ, the eye.) Hasner's term for the long-sightedness which results from diminution of the index of refraction of the media of the eye, such as occurs when the crystalline lens is absent.

India. A country in the South of Asia.

I. berries. The fruit of *Capsicum frutescens*.

I. gum. Same as *Gum, East India*.

I. root. The *Galangal*.

I. rubber. Same as *Caoutchouc*.

I. rubber bandage. A bandage, consisting entirely of pure india rubber, proposed by Martin for the purpose of affording an equally compressive support.

I. rubber suture. See *Suture, india-rubber*.

I. rubber workers, diseases of. The chief ailments are due to the inhalation of carbon bisulphide, which is used as a solvent for the gum. After moderate exposure to this vapour headache, vertigo, anorexia, vomiting, and drowsiness are experienced. After prolonged exposure severe headache, visual and aurial disturbances, vertigo, and general debility occur. In the earlier stages there are hyperæsthesia, increased activity of mind and sexual appetite, followed, in the later stages, by despair and melancholy, dulness, and loss of memory; the fingers become numb, and the cornea insensitive; there is impaired hearing, and loss of sexual power.

Indian. (F. *de l'Inde*; G. *indisch, indiansch*.) Of, or belonging to, East or West India.

Also, of, or belonging to, the Indians of America.

I. arrowroot. See *Arrowroot, East Indian*.

Also, the *Eunonymus americanus*.

I. ba'el. See *Bele fructus*.

I. berry. The *Cocculus indicus*.

I. birthwort. The *Aristolochia indica*.

I. bread. Tucka-hoc, Fuhling. Large tubers used as food by the American Indians, being *Lycoperdon solidum* growing on the roots of pine trees. They contain, when full grown, large quantities of pectose.

Also, the same as *Cassava*.

I. bread plant. The *Manihot utilissima*; also the *Yucca gloriosa*.

I. cane. The *Canna indica*.

I. can'nabis. See *Cannabis indica*.

I. co'pal. A resin the product of *Vateria indica*.

I. corn. The *Zea mays*, or maize plant.

Also, the fruit *Maize*.

I. corn, smut of. The *Ustilago maidis*.

I. cress. The *Tropæolum majus*.

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I. cress'es. The plants of the Nat. Order *Tropaeolaceae*.

I. cu'cumber. The *Medeola virginica*.

I. cup. The *Sarracenia purpurea*.

I. date-plum. The fruit of the *Diospyros lotus*.

I. dye. The *Hydrastis canadensis*.

I. fig. The *Opuntia vulgaris*, or prickly pear.

I. fig tree. The *Ficus indica*.

I. figs. The plants of the Nat. Order *Cactaceae*.

I. gum nuts. The seeds of *Strychnos potorum*.

I. hemp. (F. *chanvre de l'Inde*.) The plant *Cannabis indica*.

I. hemp, extract of. See *Extractum cannabis indicae*.

I. hemp, tinc'ture of. See *Tinctura cannabis indicae*.

I. hemp, white. The *Asclepias incarnata*.

I. hip'po. The *Gillenia trifoliata* and *G. stipulacea*.

I. ink. A black pigment, chiefly made in China, composed of a fine carbon, said to be obtained from camphor, mixed with gelatin.

I. kale. The *Arum esculentum*.

I. leaf. The *Malabathrum*, or leaf of the *Laurus cassia*.

I. liq'uorice. The *Abrus precatorius*.

I. loaf. Same as *I. bread*.

I. mal'low. The *Abutilon avicennae*.

I. meal. The flour of Indian corn or maize. It is nutritious and somewhat laxative.

I. medicine. Little is known of the matter, nevertheless a great number of works in Sanscrit are extant, and especially one, called *Susruta*, which is believed to date from the mythological period. Certain parts of this book indicate that when it was written the Indians had a knowledge of Greek medicine. Yet it is far from being so modern; and when the Arabs established their empire and took pleasure in the cultivation of the sciences, they translated the Indian books, and amongst others this, towards the seventh or eighth century of the Christian era. It is by these translations and by their influence on Arabian medicine that Indian medicine is connected with the general history of medicine. According to the *Susruta*, the Indian physicians knew that there was sugar in the urine of diabetes; the Greeks described the disorder without indicating any knowledge of this particular. (Littre.)

I. mil'let seed. The fruit of *Panicum italicum*.

I. nard. The plant *Andropogon nardus*, or spikenard.

I. opera'tion. The plastic operation for forming a new nose from a flap of skin cut from the forehead.

I. paint. The *Hydrastis canadensis*.

I. pen'nywort. The *Hydrocotyle asiatica*.

I. phys'ic. The *Gillenia trifoliata*.

I. phys'ic, small-flow'ered. The *Gillenia stipulacea*.

I. pink. (F. *spigétie anthelmintique*.) The common name of the plant *Spigelia marilandica*.

I. poke. The American hellebore, *Veratrum viride*.

I. priv'et. The *Vitex trifolia*.

I. reed. The *Canna indica*.

I. ring'worm. The local form of *Tinea circinata*.

I. rub'ber. (F. *caoutchouc, gomme élastique*; G. *Fedrzharz*.) Same as *Caoutchouc*.

I. sage. The *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

I. sarsaparilla. The root of *Hemidesmus silius*.

I. sen'na. The leaves of *Cassia lanceolata* and other species.

I. shot. The *Canna indica*, so named from its hard spherical seeds.

I. spike'nard. The *Andropogon nardus*.

I. springs. United States of America, Indiana, Martin County. Sulphuretted saline waters, containing magnesium carbonate 2.386 grains, calcium carbonate 4.138, sodium chloride 4.921, sodium sulphate 1.478, magnesium sulphate 3.799, and calcium sulphate 2.529 grains, with free carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide.

A sulphur water of this name is also found in Butts County, Georgia.

I. tin. A name of Zinc.

I. tobac'co. (F. *lobélie enflée*.) The *Lobelia inflata*.

I. turn'ip. The *Arum triphyllum*, or dragon-root; and also the *Psoralea esculenta*.

I. turn'sole. The *Taridium indicum*.

I. wal'nut. The *Aleurites triloba*.

I. wheat. The common name for the grain *Maize*; the seeds of the *Zea mays*, or Indian corn plant.

I. worm'wood. (F. *arnoise de l'Inde*.) The *Artemisia indica*.

I. yam. The *Dioscorea trifida*.

India'na ra'dix. (Indian; L. *radix*, a root.) A name for ipecacuan.

Indica camo'tes. A name for the potato.

Indican. $C_{26}H_{31}NO_{17}$ or $C_{22}H_{62}N_2O_{34}$. A glucoside which is the basis of indigo. It is contained in the leaves of the indigo plant, and can be obtained from them in the form of a yellow or brownish syrup, which cannot be dried without decomposition. It has a disagreeable bitter taste and an acid reaction. It dissolves in water, alcohol, and ether. When boiled with dilute acids or exposed to the action of ferments it is changed into indigo blue and indigluin.

I. of ur'ine. $C_8H_7NSO_4$, being equivalent to Heller's uroxanthin; or, not so probably, $KC_8H_6N_2SO_4$, the indoxyl-sulphate of potash, according to Baumann. It forms white shining tablets and plates, readily soluble in water, and less so in alcohol. By oxidation it forms indigo blue. It is not found in the urine of the newborn; it is most abundant in the urine of tropical residents; ordinary urine possesses very little. It is supposed to be formed in the liver and to be derived from indol. It is found in excess in cases of wasting from ulceration or cancer of the stomach or other internal cancerous or sarcomatous tumours, from phthisis with diarrhoea, and from granular kidney, and it has been observed in osteomyelitis; it is small in quantity in catarrhal jaundice and in cirrhosis of the liver. Urine containing excess of indican is generally high coloured, but it may be pale, although the quantity of indican is large.

I. of ur'ine, tests for. Twenty to forty drops of urine mixed with 3 or 4 c.c. of fuming hydrochloric acid gives a violet-red or intense blue colour. Urine treated with twice its vol-

ume of nitric acid and shaken with a little chloroform and ether gives a violet-blue solution if indican be present. Jaffe's test consists in adding drop by drop, to an equal mixture of urine and hydrochloric acid, a solution of calcium chloride until a greenish colour begins to appear; if indican be present in any quantity the fluid will become blue, and if there be very much indigo-blue it will be deposited in flocculi.

Indicanin. $C_{20}H_{23}NO_{12}$. A product, along with indiglucein, of the decomposition of indican when its aqueous alkaline solution is warmed. It is a yellow bitter syrup which on boiling with dilute acids breaks up into indirubin and indiglucein.

Indicant. (L. *indico*, to point out. F. *indiquant*; G. *anzeigend*.) Showing; pointing out; indicating.

Indicated. (L. *indicatus*, part. of *indico*, to point out. F. *indiqué*; G. *angegeben*.) That which is suggested, called for, or demonstrated as proper to be done in a disease, or for the preservation of health.

Indicating. (L. *indico*.) Pointing out.

I. days. The same as *Critical days*.

Indication. (L. *indicatio*, from *indico*, to point out. F. *indication*; I. *indicazione*; S. *indicacion*; G. *Anzeige*.) That which points out or demonstrates what ought to be done. The indications to be observed by the medical practitioner are said to be fourfold: vital, as it regards diet and the continuance of life; preservative, in reference to the maintenance of good health; curative, as respects the treatment of existing diseases; and palliative, in lessening the severity, extent, or effects of disease.

I. accessory. (L. *accedo*, to approach. F. *indication accessoire*.) That which points to the treatment of an incident of a disease, as the quietening of the headache of fever, or the disinfection of a foul-smelling wound.

I. s. curative. (L. *curo*, to heal. F. *indications curative*.) Same as *I. s. therapeutic*.

I. essential. (F. *indication essentielle*.) Same as *I. rational*.

I. principal. (F. *indication principale*.) The same as *I. rational*.

I. s. prophylactic. (Ἡροφυλακτικός, precautionary.) The indications for preventing a threatened disease.

I. rational. (L. *rationalis*, reasonable. F. *indication rationnelle*.) That which points out the special therapeutic means to be used which are antagonistic to the cause of the disease.

I. symptomatic. (F. *indication symptomatique*.) That which points out the remedies to be applied to certain symptoms accompanying a disease, as the cough of phthisis.

I. s. therapeutic. (Θεραπευτικός, to take care of. F. *indications therapeutiques*.) The signs which point out the proper curative treatment of a disease or a symptom.

Indicator. (L. *indicator*, from *indico*, to point out. F. *indicateur*; I. *indicatore*; S. *indicator*; G. *Anzeiger*.) That which points out. The *Extensor indicis*.

In Chemistry, the production by a test of a visible effect indicating that enough has been used.

In Physics, the part of an electrical telegraph at the distal end of the communicating wire for the reception and the indication of a message at the station receiving it.

I. finger. The first finger.

I. mus'cle. The *Extensor indicis*.

Indicatorix. (Fem. of *indicator*.) One that points out.

I. curve. The curve of intersection with a surface made by a plane very near and parallel to a tangent plane. (Haughton.)

Indicium. (L. *indicium*, from *indico*, to point out. F. *indice*; G. *Anzeige*.) A sign or symptom.

Indicum. (I. *indicum*, from *indicus*, Indian.) Same as *Indigo*.

Indicus. (L. *indicus*, from India. F. *de l'Inde*; G. *indisch, indianisch*.) Of, or belonging to, India. See *Indian*.

I. color. (L. *color*, colour.) Indigo.

I. morbus. (L. *morbus*, a disease.) A name given to the venereal disease, because it was supposed by some to have been received from the American Indians by the followers of Columbus, and brought by them into Europe.

Indifference. (F. *indifference*; from L. *indifferentia*; from *in*, neg.; *differe*, part. of *differo*, to carry asunder. I. *indifferenza*; S. *indiferencia*; G. *Gleichgültigkeit*.) The state or quality of being indifferent or neutral.

Also applied, in Biology, to organs or tissues which remain unaltered when subjected to certain agents.

Also, applied to agents which exert no influence on the composition, structure, or actions of the body.

I. point. The middle zone of a magnet where the attractive powers of the two ends neutralise each other.

Indifferent. (F. *indifferent*; from L. *indifferens*; from *in*, neg.; *differo*, to disagree. I. *indifferente*; S. *indiferente*; G. *gleichgültig*.) Unimportant; not inclined to one or other thing. Applied to compound bodies which do not exercise electro-chemical reactions and which do not combine with other bodies.

I. cells. See *Cells, indifferent*.

I. gas'es. Gases which when breathed excite no irritation or other unpleasant effect, but in the absence of oxygen are incapable of sustaining life, such as nitrogen, hydrogen, and methane.

I. line. The longitudinal line of contact of the two halves of the rotating layer of the primordial utricle of some plants, as that of the intermodal cells of Chara.

I. mineral wa'ters. See *Mineral waters, indifferent*.

I. point. The point of the intrapolar region of an electrotonised nerve which lies between the anelectrotonic and the catelectrotonic areas.

I. tis'sue. See *Tissue, indifferent*.

Indifferentism. (L. *indifferens*, not different. G. *indifferentismus*.) Term originally applied to the condition of the sexual glands at the time of development, when parts of them are common to both sexes. See *Urinogenital system, development of*.

Indifulvin. A substance of which there are two forms, α indifulvin, $C_{22}H_{20}N_2O_3$, and β indifulvin, $C_{14}H_{18}N_2O_3$; both are obtained from the decomposition of indicanin by heat, or by treating indican with dilute acids.

Indufuscin. $C_{21}H_{20}N_2O_9$. A product of the decomposition of indicanin by heat and dilute acids.

Indufuscon. $C_{22}H_{20}N_2O_5$. A product of the decomposition of indicanin by heat and dilute acids.

INDIGENOUS—INDIGO.

Indigen'ous. (L. *indigenus*; from *indu*, for *in*, *in*; *gen* in *gigno*, to beget. F. *indigène*; I. *indigena*; S. *indigena*; G. *einheimisch*.) Native; that which originates in or is peculiar to any country.

Indigestible. (L. *indigestibilis*; from *in*, neg.; *digero*, to divide. F. *indigeste*; I. *indigesto*; S. *indigesto*; G. *unverdaulich*.) Not capable, or difficult, of digestion.

Indigestion. (L. *indigestio*; from *in*, neg.; *digestio*, a dissolving of food. F. *indigestion*; I. *indigestione*; S. *indigestion*; G. *Schwerverdaulichkeit, Unverdaulichkeit, Verdauungsschwäche*.) Same as *Dyspepsia*.

Indigitation. (L. *in*; *digito*, a finger. F. *indigation*; G. *Einfingerung*.) Term for intussusception of the intestines.

Indiglu'cin. $C_8H_{10}O_6$. A product of the decomposition of indican when its aqueous solution is heated with acids or alkalis. It is a brown syrup of sweetish taste.

Indignabundus. (L. *indignabundus*, full of indignation.) The external rectus muscle of the eye, because its action produces a scornful expression.

Indignatorius. (L. *indignor*, to be displeased at.) Same as *Indignabundus*.

Also, the abducent nerve, inasmuch as it supplies the external rectus of the eye.

Indigo. (F. *indigo*; from S. *indico*; from L. *indicum*; from Gr. *ἰνδικόν*, neuter of *ἰνδικός*, Indian; from Pers. *Hind*, India; from Sansk. *sindhu*, a river, the Indus. I. *indaco*; S. *indigo, añil*; G. *Indig.*) A blue colouring matter extracted from various species of *Indigofera*, as well as from many other plants, such as *Galega tinctoria*, *Nerium tinctorium*, *Isatis tinctoria*, and *Polygonum tinctorium*. It is a mixture of several substances, but its value as a dye depends entirely on its main constituent, *Indigo-blue*. The chief kinds are named from the places which export them. Used in epilepsy, infantile convulsions, chorea, hysteria, amenorrhœa, and erysipelas, and as an application to foul ulcers. Dose, 2—10 drachms.

Also, the name of one of the seven primary colours.

I., bastard. Common name for the *Amorpha fruticosa*, according to Quincey.

I. bit'ter. (G. *Indigbitter*.) A synonym of *Trinitrophenol*.

I. blue. (G. *Indigblau*.) C_8H_5NO , or $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$. Obtained by subliming a mixture of one part of indigo and two of plaster of Paris made into a paste; or it may be prepared by acting on indigo with ferrous sulphate or glucose in alkaline solution, so as to form indigo-white, and oxidising this. It crystallises in small, deep-blue prisms, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, dilute acids, and alkalis; soluble in boiling aniline and carbolic acid.

Indigo-blue, the uroglaucin of Heller, is not infrequently found in the form of glistening blue shreds in, or films upon, urine which has been allowed to stand until it has become putrescent, and has been observed by Sir W. Roberts in the ammoniacal urine of cystitis, tinging the deposits of urate of ammonia. Herapath has recorded its occurrence in the pus of a large abscess following puncture of cystic swelling in the leg.

I. blue, sol'uble. (G. *lösliches Indigblau*.) A synonym of *Indigosulphonic acid*.

I. brown. (G. *Indigbraun*.) The same probably as *Indikumün*.

I. cal'culus. A urinary calculus containing indigo. One only has been met with, and is described by William Ord. It was flat and lozenge-shaped, about an inch in circumference, and weighed 40 grains; its surface was partly dark brown and partly blue black. On section it was grey and polished. It accompanied a sarcoma of the left kidney involving the ureter. A coating of indigo over a uric acid calculus has been seen by Ultzmann; and crystals of indigo have been observed in an oxalate of lime calculus.

I. car'mine. (S. *carmin*, a contracted form of *carmesin*, crimson; from *carmes*, cochineal; from Ar. *girmiz*, crimson. F. *indigocarmine*.) $C_{16}H_8N_2O_2(SO_3K)$. A term used in commerce for the sodium and potassium salts of sulphindigotic or indigo-disulphonic acid.

I. car'mine test for sug'ar. See *Sugar*, *indigo carmine test for*.

I. cop'per. Native copper sulphide.

I., false. (F. *faux indigo*.) The *Galega officinalis*.

I., false, tall white. The *Baptisia leucantha*.

I. gel'atin. (G. *Indigleim*.) A substance obtained by boiling indigo with dilute acetic acid or other acid. It is soluble in alcohol and water, and has a meaty taste.

I. glu'ten. Same as *I. gelatin*.

I. green. (G. *Indiggrün*.) An amorphous substance obtained by Berzelius from sulphindigotate of potash by adding potassium hydrate.

I., pure. A term for *Indigotin*.

I. pur'ple. An isomer of indigo-blue with which it is associated in natural indigo; it is deposited along with it from a solution of i-atin in water with phosphorus trichloride and phosphorus.

Also, a synonym of *Sulphophanic acid* or *Phenicin*.

I. red. (G. *Indigoth*.) A red powder obtained from the residue after the extraction of indigo-gelatin and indigo brown from commercial indigo by boiling it with alcohol and evaporating the filtrate, the residue left is indigo blue. It is soluble in alcohol and ether.

Indigo red, the urrhodin of Heller, may be occasionally observed in putrescent urine.

I. res'in. (G. *Indigharz*.) A synonym of *I. red*.

I., sol'uble. Same as *I., sulphate of*.

I., sulph'ate of. A dark blue, pasty substance obtained by adding one part of indigo to eight parts of strong sulphuric acid and keeping it cool for some days. It consists of *Indigo-disulphonic acid* and *Indigo-monosulphonic acid*.

I., sulph'ate of, poison'g by. The commercial sulphate of indigo being a solution of the dye in strong sulphuric acid, the symptoms present are those of the latter substance. Several cases have been recorded.

I., test-solu'tion of. U.S. Ph. One part of indigo is digested with twelve parts of sulphuric acid on a water bath for one hour, the solution is poured into 500 parts of sulphuric acid, and the clear mixture, after subsidence, is decanted off.

I. weed. The *Sophora tinctoria*.

I. white. (G. *Indigweiss*.) $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_2$. A flocculent white substance precipitated by acids from the yellow liquid for the dyer's indigo vat, made by mixing 5 parts of indigo, 10 of ferrous

INDIGODISULPHONIC ACID—INDIUM.

sulphate and 15 of slaked lime, with 60 of water. It is rapidly converted into indigo-blue by oxidation in the air.

I., wild. The *Sophora tinctoria*; also, the *Indigofera paucifolia*.

I., yellow. The *Sophora tinctoria*.

Also (*G. Indiggelb*), a transparent yellow substance obtained by the action of lime water on calcium hyposulphindigotate with heat.

Indigo-disulphonic acid. $C_{10}H_8N_2O_2(SO_3H)_2$. A blue amorphous substance obtained from the filtrate of the process for preparing indigo-monosulphonic acid. Also called *Sulphindigotic acid*. Its sodium and potassium salts are called *Indigo-carmin*.

Indigofera. (*Indigo fero*, to bear. *F. indigotier*; *G. Indigo-pflanze*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order Leguminosæ.

Also, a name of the *Sophora tinctoria*.

I. an'il, Linn. (*F. indigotier franc.*) A species yielding much of the indigo of the West Indies.

I. argentea, Linn. (*L. argenteus*, silvery. *F. indigotier sawage*.) A species yielding indigo of a light-blue colour. Cultivated in Egypt.

I. articula'ta, Gower. (*L. articulatus*, jointed.) The *I. argentea*.

I. aspalathifolia, Roxb. (*Aspalathus; folium*, a leaf.) The *I. aspalathoides*.

I. aspalathoides, Vahl. (*Aspalathus; Gr. εἶδος*, likeness.) Hab. India. Leaves, flowers, and young shoots used in decoction for leprosy and cancer, and, when rubbed with butter, applied to œdematous tumours; the leaves are applied to abscesses; the chewed root is used in toothache and aphthæ; and the oil of the root is applied to the head in erysipelas.

I. cœrulea, Roxb. (*L. cœruleus*, dark blue.) The *I. argentea*.

I. disperma, Linn. (*Δίς*, twice; *σπέρμα*, seed. *F. indigotier de Guatemala*.) A tropical plant yielding Guatemala indigo.

I. encephalyia, Linn. (*Ἐννεία*, nine; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) Hab. India. Diuretic in fevers. Juice used as an antiscorbutic and alterative.

I. glau'ca, Lam. (*L. glaucus*, bluish grey.) The *I. argentea*.

I. indica, Lam. The *I. tinctoria*.

I. paucifo'lia, Delile. (*L. paucus*, few; *folium*, a leaf.) Wild indigo. Hab. India. Used as an alexipharmic and as a gargle in mercurial salivation. Root boiled in milk used as a purgative.

I. pseu'do-tinctoria. (*Πσεύδος*, false.) A tropical plant yielding indigo.

I. tinctoria, Forsk. The *I. cœrulea*.

I. tinctoria, Linn. (*L. tinctor*, a dyer. *F. indigotier des Indes, i. commun.*) The plant which yields indigo. Cultivated in Bengal. Used as an alexipharmic; leaves, rubbed up in water, applied to the abdomen as a diuretic, and given as an alterative in liver affections; the infusion of the root is used to kill lice.

Indigogen. The same as *Indigo-white*.

Indigogenum. (*Indigo*, a blue colouring matter. *F. indigogène*.) Term used by Brugnatelli and Döbereiner for indigo regarded by them as a vegetable metal, which they say that they have amalgamated by heat with mercury.

Indigo monosulphonic acid. $C_{10}H_8N_2O_2 \cdot SO_3H$. A blue powder thrown

down on the addition of water to a solution made by treating one part of indigo blue in ten or twelve parts of strong sulphuric acid. It is soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in dilute acid. Also called *Sulphopurpuric acid*.

Indigosulphonic acid. See *Indigodisulphonic acid* and *Indigomonosulphonic acid*.

Indigosulphuric acid. Same as *Indigosulphonic acid*.

Indigo tate. (*F. indigotate*; *G. indig-sauer Salz*.) A salt of indigotic acid.

Indigotic. (*Indigo. F. indigotique*; *G. indigsauer*.) Of, or belonging to, *Indigo*.

I. acid. A synonym of *Nitrosalicyclic acid*.

Indigotin. (*Indigo. F. indigotinc*.) The same as *Indigo-blue*.

I., colourless. Same as *Indigo-white*.

Indigum. Same as *Indigo*.

Indihumin. $C_{10}H_9NO_3$. A substance obtained by heating indigo, probably identical with indigo brown.

Indin. $C_{10}H_{10}N_2O_2$. A rose-coloured crystalline powder isomeric with indigo-blue. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol.

Indipurpurin. Same as *Indigo purple*.

Indirect. (*F. indirect*; from *L. indirectus*; from *in*, neg.; *directus*, part. of *dirigo*, to set in a straight line. *I. indiretto*; *S. indirecto*; *G. indirect*.) Not straight.

I. cell-divis ion. Same as *Karyokinesis*.

I. phenom'ena. (*Φαινω*, to make to appear.) A term for catalytic actions.

I. vis'ion. The perception of objects the images of which fall on any other part of the retina except the macula lutea.

Indiretin. (*Πητιν*, resin of the pine.) $C_{18}H_{17}NO_5$. Schunk's term for a dark-brown, shining resin obtained, with other products, by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on indican.

Also, $C_{18}H_{16}N_2O_4$, a resinous substance produced, together with diosindol, by the action of alcoholic potash on isatin. It crystallises in prismatic needles, soluble in alcohol and ether.

Indirrh'etin. See *Indiretin*.

Indirubin. C_8H_5NO . A substance, isomeric with indigo blue, obtained from the decomposition of indican. It forms long, purple, metallic-looking needles, which are red by transmitted light.

Indisin. Same as *Fuchsin*.

Indisposition. (*F. indisposition*; from *L. in*, not; *dispositus*, part. of *dispono*, to set in order.) A slight disturbance of function; the state of being somewhat unwell.

Indissolubility. (*L. in*; *dissolubilis*, that can be dissolved. *F. indissolubilité*; *I. indissolubilita*; *S. indissolubilidad*; *G. Unauflöslichkeit*.) Incapability of being dissolved. Same as *Insolubility*.

Indissoluble. (*F. indissoluble*; from *L. indissolubilis*; from *in*, neg.; *dissolubilis*, that can be dissolved. *I. indissolubile*; *S. indissoluble*; *G. unaufloslich*.) Incapable of solution. Same as *Insoluble*.

Indium. Symbol *In*. Atomic weight 113.659; sp. gr. 7.42. A white non-crystalline metal, discovered by means of spectrum analysis in 1863 in Freiberg zinc-blende by Reich and Richter; it is easily malleable, softer than lead, melting point 176° C. (348.8° F.) It colours the blow-pipe flame blue.

I., tests for. Ammonia and sodium carbonate give white precipitates insoluble in excess; caustic potash and soda give white precipitates soluble in excess; hydrogen sulphite throws down a yellow precipitate from neutral solutions of the salts and from the acetate, but not when an excess of the strong mineral acids is present.

Individual. (L. *individuus*, indivisible; from *in*, neg.; *dividuus*, from *divido*, to divide. F. *individu*; I. *individuo*; S. *individuo*; G. *Einzelwesen, Individuum*.) A being or thing which cannot be divided without the whole, or at least the part which has been separated, becoming destroyed or passing under the control of other conditions which create a new mode of existence.

In Biology, an organised body, consisting of parts, which lives an essentially separate existence, is the total result of the development of a single ovum, and is one of the series which constitutes a species.

I.s, adaggregated. (L. *ad*, to; *aggrego*, to join to.) Individuals attached to each other in a chain by a single point of the body, as the Salpidae.

I.s, agglomerated. (L. *agglomero*, to join to a ball.) Individuals which are attached to one common living part, as the Sertularidae.

I.s, aggregated. (L. *aggrego*, to join to.) Individuals which are included under one and the same envelope, as Corals.

Also, employed to denote the collection in any way of several distinct individuals into one organism.

I.s, indistinct. Individuals which are collected into a confused mass different in shape to that of each individual, as the Sponges.

I. o'dour. (G. *Individualduft*.) The peculiar smell given off by each individual. It enables the animal to recognise its appropriate food, the dog to follow its master, and is frequently a powerful incentive to sexual intercourse.

I. po'tency, the'ory of. (G. *Individualpotenz-theorie*.) The capability of a particular parent to impress his or her special qualities on the offspring with unusual strength and potency.

Individualisa'tion. (L. *in*; *dividus*. F. *individualisation*; G. *Individualisierung*.) The process or act by which protoplasm becomes converted into special tissues or structures.

Individualism. (L. *in*; *dividus*.) The quality, or condition, of being an *Individual*.

Individuality. (L. *in*; *dividus*. F. *individualité*; I. *individualita*; G. *Einzelsein, Einzelheit, Individualität*.) Separate or distinct existence.

Also, in Phrenology, a term for a faculty peculiar to man, its organ being in the middle and lower part of the forehead, giving the notion of substance, and forming the class of ideas represented by nouns without an adjective, as rock, man, and horse. It gives the desire, accompanied with the ability, to know objects as mere substances, or existences, without taking into account the purposes to which they may be subservient.

I., mor'bid. (L. *morbidus*, relating to disease. F. *individualité morbide*.) A term by which it is sought to express the idea of indi-

viduality or oneness in every primary and elementary change of tissue or fluids, with the consequent organic lesions and functional disturbances, up to the termination in cure or death.

Individua'tion. (L. *in*; *dividus*.) The act or state of becoming, and continuing to be, an organised living individual.

Indo-Europæan. Relating to India and Europe. Used as a synonym of *Indo-Germanic*, and of *Aryan*.

Indogen. Båyer's term for the bivalent group of which he regards the molecule of indigo to be composed.

Indo-Germanic. Relating to India and Germany.

I. lang'uages. The speech of the *I. people*.

I. people. One of the divisions of the Caucasian race, including Teutons, Celts, Hindoos, Iranians, and Slavs.

Indol. C₈H₇N. One of the substances formed in the large intestine by putrefaction of the products of pancreatic digestion, and giving to the fæces their special smell. It may be produced by digesting serum, or egg-albumin with pancreatic secretion. It has been obtained by Båyer and Kopp from the reduction of indigo. It passes off by the urine in a changed state as *Indican*. It is a crystalline body forming large, shining, colourless plates, soluble in boiling water, alcohol and ether, melting at 52° C. (125.6° F.), and boiling with partial decomposition, at 245° C. (473° F.) When fused with potash it forms aniline, and when in solution forms with ozone indigo blue. When hypodermically injected indican appears in the urine. It is very injurious to many micro-organisms.

I. group. This includes indol, isatin, indigo blue, indigotin, indigo white, indigo sulphuric acid, indigo brown, and indigo red.

I., tests for. A strip of pine wood moistened with hydrochloric acid is coloured crimson when dipped into a solution of indol; dilute nitrous acid turns its alcoholic solution red; water gives a red precipitate.

Indolent. (L. *indolentia*, freedom from pain; from *in*, neg.; *doleo*, to feel pain. F. *indolent*; I. *indolentia*; S. *indolentia*; G. *schmerzlos*.) Inactive; sluggish; free from pain.

Indolentia. (L. *indolentia*, freedom from pain. F. *indolence*; G. *Schmerzlosigkeit*.) Term for freedom from pain. See *Analgesia*.

Indoles. (L. *ind*, for *in*, in; *ol*, of *olesco*, to grow.) Increase. A native quality.

I. an'imi. (L. *animus*, the mind.) The nature, quality, or disposition of the mind.

I. mor'bi. (L. *morbus*, a disease.) The special characteristic or quality of a disease.

Indolin. C₁₆H₁₄N₂. A polymer of indol, obtained by the prolonged action of baryta water and powdered zinc on indigotin at 180° C. (356° F.) It sublimes in long, bright yellow crystals, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

Indosyn'clonus. (L. *indicus*, pertaining to India; Gr. *συγκλονέω*, to dash together. F. *Indosynclone*.) Term for *Beriberi*, which is attended with symptoms of cramp and paralysis.

Indoxyl. C₈H₇NO = C₈H₆N(OH). An oily substance obtained by decomposing indoxyl-sulphuric acid, or its potassium salt, by heat. It is a very unstable body, becoming solid in alcohol, ether, and chloroform.

Indoxyl'ic acid. $C_8H_7NO_3$. A substance which is changed by oxidation into *Indigotin*.

Indoxylsulphuric acid. $C_8H_6NOSO_3H$. A substance obtained by treating a solution of indoxyl in potash water with potassium pyrosulphate. By some, it is said to be produced in large quantities after the ingestion of indol, and that its potassium salt is the *Indian of urine*.

Induced. (*L. induco*, to bring into.) That which is produced or made apparent by the employment of certain means.

I. contraction. A term applied to a phenomenon of induction of muscular contraction. It is so named because it may be obtained by placing the nerve of a galvanoscopic frog upon the muscles of another one prepared in the usual way, and exciting inductive contraction in the latter through the lumbar plexus by stimulating the spinal cord, when induced contraction of the former will occur.

I. current. Same as *Induction current*.

I. current, laws of. Matteucci has laid down the following laws:—The strength of induced currents is proportioned to that of the inducing currents; this strength is proportional to the product of the length of the induced and the inducing currents; the electromotive force developed by a given quantity of electricity is the same whatever be the nature, section, or shape of the inducing circuit; the electromotive force developed by the induction of a current on any given conducting circuit is independent of the nature of the conductor; and, the development of induction is independent of the nature of the insulating body interposed between the induced and the inducing circuit.

Inducing. (*L. induco*.) Bringing forth, or into.

I. contraction. Another term for *Inductive contraction*.

I. current. Faraday's term for the electric current which produces an *Induced* or *Induction current*.

Inductio. See *Induction*.

Also, in Pharmacy, the act of spreading a plaster.

Induction. (*L. inductio*, a leading; from *induco*, to lead into. *F. induction*; *I. induzione*; *S. induccion*; *G. Einführung, Induction*.) A leading into. A term for the act or process of inducing, bringing forth, or establishing a general proposition from several particular ones; also for the thing induced or established.

In Botany, the term has been used to denote the phenomena in plant growth which result from the action of physical causes.

In Physics, see *I., electric*, and other sub-headings.

I. balance. An instrument, devised by Hughes, to detect electric currents too weak to affect the galvanometer. It consists of a small galvanic battery, one pole of which is connected with two separate coils of wire, the second of which, before returning to the other pole, passes through a microphone. Above the two primary coils are placed two exactly similar secondary coils, each wound in an opposite direction, and joined to a telephone. When a current begins, or stops flowing, in the primary coils currents are induced in the secondary coils, which neutralise or balance each other, because the coils are wound in opposite directions, and so no sound

is heard in the telephone; but if a piece of metal be interposed between the first primary and the first secondary coil the balance is broken and a sound can be heard in the telephone. A modification of this instrument was used successfully in President Garfield's case to detect the position of the bullet.

I. coil. An arrangement to exhibit and utilise the effects of induction. The wires of a primary and secondary circuit are wound round separate bobbins, and slipped one over the other to a greater or less extent. Each time that the current is made or broken in the primary circuit an induction current passes through the secondary circuit, and this is the more powerful the more completely the secondary circuit covers the primary circuit; a bar of soft iron lies in the axis of the primary bobbin, and when the primary current passes, the bar becomes an electro-magnet and attracts an armature placed just above it, but the instant contact occurs the primary current is broken, the bar ceases to be an electro-magnet, and the armature springs back and again completes the primary current. The bar again becomes an electro-magnet, again attracts the armature, which again breaks it, and so on, in a rapid vibratory manner. With each make and break of the primary coil an induction current travels through the secondary coil.

I. convection machine'. (*L. convector*, carried together.) An electrical machine in which a small initial charge acting inductively produces other charges, which are picked up and conveyed by moving parts of the machine to a collector.

I. current. Faraday's term for the instantaneous electric current developed in a metallic conductor under the influence of another metallic conductor, traversed by an electric current; or it may be produced by the influence of a powerful magnet, or by the magnetism of the earth. An induced current is also produced when a primary coil through which an electric current is passing is approached to or removed from a secondary coil.

I. current, direct'. The induction current produced when the magnet is withdrawn from the coiled conductor, or at the moment when the electric current through a primary coil ceases.

I. current, in'verse. (*L. inversus*, turned about.) The induction current produced when the magnet is placed in the coiled conductor, or at the moment when the electric current through a primary coil commences.

I., elec'tric. The action of an insulated conductor charged with one form of electricity on a body in a neutral state, by which it decomposes its neutral electricity, attracting the opposite form of electricity and repelling the like form to that with which itself is charged; the intermediate air being, according to Faraday, in a state of *Dielectric polarisation*. This action was discovered by John Canton in 1783.

I., elec'tro-magnetic. The production of magnetism by the induction of an electric current.

I., elec'tro-static. (*Στατικός*, causing to stand.) Same as *I., electric*.

I., geomechanical. (*Γῆ*, earth; *μηχανικός*, of machines. *F. induction géoméchanique*.) The influence which causes *Geotropism*.

I. machine'. See *I. coil*.

I., magnet'ic. See *Magnetic induction*.
I., mag'neto-elec'tric. The development of an electric current by the inductive action of a magnet.

I. of la'bour. See *Labour, induction of*.

I., photochemical. (Φῶς, light; χημεία, chemistry.) The influence of light which determines the chemical production of chlorophyl.

I., photomechanical. (Φῶς, light; μηχανικός, of machines. F. *induction photo-mécanique*.) The influence of light which mechanically causes *Heliotropism*.

Induct'ive. (L. *induco*, to lead into. F. *inductif*; G. *verleitend*.) Capable of leading to; inferring, or persuading, by induction.

I. capacity, specific. Faraday's term for the comparative inductive power of different bodies; that of dry air at 0° C. (32° F.) and under a pressure of 76 centimetres is taken as unity.

I. method of Ba'con. A mode of reasoning set out by Lord Bacon, which proceeds from known particulars to generals, from these to still higher generalities or general laws, from which other particulars may be deduced by synthesis.

I. pow'er. Faraday's term for the property which bodies, such as air, possess of transmitting the electric influence or induction from the charged to the neutral body, as described under *Induction, electric*.

Inducto'rium. Same as *Induction coil*.

Inductric. (L. *induco*, to lead into. F. *inductive*.) Same as *Inducing*.

I. contraction. A term for that contraction of the muscle of a galvanoscopic frog which induces contraction of the muscles of another in the manner described under *Induced contraction*.

Indu'cula. (L. *inducula*, a kind of under garment worn by females.) An old name for a strait-waistcoat.

Indulin. A name given to a group of blue-violet and black dyes connected with anilin.

Indument'um. (L. *indumentum*, a garment; from *induo*, to cover. F. *indument*; G. *Überzug, Umhüllung*.) Term given by Bernhardi to the outer covering of vegetables, and that of their seeds.

Also, a hairy covering of a part of a plant.

Also, the plumage of a bird.

I. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The pericardium.

I. nervo'rum. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) The neurilemma.

I. ventriculo'rum. The lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain.

Induplicate. (L. *in, in; duplicatus*, part. of *duplico*, to double. F. *induplicative*; G. *eingelegt*.) Having the edges folded inwards.

Induplicat'ion. The condition of being *Induplicate*.

Indurant. (L. *induro*, to harden. F. *indurant*; G. *verhärtend*.) Hardening. Applied to medicines which were supposed to condense the animal fibres.

Indurated. (L. *induratus*, part. of *induro*, to make hard, to harden. F. *induré*; I. *indurato*; S. *indurado*; G. *verhär tet*.) Made hard; hardened.

I. bu'bo. Hardness and swelling of the lymphatic glands, through which syphilitic or other poisonous matter absorbed from an ulcer

is passing, and has been more or less completely arrested.

Indura'tio. See *Induration*.

I. adipo'sa neonato'rum. (L. *adiposus*, fatty.) Same as *Sclerema neonatorum*.

I. Hunter'i. (John Hunter.) The *Induration of chancre*.

I. malign'a. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature.) Scirrhus carcinoma.

I. tel'æ cellulosa'ne neonato'rum. (L. *tela*, a web; *cellula*, a small cell.) Same as *Sclerema neonatorum*.

I. test'ium. (L. *testis*, the testicle.) A synonym of *Epididymitis*.

Induration. (L. *induro*, to harden. F. *induration*; I. *induramento*; S. *induración*; G. *Verhärtung*.) The state or process of hardening. Applied to such a condition of an organ or of a tissue with or without alteration of structure. It may occur when the vessels of a tissue are too full, or when the cavity of an organ is distended; it may be a result of hyperplasia, or of morbid deposit, inflammatory or other, or of loss of the normal fluids.

I., brown. (G. *braune Verhärtung*.) Virchow's term for an induration of the lung tissue, with accumulation of pigment in the connective tissue and the epithelium, occurring in congestions produced by heart affections, especially mitral defects.

I., cyanotic. (Κυάνωσις, dark blue colour.) A term applied to the condition called *Liver, nutmeg*.

I., gran'ular. (L. *granulum*, a small grain. G. *granulirte Verhärtung*.) The condition seen in cirrhosis of the liver.

I., inflam'matory. See *Induration*.

I. of chan'cre. A hard nodule or tubercle without breach of surface, or a cup-like mass that forms a ring around the margin and a mass at the base of a syphilitic ulcer. It does not occur till the third or fourth day after the appearance of the ulcer. The condition of a *Chancre, Hunterian*.

I. of lungs, black. See *Anthraxosis pulmonum*.

I., sim'ple. (G. *einfache Verhärtung*.) Hardening of an organ from increase of the connective tissue.

I., slate-coloured. (F. *induration ardoise*.) A lesion of the lungs consequent on the healing of bronchopneumonic patches of tuberculous origin; it consists of fibrous tissue.

Indurescen'tia. (L. *induresco*, to become hard.) Same as *Induration*.

Indu'siate. (L. *indusiatus*; from *indusium*, a woman's under garment. F. *indusie*.) Covered with an *Indusium*.

Indusium. (L. *indusium*; from *induo*, to draw over. F. *indusie*; S. *indusia*; G. *Decke, Schleier*.) A cup-shaped, sometimes deeply two-lobed, integument found in ferns, which invests the sorus, and is a prolongation of that of the leaf. It is well seen in the Hymenophyllaceæ. It may be only epidermis, or it may be an outgrowth of the tissue of the leaf, or it may be a doubling over of the margin of the leaf, or it may consist of flattened hairs.

Applied to the amnion, because it covers the fœtus.

Also, the external artificial case in which some animals, as the caddis worm, live.

I., false. (G. *falscher Schleier*.) An outgrowth of the leaf tissue investing the sorus.

It is either an outgrowth of the tissue of the leaf itself, when it usually consists of several layers, and may possess stomata, or it may consist merely of the inrolled margin of the leaf.

I., inferior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The form in which the membrane arises underneath the sorus and embraces it as a muscle-shaped scale, as in *Cystopteris*, or encloses it as in a cup, as in *Cyathea*, the border of which may be more or less deeply incised, as in *Woodsia*.

I., lateral. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The form where the membrane is attached to the border of the nerve by the side of which the sorus lies, as in *Asplenium*.

I., spurious. (L. *spurius*, false.) Same as *I. false*.

I., superior. (L. *superior*, upper.) The form in which the membrane is attached to the back of the nerve as a shield-shaped, or reniform, or semilunar scale or covering, as in *Aspidium*.

I., true. (G. *echter Schleier*.) The indusium which consists of epidermis only.

Indutive. (L. *induo*, to clothe with.) In Botany, applied to seeds having the usual covering.

Induvia. (L. *induvia*, clothes; from *induo*, to cover. F. *induvie*; G. *Klehehen*.) Term applied by Mirbel to the whole perianth, or every accessory part of the flower which persists and covers the fruit after the maturity of the ovary.

Induvial. (L. *induvia*. F. *induvial*.) Applied by Mirbel to a calyx when it persists and covers the fruit, as the *Physalis alkekengi*.

Induviate. (L. *induvia*. F. *induvie*; G. *verdeckt*.) Covered with fragments. Applied to fruit that is covered by an induvia, accruing from the persistence either of the simple perianth, as in the *Salsola tragus*; or of the calyx, as in the *Trifolium repens*; or of the glumella, as in the *Oryza*.

Indyl. Same as *Indigo-blue*.

Inebriant. (L. *inebrians*, part. of *inebrio*, to make drunk.) An intoxicating agent.

Inebriation. (L. *inebrio*.) The state of being drunk; intoxication.

I., quinic. (F. *inebriation quinique*.) The same as *Cinchonism*.

Inebriism. (L. *inebrio*.) The physical state or condition of habitual alcoholic intemperance.

Inedia. (L. *inedia*; from *in*, neg.; *edo*, to eat. F. *inedie*.) Old term for abstinence from food or drink, partial or total.

Ineducabilia. (L. *in*, neg.; *educio*, to bring up a child either physically or mentally, or both.) A Class of animals in Bonaparte's arrangement, including Bruta, Bestia, and Glires.

Inein. See *Inain*.

Inelastic. (L. *in*, neg.; *elastic*.) Not *Elastic*.

Inembryonate. (L. *in*, neg.; Gr. *εμβρυον*, a young one. F. *inembryonné*; I. *inembryonato*; S. *inembryonado*; G. *keimlos*.) Having no embryo or germ.

Inenchyma. (Is, pl. *ives*, the fibrous vessels of plants; *εγχυμα*, an infusion.) In Botany, a tissue composed of cells with spiral fibres in their interior.

Inepti. (L. *in*, neg.; *aptus*, fit. F. *inepte*.) Illiger's and Eichwald's term for a Family of the *Gallinaceae*, comprehending the Genus *Didus*, the dodo.

Inequalis. See *Inaqualis*.

Inequilateral. See *Inaqualateral*.

Inequivalvate. See *Inaqualvalvate*.

Inerm. (L. *inermis*; from *in*, neg.; *arma*, arms. F. *inermé*; G. *unbewaffnet, unbewehrt, waffenlos, wehrlos*.) Without spines, prickles, or the like; unarmed.

Inermia. (L. *inermis*.) An Order of the Class *Gephyrea*, having no bristles and no vascular system.

Inermous. Same as *Inerm*.

Inert. (L. *iners*, without skill. F. *inerte*; I. *inerte*; S. *inerte*; G. *träge, unthätig*.) Having no activity; listless; without power.

I. state. The state of *Inertia*.

Inertia. (L. *inertia*; from *iners*, without skill, slothful; from *in*, neg.; *ars*, art. F. *inertie*; I. *inerzie*; S. *inerezia*; G. *Trägheit*.) Inactivity; sluggishness.

In Physics (G. *Beharrung*), the negative property of matter by which it is unable to change its state, whether of motion or of rest, except under the influence of some force.

In Medicine, want of activity of function; sluggishness of muscular motion.

I., intestinal. (L. *intestinalis*, the bowels. F. *inertie intestinale*.) Torpidity of the muscular coat of the intestines producing constipation.

I., uterine. See *Uterine inertia*.

Inertness. (L. *iners*.) The state or quality of being inert or sluggish; the property of inertia.

Inesis. (Ἰνῆσις, an emptying.) Evacuation; emptying; purging.

Inethmos. (Ἰνῆθμός, an emptying.) Same as *Inesis*.

Inextensilingual. (L. *in*, neg.; *extensus*, stretched out; *lingua*, the tongue. F. *inextensilingue*.) Applied to an animal which cannot extend its tongue beyond the mouth, in distinction from another that possesses this faculty.

Inexuviable. (L. *in*, neg.; *exuvia*, what is stripped off; from *exuo*, to despoil, or put off. F. *inexuviable*.) Applied to an animal that does not moult, or cast off exuvia.

Inf. An abbreviation, used in prescriptions, of *Infusio*, an infusion; also, of *Infunde*, pour in; also of *Infundatus*, let it be infused.

Infancy. (F. *enfance*; from L. *infantia*, inability to speak; from *infans*, a little child. I. *infanzia*; S. *infancia*; G. *Kindheit*.) Early childhood, generally reckoned from the time of birth till the seventh year.

In English Law (G. *Unmündigkeit*), the time of the minority of a person, being from birth till the completion of the twenty-first year.

I., diseases of. According to Farr, the chief causes of death among infants under one year of age are convulsions, diarrhoea, pneumonia, and bronchitis. In the second year of life pneumonia, bronchitis, and convulsions are still the prevalent and most fatal diseases; many also then die of measles, whooping-cough, scarlet fever, and diarrhoea. Scarlet fever is the most fatal of all diseases during the second, third, fourth, and fifth years of age. Whooping-cough is at its maximum in the first year, measles in the second, and scarlet fever in the third and fourth years. Other affections to which infants are liable are smallpox; diphtheria; tubercular disease and serofula, including phthisis, tubercular meningitis, hydrocephalus, cephalitis, tabes mesenterica, and marasmus; atresia, including diarrhoea, thrush, erythema, ulcerations of the

skin and mucous membranes, otitis interna, sclerema, coma, convulsions, and trismus.

Infans. Same as *Infant*.

I. recens natus. (L. *recens*, lately; *natus*, born.) A new-born child.

Infant. (L. *infans*, that cannot speak, a young child; from *in*, neg.; *fans*, part. of *for*, to speak. F. *enfant*; I. *infante*; S. *infante*; G. *Kind*.) A baby; a very young child.

In English Law (G. *Unmündiger*), one who has not attained to the age of twenty-one years.

I., overlaying of. A term applied to suffocation of an infant while in bed with its mother or an adult, on the supposition that the latter in her sleep laid upon the child. In 1880, in England and Wales, 963 children under five years of age met with their deaths in this way. It is probable that, in the large majority of instances, the children died from asphyxia produced accidentally by covering up the child with the bedclothes.

Infantia. (L. from *infans*.) Infancy.

Infanticide. (L. *infans*, a child, or infant; *cædo*, to kill. F. *infanticide*; I. *infanticidio*; S. *infanticidio*; G. *Kindermord*.) The murder of an infant, one newly born or in the act of being born; the law distinguishes between that by omission and that by commission. Also, one who has murdered an infant.

I. by commis'sion. The case in which the infant is destroyed by an overt act of violence.

I. by omission. The case in which the child is allowed to die in consequence of neglect of the conditions necessary for its life, such as the omission to supply it with nutriment.

Infantile. (L. *infantis*, of infants. F. *enfantin*; I. *infantile*; S. *infantil*; G. *Jugendlich*.) Relating to infants.

I. chol'era. See *Cholera infantum*.

I. convulsions. See *Convulsions, infantile*.

I. hec'tic fe'ver. See *Fever, hectic, infantile*.

I. her'nia. See *Hernia, infantile*.

I. paral'ysis. See *Paralysis, infantile*.

I. remit'tent fe'ver. See *Fever, remittent, infantile*.

I. u'terus. See *Uterus, infantile*.

I. syph'ilis. See *Syphilis, infantile*.

Infarct. Same as *Infarctus*.

Infarcted. (L. *infarcio*.) Stuffed; filled tight.

I. her'nia. See *Hernia, infarcted*.

Infarction. (L. *infarcio*, to fill in. F. *infarcion*; G. *Verstopfung*.) The state or act of being filled, or stuffed, or engorged with blood or serum or other matter.

Applied formerly to a sense of oppression, fullness, or stuffing of the chest.

I., embolic. (Ἐμβολός, anything put in.) The condition of a portion of a tissue which has undergone necrosis from arrested nutrition, the result of blocking of an artery by an embolus. The arrest of nutrition may also be the result of the action of chemical or thermal agencies causing coagulation in the cells and tissue elements. The infarctus often exhibits fragments of disorganised and decolorised blood clot. The proper tissue is pale, the cells transparent, the nuclei no longer visible or much swollen, and incapable of being stained.

The nature of embolic infarction is yet doubtful. Some contend that it is altogether unaccompanied by hæmorrhage, while others assert

that it is generally hæmorrhagic, but that the blood speedily becomes decolorised.

I., a'brinous. The pale form of *I., embolic*.

I. of hu'mours. An old term applied to the condition of ulcers the base and borders of which were engorged or infiltrated with fluid.

Infarc'tus. (L. *infarctus*, part. of *infarcio*, to stuff into. F. *infarctus*; G. *Infarkt*.) A plug.

In Pathology, a portion of the structure of an organ which is stuffed with coagulated blood or serum or other matter.

I., dissecting. (L. *disseco*, to cut asunder.) Term applied to the isolation or dissecting out by suppurative inflammation of a dead portion of lung caused by a hæmorrhagic infarct.

I., dry. Same as *I., yellow*.

I. hæmopto'icus Laennec'ii. (Ἄιμα, blood; πρῶω, to spit; *Laennec*.) Same as *Pulmonary apoplexy*.

I., hæmorrhag'ic. (Ἄιμορραγία, a violent bleeding.) A wedge-shaped or conical mass of tissue infiltrated with coagulated blood and resulting from embolism of a terminal artery which has no anastomosis with its neighbours, according to Cohnheim. The capillaries supplied by it become empty, then they fill from reflux from the connected capillaries and veins, diapedesis of red corpuscles ensues, and disorganisation of the vessel wall from lack of nutrition allows of further escape of blood. According to Litten, neither reflux from the veins, nor disorganisation of the vessel wall, is essential to the production of a hæmorrhagic infarctus.

I. intestino'rum. (L. *intestina*, the bowels.) Obstruction of the bowels from fæces.

I. lac'tei extremita'tum. (L. *lacteus*, milky; *extremitas*, the end.) A term applied to *Phlegmasia dolens*, because it was supposed to be caused by metastasis of the milk to the legs.

I. lie'nis. (L. *lien*, the spleen.) The enlargement of the spleen which results from malarial poisoning.

I. mam'mæ lac'teus. (L. *mamma*, the breast-gland; *lacteus*, milky.) The collection of curdled milk in small masses in the galactophorous ducts.

I., pyæ'mic. See *Pyæmic infarctus*.

I., red. Same as *I., hæmorrhagic*.

I. rena'lis. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) Same as *Kidney, uratic infiltration of*.

I. u'teri. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) A term applied loosely to many conditions of the womb the result of chronic inflammation or degeneration of structure.

I., yellow. A hæmorrhagic infarctus which has undergone decoloration from absorption, and has become a yellow, dry, granular mass, sometimes enclosed in a capsule.

Infect' (Mid. E. *infecten*; from F. *infect*, foul; from L. *infectus*, part. of *infecto*, to put in, to stain; from *in*, into; *facio*, to make. F. *infecter*; I. *infettare*; S. *infectare*; G. *anstecken, verpesten*.) To taint; to communicate a disease or the contagium of a disease.

Infectant. (L. *infectus*. F. *infectant*.) That which can infect.

Infect'ed. (L. *infectus*. F. *infect*; I. *infettato*; S. *infectado*; G. *ansteckend*.) Corrupted; tainted with disease or disease germs.

Infectio. See *Infection*.

I. purulent'a. (L. *purulentus*, mattery.) A term for *Pyæmia*.

Infection. (L. *infecto*, to corrupt, or in-

fect. *F. infection*; *I. infezione*; *S. infection*; *G. Ansteckung, Seuche*.) The act or process of infecting. The communication of a disease by personal contact with the sick, or by means of effluvia arising from the body of the sick.

By some, the term is used to the exclusion of those morbid influences which require for their propagation direct contact, such as the poisons of syphilis and rabies.

I. by vicinity. Virchow's term for the spread of a tumour to the neighbouring parts, not by direct extension of its tissue, but by the growth of similar elements in the adjoining tissue.

I., maternal. (*L. mater*, a mother. *G. Infection der Mutter*.) The permanent influence which fruitful connection with a male of another species exerts on the female, and which causes the product of a subsequent connection with a male of her own species to be in some sort like to the animals of the species of the first male parent.

I., miasmatic. The production of a disease by *Miasm*.

I., purulent. (*L. pus*, matter.) Same as *Pyæmia*.

I., putrid. Same as *Septicæmia*.

I., telluric. (*L. tellus*, the earth. *F. infection tellurique*.) The morbid influence of emanations from the earth.

I., theory of, in breeding of animals. (*G. Infectious theorie in der Lehre von der Thierzucht*.) An explanation of the phenomena presented by maternal infection, which is to the effect that the special characters of the bastard progeny impress themselves on the blood and tissues of the mother, just as the products of its disintegration pass into the blood, and therefore affect the yet immature ova.

Infectiosity. (*L. infectus*. *F. infectiosité*.) The state or quality of that which is infectious.

Infectious. (*L. infectus*. *F. infecté*; *I. infetto*; *S. infecto*; *G. ansteckend*.) Capable of propagating disease by infection.

I. disease. See *Disease, infectious*.

I. fever. See *Fever, infectious*.

I. fever, ship. See *Fever, infectious ship*.

I. lymphoma. The condition of the connective tissue of the conjunctiva in *Trachoma*. The conjunctiva is pale red, with gelatinous or colloid-like thickening. Its epithelium forms a projecting border round the cornea, overlapping it, and constituting the condition known as *Phlyctæna pallida*.

Infective. (*L. infectus*. *F. infectif*.) Having power to carry infection, or to infect.

I. cellulitis. Same as *Erysipelas, cellular*.

I. diseases. (*G. Infectious-Krankheiten*.) A term which includes the miasmatic-contagious diseases, such as enteric fever and cholera; as well as the diseases ordinarily called infectious, such as smallpox and whooping-cough. With these some include the true miasmatic diseases, such as ague.

I. fever. See *Fever, infective*.

I. granulomata. See *Granuloma, infective*.

I. growths. Klebs's term for *Granulomata, infective*.

I. inflammation. See *Inflammation, infective*.

I. pe'riod, dura'tion of. The period during which a person suffering from an infectious disease is capable of communicating it to another is of very uncertain duration, as the capacity for infection must be gradually diminishing during convalescence until health is completely restored; and as the amount of contagium given off may vary with the severity of the disease and the rapidity of repair, no definite time can be fixed for each disease, but the following rules have been adopted by the Association of Medical Officers of Schools as affording a reasonable amount of safety, provided patient and clothes are thoroughly disinfected. A pupil may go home or rejoin school after:

Chicken-pox.—When every scab has fallen off.

Diphtheria.—In not less than three weeks if there is complete convalescence; no sore throat, mucous discharge, or albuminuria being present.

German measles.—In two or three weeks, the exact time depending on the nature of the attack.

Measles.—In not less than three weeks from the date of the rash, if all desquamation and cough have ceased.

Mumps.—In four weeks from the commencement if all swelling has subsided.

Purulent ophthalmia.—In a month after all discharge has ceased, and when the inner surfaces of the eyelids are free from granulations.

Scarlet fever.—In not less than six weeks from the date of the rash, if desquamation be complete and there be no appearance of sore throat.

Smallpox.—When every scab has fallen off.

Whooping-cough.—After six weeks from the commencement of the whooping, provided the characteristic cough and whooping have ceased; or earlier if all cough have completely passed away.

Infecto-contagion. (*L. infectus*; *contagio*, a contact with disease.) The compound cause of such diseases as typhus fever, plague, and yellow fever, which is supposed to be at first a telluric or an atmospheric influence which causes the disease, and reproduces in the man a miasm which is capable of propagating in its turn the disease without any fresh importation of the original influence.

Infe'cund. (*L. infecundus*, unfruitful. *F. infécund*; *I. infécondo*; *S. infécundo*; *G. unfruchtbar*.) Barren; sterile.

Infecundity. (*L. infecunditas*; from *in*, neg.; *fecundus*, fruitful. *F. infécundité*; *I. infécundità*; *S. infécundidad*; *G. Unfruchtbarkeit*.) Unfruitfulness; sterility.

Inferaxillary. (*L. inferus*, beneath; *axilla*, the armpit. *F. inferaxillaire*.) Beneath the armpit, or beneath the axil of a leaf. Applied to a spine placed under the point of attachment of the leaf or branch, as in *Ribes glossularia*; to a leaf inserted under a branch or bough, as in the *Tilia europæa*; to a stipule attached to the stalk under the leaves, as in the *Ribes*.

Inferent. (*L. infero*, to carry into.) A synonym of *Afferent*.

Infe'rior. (*F. inferieur*; from *L. inferior*, comp. of *inferus*, low, beneath. *I. inferiore*; *S. inferior*; *G. niedriger*.) Lower in place.

I. alveolar artery. The *Dental artery, inferior*.

Infer'itas. (*L. inferus*, below. *F. inférité*.) Term given by Ruland to the state of plant ovaries that are inferior.

Infer'nal. (F. *infernal*; from L. *infernalis*, belonging to the lower regions.) Hellish.

I. oil. An old name for castor oil.

I. stone. See *Lapis infernalis*.

Inferbranchia'ta. (L. *inferus*, below; *branchia*, gills.) A Suborder of the Order *Opisthobranchiata*, Class *Gasteropoda*, in which the branchiæ are situated on the sides of the body under the projecting border of the mantle.

Inferbranchiate. (L. *inferus*; *branchia*.) Having their branchiæ beneath.

Inferocostal. (L. *inferus*, underneath; *costa*, a rib.) That which is below the ribs.

I. arteries. Term applied to certain arteries which, like the superior intercostal, the deep cervical, ilio-lumbar, and lateral sacral arteries, run longitudinally and ventrally from the neck of their corresponding rib, or rudiment of rib, and establish anastomoses between adjoining and successive intercostal arteries. They give origin to dorsal arteries, which penetrate the vertebral canal.

Infibulation. (L. *infibulo*, to button together; from *in*, in; *fibula*, a clasp. F. *infibulation*; G. *Infibulation*.) An operation by which the prepuce is prevented from sliding back over the glans penis. It consists in passing a ring through the prepuce after having drawn it over the glans penis. The ancients subjected gladiators to the operation to prevent coition, and so preserve their strength. A similar operation, performed by passing the ring through the labia, was practised on women to preserve their chastity.

Infiltrate. (F. *infiltrer*; from *in*, into; *filtrer*, to filter. I. *infiltrarsi*; G. *einbringen*.) To soak into the interstices of a tissue.

Infiltrated. (F. *infiltré*; from *in*, into; *filtrer*, to strain. I. *infiltrato*; S. *infiltrado*; G. *infiltrirte*.) That which is the seat of an *Infiltration*.

Infiltrating. (F. *infiltré*.) Soaking into the interstices of a tissue, or capable of so doing.

I. growths. Term applied to neoplastic formations which attack and dip into adjoining tissues. Thus, sarcomatous and cancerous tissues pervade muscle, fascia, tendon, bone, and gland. The term is commonly employed as synonymous with malignant.

I. tu'mour. A neoplastic formation imperfectly marked off from its matrix and extending into the surrounding tissues by continuous or disconnected outgrowths.

Infiltration. (F. *infiltration*; from *in*, into; *filtrer*, to strain. I. *infiltrazione*; S. *infiltracion*; G. *Infiltriren*, *Hineinsehen*.) An effusion or diffusion of lymph, serum, and sometimes of blood, pus, urine, or fecal matter, into the areolæ of a structure, and especially into connective tissue.

Also, the infiltrated substance itself.

I., albu'minoid. (*Albumin*; Gr. *εἶδος*, likeness.) A term applied to the granular degeneration, or excess of granules, in a protoplasmic cell. It is the same condition as *Cloudy swelling*.

I., albu'minous. (L. *albumen*, white of egg. F. *infiltration albumineuse*.) Œdema. The same as *I., serous*.

I., amyloid. See *Amyloid degeneration*.

I., calca'reous. (F. *infiltration calcaresseuse*.) The deposit of salts of lime in the tissues. See *Degeneration, calcaréous*.

I., cel'lular. The early inflammatory exudation into the tissues, in allusion to the presence of leucocytes.

I., cholest'erin. A term applied to certain forms of *Amyloid degeneration*.

I., col'loid. (Κόλλα, glue; εἶδος, likeness. F. *infiltration colloïde*.) A form of mucous infiltration. The colloid substance is not, like mucin, precipitated with acetic acid. It stains readily with carmine. See *Degeneration, colloid*.

I., fatty. (F. *infiltration graisseuse*.) The presence of granules or globules of fat in protoplasmic cells in abnormal quantity, as a store or reserve, but not as the result of a degeneration.

The term has also been applied to the replacement of the natural and healthy structure of a part by fat. See *Degeneration, fatty*.

I., fibrinous. The exudation into the tissues in the early stage of inflammation which contains much fibrin.

I., gelat'inous. Laennec's term for a greyish-red, glutinous deposit in the parenchyma of the lung in some cases of phthisis.

I., gum'matous. See *Gummatous infiltration*.

I., gum'matous, circ'umscribed. The form of syphilitic bone disease in which the gelatinous gummatous matter is deposited on a limited area of the surface of a bone underneath the periosteum. It produces absorption of the bone beneath it as it grows, and penetrates it for some distance. When cured it leaves a depressed stellar cicatrix, with indications of peripheral bony outgrowth.

The circumscribed gumma may also be deposited in the interior, especially of the long bones; as it grows it causes absorption of the neighbouring bone and distends the outer layer of bony tissue, so as to form a thin-walled shell. It not infrequently produces necrosis.

I., gum'matous, diffuse. (L. *diffusus*, spread about.) The form of syphilitic bone disease in which the gummatous matter is deposited generally through a more or less extensive surface of the bone; the result is either a necrosis of osseous tissue or, on the other hand, increased growth of the bone, which, when confined to its body, is known as osteitis deformans, and when affecting the periphery, chiefly results in osteophytes.

I., inflam'matory. The exudation from the blood-vessels which escapes into the interstices of the parenchyma of an inflamed structure and is not removed by the lymphatics; it contains numerous leucocytes.

I.-kerat'itis. See *Keratitis, infiltration*.

I., mu'cous. (L. *mucos*, mucus. F. *infiltration muqueuse*.) A change in the healthy tissues, which consists in the cells forming in their interior a transparent slimy mass. It is seen as a natural process in the follicles of the thyroid. See *Degeneration, mucous*.

I. of blood. See *I., sanguineous*.

I. of bone, opa'que. Same as *I. of bone, puriform*.

I. of bone, pu'riform. (L. *pus*, matter; *forma*, likeness.) A variety of tubercular infiltration of bone, according to Nélaton, distinguished by the dull yellow colour of the infiltrated portions, by the absence of blood-vessels, and by interstitial hypertrophy of the bone-tissue. The yellow infiltration gradually softens and becomes puriform.

I. of bone, sem'i-transparent. A variety of tubercular infiltration of bone, according to Nélaton, being the deposit of a grey, opaline substance in the cancelli of the spongy tissue; it is not easily washed out, and is traversed by one or more blood-vessels.

I., pig'mentary. (*L. pigmentum*, paint.) A deposition of coloured material in the tissues. It occurs in pus globules whenever hæmorrhage has occurred coincidentally with suppuration. See *Degeneration, pigmentary*.

I., plas'tic. (*Πλαστικός*, fit for moulding.) The exudation of the early stage of inflammation from which new formations may be developed.

I., pu'rulent. (*L. purulentus*, full of matter.) The presence in a tissue of pus cells diffused through its interstices and not collected into an abscess.

I., saline'. (*L. sal*, salt.) The deposit of saline matters in a tissue, as in *Degeneration, calcareous*.

I., sanguin'eous. (*L. sanguis*, blood.) A diffuse extravasation of blood. The same as *Eechymosis*.

I., serous. (*L. serum*, serum. *F. infiltration seruse*.) The replacement of the healthy tissues by a serous fluid. The infiltrated tissue swells and becomes softer and more translucent. See *Edema*.

I., small-cell. (*G. kleinzellige Infiltration*.) Same as *I., inflammatory*, in reference to the numerous leucocytes which it contains.

I., tuber'culous. (*F. infiltration tuberculose*.) A condition resulting from the confluence of tuberculous granulations.

I., uratic. (*F. infiltration uratique*.) The charging of cells with salts of uric acid. The bases are calcium and magnesium. Such deposits may be seen in the straight tubes of the kidney in new-born children. The urates form either minute granulations or acicular crystals. In gouty subjects granules of the urates are deposited in cartilages, in bones, in synovial membranes, in tendons, in the skin, and in the kidneys.

I., u'rinary. See *Urinary infiltration*.

I., waxy. Same as *I., amyloid*.

Infimus. (*L. infimus*, the superlative of *inferus*, below.) The lowest; applied to the lower belly.

Infinite. (*L. infinitus*, boundless. *F. infini*; *I. infinito*; *S. infinito*; *G. endlos, unendlich*.) Without limits.

I. distance. In Optics, a term applied to indicate the distance at which light rays become practically parallel, which for the human eye is about 18 or 20 feet.

Infinitesimal. (Coined, in imitation of *entesimus*, from *L. infinitus*, boundless. *F. infinitesimal*; *I. infinitesimal*.) Infinitely small.

Infinitivist. (*L. infinitus*, boundless. *S. infinitorista*.) One who advocates the doctrine according to which all organised beings result from the successive development of germs lying one within the other. See *Emboitement*.

Infirm'. (*L. infirmus*; from *in*, neg.; *firmus*, strong. *F. infirme*; *I. infirmo*; *S. enfermizo*; *G. schwach, kraftlos*.) Weak, feeble.

Infirmarium. Same as *Infirmary*.

Infirmary. (*Mid. E. enfermerie*; from Old *F. enfermerie*; from Low *L. infirmaria*; from *L. infirmus*, sick, weak, or feeble. *F. enfermerie*; *I. infermeria*; *S. enfermeria*; *G.*

Krankenhaus.) Name adopted generally in Scotland and in the provincial towns of England for the same kind of charitable institution which in the English metropolis and elsewhere is called an hospital, being a house for the reception of the sick or wounded, where they are lodged and maintained as in-patients during the necessary treatment, or are supplied with advice and medicines as out-patients.

Infirmato'rium. Same as *Infirmary*.

Infirmity. (*Mid. E. infirmitee*; from *F. infirmité*; from *L. infirmitas*, weakness. *I. infermita*; *S. enfermedad*; *G. Schwäche*.) Weakness; the condition of being subject to a chronic disease or to frequent repetitions of the same disease.

Inflame'. (Old *F. enflamber*; from *L. inflammo*, to set in a flame; from *in*, in; *flamma*, a flame; for *flagma*, from root of *flagro*, to blaze. *F. inflammer*; *I. inflammare*; *S. inflamar*; *G. entzünden, erhitzen*.) To heat; to set on fire; to excite; to become affected with inflammation.

Inflamed. (*Inflame. F. enflammé; I. inflammato; S. inflamado; G. entzündet*.) Set on fire; affected with inflammation.

I. ulcer. See *Ulcer, inflamed*.

Inflammability. (*L. inflammo*, to set in a flame. *F. inflammabilité; I. inflammabilità; S. inflamabilidad; G. Entzündbarkeit*.) The quality of a body by virtue of which it is capable of being set on fire.

Inflam'mable. (*L. inflammo*, to set on fire. *F. inflammable; I. inflammabile; S. inflamable; G. entzündbar*.) Capable of burning, or of being burnt; readily ignited.

I. air. A term for hydrogen gas.

I. air, heavy. A term for Carburetted hydrogen.

Inflam'matio. See *Inflammation*.

I. cæ'ci. (*L. cæcus*, blind.) Same as *Typhilitis*.

I. cys'tidis fel'leæ. (*Κόστις*, a bladder; *L. felleus*, of gall.) Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

I. deb'ilis. (*L. debilis*, feeble.) Inflammation occurring in weakly persons or in low conditions of the system.

I. fau'cium. (*L. fauces*, the throat.) Same as *Gyanache*.

I. gula'. (*L. gula*, the gullet.) Inflammation of the œsophagus.

I. intestino'rum. (*L. intestina*, the bowels.) Same as *Enteritis*.

I. jec'oris. (*L. jecur*, the liver.) Same as *Hepatitis*.

I. lie'nis. (*L. lien*, the spleen.) Same as *Splenitis*.

I. lin'guæ. (*L. lingua*, the tongue.) Same as *Glossitis*.

I. medullæ spina'lis. (*L. medulla*, marrow; *spinalis*, belonging to the spine.) Same as *Myelitis*.

I. nervo'rum. (*L. nervus*, a nerve.) Same as *Neuritis*.

I. pecto'ris acu'ta. (*L. pectus*, the breast; *acutus*, sharp.) A term for *Pneumonia*.

I. per contigua'tem. (*L. per*, by; *contiguitas*, a being closely adjacent.) Extension of inflammation to a structure in close contact, but not in actual organic connection, with the part originally attacked.

I. per continua'tem. (*L. per*, by; *continuitas*, a connected unbroken series.) Ex-

tension of inflammation to a part continuous structurally with that originally affected.

I. pharyng'is. Same as *Pharyngitis*.

I. pulm'onum. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) Same as *Pneumonia*.

I. re'nium. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) Same as *Nephritis*.

I. sep'ti transver'si. (L. *septum*, an inclosure; *transversus*, turned across.) Inflammation of the diaphragm.

I. stom'achl. (L. *stomachus*, the stomach.) Same as *Gastritis*.

I. superfic'ie'i inter'næ cor'dis. (L. *superficies*, the surface; *internus*, inner; *cor*, the heart.) A term for *Endocarditis*.

I. tes'tium. (L. *testis*, a testicle.) Same as *Orchitis*.

I. u'teri. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) Same as *Metritis*.

I. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) Same as *Gastritis*.

I. vesic'æ. (L. *vesica*, a bladder.) Same as *Cystitis*.

I. vesic'æ fel'l'ææ. (L. *vesica*; *felleus*, of gall.) Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

Inflammation. (E. *inflame*. F. *inflammation*; I. *inflammazione*; S. *inflammation*; G. *Entzündung*.) A morbid process, the description of which given by Celsus, but probably originally due to Erasistratus "*nota vero inflammationis sunt quatuor, rubor et tumor cum calore et dolore*," is still admitted to be an accurate account of the characteristic signs of the condition as it is usually observed, with the addition of, in later times, *functio laesa*.

The inflammatory process partly concerns the blood-vessels and partly the essential textural elements of the structure affected. A very early alteration is probably a molecular change in the tissues of the walls of the vessels, arteries first, then capillaries and veins, resulting in loss of active or passive contractility, so that they become dilated and allow the entrance of an excess of blood, which at first moves in a rapid stream, and afterwards in a slower one; the leucocytes, especially those of the capillaries and veins, leave the central corpuscular part of the stream and crowd the peripheral plasma-stream, clinging to the walls of the vessels; they also put forth processes which penetrate the vessel-wall, and either by an amoeboid movement, or by an intravascular impulse, or by both means, enter natural interstices of, or abnormal apertures in, the vessel-wall, and push themselves, or are pushed, outside the vessel; an albuminous, easily coagulating fluid escapes into the surrounding tissues, and sometimes red corpuscles also. The leucocytes collect chiefly in lymph-spaces around the blood-vessels and around the connective-tissue corpuscles, or their analogues, which, probably, subsequently add to the number of the cells by segmentation. The inflammatory process may now cease, and repair, without any material destruction of tissue, ensue; or there may be total arrest of the circulation, and blood-stasis with coagulation of the effused fluid, and suppuration, or gangrene, may immediately follow; but even after the occurrence of complete stasis resolution may result.

In accordance with modern views, the redness is explained by the presence of an increased quantity of blood in the part by reason of the increased size of the blood-vessels; the swelling

is explained partly by the exudation and partly by the excess of blood; the heat is explained by the increased chemical changes going on in the part and by the increased amount of blood; and the pain is believed to be the result partly of physical irritation of the nerve filaments from stretching or compression, and partly of chemical irritation from the inflammatory products.

The symptoms, both local and general, the amount of pain and heat and redness and swelling, the fever, and the other constitutional symptoms, vary according to the activity and the amount of the inflammation, as well as according to the importance of the organ or tissue affected and to the nature of the originating influence. The essential cause of inflammation is unknown. Speaking generally it is irritation, the presence of some noxa; and the tendency of modern opinion is towards the view that in some way the leucocytes are, by reason of their power of taking into themselves foreign substances and there destroying them, concerned in the removal or the decomposition of the offending matter.

Inflammation terminates in *Resolution*, *Suppuration*, *Ulceration*, *Gangrene*, or the production of *Neoplasia*. See also *I. theory of*.

I., acute'. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) An inflammation of an active character running a comparatively short course with pronounced symptoms. It may terminate in resolution, suppuration, or gangrene; or it may only partially subside, and may become chronic.

I., adhe'sive. (L. *adhesus*, part. of *adhereo*, to stick to.) See *Adhesive inflammation*.

I., adynam'ic. (A, neg.; *δύναμις*, power.) Same as *I., asthenic*.

I.s., anthrac'ic. (Ἄνθραξ, a carbuncle. F. *inflammations charbonneuses*.) Inflammations, caused by microbes, which are characterised by the rapidity with which the tissues are destroyed by gangrene, as malignant pustule.

I., aplas'tic. (A, neg.; *πλαστικός*, fit for moulding.) One accompanied by the exudation of *Lymph, aplastic*.

I., artic'ular. (L. *articulus*, a joint.) Inflammation of a joint. The same as *Good's Arthrosia*.

I., asthen'ic. (Ἀσθενικός, weakly.) One, in which there is little heat and redness, occurring in a person with a feeble pulse and damaged health.

I. by contigu'ity. See *Inflammatio per contiguitatem*.

I. by continu'ity. See *Inflammatio per continuitatem*.

I.s., cas'eous. (L. *caseus*, cheese.) Förster's term for those inflammations in which the exudations are not eliminated, but degrade and undergo fatty degeneration, and by their pressure on the vessels of the part produce a similar change in its tissues.

I., catar'rh'al. (Κατάρροος, a running from the head. F. *inflammation catarrhale*; G. *katarrhalische Entzündung*.) Inflammation of a mucous membrane. It is characterised by great hyperemia, followed by serous infiltration, accompanied by increase of the normal secretion of the part mixed with inflammatory products; there is a very rapid exfoliation of epithelial cells, the discharge may become purulent, and sometimes there are minute ulcers.

I., cau'ses of, determin'ing. The immediate influences which determine the oc-

currence of inflammation in a part. They are mechanical or chemical violence exercised from without the body, as wounds or caustics; or from within the body, as a calculus, extravasated blood, putrefying excretions, and necrosed tissue; disturbances of innervation, as injury to the fifth nerve, which may cause keratitis; diseased blood from defective composition or the presence of infective particles, organised or unorganised; or poisonous compounds, either introduced by inoculation from without, or generated, after ingestion or inhalation, within the body.

I., causes of, exciting. Same as *I.*, causes of, determining.

I., causes of, predisposing. (*L. præ*, before; *dis*, apart; Old *F. poser*, to place.) The morbid conditions or alterations of the body, or of a part, which render it more liable to the injurious influence of the determining causes of inflammation; such as defective nutrition the result of disease, of old age, of insanitary surroundings, or of an unhealthy mode of life.

I., cellular, diffuse. Same as *Erysipelas, cellular*.

I., cheesy. Same as *I., caseous*.

I., chronic. (*L. chronicus*, long-lasting. *F. inflammation chronique*; *G. chronische Entzündung*.) Long-lasting and slowly-progressing inflammation, either originally so, or occurring as a sequel of an acute inflammation. There is generally little pain or heat, the redness is not marked or is dusky, and the swelling is usually firm, producing the condition called induration, usually from hyperplasia of connective tissue.

I.s, congestive. (*L. congestus*, a carrying together.) A group including erythema, erysipelas, catarrhs, and articular rheumatism, in which, although the mucous exudations contain pus globules, the congestion of the blood-vessels is the dominant fact.

I.s, contagious. Hutchinson's term for the inflammations which, according to him, are propagated by the transfer of leucocytes or living pus-corpuscles from one person to another, and not by microzymes simply; such diseases are gonorrhœa, erysipelas, and purulent ophthalmia.

I., croupous. (*Croup*.) The form of catarrhal inflammation in which the exudation consists of a firmly coagulated, whitish, fibrinous substance forming a membrane on the surface of the inflamed structure, from which it is easily separable.

I., cryptogenetic. (*Κρυπτός*, hidden; *γίνεσις*, an origin.) An inflammation which is produced without evident mechanical or chemical injury, or infective organisms introduced from without, or previous inflammation of some part of the body; such is ulcerative endocarditis.

I.s, degenerative. (*L. degenero*, to become unlike one's race.) Those in which the exudation and the inflamed tissues undergo molecular degeneration, as the diphtheritic, gangrenous, and caseous inflammations.

I.s, desquamative. (*L. desquamo*, to scale off.) Inflammations of the skin and mucous membranes which result in shedding of epithelial cells.

Also, by some, used in the same sense as *I.*, *parenchymatous*.

I., destructive. Inflammation leading to *Suppuration, Ulceration, or Gangrene*.

I., diffuse. (*L. diffusus*, spread abroad.)

The form in which the inflammatory process spreads widely from its centre of origin and is not limited by any fibrinous circumscription, as in dissection wounds.

I., diphtheritic. (*Διφθέρια*, a prepared hide.) The form of necrotic inflammation in which the exudation contains fibrin, which coagulates in the interstices of the tissues and produces death of the outer surface of the part, so as to give the appearance of a false membrane, which contains besides many dead leucocytes and numerous microscopic organisms which are believed to be the determining cause of the inflammation. A diphtheritic pseudo-membrane is thus closely attached to the tissue on and in which it has formed.

I.s, dyscrasæic. (*Δυσκρασία*, bad temperament.) Those caused by irritants carried by the blood; such are the inflammatory processes of scrofula and scurvy.

I., eliminative. (*L. elimino*, to turn out of doors. *F. inflammation eliminatrice*.) The inflammation which is set up in tissues around a foreign body, or a gangrenous mass, so as to cause these substances to be separated from the living tissues.

I., embolic. The inflammation produced by *Embolism*.

I., erythitic. (*Ἐρυθισμός*, irritation.) The form in which the pain and irritability are increased without increase in the real severity of the attack; it occurs in delicate persons.

I., erysipelatous. (*Ἐρυσίπelas*.) The diffuse inflammation of *Erysipelas*.

I., erythematic. (*Ἐρυθήμα*, a redness upon the skin.) Same as *I., erysipelatous*.

I., exudation of. See *Exudation, inflammatory*.

I.s, exudative. (*L. exudo*, to sweat or drop out. *F. inflammations exsudatives*.) A group, including acute pneumonia, pleurisy, pericarditis, and peritonitis, in which there is much exudation, fibrinous, albuminous, or purulent.

I., fibrinous. (*Fibrin*.) The form in which the exudation contains a large amount of fibrin, which coagulates in the interior of the organ, or forms a membranous or pseudo-membranous layer on its surface. It includes as sub-forms *I., croupous*, and *I., diphtheritic*.

I., gangrenous. An inflammation which terminates in *Gangrene*.

I., general. Fordyce's term for *Fever, inflammatory*.

I., globules. The extravascular leucocytes of an inflamed part.

I., gonorrhœal. The form of inflammation produced by the contagium of *Gonorrhœa*. It appears to be capable of affecting the mucous membranes of the urethra, the rectum, the female genitals, and the eye only.

I., gouty. The inflammation, characterised by deposits of uric acid, of *Gout*.

I., hæmorrhagic. (*Διμορραγία*, violent bleeding.) The form in which numerous red corpuscles escape from the vessels as well as the usual exudation. It may be caused by an hæmorrhagic tendency of the individual, or by a similar peculiarity of the disease, as in certain forms of smallpox and in scurvy.

I., healthy. One of John Hunter's divisions, being inflammation in a healthy person pursuing a normal course.

INFLAMMATION.

I., hyperplastic. (Υπερ, above; πλαστικός, fit for moulding.) Same as *I., interstitial*.

I., hypersthenic. (Υπερ, above; σθένος, strength.) An acute inflammation which is so severe as to produce destruction of tissue by gangrene or suppuration.

I.s., hypostatic. (Υποστάσις, that from hyperemia to the bottom.) Those which arise from hyperemia of a dependent part where there is weakened heart's action; the redness is dusky, the exudation is serous, and the termination often necrotic.

I., idiopathic. (Ίδιοπαθής, affected for one's-self.) An inflammation which does not appear to have any distinct cause.

By some, the term has been applied to a local inflammation produced by external violence.

I., indurative. (L. *induro*, to make hard.) One which results in the development of new connective tissue or other substance resulting in *Induration*.

I., infective. (L. *inficio*, to taint.) Burdon-Sanderson's term for an inflammation which spreads from its original seat to other parts of the body, in many instances, if not in all, by the transference of microscopic organisms.

Also, an inflammation which is produced by the introduction into the tissues of an infective substance capable of multiplication or increase in the body, be it organic substance or organised body.

I., interstitial. (L. *interstitium*, a space between.) The form in which the interstitial connective tissue of an organ is the tissue chiefly affected.

I.s., latent. (L. *latens*, part. of *lateo*, to lie hid.) Those which, at first at least, present no definite general or other symptoms manifesting their existence.

I., malignant. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature.) The inflammation which results from putrid infection and ends in gangrene.

I., membranous. One which results in the consolidation of the exudation into a membrane on the surface of the inflamed part.

I., metastatic. (Μετάστασις, migration.) A term applied to pyæmic and embolic inflammations, as well as to the inflammations of the mammary gland and the testicle in mumps.

I., metastatic, diffuse. (Μετδοτασις, a being put in a different place.) The uncircumscribed local inflammatory deposits of septicæmia and pyæmia.

I.s., mucous. (L. *mucus*, slime.) Inflammations of mucous membranes in which there is a great increase of secretion, with little or no alteration of the membranes or their glands.

I., necrotic. (Νέκρωσις, deadness.) The form which ends in the death of a sensible amount of tissue, which end may be gangrene, or mummification, or caseation.

I., neuropathic. (Νεύρον, a nerve; πάθος, a suffering.) Inflammation of a tissue or organ caused by injury to the nerve which supplies it.

I., non-infective. (L. *non*, not; *inficio*, to taint.) Burdon-Sanderson's term for an inflammation which is limited in duration and extent by the limits of the injury which has caused it.

I., non-traumatic. (L. *non*, not; Gr. τραῦμα, a wound.) Inflammation not caused by external violence.

I. of a gland. The disease termed *Adenitis*.

I. of a testicle. See *Orchitis*.

I. of a vein. See *Phlebitis*.

I. of an artery. See *Arteritis*.

I. of bone. See *Osteitis*.

I. of cells. A term which has been given to many degenerative changes of tissue-cells, on the supposition that these were caused by an inflammatory process.

I. of intestines. See *Enteritis*.

I. of kidney. See *Nephritis*.

I. of membranes of a joint. See *Synovitis*.

I. of muscle. See *Myositis*.

I. of nerve. See *Neuritis*.

I. of the arachnoid membrane. See *Arachnitis*.

I. of the bladder. See *Cystitis*.

I. of the bowels. See *Enteritis*.

I. of the brain. See *Cerebritis* and *Phrenitis*.

I. of the brain and membranes. See *Encephalitis*.

I. of the breast. See *Mastitis*.

I. of the bronchi. See *Bronchitis*.

I. of the bronchus and lungs. See *Bronchopneumonia*.

I. of the cæcum. See *Typhlitis* and *Perityphlitis*.

I. of the eyelids. See *Blepharitis*.

I. of the gall-bladder. See *Cholecystitis*.

I. of the glans penis. See *Balanitis*.

I. of the heart. See *Carditis*.

I. of the intestines. See *Enteritis*.

I. of the joints. See *Arthritis*.

I. of the kidney. See *Nephritis*.

I. of the lacrimal gland. The disease termed *Dacryoadenitis*.

I. of the lacrimal sac. The disease termed *Dacryocystitis*.

I. of the lining membrane of the heart. The disease termed *Endocarditis*.

I. of the lining membrane of the womb. The disease termed *Endometritis*.

I. of the liver. See *Hepatitis*.

I. of the lung. The disease termed *Pneumonia*.

I. of the lung and pleura. The disease termed *Pleuropneumonia*.

I. of the lymphatic vessels. See *Lymphangitis*.

I. of the membranes of the brain. The disease termed *Meningitis*.

I. of the mucous coat of the stomach. See *Gastritis*.

I. of the mucous membrane of the colon. The disease termed *Colitis*.

I. of the nerves. See *Neuritis*.

I. of the pelvis of the kidney. The disease termed *Pyelitis*.

I. of the skin. See *Dermatitis*.

I. of the spinal marrow. See *Myelitis*.

I. of the stomach. See *Gastritis*.

I. of the teeth. See *Odontitis*.

I. of the testicle. See *Orchitis*.

I. of the tongue. See *Glossitis*.

I. of the uterus. See *Metritis*.

I. of the urea. See *Iridoperiphakitis*.

I. of the ve'na por'tæ. The disease termed *Pylophlebitis*.

I. of the wind'pipe. See *Tracheitis*.

I. of the womb. See *Metritis*.

I.s, parasit'ic. (*Παράσιτος*, one who lives at another's expense.) Those caused by parasitic animals or plants.

I., parenchymatous. (*Παρίγχυμα*, the peculiar substance of the viscera.) The form in which the special cellular structure of the organ affected is the seat of the inflammation rather than its interstitial connective tissue; the cells undergo granular and fatty degeneration.

The term has been applied by Virchow to those forms of inflammation in which the exudation is confined to the interior of the tissue affected.

I., pas'sive. (*L. passivus*, bearing patiently.) A form in which the symptoms are slow-growing and the processes inactive.

I., pellicular. (*L. pellicula*, a small skin.) Same as *I., diphtheritic*.

I., phagedænic. (*Φαγέδαινα*, canker.) One in which the part is destroyed layer by layer in peripheric extension after it has undergone purulent infiltration.

I., phleg'monous. (*Φλεγμονή*, fiery heat.) The form in which the heat and redness and pain are marked, and the tendency is towards suppuration. Its common seat is the areolar tissue.

I., plas'tic. (*Πλαστικός*, fit for moulding.) One accompanied by the exudation of *Lymph, plastic*.

I., produc'tive. One which results in the formation of new tissue, natural or morbid, as in a cirrhosis of the liver, or a tubercular meningitis.

I., provo'catives of. See *Phlogogenetics*.

I.s, pseu'do-mem'branous. (*Ψευδής*, false; *L. membrana*, a membrane.) The fibrinous inflammations in which false membranes are formed on the surface of the affected part, as in membranous croup.

I.s, puer'peral. (*L. puerpera*, a lying-in woman.) Those which arise from some accident of childbirth. They are characterised by defect of fibrin in the blood, by the presence of septic matters in the blood, and by deposits of unhealthy pus in the tissues.

I.s, pu'rulent. (*L. purulentus*, full of matter.) A group including pyæmic diseases and puerperal infections, having as their origin a suppurating surface, and as their immediate cause a microbe, which migrates from it.

I.s, pu'trid. The group of inflammations in which destruction of tissue and putrefaction occurs.

I., re'flex. (*L. reflecto*, to bend back.) Inflammation induced by reflected action from an injured or diseased nerve, as when conjunctivitis is produced by irritation of the dental nerves; or an inflammation on one side of the brain by an injury to a nerve of the other side of the body.

I.s, resolv'ing. (*L. resolvo*, to loosen.) James's term for inflammations, such as mumps, which do not tend to suppuration but to resolution; he included also gout, rheumatism, and some forms of serofula, under this term.

I., rheumat'ic. The inflammation, characterised by the ordinary local signs, by the pre-

sence of much fibrin in the blood, and by the rarity of the termination in suppuration, which constitutes *Rheumatism*.

I., scrof'ulous. The chronic form, with slowly-arriving but long-lasting suppuration and ulceration, which characterises *Serofula*.

I., sec'ondary. (*L. secundus*, following.) An inflammation which succeeds to, and is produced by, the infection of another and primary inflammation; it may be caused by the arrest in the capillaries of infective particles or minute blood-clots derived from the veins of the structure primarily inflamed, or of leucocytes carrying microbes which have been picked up by the lymphatics of the same part.

I., secre'tory. (*L. secretus*, part. of *secerno*, to separate.) Virchow's term for the forms of inflammation in which the exudation appears on the surface of the organs affected.

I., sep'tic. (*Σηπτικός*, putrefactive.) Inflammation produced by inoculation with, or the absorption of, some putrefying or putrid substance, its determining cause being an anaerobic microbe.

I., se'rous. (*L. serum*, the watery part of a thing.) One in which the exudation is more or less thin and watery; it may occur in the serous cavities, on the mucous or cutaneous surfaces, and wherever there are many lymph-spaces.

By some the term is confined to inflammations of the serous membranes.

I., simple. The form occurring in a healthy person which runs a speedy and favourable course towards resolution or suppuration.

I., simple lo'calised. (*L. locus*, a place.) The form in which the determining cause is limited in extent and time, and the effect is confined to the immediate neighbourhood of its influence.

I., specif'ic. (*L. specificus*, forming a particular kind.) An inflammation which is caused by some special poison, and by none other, such as a chancre or a smallpox pustule.

I., spon'goid. (*Σπόγγος*, a sponge; *εἶδος*, likeness.) The disease called *Fungus hæmatodes*.

I., spread'ing. The form which extends to a greater or less extent beyond its original seat; either from soaking of the neighbouring tissues with the irritating exudation, or from the development and migration of infective microbes or ferments.

I., sthen'ic. (*Σθένος*, strength.) One with much heat and redness, with high fever and a strong pulse, occurring in a robust and well-fed person.

I., strumous. (*Struma*.) Same as *I., serofulous*.

I., subacute. (*L. sub*, under; *acutus*, sharp.) An intermediate form between acute and chronic inflammation.

I., superf'icial. Inflammation attacking the surface of an organ only.

I., suppurative. Inflammation terminating in *Suppuration*.

I., sympath'ic. (*Συμπαθητικός*, affected by like feelings.) One which is caused in an organ by the reflected irritation of inflammation, as when inflammation of one eye is caused by disease of the other without direct contagion.

I., symptomat'ic. (*Συμπτωμα*, a symptom.) A local inflammation dependent on some general disease.

I., syphilitic. The inflammatory processes, characterised by tendency to induration, of *Syphilitis*.

I., the ory of, attract'ion. (L. *attraho*, to draw towards.) The theory which supposes that the tissue cells in inflammation are possessed of increased powers, by which they draw to themselves more nutriment and multiply rapidly, and thus result the hyperæmia and dilatation of blood-vessels. It was held by Haller, Vogel, Simon, and Virchow, among others.

I., the ory of, migration. Cohnheim's doctrine, now generally received, that the essential condition of inflammation is the migration of the leucocytes from the vessels to the areolæ of the connective tissue.

I., the ory of, neuroparalyt'ic. (Νεῦρον; παράλυσις, palsy.) The theory which supposes that the dilatation of the blood-vessels, and the consequent accumulation of blood in them, and exudation from them, is caused by paralysis of the vessel-walls, the direct consequence of paralysis of the nerves which supply them. It was held by Henle, Stilling, and others.

I., the ory of, neurospas'tic. (Νεῦρον; σπαστικός, drawing in.) The theory which explains the hyperæmia and its results in inflammation, by a contraction of the small arteries through direct nerve-influence, which, by slowing the current, caused a reflux into the capillaries from the adjoining vessels. It was held by Hoffmann, Eisenmann, Cullen, and others.

I., the ory of, suppuration. (L. *sup-puro*, to gather matter.) Virchow's modification of the attraction theory; he holds that the pus corpuscles of an inflamed part are produced by the subdivision of the connective-tissue corpuscles.

I., the ory of, tis'sue-metamorph-osis. (Μεταμόρφωσις, a transformation.) Stricker's theory of the inflammatory process as commencing in metamorphosis of tissue, the connective-tissue corpuscles resuming their embryonic state, becoming amœbic, and cleaving by fission after a period of freedom from movement, the products becoming amœbic pus-cells.

I., torpid. (L. *torpidus*, benumbed.) A very slowly progressing inflammation with no sign of activity, the part when visible being dusky instead of red.

I.s, toxic. (Τοξικόν, poison.) Those caused by the introduction of a poisonous substance into the part from without or from within the body; such are those caused by animal or vegetable parasites, by the taking of chemical poisons as phosphorus, and in some persons mackerel, and by the absorption of poisonous material formed in the body.

I., traumatic. (Τραῦμα, a wound.) Inflammation of a tissue produced by a wound or by external violence.

I., tuber'culous. The morbid processes of *Tuberculosis*.

I., typhoid. (*Typhoid*.) The form of severe inflammation in which there is a feeble pulse and a dusky skin, with muttering delirium, stertor, picking at the bedclothes, involuntary evacuations, or other of the so-called typhoid symptoms.

I., ulcerative. The form or stage of inflammation which ends in *Ulceration*.

I., unhealthy. One of John Hunter's divisions, being inflammation modified by some unhealthy condition of the body, or by some

septic or poisonous attribute of the determining cause.

Inflammatiuncula. (L. dim. of *inflammatio*.) A slight and superficial inflammation.

Inflam'matory. (L. *inflammo*, to set fire. F. *inflammatoire*; I. *inflammatorio*, *inflammatorio*; S. *inflammatorio*; G. *entzündlich*.) Belonging to, or of the nature of, inflammation.

I. blood. See *Blood, inflammatory*.

I. blush. A slight erythematous redness.

I. crust. (F. *croûte inflammatoire*; G. *Entzündungshaut*.) A term for what is otherwise called the buffy coat of the blood.

I. diath'esis. See *Diathesis, inflammatory*.

I. effu'sion. (L. *effusus*, poured out.) Same as *Exudation, inflammatory*.

Also, the exudation of any form of inflammation.

I. exuda'tion. See *Exudation, inflammatory*.

I. fe'ver. (F. *fièvre inflammatoire*; G. *entzündendes Fieber*.) See *Fever, inflammatory*. Also, a synonym of *Traumatic fever*.

I. fo'cus. (L. *focus*, a fireplace. F. *foyer inflammatoire*; G. *Entzündungsheerde*.) The culminating spot of inflammation in which the suppurative process takes origin.

I. glob'ules. The altered leucocytes of an inflammatory effusion.

I. indura'tion. See *Induration, inflammatory*.

I. infiltra'tion. See *Infiltration, inflammatory*.

I. lymph. See *Lymph, inflammatory*.

I. œde'ma. See *Edema, inflammatory*.

I. tis'sue. The new tissue produced by the inflammatory process when it is not too intense; it is formed out of the leucocytes, and is known as granulation tissue and cicatricial tissue.

I. ty'phus. See *Typhus fever, inflammatory*.

I. zone. The final line of demarcation between the living and the dead tissue in gangrene undergoing separation. The gangrenous part is limited by a bright red, somewhat swollen line, fading off into the natural colour of skin; in a few days there appears a narrow white line at the outskirts of the dead tissue, consisting of pus covered with epidermis, which soon gives way, disclosing a gap, which gradually deepens and somewhat widens by ulceration, until the dead part is separated from the living.

Inflammatus. (L. *inflammo*, to inflame. F. *enflammé*; G. *entzündet*.) In a state of inflammation; inflamed.

Inflate. (L. *inflatus*, part. of *inflto*, to blow into. F. *enfler*; I. *enfiare*; S. *inflar*; G. *aufblähen*.) To blow out; to distend with air.

Infla'ted. (L. *inflatus*. F. *enflé*; I. *enfiato*; S. *inflado*; G. *aufgebläht*.) Blown out like a bladder.

Infla'tio. See *Inflation*.

I. paro'tidum. (*Parotid gland*.) Same as *Mumps*.

I. u'teri. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) Same as *Physometra*.

Infla'tion. (L. *inflatio*; from *inflto*, to blow or puff up. F. *inflation*; I. *enfiatura*; S. *inflacion*; G. *Aufblähung*.) A distension with air. A term formerly used for *Emphysema* and *Pneumatosis*, and flatulent colic.

Inflation is employed therapeutically for the purpose of dilating the bowel in cases of obstruction, for the purpose of expanding the lungs in artificial respiration, and for the purpose of distending the Eustachian tube and tympanum.

I., cellular. Same as *Emphysema, subcutaneous*.

I., mouth to mouth. A mode of practising artificial respiration, when the inspiratory act is produced by the operator placing his mouth on that of the patient and forcing air out of his own lungs into the other's chest.

I. of tympanum. See *Tympanum, inflation of*.

I. tympanic. Same as *Tympanites*.

Inflect. (L. *inflecto*, to bend. F. *flechir*; I. *inflectare*; S. *encorvar*; G. *biegen, beugen*.) To bend; to turn from a direct course.

Inflect'ed. (L. *inflecto*. F. *flechi*; G. *gebengt*.) Bent inwards; turned from a direct course.

Infection. Same as *Inflexion*.

In Optics, the same as *Diffraction*.

Inflex'ed. (L. *inflexus*; part of *inflecto*, to bend. F. *inflexi*; I. *inflexio*; G. *eingebogen, umgeschlagen*.) Bent, or curved abruptly inwards.

Inflexibility. (F. *inflexibilité*; from L. *inflexibilis*, that cannot be bent. I. *inflexibilitas*; S. *inflexibilidad*; G. *Unbiegsamkeit*.) The quality of incapacity to be bent.

Inflexible. (F. *inflexible*; from L. *inflexibilis*, that cannot be bent. I. *inflexibile*; S. *inflexible*; G. *unbiegsam*.) Incapable of being bent; rigid.

Inflexion. (L. *inflexio*; from *inflecto*, to bend. F. *inflexion*; I. *inflexione*; S. *inflexion*; G. *Beugung, Einbeugung*.) A bending inwards.

Inflexioscopium. (L. *inflexio*, an inflection, or bending inwards; Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, to observe. F. *inflexioscope*.) Name proposed for the instrument termed *Chromadote* by Hoffmann, because it shows the phenomena of the inflection of light.

Inflorescence. (F. *inflorescence*; from L. *infloresco*, to blossom. I. *inflorescenza*; S. *inflorescencia*; G. *Blüthenstand*.) A Linnean term signifying the various ways in which flowers are joined to the stem by the peduncle; the particular manner of flowering.

Also, the floral axis itself of Angiosperms. It frequently forms an elaborate branch system, which is sharply defined from the vegetative part of the plants, and bears no leafy structures besides those of the flower, except bracts.

I., abnormal. (F. *inflorescence abnormal*.) Unusual or exceptional forms of inflorescence, causing difficulty in recognising the relations of the flowers with the axis by which they are supported. De Lanesan distinguishes five forms:—*Epiphyllous*, in which there is adhesion of the inflorescence to the leaf or bract from the axilla of which it springs; *suprafoliaceous*, in which there is adhesion of the inflorescence to the axis on which it is borne; adhesion in each inflorescence of the floral axes to their axillary bracts; adhesion in each inflorescence of the floral axes to the axes from which they spring; and lastly, adhesions of several inflorescences to each other.

I., botryose. (Βότρυς, a cluster of grapes.) Same as *I., racemose*.

I., centrifugal. (L. *centrum*, a centre;

fugio, to fly. F. *inflorescence centrifuge*.) Same as *I., cymose*.

I., centripetal. (L. *centrum*, a centre; *peto*, to seek. F. *inflorescence centripète*.) Same as *I., racemose*.

I., clustered. (F. *inflorescence groupée*.) The form in which the floral axis is ramified and the flowers are borne on secondary branchlets; it may be terminal, as in the lilac, or axillary, as in the thyme.

I.s, cymose. (Κύμα, the young sprout of a cabbage. F. *inflorescence définie*; G. *cymöser Blüthenstand*.) Inflorescences in which the main axis which terminates in a flower produces below its apex one or a few lateral branches, which also terminate in flowers, but grow more vigorously than the main axis, and repeat the same type of ramification. Examples are met with in the fascicle of sweet william, the glomeruli of nettle and box, and the verticillaster of many Labiatae.

I.s, cymose, and race'mose, compound. Term applied to a compound inflorescence which changes in type in the different orders of ramification, as when the branches of the first order exhibit a racemose arrangement, and those of the second a cymose arrangement, as in *Euphorbia esula*; or when the branches of the first order have a cymose, and those of the second a racemose, arrangement, as in the case of the helicoid cymes of capitula in *Cichorium*.

I.s, cymose, compound. Compound cymose inflorescences arise either from the reduction of the ramification in the higher orders, as, for instance, when the secondary members of a cyme are not cymes, but dichasia, forming dichastial cymes, as in many Euphorbiaceae; or when helicoid cymes are combined to form scorpioid cymes, as in *Geranium*.

I.s, cymose, simple. Cymose inflorescences in which the ramification in the secondary and higher orders follows the same type, and thus may either be without a pseud-axis, as in the cyme of many Euphorbiæ and the dichasium of *Valerianella*, or with a pseud-axis, as in the helicoid cyme and the scorpioid cyme.

I., def'inite. (L. *definitus*, precise. F. *inflorescence définie*.) Same as *I., cymose*.

I., epiphyllous. (Ἐπί, upon; φύλλον a leaf. F. *inflorescence epiphyllée*.) See *I., abnormal*.

I., indef'inite. (L. *in*, neg.; *definitus*, precise. F. *inflorescence indéfinie*.) Same as *I., racemose*.

I., indeter'minate. (L. *indeterminatus*, undefined. F. *inflorescence indéterminée*.) Same as *I., racemose*.

I., mixed. (F. *inflorescence mixte*.) De Candolle's term for flower-clusters in which the two forms, cymose and racemose, are mingled; it includes the *Thyrsus*, mixed *Panicle*, and *Ferticillaster*.

I., monopodial. (Μόνος, single; πούς, a foot.) Same as *I., racemose*.

I., multiflorous. (L. *multus*, many; *flos*, a flower.) Same as *I., racemose*.

I., panicled. (L. *panicula*, a tuft.) The form of *I., racemose*, in which the lateral axes of the first order branch and produce axes of the second and higher orders, all of which may terminate in a flower. It includes those with elongated axes, the true *Panicle* and the compound *Panicle*; and those with abbreviated axes, the compact *Panicle* and the compound *Umbel*.

I., pluriflorous. (*L. plus*, more; *flos*, a flower.) Same as *I., multiflorous*.

I., racemose. (*L. racemus*, a cluster of grapes. *F. inflorescence indefinite*; *G. racemöser Blütenstand*.) That form of inflorescence in which there is a main axis or rachis bearing a number of lateral branches which have been developed in acropetal succession. As a rule, the lateral shoots do not usually grow longer than that portion of the main axis which lies above their insertion, as in the currant.

I.s, race'mose, comp'ound. These are formed when the lateral shoots which bear the flowers are again branched, as, for example, when several capitula are arranged on the main axis in the same way as the flowers of a raceme.

I.s, race'mose, comp'ound, hetero-gen'ously. (*ἕτερος*, different; *γένος*, a kind.) Inflorescences in which the branches of the different orders of compound racemose inflorescence are dissimilar, as in the capitulate raceme of Petasites, the spicate capitulum of Scirpeæ, and the spicate raceme of many grasses.

I.s, race'mose, comp'ound, homo-gen'ously. (*ὁμός*, one and the same; *γένος*, a kind.) Inflorescences in which the branches of the first and second or higher orders of racemose inflorescence are of the same character as in the compound spike of wheat, the compound raceme of the grape-vine, and the compound umbel.

I.s, race'mose, sim'ple. Racemose inflorescences in which the lateral shoots of the first order terminate in a flower without any further ramification. The axis may either be elongated, as in the spike of *Carex*, the spadix of Arum, and the raceme of the radish; or it may be short, as in the capitulum of Compositæ and the umbel of the ivy.

I., solitary. (*F. inflorescence solitaire*.) The form in which one flower only is borne on the floral axis; it may be terminal, as in the pæony; or axillary, as in the pansy.

I., spi'cate. (*L. spica*, an ear of corn.) The form of *I., racemose*, in which the lateral axes of the first order do not branch, and each bears a flower. It includes those with an elongated rachis, the *Spike*, the *Spadix*, and the *Raceme*; and those with an abbreviated rachis, the *Capitulum* and the simple *Umbel*.

I., suprafo'liate. (*L. supra*, above; *folium*, a leaf. *F. inflorescence suprafoliacée*.) See *I., abnormal*.

I., term'inal. (*L. terminus*, a bound. *F. inflorescence terminée*.) Same as *I., racemose*.

I., uniflo'rous. (*L. unus*, one; *flos*, a flower.) That form which consists of a single flower terminating each main or lateral axis. Same as *I., cymose*.

Influence. (*F. influence*; from *Low L. influenza*, an inundation; from *L. inflo*, to flow in. *I. influenza*; *S. influencia*; *G. Einfluss*.) A flowing in. The modifying action which one body is capable of exercising on another body.

In Pathology, the morbid action of some externally or internally developed force or poison. Also (*F. influencer*; *I. influire*; *S. influir*; *G. einwirken*), to exercise a modifying action.

I., elec'tric. Same as *Induction, electric*.

I., magne'tic. Same as *Magnetic induction*.

Influen'tia. Same as *Influenza*.
Influen'za. (*I. influenza*, influence, because it was supposed to be caused by the in-

fluence of the stars. *F. influenza, grippe*; *S. fluxion epidemica*; *G. Einflüssen, Einflusskrankheit*.) A contagious affection of the respiratory mucous membrane, occurring in a rapidly-spreading epidemic, which speedily traverses a district. After an incubative period of three or four days, there is more or less of rigor with elevation of temperature, aching in the limbs and back, and sometimes vomiting; then sneezing, frontal headache, rosy conjunctiva, sore throat, hoarseness, hard, noisy cough, tightness in the chest, and oppressed breathing, with great prostration of mind and body, occur; the fever is high, but soon becomes remittent, with free perspiration, sudamina, and herpes labialis; the expectoration, at first thin, becomes mucopurulent, the tongue is furred and often dry, and there may be diarrhoea and jaundice; the weakness increases, tremors may supervene, and delirium; in a few days convalescence commences, but is protracted; the fatal cases are few, and these are produced by asthenia, or by some chest complication, as pneumonia, or pleurisy. It has been thought that an epidemic of influenza is a precursor of one of malignant cholera, but without much apparent foundation.

Also, a communicable disease of horses, characterised by shivering and fever, with quick, short breathing, swelling in the parotid region, pain in the chest, and cough, at first dry, then accompanied by a more or less abundant mucous secretion, and sometimes conjunctivitis; there is great weakness and a long convalescence.

The term has also been applied to an epidemic resembling the enteric fever of man which occurs in horses.

I., bacteria of. According to Seifert, the particles of grey matter mixed with the tenacious mucus of the nose and throat, which appear when the febrile symptoms are at their height, contain numerous micrococci, from 1.5—2 mm. in length and 1 mm. in breadth, arranged in long chains (Streptococci). They disappear when the presence of cells in the secretion increases, and are absent in bronchitis. Lustig has found various microbes in the pneumonia of horses due to influenza.

I. europæ'a. The disease described under the chief heading.

Influen'zoid. (*Influenza*; *Gr. εἶδος*, likeness.) Resembling *Influenza*.

In flux. (*L. influxus*, part. of *influo*, to flow into.) The act of flowing in; influence.

I., ner'vous. The special centrifugal action of the central nervous system which influences the organs and tissues outside it.

Inform'is. (*L. in*, neg.; *forma*, shape. *F. informe*.) Having no determinate form; shapeless.

Applied by Illiger to a Family of the mult-angulated Mammifera, comprehending those which have the subcutaneous cellular tissue so loaded with fat that their form is effaced.

Inform'itas. (*L. informis*, shapeless.) Same as *Deformity*.

Infortu'nium. (*L. infortunium*, misfortune.) A synonym of *Counter-fissure*.

Infra- (*L. infra*.) A prefix signifying beneath, below.

Infra-acro'mio-humera'lis. (*L. infra*, below; *acromion*; *humerus*, the arm bone. *F. sous-acromio-huméral* of Chaussier.) The deltoid muscle.

Infra-atloi'deus. Same as *Subatloid*.

Infra-axillary. (L. *infra*, beneath; *axilla*, the armpit.) Situated beneath the axilla, or the axil of a leaf or branch.

I. re'gion. The part of the lateral region of the chest bounded above by a line drawn transversely about two inches below the nipple; below by a line corresponding to the edge of the false ribs; anteriorly by a line drawn vertically about an inch and a half on the outer side of the nipple; and posteriorly by a line drawn vertically downwards from the lower part of the outer border of the scapula.

Infra-axoïdeus. Same as *Subaroid*.

Infrabranchial. (L. *infra*; *branchia*.) Beneath the branchiæ.

I. cham'ber. The ventral division of the pallial chamber of Lamellibranchiata.

Infracephalic. (L. *infra*; Gr. κεφαλή, the head.) Below the head.

Infraclavicle. (L. *infra*; *clavicle*.) Same as *Infraclavicular bone*.

Infraclavicular. (L. *infra*; *clavicle*.) Situate below the clavicle.

I. bone. (F. *os sous-claviculaire*.) A bone of fishes. In its earliest state, as in *Acipenser*, it is the lowest of three dermal scutes which meets its fellow of the opposite side below; in most other fishes these scutes have become subdermal, and form part of the pectoral arch, which consists of cartilage or cartilage-bone.

I. fossa. See *Fossa, infraclavicular*.

I. lymphatic glands. See *Glands, infraclavicular*.

I. re'gion. The part of the anterior region of the chest bounded above by the clavicle, below by the fourth rib, on the inside by the outer border of the sternum, and on the outside by the outer edge of the deltoid muscle.

Infracoccygeus. (L. *infra*, beneath; *occyx*.) A muscle on the under surface of the tail of many mammals, connecting the several vertebrae to each other.

Infracostal. (L. *infra*, beneath; *costa*, a rib.) Beneath the ribs.

I. artery. An occasional branch of the internal mammary artery as it enters the thoracic cavity; it slants downwards and outwards on the inner surfaces of the upper ribs, often as far as the sixth, and insinuates with the anterior intercostal and the aortic intercostal arteries.

I. muscles. (F. *muscles sous-costaux*; G. *Unterrippenmuskeln*.) Small slips of muscles on the same plane as the internal intercostal muscles, extending from the inner surface of one rib to the corresponding surface of the next succeeding rib, or even to the following one or two ribs. There are usually ten on each side.

I. muscles of Verbey'en. The same as *Infracostal muscles*.

Infractio'n. (L. *infractio*, a breaking to pieces. G. *Einknickung*.) Same as *Fracture, greenstick*.

Also (G. *Einbrechung*), a driving into; as the driving of a piece of a fractured skull into the cranial cavity, so that there is an external depression with a rounded edge.

Infradiaphragmatic. (L. *infra*; Gr. διάφραγμα, a partition-wall. F. *sous-diaphragmatique*.) Beneath the diaphragm.

Infrahyoid. (L. *infra*; *hyoid bone*.) Below the *Hyoid bone*.

I. bur'sa. Same as *Bursa subhyoidea*.

I. re'gion. See *Region, infrahyoid*.

Inframammary. (L. *infra*; *mamma*, the breast gland.) Below the mammary gland.

I. re'gion. The part of the anterior surface of the thorax which lies between the seventh rib and the lower border of the chest, having as its inner boundary the outer border of the sternum, and as its outer a vertical line drawn about an inch and a half outside the nipple. It contains the thin lower margins of the lung on both sides, with part of the liver on the right side, and of the stomach on the left.

Inframarginal. (L. *infra*; *margo*, a margin.) Beneath a margin or border.

I. gy'rus. The *Gyrus temporalis superior*.

Inframaxillary. (L. *infra*, beneath; *maxilla*, the jaw. F. *sous-maxillaire*.) Situated under the jaw.

I. gland. The *Submaxillary gland*.

I. nerve. (G. *anterer Kiefernerf*.) One branch or more of the cervico-facial division of the facial nerve which perforates the deep cervical fascia, and divides into slender twigs which form arches beneath the platysma as far as the hyoid bone; it supplies the platysma and the integument, and joins the superficial cervical nerve.

Inframaxillosternodymia. (L. *infra*; *maxilla*, the jaw; *sternum*, the breast bone; Gr. ἄνωγον, twins.) A double monstrosity united by the inferior maxillary bones and the sterna.

Infraoccipital. (L. *infra*; *occiput*, the back of the head.) Below the occiput.

I. nerve. The *Suboccipital nerve*.

Infra-orbital. (L. *infra*; *orbita*, an orbit.) Beneath the orbit.

I. artery. (L. *infra*; *orbita*, an orbit. F. *artère sous-orbitaire*; G. *Unteraugenhöhenschlagader*.) A branch of the internal maxillary artery in the sphenomaxillary fossa. It traverses the infraorbital canal, and emerges at its anterior opening beneath the levator labii superioris; it then divides into numerous branches, some of which supply the lacrimal sac and the parts about the inner angle of the orbit, and others anastomose with branches of the ophthalmic, facial, transverse facial, and buccal arteries; in the canal it gives off a long thin branch, which enters the orbit and supplies the inferior rectus and the inferior oblique muscles of the eye, and the lacrimal gland, and an anterior dental branch, which supplies the incisor and canine teeth, and the mucous lining of the antrum.

I. bone. (F. *os infraorbitaire*.) A bone of the exoskeleton of Teleostean fishes which forms an arch on the lower border of the orbit.

I. canal. See *Canal, infraorbital*.

I. fora'men. See *Foramen, infraorbital*.

I. groove. See *Groove, infraorbital*.

I. nerve. (G. *Unteraugenhöhleinnerv*.) A name given to the superior maxillary nerve when it enters the infraorbital canal.

I. nerves. (F. *nerfs sous-orbitaires*; G. *Unteraugenhöhleinnerven*.) Branches of the temporo-facial division of the facial nerve; they supply the buccinator and orbicularis oris muscles, the levatores labii superioris and anguli oris, and the nasal muscles; they unite with the terminal branches of the superior maxillary nerve to form the infraorbital plexus, and they communicate with the nasal and infratrochlear nerves, and with the upper branches of the cervico-facial division.

Also, the facial branches of the superior

maxillary nerve. They emerge from the infra-orbital canal, and supply the skin of the cheek, side of the nose, and upper lip. Near the orbit they form the infra-orbital plexus by communicating with the infra-orbital nerves of facial.

I. plexus. (L. *plexus*, a weaving. G. *Unteraugennergflecht*.) A nerve plexus lying below the orbit, and formed by the junction of the infra-orbital branches of the superior maxillary nerve with those of the facial nerve.

I. sulcus. (L. *sulcus*, a furrow.) Same as *Groove, infra-orbital*.

I. vein. (F. *veine sous-orbitaire*; G. *Unteraugenhöhlenblutader*.) The vein accompanying the artery of the same name. The rootlets communicate with the facial veins, and the trunk terminates posteriorly in the alveolar plexus of veins and the veins corresponding to the terminal branches of the internal maxillary artery.

Infra-orbital. Same as *Infra-orbital*.

Infra-orbitary. Same as *Infra-orbital*.

Infrapubian. (L. *infra*, below.) Same as *Subpubic*.

I. ligament. The *Ligament, subpubic*.

Infrascapular. (L. *infra*, beneath; *scapula*, the shoulder-blade. F. *sous-scapulaire*.) Below or beneath the shoulder-blade.

I. artery. An offset of the dorsal branch of the subscapular artery, which supplies the ventral aspect of the scapula and the subscapular muscle.

Also, the same as *Subscapular artery*.

I. region. The part of the posterior region of the chest bounded above by a transverse line on the level of the angle of the scapula, below by a transverse line on the level of the twelfth dorsal vertebra, on the outer side by a vertical line from the lower part of the outer border of the scapula, and on the inner side by the spine.

Infrascapularis. (L. *infra*.) Same as *Subscapularis*.

Infraserratus. (L. *infra*; *serratus magnus*.) Lying beneath the serratus magnus muscle.

I. bursa. See *Bursa subserrata*.

Infraspinalis. (L. *infra*.) Same as *Infraspinaus*.

Infraspina'tus. (L. *infra*, beneath; *spina*, a spine. F. *muscle sous-épineux*; G. *Untergrätenmuskel*.) A muscle of the dorsum of the scapula. It arises from the whole of the infraspinous fossa except the neck, lower angle, and inferior border of the bone, from the lower surface of the spinous process, and from the fascia covering the muscle. It is inserted into the middle facet of the great tuberosity of the humerus. It is supplied by the suprascapular vessels and nerve, and by the dorsal branch of the subscapular artery. It assists in rotating the head of the humerus outwards.

I. bursa. See *Bursa infraspinata* and *B. infraspinati*.

Infraspinous. (L. *infra*; *spina*, a spine. F. *sous-épineux*.) Beneath the spine.

I. aponeurosis. See *Aponeurosis, infraspinous*.

I. fossa. See *Fossa infraspinata*.

Infrastapedial. (L. *infra*; *stapes*, a stirrup.) Situated beneath the stapes.

I. cartilage. One of three cartilaginous rays projecting from the distal end of the columella auris in Birds.

Infraster'nal. (L. *infra*, beneath; *sternum*, the breast bone.) Below the sternum.

I. depres'sion. The pit of the stomach; a superficial depression over the ensiform cartilage bounded on each side by the prominences of the seventh costal cartilages.

I. fos'sa. (L. *fossa*, a pit.) The *I. depression*.

Infratem'poral. (L. *infra*; *tempora*, the temples.) Beneath the temples.

I. crest. The *Crista alæ magnæ*.

I. fos'sa. The *Fossa, zygomatic*.

Infrathoracic. (L. *infra*; *thorax*, the chest.) Below the thorax.

Infratrochanteric. (L. *infra*; *trochanter*.) Below the trochanter.

Infratrochlear. (L. *infra*, beneath; *trochlea*, a pulley.) Beneath the pulley of the trochlearis muscle.

I. nerve. (G. *Unterrollnerv*.) A branch of the nasal nerve in the orbit. It runs forwards beneath the pulley of the trochlearis muscle and terminates in the upper eyelid, conjunctiva, and side of the nose. In the orbit it gives off a communicating branch to the supratrochlear nerve.

Infravaginal. (L. *infra*, beneath; *vagina*, a sheath.) Beneath the vagina.

I. portion of cervix uteri. The lower third of the cervix uteri, or that part of the cervix situated below the insertion of the anterior vaginal wall. (Schroeder.)

Infric'ion. (L. *infrictus*, part. of *infrico*, to rub in.) The rubbing into the skin of an ointment.

Infrigida'tion. (L. *in*, in; *frigidus*, cold.) The act of making cold.

Infringent. (L. *infringo*, to break off; to diminish.) A synonym of *Corrigent*.

Infructescence. (L. *in*, in; *fructus*, fruit.) Sir J. D. Hooker's term for an aggregation of fruits, as in the mulberry.

Infrugiferous. (L. *in*, neg.; *frux*, fruit; *fero*, to bear.) Not bearing fruit.

Infundibula. (Pl. of *infundibulum*, a funnel.) The funnels of Cephalopods.

I. of bronchiole. Same as *Lung, infundibula of*.

I. of kidney. See *Kidney, infundibula of*.

I. of lung. See *Lung, infundibula of*.

I. pulmo'num. (L. *pulmo*, a lung.) See *Lung, infundibula of*.

I. re'num. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) See *Kidney, infundibula of*.

Infundibular. Same as *Infundibuliform*.

Infundibula'ta. (L. *infundibulum*, a funnel.) A synonym of *Gymnolamata*.

Infundibuliform. (L. *infundibulum*, a funnel; *forma*, likeness. F. *infundibuliforme*; I. *infundibuliforme*; S. *infundibuliforme*; G. *trichterförmig*.) Shaped like a funnel.

In Botany, applied to a monopetalous corolla, the tube of which widens gradually until near the summit, which expands greatly, as in the tobacco, *Nicotiana tabacum*.

I. fas'cia. See *Fascia, infundibuliform*.

Infundibulo-ovarian ligament. See *Ligamentum infundibulo-ovarium*.

Infundibulo-pelvic ligament. See *Ligamentum infundibulo-pelvicum*.

Infundibulum. (L. *infundibulum*;

from *infundō*, to pour in. F. *entonnoir*; G. *Trichter*.) A funnel. Applied to structures resembling a funnel in shape.

Also, a term for the funnel-shaped extension of the peritonæum which forms the canal between the external opening and the intestinal opening in an artificial anus.

Also, a tubular organ in the Cephalopoda through which the water is driven from the gills.

Also, the gastric cavity of Ctenophora with which the œsophageal tube communicates by an opening capable of being closed by muscles; it gives off eight vessels to the swimming sacs, and two which are dilated into two terminal sacs, which surround the sense organ at the aboral pole.

I. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) See *I. of brain*.

I. coch'leæ. See *I. of cochlea*.

I. femora'li-vascula're. (L. *femur*, the thigh; *vasculum*, a small vessel.) Thompson's term for the crural canal.

I. lachryma'lè. The *Lacrimonal sac*.

I. of brain. (F. *infundibulum de cerveau*; G. *Gehirntrichter*.) A funnel-shaped prolongation downwards and forwards of the floor of the third ventricle of the brain; at its extremity is the pituitary body. Its length is about 7 mm., its thickness varies from 1·7 to 3·4 mm.

I. of cochlea. (L. *cochlea*, a snail shell. F. *infundibulum du limaçon*; G. *Schnecken-trichter*.) The delicate, expanded termination of the modiolus under the cupola of the cochlea.

I. of ear. The *I. of cochlea*.

I. of eth'moid bone. (G. *Siebbein-trichter*.) A long, sinuous, cellular canal connecting through the anterior ethmoidal cells the frontal sinus with the middle meatus of the nose.

I. of Fallo'pian tube. (G. *Eileiter-trichter*.) The fimbriated end of the Fallopiian tube.

I. of heart. (F. *infundibulum du cœur*.) The *Conus arteriosus*.

I. of kid'ney. See *Kidney, infundibu-lum of*.

I. of na'sal fos'sæ. Same as *I. of ethmoid bone*.

I. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stom-ach.) The *Œsophagus*.

I. ventric'uli ter'tii cer'ebri. (L. *ven-triculus*, the stomach; *tertius*, third; *cerebrum*, the brain.) The same as *I. of brain*.

Infusca'tion. (L. *infusco*, to make dark.) The act of darkening or blackening.

Infuse'. (F. *infuser*; from L. *infusus*, part. of *infundo*, to pour into or upon. I. *in-fundare*; S. *infundir*; G. *eingiessen, einwei-chen*.) To pour in; to introduce; to steep in a fluid.

Infusibility. (E. *infuse*. F. *infusi-bilité*; I. *infusibilita*; S. *infusibilidad*; G. *Unschmelzbarkeit*.) Incapability of being melted or fused.

Infu'sible. (E. *infuse*. F. *infusible*; I. *infusibile*; S. *infusible*; G. *unschmelz-bar*.) Not capable of being melted or fused.

Infu'sion. (E. *infuse*. F. *infusion*; I. *infusio*; S. *infusion*; G. *Infusion, Eingie-sung, Einweichung, Aufguss*.) The act of infusing, or pouring in.

In Pharmacy, the process of steeping a substance in water so as to extract its virtues.

Also (F. *infusé, infusion*; G. *Aufguss*), the product of the process.

In the U.S. Ph. an infusion, the strength of which is not prescribed by the physician, nor directed by the Pharmacopœia, is ordered to be prepared by putting 10 parts of the substance, coarsely comminuted, into a suitable vessel, pouring 100 parts of boiling water on it, covering the vessel tightly, letting it stand two hours, then straining, and passing such an amount of water through the strainer as will make the total product weigh 100 parts.

In the G. Ph., an infusion, not specially ordered, is prepared so that 10 parts of the strained product represent one part of the substance in-fused.

Also, in Surgery, the act of introducing medi-cinal substances into the veins by means of the *Infusor*, or into these or other cavities, or into the parenchyma of organs, by hydrostatic pressure; a tube being introduced into the cavity or organ, and connected by means of an india-rubber tube with a funnel, or other recep-tacle, for the fluid to be injected, which is raised to such a height that the pressure of the fluid is sufficient to overcome the resistance of the or-gan or tissues.

I. jar. An apparatus in which to prepare an infusion; it consists of an earthenware jug containing a strainer on which to receive the material to be dealt with.

I. of bear-ber'ry. See *Infusum uræ ursi*.

I. of cham'omile. See *Infusum anthem-idis*.

I. of chiret'a. See *Infusum chiratæ*.

I. of cloves. See *Infusum caryophylli*.

I. of flax-seed. See *Infusum lini*.

I. of fox'glove. See *Infusum digitalis*.

I. of gin'ger. See *Infusum zingiberis*.

I. of gulan'cha. *Infusum tinosporæ*.

I. of hick'ory ashes and soot. A pint of clean hickory ashes and a gill of soot are infused for twenty-four hours in half a gallon of boiling water; the fluid is then de-canted and taken in doses of a wineglassful three or four times a day for the relief of dys-pepsia.

I. of hop. See *Infusum lupuli*.

I. of horserad'ish, com'pound. See *Infusum armoracæ compositum*.

I. of In'dian bar'berry. See *Infusum berberis*.

I. of jequir'ity. See *Infusum abri pre-catorii*.

I. of kari'yát, com'pound. See *Infu-sum andrographis compositum*.

I. of kous'so. See *Infusum cusso*.

I. of lin'seed. See *Infusum lini*.

I. of or'ange peel. See *Infusum au-rantiî*.

I. of or'ange peel, com'pound. See *Infusum auranti compositum*.

I. of rhat'any. See *Infusum krameræ*.

I. of rhu'barb. See *Infusum rhei*.

I. of wild cher'ry. See *Infusum pruni virginianæ*.

Infu'so-decoc'tum. (L. *infusus*; *decoctus*, part. of *decoquo*, to boil down.) A pharmaceutical preparation made partly by in-fusing the substance and partly by boiling it.

Infu'sor. (L. *infusus*. F. *infusoir*.) An instrument proposed by Hueter for the intro-duction of blood or other nutritive substances

into the tissues. It consists of an open glass tube, 1 cm. in diameter, drawn at one end into a point, graduated in cubic centimetres and half cubic centimetres, and containing up to its zero about half an ounce of fluid; on to the pointed end is slipped an india-rubber tube, 65 cm. long, to which is attached a hollow metallic needle containing 45 or 50 apertures; the needle is introduced into the subcutaneous tissues after the glass tube has been filled with the fluid to be introduced, and the liquid penetrates by its own weight into the lymph spaces.

Infusoria. (L. *infundo*, to pour into. F. *infusoires*; G. *Infusionsthierchen*, *Infusorien*.) A Class of the Subkingdom *Protozoa*, being minute ciliated organisms, with a more or less definite body-form, possessing cilia or flagella situated on the delicate, transparent, membranous cuticle which covers a contractile striped layer, the two forming the ectosare; they have usually a mouth and anus, and possess a rhythmically contractile vesicle at one or both ends of the ectosare, which injects fluid into the parenchyma, or ejects it by surface-pores; a nucleus and a rod-like nucleolus are always present, the former being at one time thought to be the female and the latter the male organ. They multiply by conjugation and fission, or budding.

I., cephaloid. (Κεφαλή, the head; εἶδος, likeness.) Czermak's term for the spermatozoa of fishes.

I., cephaluroid. (Κεφαλή; οὐρά, the tail; εἶδος, likeness.) Czermak's term for the spermatozoa of mammals.

I., intestinal. (L. *intestinalis*, intestinal.) In the stomachs of vegetable eaters, as the horse and ox, many kinds of Infusoria are found. In man the *Cercomonas intestinalis* and the *Balantidium coli* have been seen.

I., uroid. (Οὐρά, the tail; εἶδος, likeness.) Czermak's term for the spermatozoa of birds and reptiles.

Infusorial. Relating to the *Infusoria*.

Infusoriform. Having the likeness of the *Infusoria*.

Infusorius. (L. *infundo*, to pour into. F. *infusoire*; G. *Infusion gehörig*.) Of, or belonging to, an *Infusion*.

Infusum. (L. *infusus*; part. of *infundo*. F. *infusion*; G. *Aufguss*.) An *Infusion*.

I. ab'ri precato'rii. Infusion of jequirity. Moyné's formula is powdered jequirity seeds 3·2 parts macerated in 500 parts of cold water for twenty-four hours, and then 500 parts of hot water added; when cold it is filtered.

I. amarum simplex. (L. *amarus*, bitter; *simplex*, simple.) The *I. gentiana compositum*.

I. androg'raphis. Ind. Ph. Kariyat, bruised, half an ounce, orange peel and coriander fruit, bruised, of each 60 grains, boiling water 10 fluid ounces. Infuse for an hour and strain. Tonic and stomachic. Dose, 1·5—2 ounces, twice or thrice daily.

I. angustu'ræ. Same as *I. cuspariæ*.

I. anthem'idis. B. Ph. (F. *tisane de chamomille romaine*; G. *Römischekamillenthee*.) One part of chamomile flowers is infused in 20 parts of boiling distilled water for fifteen minutes and strained. Dose, 1—4 ounces.

I. armoraciæ compositum. Fresh horseradish root, sliced, one part, black mustard

seed one part, macerated for two hours in 20 parts of boiling distilled water, and compound spirit of horseradish one part added. A warming stimulant. Used as a gargle in loss of voice. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

I. aurantiil. B. Ph. (F. *tisane d'écorce d'orange*; G. *Pomeranzenschalen-Aufguss*.) One part of bitter orange peel is infused for fifteen minutes in 20 parts of boiling distilled water and strained. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

I. aurantiil compositum. B. Ph. (F. *tisane d'écorce d'orange composée*; G. *Pomeranzen- und Citronenschalen-Aufguss*.) Four parts of bitter orange peel, 2 parts of fresh lemon peel, and one part of bruised cloves, are infused for fifteen minutes in 160 parts of boiling distilled water. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

I. baros'mæ. The *I. buchu*.

I. berberis. Ind. Ph. One part of the root bark of Indian barberry infused for an hour in 20 parts of boiling water and strained. Tonic, antiperiodic, and diaphoretic. Dose, 1·5—3 ounces twice or thrice daily.

I. brayæ'ræ. U.S. Ph. (F. *apozème de coussou*; G. *Kossotrank*.) Six parts of brayera, in No. 20 powder, are infused in 100 parts of boiling water and allowed to cool. It should be dispensed without straining.

I. bu'chu. B. Ph. (F. *tisane de bucco*; G. *Buchuaufguss*.) One part of buchu leaves is infused in 20 parts of boiling distilled water for half an hour and strained. Dose, 1—4 ounces.

I. calum'bæ. B. Ph. (F. *tisane de calombo*; G. *Kolomboaufguss*.) One part of calumba root is infused for half an hour in 20 parts of cold distilled water and strained. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

I. carnis frigidè paratum. (L. *caro*, flesh; *frigidè*, coldly; *paratus*, prepared.) Same as *Liébig's beef tea*.

I. caryophylli. B. Ph. (F. *tisane de girofle*; G. *Gewürznelkenaufguss*.) One part of cloves is infused in 40 parts of boiling distilled water for half an hour and strained. Dose, 1—4 ounces.

I. casearil'æ. B. Ph. (F. *tisane de casearille*; G. *Kaskarilla-Aufguss*.) One part of casearilla bark, in No. 20 powder, is infused for half an hour in 10 parts of boiling distilled water and strained. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

I. catechu. B. Ph. (F. *tisane de cachou composée*; G. *Katechuaufguss mit Zimmt*.) Catechu 5·3 parts and cinnamon bark one part are infused in 149 parts of boiling distilled water for half an hour and strained. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

I. catechu compositum. The *I. catechu*.

I. chamomill'æ roma'næ. The *I. anthemidis*.

I. chira'tæ. B. Ph. (F. *tisane de chirette*; G. *Chiretta-thee*.) One part of chiretta is infused for half an hour in 40 parts of distilled water at 120° F. (48·88° C.) and strained. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

I. cincho'næ. U.S. Ph. Six parts of yellow cinchona, in No. 40 powder, are moistened with 3 parts of a mixture of one part of aromatic sulphuric acid with 50 parts of water, packed into a conical glass percolator, the remainder of the acid water poured upon it, and then such an amount of water as will cause the infusion to weigh 100 parts.

I. cincho'næ ac'idum. B. Ph. (F. *tisane*

INFUSUM.

acidule de quinquina; G. *saurer China-aufguss*.) One part of red cinchona bark, in No. 40 powder, is infused in 20 parts of boiling distilled water and a quarter part of aromatic sulphuric acid for one hour and strained. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

I. cop'tidis, Ind. Ph. Five drachms of opois root infused for two hours in a pint of boiling water and strained. A bitter tonic. Dose, 1—2 ounces, thrice daily.

I. cuspariæ, B. Ph. (F. *tisane d'angusture*; G. *Angustura-Aufguss*.) One part of cuspara bark, in No. 40 powder, is infused for one hour in 20 parts of distilled water at 48-88° C. (120° F.) and strained. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

I. cus'so, B. Ph. (F. *tisane de couso*; G. *Kossotrank*.) One part of kouso is infused for fifteen minutes in 16 parts of boiling distilled water and strained. Dose, 4—8 ounces.

I. digita'lis, B. Ph. (F. *tisane de digitale*; G. *Fingerhut-aufguss*.) One part of fox-glove leaves are infused for fifteen minutes in 156 parts of boiling distilled water and strained. Dose, 2—4 fluid drachms.

In U.S. Ph., 185 parts of boiling water are poured upon 3 parts of digitalis, in No. 20 powder, and 3 parts of cinnamon, in No. 20 powder, and macerated for two hours in a covered vessel; it is then strained, 15 parts of alcohol added, and then sufficient water to make the infusion weigh 200 parts. Dose, a tablespoonful (16 grammes), three times a day.

I. dios'mæ, The *I. buchu*.

I. dulcamaræ, Ind. Ph. (F. *tisane de douce-amère*; G. *Bittersüssaufguss*.) One part of dulcamara is infused for an hour in 10 parts of boiling water and strained. Alterative, diuretic, and diaphoretic. Dose, 1—2 ounces, thrice daily.

I. ergo'tæ, B. Ph. (F. *tisane de seigle ergoté*; G. *Mutterkorn-aufguss*.) One part of crushed ergot is infused for half an hour in 40 parts of boiling distilled water and strained. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

I. gentia'næ compositum, B. Ph. (F. *tisane de gentiane composée*; G. *Enzian-aufguss*.) One part of gentian root and 2 parts of fresh lemon peel are infused for half an hour in 80 parts of boiling water and strained. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

I. hemides'mi, Ind. Ph. Hemidesmus root one ounce infused for an hour in ten ounces of boiling water and strained. Alterative tonic. Dose, 2—3 ounces, thrice daily.

I. hu'muli. Same as *I. lupuli*.

I. jaborandi, B. Ph. One part of jaborandi is infused for half an hour in 20 parts of boiling distilled water and strained. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

I. krame'riæ, B. Ph. (F. *tisane de ratanhia*; G. *Ratanha-Aufguss*.) One part of rhatany root is infused for half an hour in 20 parts of boiling distilled water. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

I. li'ni, B. Ph. (F. *tisane de lin*; G. *Leinsamen-aufguss*.) Three parts of linseed and one of dried liquorice root, in No. 20 powder, are infused for two hours in 87.5 parts of boiling distilled water and strained.

I. li'ni compositum. The *I. lini*.

I. lu'puli, B. Ph. (F. *tisane de houblon*; G. *Hopfen-aufguss*.) One part of hop is infused for an hour in 20 parts of boiling distilled water and strained. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

I. mati'cæ, B. Ph. (F. *tisane de matieo*; G. *Matico-aufguss*.) One part of matieo leaves is infused for half an hour in 20 parts of boiling distilled water and strained. Dose, 1—4 ounces.

I. nu'cis vomiceæ, Ind. Ph. Two drachms of bruised nux vomica seeds infused for an hour in 12 ounces of boiling water and strained. Dose, 4 fluid drachms, gradually increased to 8 or 10, thrice daily.

I. pi'cis liq'uidæ. The *Aqua picis*.

I. prun'i virginia'ni, U.S. Ph. (F. *tisane d'écorce de cerisier sauvage*; G. *Wildkirschenthee*.) Four parts of wild cherry, in No. 40 powder, are moistened with 6 parts of water and macerated for an hour; it is then packed firmly in a conical glass percolator, and water is gradually poured upon it till the infusion measures 100 parts. A mild tonic and cardiac sedative. Used in irritative dyspepsia, nervous cough, and the cough of phthisis. Dose, 2—3 ounces (64—96 grammes), several times daily.

I. quas'siæ, B. Ph. (F. *tisane de quassie*; G. *Quassia-Aufguss*.) One part of quassia wood is infused for half an hour in 80 parts of cold distilled water and strained. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

I. rhe'i, B. Ph. (F. *tisane de rhubarbe*; G. *Rhabarber-aufguss*.) One part of rhubarb root is infused for half an hour in 40 parts of boiling distilled water and strained. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

I. rhe'i kal'num. Rhubarb root sliced 100 parts, sodium borate and potassium carbonate, of each 10 parts, are infused for fifteen minutes in boiling distilled water 900 parts; alcohol 90 parts is now added, and the infusion macerated for an hour; it is then expressed lightly and cinnamon water added in the proportion of 15 to 85 parts of the infusion.

I. ro'sæ ac'idum, B. Ph. (F. *tisane de rose composée*; G. *saurer Rosen-aufguss*.) Two parts of dried red rose petals are infused for half an hour in 80 parts of boiling distilled water to which one part of diluted sulphuric acid has been added, and strained. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

I. ro'sæ compositum. The *I. rosæ acidum*.

I. sen'egæ, B. Ph. (F. *tisane de polygale de Virginie*; G. *Senega-Aufguss*.) One part of senega root, in No. 20 powder, is infused for half an hour in 20 parts of boiling distilled water and strained. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

I. sen'æ, B. Ph. (F. *tisane de séné*; G. *Senna-Aufguss*.) Two parts of senna and one eighth part of ginger are infused for half an hour in 20 parts of boiling distilled water, and strained. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

I. sen'æ compositum, U.S. Ph. (F. *tisane de séné composée*; G. *Senna-aufguss*.) Six parts of senna, 12 parts of manna, 12 parts of sulphate of magnesium, and 2 parts of fennel, are macerated in 100 parts of boiling water until cool; the infusion is then strained, and water sufficient to make it 100 parts is added through the strainer.

The compound infusion of senna of the G. Ph. (*Wienertrank*) is made by pouring 30 parts of boiling water upon 5 parts of senna leaves and keeping hot in a water bath for five minutes; it is allowed to cool, and is then strained; in the product are to be dissolved 5 parts of sodium

tartrate and 10 parts of manna. On the subsidence of the sediment 40 parts are strained off.

I. serpentinae, B. Ph. (F. *tisane de serpentaire*; G. *Schlangenwurzelaufguss*.) One part of serpentry root, in No. 20 powder, is infused for half an hour in 40 parts of boiling distilled water and strained. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

I. tinosporae, Ind. Ph. An ounce of galancha macerated for two hours in 10 ounces of cold water and strained. Dose, 1—3 ounces, thrice daily.

I. uvæ ursi, B. Ph. (F. *tisane d'uva ursi*; G. *Bärentraubenblätteraufguss*.) One part of bearberry leaves is infused for one hour in 20 parts of boiling distilled water and strained. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

I. valeriana, B. Ph. (F. *tisane de valeriane*; G. *Baldrianaufguss*.) One part of bruised valerian rhizome is infused for one hour in 40 parts of boiling distilled water and strained. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

I. zingiberis, Ind. Ph. Half an ounce of ginger is infused for an hour in 10 ounces of boiling water and strained. Carminative and diaphoretic. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

Inga. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosae*.

I. avare'mo-te'mo, Endl. Supplies some *Barbatimao* bark.

I. barbatimao, Endl. Supplies some *Barbatimao* bark.

I. burgo'ni, De Cand. Hab. Guinea. Seeds laxative; bark acrid and astringent.

I. circa'nalis, Willd. (L. *civcino*, to make round.) Hab. North America. A gum which exudes from the bark is used for cough lozenges.

I. feculif'era. (L. *faecula*, the lees of wine; *fero*, to bear.) Hab. St. Domingo. Pulp of pods purgative.

I. mar'thæ, Spreng. Hab. New Carthage. Supplies some *Algaroba*.

I. saponaria, Willd. (L. *sapo*, soap.) Hab. Moluccas. Bark makes a kind of soap.

I. sassa, Willd. Hab. Abyssinia. Supplies *Sassa gum*.

I. tetraphylla. (Τετραός, four; φύλλον, a leaf.) Pulp of pods tonic and astringent.

I. unguis cat'i, Willd. (L. *unguis*, a nail; *catus*, a cat. F. *inga ongle-de-chat*.) Cat's claw. Hab. West Indies. A decoction of the bark is astringent, and also diuretic. Used externally and internally.

I. vera. (L. *verus*, true.) Hab. Brazil. Astringent.

Ingenium. (L. *ingenium*; from *gen* in *gigno*, to beget.) Natural quality.

I. morbi. (L. *morbus*, disease.) The special nature of a disease.

Ingesta. (L. *ingestus*; part. of *ingero*, to carry or put into.) Things which are taken into the body by the mouth.

Ingestion. (L. *ingestio*; from *ingero*. F. *ingestion*.) The introduction of alimentary substances into the mouth and stomach.

Inglobate. (L. *in, in*; *globus*, a ball.) Having the form of a globe.

Ingluvies. (L. *ingluvies*. F. *jabot*; G. *Kropf*.) The craw, crop, or gorge of birds. In Touracous there is a species of rumination from it. See *Crop*.

Also, the first stomach of ruminating animals; the paunch or *Rumen*.

Also, Gratiolot's term for the stomach of leeches.

Also, a term for the *Pharynx*.

Ingraft. Same as *Graft*.

Ingras'sial. (*Ingrassias*.) Name applied by L. G. St. Hilaire to the part of the sphenoid bone called the lesser wings or wings of *Ingrassias*.

Ingras'sias, Giovanni Filip'po. An Italian physician and anatomist, born at Recalbuto, near Palermo, in 1510, died at Palermo in 1580. He was called the Sicilian Hippocrates, and was the first who described scarlet fever.

I., apophyses of. (Ἀπόφύσις, an offshoot.) The *I., wings of*.

I., processes of. The *I., wings of*.

I., wings of. The *alæ minores* or lesser wings of the sphenoid bone.

Ingraves'cent. (L. *ingravesco*, part. of *ingravesco*, to grow heavier.) Growing gradually worse; increasing in weight and severity.

I. apoplexy. (Ἀποπληξία.) A term applied to those cases of cerebral hæmorrhage in which the apoplectic symptoms gradually develop from the gradual increase of pressure on the brain by reason of the continuance of the bleeding.

Ingravidation. (L. *ingravido*, to get with young. F. *ingravidation*; G. *Anseuchtung*.) The act of getting, or the state of being, with young. The same as *Impregnation*; and also as *Pregnancy*.

Ingre'dient. (F. *ingredient*; from L. *ingredior*, to step into. I. *ingrediente*; G. *Bestandtheil*.) A substance which enters into the formation of a compound body.

Ingress'us. (L. *ingressus*, a going into; from *ingredior*, to enter.) An entrance.

I. super'ior. (L. *superior*, upper.) The upper or cardiac orifice of the stomach.

Ingrow'ing. (L. *in*; *grow*; from Sax. *growan*.) Growing into or inwards.

I. toe'nail. The growth of the lateral margins of the toenail into the adjoining skin. It appears to arise from faulty make of foot, causing pressure on some part of the toe, and want of cleanliness. The skin assumes a fungous appearance when it overlaps the nail, and is highly sensitive, and there is a thin serous and fetid discharge from the granulations.

Inguen. (L. *inguen*. F. *aïne*; I. *anguinaja*; S. *ingle*; G. *Schambug*.) The lower and lateral part of the abdomen immediately above the thigh; the groin.

Also, the genital organs.

I. gonorrhœ'um. (*Gonorrhœa*.) A *Bubo*.

I. indura'tum. (L. *induratus*, hardened.) A non-suppurating *bubo*.

I. suppurans. (L. *suppuro*, to form matter.) A suppurating *bubo*.

I. syphilitic'um. A syphilitic *bubo*.

I. virulent'um. (L. *virulentus*, full of poison.) A syphilitic *bubo*.

Inguinal. (L. *inguinalis*; from *inguen*, the groin. F. *inguinal*; I. *inguinale*; S. *inguinal*; G. *zu den Leisten gehörig*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Groin*.

I. aneurysm. Aneurysm of the femoral artery in the groin, or of the external iliac artery.

I. ap'erture, exter'nal. The external abdominal ring.

I. ap'erture, inter'nal. The internal abdominal ring.

I. arteries. (G. *Leistenschlagadern*.) Small superficial twigs given off from the common femoral artery in the groin, which supply the inguinal glands and the neighbouring integuments.

I. artery. (G. *Leistenschlagader*.) Name given to the external iliac artery as it passes through the groin.

I. canal. See *Canal, inguinal*.

I. colotomy. See *Colotomy, inguinal*.

I. fos'sæ. (L. *fossa*, a pit.) Same as *I. fossæ*.

I. fos'settes. (F. *fossette*, a dimple.) See *Fovea inguinalis externa peritonei* and *F. inguinalis interna peritonei*.

I. fur'row. See *Furrow, inguinal*.

I. glands. See *Glands, inguinal, deep*, and *G.s., inguinal, superficial*.

I. her'nia. See *Hernia, inguinal*.

I. hydrocele. See *Hydrocele, inguinal*.

I. ligament, external. (L. *externus*, outer. G. *äusseres Leistenband*.) A synonym of *Poupart's ligament*, from its situation.

I. ligament, internal. (L. *internus*, within. G. *inneres Leistenband*.) A synonym of *Gimbernal's ligament*.

I. lymphatic glands. See *Glands, inguinal*.

I. nerve, external. (L. *externus*, outer. G. *äusseres Leistennerve*.) The *Genito-crural nerve*.

I. nerve, internal. (F. *nerf inguinale interne*.) The *Genito-crural nerve*.

I. pores. Two involutions of the integument of the groin in antelopes, which secrete a viscous substance, the use of which is unknown.

I. pouch, external. The *Fovea inguinalis externa peritonei*.

I. pouch, internal. The *Fovea inguinalis interna peritonei*.

I. re'gion. (F. *region inguinale*.) The *Groin*.

Also, the same as *Iliac region*.

I. ring. The internal abdominal ring.

Inguinalis. (L. *inguen*, the groin.) The *Euphthalmium spinosum*.

Inguino-abdominal. (L. *inguen*; *abdomen*, the belly. F. *inguino-abdominal*.) Relating to the groin and to the abdomen.

I. re'gion. The part of the abdominal walls, for a space of two fingers' breadth, above the line of the fold of the groin.

Inguino-crural. (L. *inguen*; *crus*, the leg. F. *inguino-crural*.) Relating to the groin and to the thigh.

I. re'gion. The triangular space in front of the upper part of the thigh, just below the fold of the groin, bounded by the sartorius and the adductor longus on each side.

Inguino-cutaneous. (L. *inguen*, the groin; *cutis*, the skin. F. *inguino-cutané*.) Belonging to the groin and skin.

I. nerve. (F. *nerf inguino-cutané* of *Chaussier*.) The external cutaneous nerve of the thigh.

Inguino-interstitial. (L. *inguen*; *interstitium*, a space between. F. *inguino-interstitiel*.) A term applied to those structures which are found in the walls of the inguinal canal.

Ingulation. (L. *in*, into; *gula*, the throat. F. *ingulation*.) The introduction of, or the putting, anything into the throat.

Inhab'itiveness. (F. *inhabiter*; from L. *inhabito*, to dwell in.) In Phreology, the propensity in man and other animals to inhabit a particular region or country, producing love of home, and determining for each species the dwelling and mode of life best suited to it.

Inhæ'rens. See *Inherent*.

Inhala'tio. See *Inhalation*.

I. nitro'sa. The inhalation of the fumes given off from the burning of paper which has been treated with potassium nitrate.

Inhala'tion. (L. *inhalo*, to breathe in. F. *inhalation*; I. *aspirazione*; S. *inhalaçion*; G. *Einathmung, Einsaugung*.) The drawing in, or inspiring of, air, or fumes, or vapours, medicated or not, with the breath.

Also, the introduction into the respiratory passages and lungs, by the act of inspiration, of gases, vapours, and even of liquids reduced to the state of spray. By impregnating such substances with drugs a powerful general as well as local action can be exerted upon the economy.

Also, a term for *Absorption*.

I. disea'ses. The diseases caused by the breathing of air containing particles of dust; such are anthracosis and grinders' asthma.

I. medica'ments. (L. *medicamentum*, a drug.) As astringents, are used alum 1—12 grains to one ounce of water, tannin 1—15 grains, liquor ferri perchloridi ·5—9 minims, silver nitrate 1—5 grains; as resolvents, sodium chloride 1—15 grains, ammonium chloride 1—15 grains, sodium carbonate 1—10 grains, potassium carbonate 1—10 grains, sodium bicarbonate 1—15 grains, potassium chlorate 1—10 grains, potassium bromide 1—10 grains; as narcotics, in the proportions and quantities usually given internally; as alteratives and disinfectants, carbolic acid ·5—5 grains to the ounce of water, potassium iodide 1—25, also with an addition of pure iodine ·05—·5 grain, chlorine water 5—50 minims, liquor sodæ chlorinatæ 2—25 minims, potassium permanganate ·5—5 grains, quina sulphate ·1—1 grain to one ounce of water; against diphtheria, lime water, pure or diluted with 8 parts of water, or with the addition of liquor sodæ or potassæ 3—300 minims to the ounce of water; against syphilitic affections, corrosive sublimate ·1—1 grain to the ounce of water.

I. of at'omized flu'ids. See *Spray apparatus*.

I. of chlo'rine. See *Vapor chlori*.

I. of con'i'a. See *Vapor conine*.

I. of cre'asote. See *Vapor creasoti*.

I. of fir-wool oil. See *Vapor olei pini sylvestris*.

I. of hydrocyan'ic acid. See *Vapor acidi hydrocyanici*.

I. of i'odine. See *Vapor iodi*.

Inhalator'ium. (L. *inhalo*, to breathe upon.) A room in which persons may inhale the spray of mineral or medicated waters.

Inhale'. (L. *inhalo*, to breathe upon. F. *inhaler*; I. *inspirare*; S. *inspirar*; G. *einathmen*.) To draw air or vapour into the lungs.

Inha'ler. (L. *inhalo*. F. *inhalateur*.) An instrument for applying the vapour of hot water, simple or medicated, or the vapour from some volatile medicament, to the throat and respiratory passages, or for the administration of chloroform or other anesthetic agent.

Inherent. (L. *inhærens*, part. of *inhærio*, to stick in, to cleave to. F. *inherent*; I.

merente; S. *inherent*; G. *anhangend*.) Attached to; inseparable from.

I. cautery. See *Cauterisation, inherent*.

Inherit. (E. *in*; F. *heriter*, to inherit; from L. *heredito*; from *heres*, an heir. F. *hériter*; S. *heredar*; G. *erben*.) To obtain from an ancestor.

Inheritance. (E. *in*; F. *heriter*. F. *héritage*; I. *eredita*; S. *herencia*; G. *Erb-schaft*.) That which is inherited; that which is obtained from an ancestor.

I. abridg'ed. The condition in which the successive stages of development in the embryos of some of the higher animals is curtailed.

I., amphig'onous. ('Αμφί, on both sides; γόνος, offspring.) The inheritance of the special characteristics of both parents.

I., homoch'ronous. ('Ομός, one and the same; χρόνος, time.) The inheritance of the tendency to develop in the same order and at the same time as the parent.

I., homotop'ic. ('Ομοίς; τόπος, a place.) The inheritance of parental features and corporeal characteristics.

Inherited. (E. *in*; F. *heriter*. F. *hérité*; G. *erbet*.) Obtained from an ancestor.

I. disea'ses. (G. *Erbkrankheiten*.) Those diseases which are transmissible from parent to child. The more important are seropulosis, syphilis, gout, rheumatism, rachitis, and lithiasis; cancer, apoplexy, epilepsy, hæmophilia, diabetes, ichthyosis, lepra, psoriasis, emphysema of the lungs, cardiac and vascular affections, especially hæmorrhoids; and diseases of the organs of sense, such as cataract, myopia, hypermetropia, retinitis pigmentosa, deaf-mutism. A strong tendency to certain affections may also be transmitted, as flooding after delivery, chorea.

Inhibit. (L. *inhibitus*, part. of *inhibeo*, to hold in; from *in*, in; *habeo*, to hold. F. *inhiber*; I. *inibire*; S. *inhibir*; G. *hemmen*.) To restrain.

Inhibition. (L. *inhibitus*. F. *inhibition*; I. *inibizione*; S. *inhibicion*; G. *Verhinderung*.) The act of restraining or prohibiting.

In Physiology (G. *Hemmung*), the more or less complete arrest of some present functional activity of a structure or organ by a restraining influence exerted on it through a nerve centre. It is generally assumed that this takes place by means of certain nerves of the part which possess the special function of transmitting the influence of the inhibitory centre; but Lauder Brunton has suggested that inhibition is the opposite phase to stimulation, both resulting from excitement, and that the one condition or the other is caused by their greater or less mutual interference, on the same principle as the mutual interference of waves taking different courses. This view would seem to render the existence of any special inhibitory centre unlikely.

The term is also applied in a more general sense to indicate the restraining influence of mental states over any reflex or automatic action, as when the eye is kept open although the conjunctiva be stimulated; and again the restraining influence over ordinary painful sensations, as when the pain of a wound is unfelt during great mental excitement; and also the restraining influence of one mental condition over another.

I. of spinal reflexes. (L. *reflexus*, bent back. G. *Hemmung der Reflexe*.) This

may be accomplished by a voluntary effort; by the influence of Setschnow's inhibitory centre; or by strong stimulation of an afferent nerve.

I., vaso-motor. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *motus*, movement.) That nervous influence which some believe to be exerted on the contractile walls of the blood-vessels, and which, by diminishing their tonus, causes dilatation.

I., voluntary. (L. *voluntas*, will. G. *willkürliche Hemmung*.) The arrest of a reflex action by an effort of the will. This is only possible up to a certain point.

Inhibitory. (L. *inhibeo*, to hold in. G. *hemmend*.) Having the power to check, or restrain, or inhibit.

I. centre for heart. See *Centre, cardio-inhibitory*.

I. centre, Setschnow's. A cerebral centre in the optic lobes of the frog, which, when stimulated, suppresses reflex movements; the reflex excitability is increased when the optic lobes are removed from the brain.

Also, called *Centre, inhibitory, of reflex movement*.

I. nerves. (F. *nerfs inhibitoirs*; G. *Hemmungsnerven*.) The nerves which modify or arrest functional activity; the nerve-fibres which effect *Inhibition*.

I. nerves of heart. Nerve-fibres of the vagus which are supplied to it by the cardio-inhibitory centre through the spinal accessory nerve; they may be excited by direct stimulation of the vagus, or of the cardio-inhibitory centre, or by reflex action, as when the mesenteric nerves are stimulated.

I. nerves of intestine. These are contained in the splanchnic nerve, but have a stimulating action when the blood supply ceases.

I. nerves of respiration. Certain afferent fibres, running in the superior and also in the inferior laryngeal branches of the vagus nerve, which have an inhibitory action on the inspiratory movements produced under the influence of the respiratory centre; some fibres, having a similar action, appear to be included among the augmentative fibres of the trunk of the vagus below the origin of these branches. Stimulation of the nasal and ophthalmic branches of the fifth nerve also inhibits inspiratory movements. The matter is still involved in uncertainty, as it is possible there may be two respiratory centres, one for expiration and one for respiration; stimulation of one of which would oppose and apparently inhibit the other.

Inhumation. (L. *inhumo*, to put in the ground. F. *inhumation*; I. *sotteramento*; S. *inhumacion*; G. *Beerdigung*.) The burying of the dead.

Also, an ancient term for a kind of digestion or putrefaction, effected by burying the materials in horse-dung or in the earth.

Also, formerly applied to the placing of a patient in the earth bath. (Ruland.)

In'iac. (F. *in'iaque*.) Same as *Inial*.

In'iad. A term applied by Dr. Barclay adverbially to signify towards the inial aspect.

In'ial. ('Ινίον, the occiput.) Of, or belonging to, the *Inion*, or occiput; looking to the occiput. A term adopted by Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, in his proposed nomenclature, in reference to the aspects of the head.

Inienecephalus. ('Ινίον; εγκέφαλον, the brain. F. *inienephale*.) I. G. Saint-Hilaire's term for a monstrosity in which the

brain is largely contained within the skull cavity, but some of which protrudes through an opening in the occiput.

Iniodymus. (*Ἰνιδύμος; δίδυμοι*, twins. F. *iniodyme*.) I. G. St. Hilaire's term for a double monster consisting of a single body bearing two heads united at their occiputs.

Iniön. (*Ἰνίων*, the muscle between the occiput and the back, the nape of the neck.) The external occipital protuberance.

An ancient term (Gr. *ινίων*), used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* iii, 26, for the occiput, or back part of the head, terminated by the lambdoid suture.

Also, a term for the back part of the neck; that part of the occiput from the beginning of the lambdoid suture to the first vertebra of the neck, according to Lindenus, *Med. Physiol.* ii, 8, § 17. It is said by Jacob Truncen that this part, in almost all the children of Florence, used to be seared, or scorched, when about a month old, in order to preserve them from epilepsy, which was supposed to have its seat there.

Iniops. (*Ἰνίος; ὄψ*, the eye. F. *iniope*.) I. G. St. Hilaire's term for a monster which has two bodies united above the umbilicus, an incompletely-double head with, on one side, a complete face, and on the other, an imperfect eye, and one or two ears.

Initial. (L. *initialis*; from *initium*, an entrance; a beginning. F. *initial*; I. *iniziale*; S. *inicial*; G. *anfänglichlich*.) Beginning.

I. sclerosis. (*Σκληρώσις*, a hardness.) A term applied to the primary induration of a hard chancre.

I. stage. The early stage of a disease; the stage of an eruptive fever which precedes the eruption.

Initis. (Is, gen. *inós*, muscle. F. *inite*; G. *Faserentzündung, Flechsenentzündung*.) Term for inflammation of the muscular fibre or substance.

Also (*ves, fibres*), an inflammation of fibrous tissue.

Also, applied by Feuerstein to rheumatism.

Initium. (L. *initium*, an entrance; from *in, into*; *i* root of *eo, to go*.) A beginning; the commencement of a disease.

I. asperæ arteriæ. (L. *asper*, rough; *arteria*, the windpipe.) The larynx.

I. extuberans colli. (L. *extubero*, to swell out; *colon*.) The cæcum.

Inium. The same as *Iniön*.

Injaculatio. (L. *in, into*; *jaculatio*, a throwing. F. *injaculation*; G. *Hineinschies-sen*.) Van Helmont's term for a disorder consisting of a violent spasmodic pain in the stomach with rigidity and immobility of the body.

Inject. (L. *injectus*, part. of *injicio*, to throw into. F. *injecter*; I. *injettare*; S. *in-jectar*; G. *einspritzen*.) To throw into.

Injected. (L. *injectus*. F. *injecté*; I. *injettato*; S. *injectedado*; G. *injicirt*.) Subjected to an injection.

In Pathology, having the capillaries distended with blood.

Injectio. See *Injection*.

I. apomorphinæ hypodermica, B. Ph. (*Υπό; δέρμα*, under; *δέρμα*, the skin.) Two grains of hydrochlorate of apomorphine dissolved in 100 minims of camphor water and filtered. Subcutaneous dose, 2—8 minims.

I. ergotini hypodermica, B. Ph. One part of ergotin dissolved in 2 parts of camphor water. Subcutaneous dose, 3—10 minims.

I. morphini hypodermica, B. Ph. (*Υπό; δέρμα*.) Ninety-two grains of hydrochlorate of morphine is dissolved, by the aid of gentle heat, in 2 ounces of distilled water; solution of ammonia is added to precipitate the morphine and render the liquid slightly alkaline; the precipitate is collected on a filter, washed with distilled water, and drained; the morphine is transferred to a porcelain dish with an ounce of distilled water, acetic acid added till the morphine is dissolved and a slightly acid liquid obtained; the solution is then made up to 2 ounces with distilled water and filtered. One grain of acetate of morphine is contained in 10 minims. Subcutaneous dose, 1—5 minims.

Injection. (L. *injectio*; from *injicio*, to throw into. F. *injection*; I. *injezione*; S. *in-yeccion*; G. *Einspritzung*.) The act of introducing a liquid into a natural or preternatural cavity of the body by means of a syringe or other instrument.

Also, the substance so injected.

Also, in Pathology, the condition or state of distension of the capillaries with blood.

Is, anatomical. The filling of the blood-vessels or lymphatics with some substance which will become solid, so as to facilitate dissection.

I., dry. (G. *trockene Einspritzung*.) Same as *Implantation, hypodermatic*.

I., forced. The injection of fluid into a canal or cavity of the body for the purpose of distending it.

I., hypodermic. See *Hypodermic injection*.

Is, interstitial. (L. *interstitium*, a space between.) The introduction of a substance into a normal or abnormal cavity of the body by means of a syringe or other apparatus.

Also, an injection into the substance of the deeper tissues.

I., intrabronchial. (L. *intra*, within; *bronchial* tubes.) The introduction, by means of a tube, of medicinal substances into the bronchi.

Is, intraparenchymatous. (L. *intra*; Gr. *παρέγχυμα*, the substance of the viscera.) Injections into the substance of an organ, such as the lung.

Is, intraperitonæal. (L. *intra*; *peritonæum*.) Injections into the cavity of the peritonæum; they have been employed for purposes of nutrition.

Is, intrapulmonary. (L. *intra*, within; *pulmo*, the lung.) The injection of some substance into the lung structure; a solution of iodine has been used in phthisis by Wendell Philips, the injection being made with a hypodermic syringe, and the needle thrust to its whole length in the third intercostal space in the line of the nipple.

Is, intra-uterine. (L. *intra*; *uterus*, the womb.) The introduction of some medicinal substance into the cavity of the recently delivered or the unimpregnated womb.

I., intravascular. (L. *intra*, within; *vasculum*, a small vessel.) The introduction of a medicinal or nutritive fluid into the veins.

I., intravenous. (L. *intra*; *vena*, a vein.) Same as *I., intravascular*.

Is, muscular. Hypodermic injections into the substance of the muscles.

I., nutrient. (G. *ernährende Einspritzung*.) The injection of a nutritive fluid into a

canal or cavity of the body, as the rectum, peritonæum, bladder, or a vein.

I., parenchymatous. (Παρίγχνυα, the substance of a viscus.) The injection of a fluid into the tissue of an organ.

I., subcutaneous. (L. *sub*, under; *cutis*, the skin.) The same as *Hypodermic injection*.

I., submucous. (L. *sub*, under; *mucosa* membrane.) The introduction of medicinal substances under a mucous membrane in a similar manner to a hypodermic injection.

Injector, drop. (L. *injectio*.) An instrument devised by Hartewelt for the instillation of fluids into the laryngeal cavity. It consists of a bent vulcanite tube on a handle; at the proximal end of the tube is a cavity communicating with the interior of the tube and covered as a drum-head with a sheet of thin caoutchouc; the drum-head being pressed air is expelled; the point of the tube is then placed in the fluid to be ejected, the pressure being removed the tube is filled with fluid, and being renewed expels it.

Also, see *Insufflator*.

Injectum. (L. *injectus*.) An injection.

Injury. (F. *injurer*; from L. *injuria*; from *in*, not; *jus*, right. L. *ingiuria*; S. *injuria*; G. *Beschädigung*, *Schaden*, *Verletzung*.) A hurt; harm; damage.

Ink. (Mid. E. *enke*; Old F. *enque*; from L. *encarstum*, the purple-red ink of the later Roman Emperors. F. *encre*; I. *inchiestro*; S. *tinta*; G. *Tinte*.) A liquid for writing.

I. bag. Same as *I. sac*.

I., black. A writing fluid consisting essentially of tannate of iron. Employed as an astringent, and for the cure of ringworm and herpetic diseases.

I. fish. The cuttle fish.

I. sac. (G. *Dintenbeutel*.) A secretory organ present in all dibranchiate Cephalopods. It is usually situated close to the rectum, but in the Octopus it is embedded in the liver, and in the Sepia it is below and in front of the liver. The excretory duct is of varying length, but always opens into the infundibulum. The sac has thick, strong, contractile walls, which have a metallic aspect internally; and the animal retreats from danger under cover of the thick black cloud caused by the expulsion of its contents.

I., sympathetic. (Συμπανθητικός, affected by like feelings. F. *encre sympathétique*; G. *unsichtbare Tinte*.) A liquid which when employed in writing is invisible, but by some simple treatment can be rendered apparent. Thus, writing executed with a solution of lead acetate becomes black when treated with a decoction of orpiment in milk of lime. The salts of cobalt are often used to make sympathetic inks.

Inkberry. The *Prinos glaber*.

In-knees. Same as *Kneek-knee*.

Inkroot. The *Statice limonium*, var. *caroliniana*.

Inland quarantine. Sanitary measures adopted to prevent the introduction or spread of pestilential diseases from infected localities. It is carried out by insisting on complete ablation of persons arriving from infected districts, and the fumigation of all clothes and carriers of the virus. See *Quarantine*.

Inlet. (Sax. *in*, in; *létan*, to let.) A place of entrance.

I. of pelvis. See *Pelvis, inlet of*.

Innata'tio. (L. *innato*, to float in.) A synonym of *Anapleusis*.

Innate. (L. *innatus*; part of *innascor*, to be born in. F. *inné*; I. *innato*; S. *innato*; G. *angeboren*.) In-born.

In Botany, growing to a part by the apex.

I. disease. A disease with which an infant is born.

Innateness. (L. *innatus*, F. *innéité*; G. *Angeborene*.) The quality of being *innate*.

Inna-to-fi'brillose. (L. *innatus*; *fi-brilla*, a small fibre.) Clad with adherent fibrils.

Inner. (Sax. *inera*, comp. of *in*. G. *inner*.) Further inward, not outer.

I. molec'ular layer. See under *Retina*

I. nu'clear lay'er. See under *Retina*.

Innerleithen. Scotland, Peeblesshire, near Peebles, on the banks of the Tweed. A saline water containing magnesium carbonate 5·3 grains, calcium chloride 19·5, and sodium chloride 31·6 grains in a quart. There is also a weaker spring of the same nature.

Innervable. Susceptible of *Innervation*.

Innervation. (L. *in*, in; *nervus*, a nerve. F. *innervation*.) The supplying of an organ or a tissue with a nervous system, either central or peripheral, or both, and the influence which such a system exerts.

I., sense of. A conscious feeling of a motor influence interposed between the idea and the action resulting from it, which is supposed by Bain, Wundt, and others, to exist and to be dependent, not on afferent impressions directly carried to the centre from the moving part, or indirectly by means of one of the special senses, but on the outgoing stream of nervous energy from the motor centres themselves.

Innervis. (L. *in*, priv.; *nervus*, a nerve. F. *innervé*.) Applied by Mirbel to cotyledons, as in the *Faba*, and to leaves, as of the *Sempervivum tectorum*, when the nervures enveloped by the parenchyma are not seen externally, and are supposed not to exist.

In'nichen. Austria, in the Tyrol. Two mineral springs rise here, an earthy-saline, sulphur water, the Althbraxbad, used in gout, serofula, mucous discharges, rheumatic pains, amenorrhœa, and chronic skin diseases; and an earthy-saline chalybeate, the Antonsbrunnen, used in hysteria, hypochondria, and gastrodynia.

Innocent. (F. *innocent*; from L. *innocens*; from *in*, not; *nocens*, harmful. I. *innocente*; S. *inoceute*; G. *unschuldig*.) Harmless. Used as the antithesis of *Malignant*.

Inno'ma. See *Inoma*.

Innominate. (L. *in*, neg.; *nomen*, a name. F. *innominé*; I. *imominato*; S. *innominado*; G. *namentos*, *unbenannt*.) Having no name; nameless; anonymous; unnamed.

I. artery. (F. *artère brachioœphalique*; G. *ungenannte Schlagader*.) A large trunk given off from the arch of the aorta just before the left carotid artery; it ascends obliquely across the trachea to the right sternoclavicular articulation, behind which it divides into the right carotid and the right subelavian arteries; it generally gives off no branches, but sometimes there is a thyroidea ima, and occasionally the internal mammary artery or a bronchial artery arises from it. Sometimes the left carotid artery is given off from it; sometimes there are

two innominate trunks, each giving off a carotid and a subclavian artery; and sometimes it is absent, the right subclavian and the right carotid arteries arising directly from the arch of the aorta. There are two innominate arteries in the Hedgehog and in Birds.

I. artery, aneurysm of. (*Ανεύρυσμα*.) A tubular or saccular dilatation of the innominate artery, most frequently accompanied by a dilatation of the arch of the aorta. It forms a pulsating tumour in the region of the right sterno-clavicular articulation, often bulging upwards into the front part of the neck, and causing dulness on percussion over the neighbourhood of the joint and the upper part of the sternum; frequently there is no bruit, but a propagation of the cardiac sounds, the second sound been often the more intense; pulsation in the derived arteries is weakened or destroyed; the corresponding veins are turgid with more or less œdema in their area; pain in the course of some of the nerves derived from the cervical and brachial plexuses is determined by the amount and the seat of the pressure; dyspnoea from pressure on the trachea or the recurrent laryngeal nerve is common; and dysphagia from pressure on the œsophagus is not infrequent.

I. artery, liga'tion of. (*L. ligatio*, a binding.) The tying of the artery has been practised for the cure of subclavian aneurysm, or for secondary hæmorrhage after the tying of the subclavian artery. An angular flap of skin is torn by a horizontal incision, half an inch above the clavicle, from the middle line to a distance of three inches, and a vertical one along the anterior border of the sternomastoid from the inner end of the horizontal incision; the sternal attachment of the sternomastoid is completely divided, and its clavicular attachment to three fourths of its extent, the sternothyroid and sternothyroid muscles are then divided, and the lower end of the carotid artery exposed; the pneumogastric nerve and the internal jugular vein are pulled on wards, the finger passed along the carotid to the bifurcation of the innominate, and the aneurysm needle passed under it from the outer side. The inner end of the clavicle and part of the sternum have been removed to facilitate the passing of the needle. Only one successful case has been recorded.

I. body of Giral'des. Same as *Giraldes*, *organ of*.

I. bone. (*F. os innominé*; *G. Hüftbein*.) The hip-bone, consisting of three parts, the *Ilium*, the *Ischium*, and the *Os pubis*. It is united with its fellow in front, or ventrally, at the symphysis pubis, and behind, or dorsally, by the intervention of the sacrum; together these bones, with the coeeyx, form the bony pelvis. The three parts of the innominate are fused into one bone in Mammals and Birds, in Reptiles there are three separate bones. In Birds the bone is much lengthened, and has no ventral union with its fellow. In Fishes the bones are united ventrally, but not dorsally to the vertebral column.

I. bones, small. The cuneiform bones of the tarsus.

I. cartilage. A name given by Fabricius of Aquapendente, to the *Crioid cartilage*.

I. cavity. The fossa of the helix of the ear.

I. em'incnce. See *Eminentia innominata*.

I. fos'sa. See *Fossa innominata*.

I. gland. The lacrimal gland.

I. line. The *Iliopectineal line*.

I. nerve. The fifth nerve.

I. os'sicles. (*L. ossiculum*, a small bone.) The three cuneiform bones of the tarsus.

I. tu'nic of eye. The sclerotic coat of the eye.

I. vein. (*F. veine brachiocephalique*; *G. ungenannte Blutader*.) The vein formed by the junction of the subclavian and the internal jugular veins behind the inner end of the clavicle; the veins of opposite sides unite to form the superior cava beneath the articulation of the first costal cartilage with the sternum. The vein of the right side is about an inch long, that of the left side nearly three inches. Both innominate veins receive the vertebral, inferior thyroid, and internal mammary veins; while the left receives in addition the superior intercostal vein and some small thymic, mediastinal, and pericardial branches. Sometimes the innominate veins open separately into the right auricle, before doing which they may be connected by a transverse branch.

I. veins of heart. The *Vene minima cordis*.

Innova'tion. (*L. innovo*, to renew.) Term applied in Botany to the renewal of the apex which takes place at the apex of the thallus or leaf-bearing stem of mosses, the older parts dying off behind.

Innutritio. See *Innutrition*.

I. os'sium. (*L. os*, a bone.) A synonym of *Rickets*.

Innutrition. (*L. in*, neg.; *nutrio*, to nourish. *F. imnutrition*.) Want of nourishment; want of nutrition; atrophy.

Inocarcino'ma. (*Is*, gen. *ivós*, a fibre; *carcinoma*. *F. inocarcinome*.) Term for fibrous carcinoma.

Inocar'pin. A red colouring matter found in the juice of *Inocarpus edulis*.

Inocarpous. (*Is*, *ivós*, a fibre; *καρπός*, fruit. *F. inocarpe*.) Having fibrous fruit, as the *Eugenia inocarpa*.

Inocarpus. (*Is*; *καρπός*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Thymelacæe*.

I. edulis. (*L. edulis*, eatable.) Hab. Tahiti. Roasted seeds esculent.

Inochondritis. (*Is*, *ivós*, a fibre; *χόνδρος*, cartilage. *F. inochondrite*; *G. Sehnen-und Knorpel-entzündung*.) Term for inflammation of the tendons and cartilages.

Inoculability. (*L. inoculo*, to engraft. *F. inoculabilité*; *I. inoculabilita*; *S. inoculabilitad*; *G. Inokulabilität*.) The property of being transmissible by *Inoculation*.

Inoculable. (*L. inoculo*, to engraft. *F. inoculable*; *I. inoculabile*; *G. inokulirbar*.) Capable of inoculation, or of being communicated by inoculation.

Inocular. (*L. in*, into; *oculus*, an eye. *F. inoculaire*.) Applied to the antennæ of insects, when inserted in the angle of the eye.

Inoculate. (*L. inoculatus*, part. of *inoculo*, to engraft; from *in*, in; *oculus*, an eye, a bud. *F. inoculer*; *I. inoculare*; *S. inocular*; *G. inoculiren, einimpfen*.) To engraft. To communicate a disease by inoculation.

Also, in Botany, to perform the operation of *Budding*.

Inoculation. (*L. inoculatio*, from *in-*

oculo, to ingraft. F. *inoculation*; I. *inoculazione*; S. *inoculacion*; G. *Okuliren, Einimpfen*.) An ingrafting.

The introduction into the body, by puncture of the skin, of the contagium of an infectious disease, such as smallpox, cowpox, or syphilis.

Also, the introduction in the same manner of medicinal substances.

Also, the insertion of the bud of a plant under the bark of another. Same as *Budding*.

The term which used alone generally refers to the I. of *smallpox*.

I., **cow-pox**. See *Vaccination*.

I., **endermic**. Same as *Endermic method*.

I., **hypodermic**. Same as *Implantation, hypodermatic*.

I., **Jennerian**. (*Jenner, Edward*.) Same as *Vaccination*.

I., **medicinal**. The introduction of medicinal substances under the skin, or into the tissues, by hypodermic injection or implantation.

I. of **cow-pox**. Same as *Vaccination*.

I. of **small-pox**. The engrafting of the virus of smallpox into the skin which was formerly employed, in order to produce an attack of a milder nature than the natural disease. Practised from time immemorial in Asia and Africa, it was introduced into Constantinople, and from thence into England by Lady Mary Wortley Montague, in 1673, from whence the practice extended through the whole of Europe, although it was not authorised in France till 1674. Soon after Jenner's discovery of vaccination it fell into disuse, and is not now permitted in England and many other countries.

I. of **syphilis**. See *Syphilisation*.

I., **preventive**. The inoculation of the contagium of a disease in order to produce a mild attack, and thus either to prevent a subsequent severe attack or any at all.

Inoculator. (L. *inoculo*.) One who performs *Inoculation*.

Also, an instrument wherewith to perform *Inoculation*.

Inocyst. (I. s, gen. *ivós*, a fibre; *κύστις*, a bag. F. *vessie fibreuse*; G. *Schneubalg*.) A fibrous capsule or bag.

Inodesma. (I. s, gen. *ivós*, a fibre; *δέσμα*, a band. F. *inodesme*; G. *Schneuband*.) A fibrous band.

Inodorate. Same as *Inodorous*.

Inodorous. (L. *in*, neg.; *odor*, a smell. F. *inodore*; I. *senza odore*; S. *inodoro*; G. *geruchlos*.) Having no odour or scent. Applied to plants that exhale no odour or smell.

Inodular. (I. *ivóðns*, fibrous; from *ís*; *éidos*, likeness.) Like to fibre.

I. **tissue**. See *Tissue, inodular*.

Inœa. Same as *Inœin*.

Inœin. See *Inœin*.

Inogen. (I. s; *γεννώω*, to produce.) Hermann's term for a substance, not yet isolated, which he believes to exist in muscular fibre, and to be decomposed during contraction into carbonic and sarcolactic acids and myosin. According to him, it is a complex body, continually being decomposed and reformed, and is the energy-yielding substance of muscle.

Inogene substance. Same as *Inogen*.

Inogenesis. (I. *ives*, fibres; *γενεσις*, generation. F. *inogénésie*; G. *Faserbildung*.) The formation of fibre.

Inohylo'ma. (I. s, fibre; *ύλη*, matter.) A fibrous tumour.

Inohymen'tis. (I. s; *ύμην*, a membrane.) Inflammation of the fibrous tissue.

Inolith. (I. s; *λίθος*, a stone.) A calcareous concretion in a fibrous tissue.

Ino'ma. (I. s. F. *inôme*; G. *Fasergewachs*.) A fibrous tumour.

Also, a scirrhus tumour.

Inomyces. (I. s; *μύκης*, a mushroom. F. *inomyce*.) Name given by Fries to an Order of the *Hyphomycetes*, comprehending the filamentous mushrooms.

Inopercular. Same as *Inoperculate*.

Inopercula'ta. (L. *in*, neg; *operculum*, a cover.) A Section of the Order *Pulmonifera*, in which the shell is not closed by an operculum, as in the snail, *Helix*.

Inoperculate. (L. *in*, neg.; *operculum*, a cover. F. *inoperculé*.) Having no *Operculum*.

Inopexia. (I. s, nom. pl. *ives*, fibres; *πήξις*, coagulation.) Increased coagulability of the fibrinogenous substance of the blood, whereby it solidifies spontaneously in the body under certain conditions. The term was used by Vogel.

Inophlogis'ma. (I. s; *φλόγισμα*, from *φλογίζω*, to burn. F. *inophlogisme*; G. *die ausgebildete Schenkenentzündung*.) The fully completed inflammation of the fibrous tissues.

Inophlogo'sis. (I. s; *φλόγωσις*, inflammation. F. *inophlogose*; G. *Schneinhautentzündung*.) Inflammation of a fibrous membrane.

Inophyllous. (I. s; *φύλλον*, a leaf. F. *inophylle*.) Having leaves furnished with reticulated veins very conspicuous, as the *Sizygium inophyllum*.

Inopolypus. (I. s; *polypus*. F. *inopolype*; G. *Faserpolypp*.) A fibrous polypus.

Inorganic. (L. *in*, neg.; *organum*, an instrument. F. *inorganique*; I. *inorganico*; S. *inorganico*; G. *unorganisch*.) That which has neither organs nor special instruments of life. Bory defines inorganic bodies to be those, each molecule of which represents a complete body, whose form, entirely accessory, is but an inert agglomeration subject to mechanical laws from which there results nothing which resembles life, and constitutes an individual.

I. **chemistry**. (*χημεία*, chemistry.) The chemistry of mineral substances. The distinction between these and vegetable substances was first clearly pointed out by Lemery in his *Cours de Chymie*, published in 1675.

Inosag'ma. (I. s, gen. *ivós*, muscle; *άγμα*, a fragment.) Engelmann's term for the very small particles, analogous to doubly-refracting crystals, which exist in the primitive muscular fibre, and which change their form during contraction.

Inosate. A salt of *Inosic acid*.

Inosclero'ma. (I. s, gen. *ivós*, a fibre; *σκληρώμα*, a hardness. F. *inosclérome*; G. *die Verhärtung des Faserhautgewebes*.) Induration of a fibrous membrane.

Inosculate. (L. *in*, in; *osculum*, a little mouth. F. *inosculer*; I. *inosculare*.) To unite with another by a mouth.

Inosculation. (L. *in*, in; *osculum*, a little mouth. F. *inosculation*; I. *inosculazione*; S. *inosculacion*; G. *Einmündung*.) The junction, or interunion, by their mouths of different branches of arteries, or of veins, or of the

extremities of arteries with the origins of veins.

Inosic acid. (Is, gen. *ivos*, muscle. F. *acide inosique*; G. *Inosinsäure*.) $C_{10}H_{14}N_4O_{11}$. A substance found to the amount of .01 per cent. in the muscles of cats and rabbits. It forms salts with the alkalis, which crystallise in fine needles which are soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol.

Inosin. Same as *Inosite*.

Inosinic acid. Liebig's term for *Inosic acid*.

Inosis. (Is, nom. pl. *ives*, fibres.) The same as *Inogenesis*, and also as *Hyperinosis*.

Inosite. (Is, gen. *ivos*, muscle. $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 2H_2O$. Mol. weight 216. A saccharine body discovered by Scherer in the fluid contained in the cardiac-muscular tissue of the ox, as well as in the lungs, liver, spleen, kidneys, and brain of various animals, and in the urine of man after large draughts of water and in some cases of Bright's disease and diabetes, and in echinococous fluid. It is also found in many vegetables, as the unripe seeds of phaseolus, the pods and seeds of peas, in lentil seeds, and in the flowers and roots of taraxacum, and in wine. It forms large, transparent, monoclinic crystals of sweetish taste, which melt at 210° C. (410° F.), and dissolve at 19° C. (66.2° F.), in six parts of water; it is insoluble in cold absolute alcohol and in ether, does not ferment nor precipitate copper oxide in an alkaline solution, and is optically inactive. The residue, after being heated with nitric acid and dried, gives a purple colour with ammonia and calcium chloride. It undergoes only the sarcolactic fermentation, according to Hlilger. It is an isomer of grape-sugar.

It may be found in the urine of some cases of Bright's disease; it may accompany, or may replace, a favourable sign, the glucose of diabetic urine; it may be found in the urine of some cerebral diseases, and may be produced sometimes, instead of glucose, by puncturing the floor of the fourth ventricle.

I., tests for. When present in the urine it produces an olive-green colour with Fehling's solution, but does not reduce the copper salt.

Inosituria. Same as *Inosuria*.

Inosteato'ma. (Is, nom. pl. *ives*, fibres; *στεάτωμα*, a sebaceous tumour.) A sebaceous tumour having a very thick fibrous capsule and fibrous masses in the interior.

Inosuria. (*Inosite*; Gr. *ουρον*, urine.) Galleis' term for the condition of the urine in which it contains *Inosite*.

Inovulate. (L. *in*, neg.; *ovulum*, an ovule. F. *inové*; I. *inովուտ*; S. *inովուտ*; G. *eierchenlos*.) Applied to an ovary that does not contain ovules, as those of the male and neuter flowers in the *Compositæ*.

Inowrazlaw. Germany, in Posen Province. A strong salt water.

Inoxidisable. (L. *in*, neg.; *oxidisable*.) Not capable of being oxidised.

Inquest. (Mid. E. *enqueste*; Old F. *enqueste*; from L. *inquisitus*, part. of *inquirere*, to inquire into. F. *enquête*; I. *inchiesta*; G. *gerichtliche Untersuchung*.) Inquiry; a judicial inquiry.

I., coroner's. (G. *Todtenschan*.) An inquisition appointed for the purposes and in the manner described under *Coroner*.

Inquietude. (Old F. *inquietude*; from L. *inquietudo*; from *in*, neg.; *quietudo*; from

quietus, rest. I. *inquietudine*; S. *inquietud*; G. *Unruhe*.) Restlessness and agitation short of anxiety.

Also, in the plural, the same as *Fidgets*.

Inquiline. (L. *inquilinus*, merely residing in a city; alien. G. *Einwohner*.) An insect which inhabits a dwelling made by, or belonging to, some other; an animal that dwells in some part of another, but not at its expense.

Inquinamentum. (L. *inquino*, to be foul.) Miasm.

Inquinate. (L. *inquinatus*, part. of *inquino*. F. *inquiné*.) Tainted, especially with miasm.

I. air. Air which contains some unwholesome contamination.

Inquisition. (L. *inquirere*, to inquire. F. *inquisition*; G. *Untersuchung*.) Term for an inquiry or inquest of jurors in causes civil and criminal on proof made of the fact on either side, as in cases of the lunacy of criminals.

Inradiant. (L. *in*, upon; *radio*, to shine or radiate. F. *inradiant*.) Epithet given by H. Cassini to the crown of the calathidium of the *Compositæ* when the flowers which constitute it are not longer than those of the disc, and have not their superior part directed outwards.

Insaccation. (L. *in*, in; *saccus*, a sac. F. *insaccation*; G. *Einsackung*.) The covering or surrounding of organs or structures with a membrane.

Insalifiable. (L. *in*, neg.; *sal*, salt; *facio*, to become. F. *insalifiable*.) Incapable of neutralising acids or forming salts.

Insalivation. (L. *in*, by; *saliva*, spittle. F. *insalivation*; I. *insalivazione*; S. *insalivacion*; G. *Einspeichelung*.) The process of mixing the saliva with the food in the act of mastication.

Insalubrious. (L. *insalubris*; from *in*, neg.; *salubris*, wholesome. F. *insalubre*; I. *insalubre*; S. *insalubre*; G. *ungesund, unheilbar*.) Unwholesome or unhealthy.

Insalubrity. (L. *insalubris*. F. *insalubrité*; I. *insalubritat*; S. *insalubridad*; G. *Ungesundheit*.) Unwholesomeness; unhealthiness.

Insanabilis. (L. *in*, neg.; *sanabilis*, that which may be healed. F. *incurable*; G. *unheilbar*.) That which is incapable of being healed; incurable.

Insane. (L. *insanus*, unsound in mind. F. *aliéné, fou*; I. *insano, demente*; S. *insano, demente*; G. *wahnsinnig, verrückt*.) Deranged in mind; one affected with *Insanity*.

I. diathesis. (*διάθεσις*, a condition.) Same as *I. temperament*.

I., paralysis of. See *Paralysis, general, of the insane*.

I. temperament. (L. *temperamentum*, disposition.) The constitution of body which tends to the development of insanity and other neuroses, doubtless due to defective development of the brain. It is marked in childhood by disturbed sleep, irritability, fever from slight causes, intense feeling, headaches, and alarming dreams; in youth by sexual perversions, keen likes and dislikes, desultoriness, emotional impulses, and deficient common sense; in adult life by sleeplessness, hypochondriasis, and hysteria. The death-rate of such persons is high, and largely from phthisis.

Insa'nia. (L. *insania*, madness; from *insanus*.) Insanity.

I. cadiva. (L. *cadivus*, falling.) Epilepsy.

I. lupina. (L. *lupinus*, belonging to a wolf.) Same as *Lycanthropy*.

I. puerperarum. (L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman.) Puerperal insanity.

Insaniferous. (L. *insania*, madness; *fero*, to bear.) Produced by *Insanity*. (Austin.)

Insaniola. (Dim. of L. *insania*.) A minor degree of insanity; extreme eccentricity.

Insanitary. (L. *insanitas*, unhealthiness.) Inimical to health.

Insanitas. The same as *Insanity*.

Insanity. (L. *insanitas*, unsoundness; from *insanus*; from *in*, neg.; *sanus*, sound. F. *folie, insanité de l'esprit*; I. *insania, follia*; S. *insania, locura*; G. *Wahnsinn, Irrsinn, Irresin, Verrücktheit*.) Madness, unsoundness of mind. The term includes many different affections of the nervous system, cerebral or other, which have the common character of general or partial derangement of one or more of the mental faculties, the feelings, the intellect, or the will, without abolition of consciousness, and which are not the result of fever, alcohol or other poisons, or hysteria, or passion. There is no distinct dividing line between sanity and insanity, the eccentric person and the genius prevent a rigid definition. The nature of insanity is unknown; almost every form of cerebral disease may accompany insanity, but no morbid change is universally met with after death, and in very many instances no unnatural condition of the nervous system can be detected. The classifications of the forms of insanity are very numerous. The one which is probably most frequently employed now is based on that of Pinel, and recognises the following subdivisions:—Acute delirious mania, acute non-delirious mania, chronic mania, acute dementia, melancholia, and chronic dementia. The causes of insanity are predisposing and exciting. Among predisposing causes hereditary disposition is the most important, evidenced not only by the presence of insanity proper, but of neuroses generally, among the ancestors. An emotional or unwisely exciting education, or mode of early life, may tend to the production of insanity, but racial peculiarities, social position, and sex seem to have little influence as remote causes. The exciting causes of insanity are many, divisible into moral and physical. Of the moral causes grief, anxiety, religious or political excitement, domestic or business troubles are among the commoner depressing emotions which cause insanity. Of the physical causes alcoholic excess is the most potent and most common; then, perhaps, sexual excess, including self-abuse; epilepsy is a not infrequent cause of insanity, as also are many other neuroses; disturbances of the female sexual organs, natural and unnatural, acute febrile diseases, severe anæmia, and suppressed discharges, may be mentioned among the many physical affections supposed to cause an outbreak of insanity.

I., acquired. (L. *acquirō*, to add to.) Insanity which occurs after a greater or longer period of a life of apparent sanity.

I., affective. (L. *affectio*, feeling.) Another term for *I., moral*.

Also, a general term for those forms of insanity in which the perversion of the passions or emotions is the chief characteristic.

I., alcoholic. (F. *folie par intoxication alcoolique*; G. *Verfolgungswahnsinn der Trinker*.) The insanity, other than delirium tremens, which follows on continued alcoholic excess, in consequence of hereditary or acquired morbid mental tendencies. The acute form is often of the melancholic type, with hallucinations, especially of the sense of hearing, sleeplessness, headache, precordial distress, and muscular tremors; or it may be of the maniacal type, with visual and auditory hallucinations, delusions, muscular tremors, imperfect speech, and intense sleeplessness. Both forms may be fatal, especially the latter. The chronic form may follow upon the acute form, or may be the original form, and may be of the delirious type, with auditory hallucinations relating to the sexual functions, fears of persecutors, and suspicions of the virtue of the wife or husband; or it may take the form of dementia, with filthy habits, losses of sensation, failure of intellect, stupor, and death.

I., alternating. (L. *alternō*, to do first one thing then another. F. *folie à formes alternées*.) Same as *I., circular*.

I., ambitious. (F. *folie ambitieuse*.) The form in which personal exaltation is a marked feature, as in general paralysis and some forms of monomania.

I., amenorrhœal. (A, neg.; *μήν*, a month; *ρῶτα*, a flow.) Skae's term for insanity produced by the suppression of the menstrual discharge. It is usually of the maniacal form.

I., cataleptoid. (Κατάληψις, a seizing, catalepsy; *εἶδος*, likeness.) A form of the insanity of childhood in which there is an ecstatic abstraction, with more or less rigidity of the limbs, often followed by raving and shrieking.

I., choreic. (Chorea. F. *folie choréique*.) A form of the sensorial insanity of children and young people in which the motor reactions are spasmodic, and partake of the character of chorea. They are accompanied by sensorial hallucinations, chiefly affecting the vision, and occur at the time between sleeping and waking.

I., circular. (L. *circulus*, a ring. F. *folie circulaire, folie à double forme* of Baillarger; G. *circuläres Irresein* of Kraft-Ebing.) Falret's term for a form in which there are, in regular succession, two opposite mental conditions, one characterised by greater or less exaltation, the other by depression or stupor, each state generally separated from the other by a longer or shorter period of a normal mental condition which in time becomes more or less impaired. The period of the entire cycle varies; it may be as short as twenty-four hours, or it may take a year.

I., climacteric. See *Climacteric insanity*.

I., communicated. (F. *folie communiquée, folie à deux*.) The form in which insanity is transmitted from one person to others with whom he has come in contact.

I., compound. (L. *compono*, to bring together.) The group of insanities in Hammond's classification which includes the forms in which two or more categories of mental faculties are markedly involved.

I., confusional, primary. (L. *confusio*, a mingling; *primus*, first.) The form in

which there is a rapidly developed not excessive fever, with confusion of thoughts, incoherence, slight delirium, and hallucinations, but no melancholia or dementia. Recovery may speedily occur, or it may run on into chronic insanity, with delusions or dementia.

I., congestive. (*L. congestus*, heaped up. *F. folie congestive.*) Insanity due to congestion of the cerebral structures.

I., consec'utive. (*L. consequor*, to go after.) Insanity following and produced by fevers, visceral inflammations, and other diseases.

I., constitu'tional. (*L. constitutio*, disposition.) The group of insanities in Hammond's classification which includes those forms which are the result of a pre-existing physiological or pathological condition, or of some specific morbid influence affecting the system.

I., cy'clic. (*Κύκλος*, a circle.) Same as *I., circular.*

I., delu'sional, primary. (*L. deludo*, to play false with; *primus*, first. *F. folie systematisée*; *G. primäre Verrücktheit.*) The form in which there is little primary mental impairment, but delusions exist from the first. It includes the cases usually described as monomania.

I., delu'sional, second'ary. (*L. deludo*; *secundus*, second. *G. secundäre Verrücktheit.*) A chronic incurable form in which many varieties of insanity terminate; delusions, if they have been present, persisting, or occurring and continuing, during the slow advance of the case.

I., demonomani'acal. (*F. folie démonomaniacue.*) See *Dæmonomania*.

I., depress'ive. (*L. depressus*, weighed down. *F. folie depressive.*) Same as *Melancholia*.

I., diathetic. (*Διάθεσις*, a placing in order; a condition. *F. folie diathésique.*) Insanity which accompanies some morbid diathesis.

I., doubt'ing. (*F. folie du doute*; *G. Gräbelsucht.*) The form in which puerile scruples and fears grow into uncontrollable doubt in relation to ordinary duties, religious observances, and all that makes the man; there is great mental depression, and often a suicidal tendency.

I., emo'tional. The group of insanities in Hammond's classification which includes the forms in which the mental derangement is chiefly exhibited with regard to the emotions.

I., epidem'ic. (*Ἐπί, upon*; *ἔθνος*, a people. *F. folie épidémique.*) A term applied to those attacks of insanity which have occasionally occurred in convents and in other places, where an impression of demoniacal or other possession having been received by one person, usually a female, has been rapidly taken up by others.

I., epilep'tic. (*F. folie épileptique.*) The degradation of the mental faculties, sometimes amounting to dementia, which frequently occurs in a person subject to epileptic fits. It is not uncommonly associated with filthy habits and brutal acts.

Also, the acute mania which may occur immediately before or immediately after an epileptic fit. It is characterised by stupor, delusions of persecution, uncontrollable fury, and a condition resembling somnambulism; a similar attack, constituting masked epilepsy, may take the place

of the epileptic fit; in this case the furious violence and the somnambulist condition are most marked.

Also, Falret's term for *I., paroxysmal*.

I., erot'ic. (*Ἐρωτικός*, relating to love.) Insanity with special sexual excitement, such as occurs in *Nymphomania* and *Satyriasis*.

I., exophthal'mic. The form, usually fatal acute mania, which, according to Savage, sometimes accompanies *Exophthalmos*.

I., febrile. (*L. febrilis*, feverish) Insanity which occurs as the result of an acute inflammation, acute rheumatism, or a specific fever. It is generally of the maniacal form.

I., feign'ed. Insanity may be feigned to escape the performance of a duty or the punishment of a crime; mania is the form usually selected; and the assumption is not attempted until there is a distinct motive. It is often difficult of detection, although a sequence of events consistent with the idea of real insanity is seldom accomplished.

I. from intoxic'ation. (*L. in, in*; *toxicatus*, poisoned. *F. folie par intoxication.*) Morel's term for the insanities produced by the ingestion of inebriating or poisonous substances. He divides them into three classes: first, those mental disturbances produced by narcotising substances, such as alcohol, opium, and Indian hemp, as well as those produced by agents such as lead and mercury; secondly, those produced by insufficient or unhealthy food, such as bread made with ergotised grain; and thirdly, those produced by telluric influences, such as the insanities of malaria and of cretinism.

I., fu'rious. A term for the disease *Agriohymnia*.

I., gas'tro-enter'ic. (*Γαστήρ*, the belly; *ἔντερον*, an intestine.) The form, usually melancholic, caused by disorder of the stomach and bowels, such as catarrhal conditions, constipation, or the pressure of a tumour.

I., hered'itary. (*L. hereditarius*, relating to an inheritance. *F. folie héréditaire*; *G. erbliche Geisteskrankheit.*) Insanity produced by hereditary weakness of the nervous system, occurring usually at some period of physiological activity, as puberty, or at the climacteric period, and not induced by any other apparent exciting cause.

I., homic'idal. (*L. homicida*, a manslayer.) The form of instinctive insanity with impulses leading to murder.

I., hypochondri'acal. (*F. folie hypochondriacue.*) The extreme stage of *Hypochondriasis*.

I., hyster'ical. (*F. folie hystérique.*) The form which occurs, chiefly in women, as an extreme form of hysteria. It is characterised by great mental instability, liveliness alternating with depression, truthfulness with deceit, hyperæsthesia with anaesthesia, affection with violence, and folly with reasonableness.

I., ide'al. (*L. idea*, a mental image.) One of Arnold's two divisions of insanity, being those produced by sensation.

I., ideat'ional. (*L. idea*, a mental image.) A general term for those forms of insanity in which perversion of the reasoning powers is the chief characteristic.

I., im'itative. (*F. folie imitative.*) The form of *I., communicated* in which the madness has been copied from the insane companion.

I., impo'sed. (*F. folie imposée.*) A

variety of *I.*, *communicated*, in which the lunatic imposes his insane conceptions on another intellectually and morally weaker than himself.

I., impulsive. (*L. impulsus*, part. of *impello*, to drive on. *F. folie impulsive.*) Same as *I.*, *instinctive*.

Also, applied to those forms of insanity in which an uncontrollable impulse drives to acts of violence, over which the will and reason have no control.

I., infantile. See *I. of childhood*.

I., instinctive. (*L. instinctus*, an instigation. *F. folie instinctive.*) The form in which there is a propensity to commit wrong acts, such as suicide, homicide, theft, and incendiarism; an insanity of acts rather than words, of impulse rather than of reflection.

I., intellectual. Same as *I.*, *ideational*.

Also, a group of insanities in Hammond's classification which includes the forms in which the chief manifestations of mental disorder relate to the intellect, being of the nature of false conceptions (delusions), or clearly abnormal conceptions.

I., intermittent. (*L. intermittens*, leaving off for a time.) Insanity apparently caused by exposure to miasm, and occurring in quotidian, tertian, or quartan attacks, in the place of the usual febrile paroxysm.

I., ischæmic. (ἰσχυο, to keep back; αἷμα, blood. *F. folie ischémique.*) Insanity accompanied or caused by cerebral anæmia.

I., katatonic. See *Katatonía*.

I., legal aspects of. By jurists a man is held to be insane when he is not responsible for his acts, or when, for his own advantage and the good of the community, it becomes necessary to deprive him of his liberty and the control of his own affairs.

The principal test of insanity up to a recent period was contained in the question, "Did the accused at the time he committed the act know he was doing wrong?" or, "Did the prisoner at the time he committed the act know right from wrong?" But the difficulties in the way of answering these questions satisfactorily has led some authorities to rely less upon legal precedent and form and more upon medical evidence; for it can hardly be questioned that insanity is due to some disease, doubtless often obscure, of the brain, and that those who are familiar with the forms of this disease are most likely to be the best judges of its existence in a particular case; and the proposition that is now considered most appropriate to set before a jury is that of Lord Chief Justice Tindal in *McNaghten's case*, and is in effect to ask the jury whether they are of opinion that when the prisoner committed the act he was in a sound state of mind, as in that case the verdict must be adverse to him. The question that, according to Bucknill and Tuke, should be asked is, Whether in consequence of congenital defect or acquired disease the power of self-control is absent altogether, or is so far wanting, as to render the individual irresponsible.

I., lucid. (*L. lucidus*, clear. *F. folie lucide.*) Same as *I.*, *moral*.

I., maniacal. See *Mania*, *acute*.

I., melancholic. See *Melancholia*.

I., menstrual. (*L. menstrualis*, monthly.) The form which occurs at the menstrual period only.

I., monomaniacal. See *Monomania*.

I., moral. (*L. moralis*, relating to conduct. *F. folie morale*; *G. moralisches Irresein.*) A term proposed by Pritchard to describe cases in which there is uncontrollable violence and depravity of the emotions and instincts, without any impairment of the intellectual faculties. Such a condition has been much disputed in the sense in which the term was first applied, and it has been contended that there is always in these cases some affection of the reasoning faculty whenever it is justifiable to apply the term insanity to them.

I., notional. (*L. notio*, an idea.) One of Arnold's two divisions of insanity, being those forms produced by reflection.

I. of acts. (*F. folie des actes.*) The form in which there are impulses and tendencies to immoral and wrong acts, but no delusions. Same as *I.*, *moral*.

I. of adolescence. (*L. adolescentia*, youth.) Same as *Hebephrenia*.

I. of child's birth. Insanity which comes on in the puerperal month. See *I.*, *puerperal*.

Also, the same as *I. of delivery*.

I. of childhood. Insanity occurring in childhood is most commonly a congenital condition; but acute mania, melancholia, delusional insanity, and dementia have been noticed as primary disorders arising after birth.

I. of delivery. A transient form of delirious insanity occurring during labour or at the time of birth of the child, and probably caused by the pain or agony of the labour. There may be suicidal inclinations or desire to injure the child. The attack subsides when the labour is over.

I. of febrile disorders. See *I.*, *febrile*.

I. of gestation. (*L. gestatio*, pregnancy.) See *I. of pregnancy*.

I. of grandeur. (*F. folie des grandeurs.*) The form, characteristic of general paralysis, in which the ideas are all of greatness, of vast riches, of high rank, and such like.

I. of lactation. (*L. lac*, milk.) The form which is produced by over-suckling. It is generally of the melancholic type. It not infrequently lapses into life-long dementia.

I. of masturbation. (*L. masturbo*, to excite the genital organ.) Insanity produced by self-abuse. At first the subject is vacillating, hypochondriacal, solitary in habit, and suspicious; then hallucinations occur, and frequently odd sensations about the head, especially as if the top were lifted up, are complained of; occasionally there are sudden paroxysms of violence.

I. of oxaluria. (*Oxalate* of lime; *Gr. οὔρον*, urine.) A form of the melancholic type of insanity occurring, according to Skae, in those suffering from *Oxaluria*.

I. of persecutions. (*F. folie des persécutions.*) The form in which the insane person believes himself to be the subject of persecution by some foe.

I. of phosphuria. (*Phosphates*; *Gr. οὔρον*, urine.) A form of melancholic insanity occurring, according to Skae, in those suffering from phosphatic deposits in the urine.

I. of pregnancy. The form which occurs during pregnancy; it is generally of the melancholic type, and is characterised by suicidal inclinations, dislike of the husband, and refusal

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to take food. Recovery generally takes place after delivery.

I. of pu'berity. (L. *pubertas*, marriageable age.) Same as *Hebephrenia*.

I. of self-abuse. See *I. of masturba-tion*.

I. ova'rian. (*Ovary*.) The form which is caused by some lesion of the ovaries. It is commonly accompanied by sexual hallucina-tion.

I. paralytic. (F. *folie paralytique*.) Same as *Paralysis, general, of the insane*.

Also, the insanity which sometimes follows an attack of paralysis.

I., paroxys'mal. (Παροξυσμός, the severe fit of a disease.) A form of cerebral dis-turbance, in many cases of an epileptic charac-ter, in which attacks of madness come on sud-denly, last for a short time, and then entirely pass off, the interval being of variable length and quite free from maniacal symptoms. The paroxysms may consist of furious or dangerous delirium, or of quiet but ridiculous actions. See also, *I., epileptic*.

I., partial. A term applied to those cases of chronic mania which are known as *Monomania*, in reference to the incomplete de-fect of the mental powers.

I., pellagrous. (*Pellagra*, F. *folie pel-lagreuse*.) A form, generally melancholic and suicidal, sometimes maniacal, occurring in those suffering from *Pellagra*. In some cases vertigo is produced by the sight or touch of water.

I., percep'tional. (L. *perceptio*, a re-ceiving.) The group of insanities in Hammond's classification which includes the forms in which there are derangements of one or more of the perceptions.

I., period'ic. (Περιοδικός, coming round at certain times.) The form in which attacks of insanity, usually mania or melancholia, recur at more or less regular intervals, but in which the remission is not accompanied by completely restored mental health.

I., phthis'ical. (Φθίσις, consumption.) Clouston's term for the form which occurs occa-sionally at the same time as the occurrence of phthisical symptoms. It may be of the mani-acal, or melancholic, or monomaniacal type, and is accompanied generally by much suspicious-ness.

I., post-connu'bial. (L. *post*, after; *connubialis*, pertaining to wedlock.) The form which sometimes follows the excitement of a first intercourse after marriage.

I., post-epileptic. (L. *post*, after.) Insanity occurring after an epileptic fit. See *I., epileptic*.

I., post-fe'brile. (L. *post*, after; *fe-bris*, fever.) Insanity occurring during the de-cline of an acute specific fever.

I., post-puer'peral. (L. *post*, after; *puerperium*, childbirth.) The form of *I., puer-peral*, which occurs after delivery.

I., præpartu'rient. (L. *præ*, before; *parturio*, to be in labour.) The *I. of preg-nancy*.

I. præpuer'peral. (L. *præ*, before; *puerperium*, childbirth.) Same as *I. of preg-nancy*.

I., prim'ary. (L. *primus*, first. G. *primäre Verrücktheit*.) The form which de-velops in childhood or puberty with the develop-ment of the body. It is often congenital, but

may arise in consequence of injury or disease of the brain occurring in early life, or at puberty, or at this age from self-abuse; it is charac-terised by the presence of uncontrollable impulses to commit foolish or criminal acts; intercurrent attacks of great excitement may occur, and the higher faculties of the mind are not developed.

I., primord'ial. (L. *primordium*, the be-ginning. G. *primordiale Verrücktheit*.) Same as *I., primary*.

I., puer'peral. (L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman. F. *folie puerperale*; G. *Puerperal-manie*.) A term which has frequently been ap-plied to the insanity which occurs during any part of the time of gestation and of nursing, but which should be restricted to the forms of in-sanity which arise at or soon after delivery; the other forms being *I. of pregnancy* and *I. of lactation*.

Puerperal insanity is frequently of the acute maniacal form, but melancholia is not seldom observed. Hereditary predisposition is very frequently present, and often great mental worry, connected perhaps with the labour or its antecedents, or bodily depression and anæmia, have preceded the attack. Sir James Simpson has suggested that the acuter forms may take origin in a septicæmic condition. The melan-cholic cases are longer lasting than the mani-acal cases, recovery often occurring within three months in the latter, and being deferred for six more in the former. The proportion of deaths is greatest in the maniacal cases. The brain is usually found anæmic after death. See also *I. of delivery*.

I., reason'ing. (F. *folie raisonnante*.) Same as *I., moral*.

I., recur'rent. (L. *recurro*, to come back.) Same as *I., period'ic*.

I., relig'ious. The form in which the delusions partake of a religious character. It occasionally assumes an epidemic form.

I., rheumat'ic. A synonym of *I., cho-ric*, from its frequent association with a rheu-matic diathesis.

I., rheumatism'al. Insanity accompa-nying or following acute rheumatism.

I., saturnine. (L. *Saturnus*, an old name for lead.) The insanity which is some-times caused by chronic lead poisoning or *Plumbism*.

I., se'nile. (L. *senilis*, belonging to old people.) The form which occurs in old age, and depends on degeneration of brain tissue. The judgment is impaired and the sexual instincts often perverted. The progress is slow.

I., senso'rial. (L. *sentus*, the faculty of feeling. F. *folie sensorielle*.) The form in which illusions or hallucinations are predom-inant symptoms.

I., sim'ulated. (L. *simulo*, to make like. F. *folie simulée*.) See *I., feigned*.

I., simulta'neous. (F. *folie simultané*.) A variety of *I., communicated*, in which two or more persons, hereditarily predisposed, contract the same kind of insanity at the same time.

I., stu'porous. (L. *stupor*, numbness. F. *folie avec stupeur*.) Same as *Dementia, pri-mary*.

I., suicid'al. (L. *sui*, of himself; *caedo*, to kill.) The form of instinctive monomania in which there is an overpowering impulse to suicide.

I., sympathet'ic. (Συμπαθητικός, af-

fect by like feelings. *F. folie sympathique.*) The form in which the mental disturbance follows, or appears to follow, disease or disorder of some other organ than the brain, or is caused by the presence of a foreign body, or an intestinal worm.

I., symptomatic. (*F. folie symptomaticae.*) Insanity depending on disease of some other organ than the brain.

I., syphilitic. (*Syphilis.*) The form which depends on the actual presence of syphilitic poison in the system, probably accompanied and caused by gummata in the brain. It begins with melancholia and ends in dementia.

Also, hypochondriasis produced by the dread of syphilitic disease.

I., toxic. (*Τοξικόν*, arrow poison.) The form which is caused by the introduction of some organic or inorganic poison into the system, as alcohol, lead, or poison of gout.

I., transitory. (*L. transitorius*, having a passage. *G. transitorisches Irresin.*) Kraft-Ebing's term for the form which lasts only two to six days, sometimes only a few hours. It is generally caused by some sudden shock occurring in an epileptic, or in one addicted to alcoholic excess, or in one subjected to the strain of prolonged grief.

I., transmitted. (*L. transmitto*, to carry across.) Same as *I., communicated.*

I., traumatic. (*Τραυματικός*, relating to wounds.) Insanity caused by some external violence.

I., uterine. (*L. uterus*, the womb. *F. folie uterine.*) The form which is caused by some lesion of the womb. It is generally accompanied by sexual hallucination.

I., vis'eral. (*L. viscera*, the internal organs of the body.) Insanity caused by some disease or disorder of some or other of the viscera.

I., volitional. (*L. volo*, to wish.) The group of insanities in Hammond's classification which includes the forms characterised by derangement of the will, either by its abnormal predominance or by its inertia.

Insatiability. The condition or state of being *insatiable*.

Insatiable. (*F. insatiable*; from *L. insatiabilis*; from *in*, neg.; *satio*, to fill. *I. insaziabile*; *S. insaciabile*; *G. unersättlich*.) That which cannot be satisfied or appeased.

I. appetite. (*F. addephagie, boulimie, faim canine*; *G. Gefrässigkeit, heftiger Hunger, Heißhunger*.) Term for the disease *Bulimia*.

Inscriptiones. (*L. inscriptio*, a writing upon.) Inscriptions; marks.

I. tendin'æ musculor'um. (*L. tendo*, a tendon; *musculus*, a muscle.) The tendinous lines across the bellies of certain muscles, as the rectus abdominis.

Inse'cable. (*L. insecō*, to cut into.) That cannot be divided by a cutting instrument.

Insect. (*F. insecte*; from *L. insectum*; from *insecō*, to cut into. *I. insetto*; *S. insecto*; *G. Insekt*.) The animals of the Class *Insecta*.

I. agency in pollination. The conveyance by insects of pollen to the stigma, usually of another flower. The arrangements in some instances, as in the Orchids, to allure the insect and to cause the pollen to become attached to it are very remarkable.

I. powder. A coarse, greenish-yellow powder, having a pungent odour; the Persian or Caucasian powder consisting of the flowers of *Pyrethrum caruncum* and *P. roseum*, and the Dalmatian powder consisting of those of *P. cyrenariefolium*. It contains, according to Rother, *Persicin*, *Persicin*, and *Persiclin*. It is used in powder, fumes of the powder, tincture, or decoction, to destroy insects, especially those which assail the human body.

I. wax. The product of *Coccus ceriferus*.
Insect'a. (*L. insectum*.) A Class of the Subkingdom *Arthropoda*. Body composed of three segments, head, thorax, and abdomen; antennæ two; three pairs of legs; two pairs of wings on thorax; respiration by tracheæ.

Insecticide. (*L. insectum*; *cedo*, to kill.) A substance that destroys insects. The powders so called consist chiefly of some strong smelling pyrethrum, as the *Pyrethrum roseum*, chamomile flowers, or stavesacre. An infusion of quassia is very useful, and so are turpentine and benzine.

Insectiferous. (*L. insectum*, an insect; *fero*, to bear. *F. insectiferc*.) Containing insects embedded in its substance, as amber.

Insectivora. (*L. insectum*; *vorō*, to devour. *F. insectivores*; *G. Insektenfresser*.) An Order of the Class *Mammalia*. Plantigrade animals with clavicles and three sets of teeth; limbs generally short and feeble, pentadactylous, digits never opposable, furnished with claws; testes abdominal; uterus bicornate; placenta deciduate and discoidal.

Also, a Suborder of the Order *Chiroptera*, being those which live on worms, insects, blood, and other animal substances. They have a short snout, wide ears, claws only on the thumb, and tuberculated or cutting molars.

Insectivore. (*L. insectum*; *vorō*.) One of the *Insectivora*.

Insectivorism. (*L. insectum*; *vorō*. *F. insectivorisme*.) The faculty possessed by *Insectivorous plants*.

Insectivorous. (*L. insectum*; *vorō*, to devour. *F. insectivore*; *G. insektenfressend*.) Insect-devouring.

I. plants. Plants, such as *Drosera*, which entangle insects by means of the tentacles on the surface of their leaves, and dissolve them by the aid of an acid juice secreted by glands. The solution is absorbed by the agency of the cellular protoplasm of the leaves.

Insectology. (*L. insectum*, an insect; *Gr. λόγος*, a discourse. *F. insectologie*.) A treatise upon insects.

Inselbad. Prussia, Westphalia, near Paderborn. A mineral water from two sources, the Othlienquelle and the Marienquelle. The former contains sodium chloride 6·8 grains, calcium carbonate 2·5 grains, and ferrous carbonate 0·5 grain, in 16 ounces, with nitrogen 2·8 cubic inches, oxygen 37, and carbonic acid 75; the latter contains ferrous carbonate 45 grain in 16 ounces. Used in tuberculosis of the lung, in chronic bronchial catarrh, and in old pleuritic effusions, the inhalation of the nitrogen being a chief part of the treatment. There is a wley cure.

Insemination. (*L. insemino*, to plant in; from *in*, into; *semen*, seed.) The act of sowing or implanting seed. The introduction of semen.

Insenescence. (*L. in*, neg.; *senescō*,

to grow old.) A green and vigorous old age.

Insensibilisation. (L. *in*, neg.; *sensus*, feeling. F. *insensibilisation*.) The production of insensibility to pain by means of anæsthetics, alcohols, and narcotic poisons, by hypnotism, and like means, as well as by disease.

Insensibiliser. (L. *in*; *sensus*. F. *insensibilisateur*.) An instrument by means of which is produced *Insensibilisation*.

Insensibility. (L. *insensibilitas*; from *in*, neg.; *sentio*, to feel. F. *insensibilité*; I. *insensibilita*; S. *insensibilidad*; G. *Bewusstlosigkeit*, *Unempfindlichkeit*.) The condition or quality of being *Insensibile*; inability to feel or to perceive; unconsciousness.

Insensible. (F. *insensible*; from L. *insensibilis*; from *in*, neg.; *sensibilis*; from *sentio*, to feel. I. *insensibile*; S. *insensible*; G. *bewusstlos*, *unempfindlich*.) Incapable of feeling or perceiving.

Also (F. *impercéptible*; I. *impercéptibile*; S. *impercéptibile*; G. *wimmerklich*), incapable of being recognised by the senses.

Inseparate. (L. *in*, neg.; *separatus*, distinct.) Masters's term for the condition in which parts of a plant are not separate; the condition usually called *Adnate* or *Coalesced*.

Inseparation. (L. *in*; *separatus*.) Masters's term, in Botany, for *Coalescence*.

Insert. (L. *insertus*, part. of *insero*, to plant in. F. *insérer*; I. *inserere*; S. *insertar*; G. *einsetzen*.) To introduce into.

Inserted. (L. *insertus*, part. of *insero*, to set in. F. *inséré*.) Having a point of attachment; attached to; growing out of.

Insertio. See *Insertion*.

I. velamento'sa. (L. *velamentum*, a cover.) The marginal insertion of the umbilical cord upon the non-villous chorion. It is due, according to Schultze, to the amnion being prevented, in the process of development, from uniformly enclosing the cord, the hindrance being occasioned by its adhesion to the vitelline sac, or the vitelline duct, or to the vessels, which is rare. If in such cases the growth of the duct does not progress evenly with that of the amnion, the sheath of the umbilical cord does not grow around it, and leaves the vessels before they reach the placenta. The recession of the insertion may reach the pole of the ovum, which is opposite to the placenta. The insertio velamento'sa is common in cases of twins and of triplets. The wide arcuate disposition of the vessels is apt to lead to anomalies of structure and growth.

Insertion. (L. *insero*, to set in. F. *insertion*; I. *inserzione*; S. *insercion*; G. *Einsetzung*, *Einfügung*.) The act of setting or placing in. That which is placed in.

In Anatomy, applied to the attachment of a muscle to a bone, especially to the bone which it is supposed to move; also, to the entrance of a nerve into a muscle or organ.

In Botany, the place or mode of attachment of an organ.

Also, the act of inoculating.

I. of a leaf. The point of attachment of a leaf to the stem.

I. plane of. In Botany, the plane that is formed at the base of each lateral member of an axial structure if the surface of the axis were continued through the base of the member.

I. point of. In Botany, an imaginary

point in the plane of insertion of a lateral member which is considered to be its organic centre, but which does not usually correspond with its geometrical centre.

Inses'sio. (L. *inse'ssus*, part. of *insideo*, to sit upon. F. *inse'ssion*.) Old term for the state of sitting over the vapour of a hot bath, simple or medicated. (Castellus.)

Inses'sores. (L. *inse'ssor*; from *insideo*, to sit upon.) Perching birds. Same as *Pus-seres*.

Inses'sorial. (L. *inse'ssor*.) Relating to the *Inses'sores*.

Inses'sus. (L. *inse'ssus*.) A *Semicupium*, or hip-bath.

Insex'ed. (L. *in*, neg.; *sexus*, sex or gender. F. *insex'é*; G. *geschlechtslos*.) Having no sex; neuter.

Isicium. Same as *Isicium*.

In'side growers. A synonym of *Endogens*.

In'sident. (L. *insidens*, part. of *insideo*, to sit upon.) Sitting upon; resting or floating on the surface. Applied formerly to matters supernatant on the urine.

In'sidious. (F. *insidieux*; from L. *insidiosus*, deceitful; from *insidia*, an ambush; from *insidiar*, to lie in wait. I. *insidiosus*; S. *insidioso*; G. *hinterlistig*, *tückisch*.) Deceitful.

I. disease'. One which betrays no marked symptoms at first.

In'sipid. (F. *insipide*; from L. *in*, neg.; *sapulus*, savoury. I. *insipido*; S. *insipido*; G. *unschmackhaft*, *geschmacklos*.) Having no savour; tasteless.

In'sipientia. (L. *insipientia*, want of wisdom; from *in*, neg.; *sapientia*, wisdom.) Old term, used by Hildanus, *Centur. Ep. 41*, de *Insipientia a purgantis fortioris usu inducta*, the same as *Dementia*.

Also, a low degree of delirium, according to Quincy.

I. ingen'ita. (L. *ingenitus*, inborn.) Imbecility.

In'sistent. (L. *in*, neg.; *sisto*, to lean upon. F. *insistent*.) Applied to the hallux of birds when it does not rest on the ground, but only touches it with the point.

In'sitio. (L. *insitio*, an ingrafting; from *insero*, to introduce into.) Grafting; inoculation.

I. cilio'rum. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash.) The implantation of eyelashes.

I. dent'ium. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) The implantation of teeth.

I. variola'rum. (*Variola*.) The inoculation of smallpox.

In'solation. (L. *insolatio*; from *insolo*, to place in the sun. F. *insolation*; I. *soleggiare*; S. *insolation*; G. *Sonnen*.) Exposure to the sun's rays.

Also (G. *Hitzschlag*, *Sonnenstich*), exposure to the rays of the sun as a cause of disease in animals and plants. See *Heliolisis* and *Sun-stroke*.

In Pharmacy, the drying of substances in the rays of the sun; also, the blanching or bleaching of substances by the same means.

In Medicine, exposure to the sun's rays as a means of cure. See *Heliotherapy*.

I. fever. A synonym of *Dynque*.

Insolubility. (L. *insolubilitas*; from *in*, neg.; *solubilis*. F. *insolubilité*; G. *Unauflösbarkeit*, *Unauflöslichkeit*.) The quality of not being soluble.

Insoluble. (F. *insoluble*; from L. *insolubilis*; from *in*, neg.; *solubilis*, that which can be loosed or dissolved; from *solvo*, to loosen. I. *insolubile*; S. *insoluble*; G. *unauflöslich*.) Incapable of being dissolved.

I. chloral. See *Chloral*, *insoluble*, and *Metachloral*.

I. sulphur. See *Sulphur*, *insoluble*.

Insomnia. (L. *insomniā*; from *in*, neg.; *sonnus*, sleep. F. *insomnie*; I. *insonnio*; S. *insonnio*; G. *Schlaflosigkeit*.) Want of sleep; watchfulness; wakefulness; sleeplessness; a certain sign of the disturbance of some important organ, although this may not be indicated by pain.

I., congestive. The sleeplessness which accompanies cerebral hyperæmia. There is throbbing of the head, redness of the conjunctiva, increase of temperature, acuteness of the senses, and wildness of the ideas.

I., febrile. (L. *febris*, fever.) The sleeplessness accompanying an attack of a specific fever.

I., lithæmic. (*Lithic acid*; Gr. *λίθια*, the blood.) Sleeplessness from a gouty condition, or defective excretion of effete matters, produced by excess in eating and drinking; when sleep is obtained it is fitful and stuporous.

I. of exhaustion. The sleeplessness which is caused by overwork with anxiety, excessive emotions, defective nutrition, or exhausting discharges.

Insomnioid. (L. *insonnia*.) Wakefulness; restlessness in sleep.

Insomnium. (L. *insonnium*, a dream; from *in*, in; *sonnus*, sleep.) A dream.

Also, the same as *Insomnia*.

Inspection. (L. *inspectio*, a looking into. F. *inspection*; G. *Besichtigung*.) The examination of the body, or of any tissue or organ, by the eye.

I. of the abdomen. The abdomen in fat people is full and protuberant, presenting only the depression of the umbilicus, but in thin people the position of the recti and of their transverse bands and the limits of the muscular tissue of the external oblique muscles may be perceived.

I. of the tho'rax. The two sides of the thorax are symmetrical. The whole chest expands with inspiration and collapses with expiration. The beating of the heart can be observed in thin subjects in the fifth intercostal space of the left side. Along the left border of the sternum the third, fourth, and more rarely the fifth, interspaces sink coincidentally with the cardiac impulse.

Inspira'tion. (L. *inspiro*, to breathe into. F. *inspiration*; I. *inspirazione*; S. *inspiration*; G. *Einathmung*.) The act of respiration which consists in drawing in the breath.

I., centre for. See *Centre*, *respiration*.

I., crow'ing. A term for *Laryngismus stridulus*.

I., defer'ed. Walsh's term for the condition of the respiratory sound in emphysema when it is not heard by auscultation until a short time after the inspiratory movements have begun.

I., forc'ed. A deep inspiration accomplished by an effort of the will.

I., mus'cles of. Tranquil inspiration is effected by the contraction of the diaphragm, the levatores costarum longiores and breves,

and the external intercostal muscles. In forced inspiration other muscles are brought into action; those of the trunk being the scalenus anticus, medius, and posticus, the sterno-cleido-mastoid, the trapezius, the pectoralis minor, the serratus posticus superior, the rhomboideus major and minor, the crector spinae, and the serratus magnus; those of the larynx being the sternohyoid, the sternothyroid, the erico-arytaenoides posticus, and the thyreo-arytaenoides; those of the face being the dilatator naris anterior and posterior, and the dilators of the mouth and nostrils; and those of the pharynx being the levator palati, the azygos uvulæ, and the constrictors of the pharynx.

I., non-expansive. (L. *non*, not; *expansus*, part. of *expando*, to spread out.) A condition of forced respiration when the chest walls are powerfully elevated with little or no expansion. It occurs when the lung tissue is impermeable to air, or is non-expandable, as in pleuritic effusion, pneumothorax, and cancer, or when the thorax is permanently dilated to its full extent, as in emphysema.

I. of venous blood. The influx of venous blood towards the right auricle of the heart, caused by the partial vacuum produced in the thorax by the act of inspiration.

I., paralysis of mus'cles of. This condition, if it affects all the muscles of inspiration, as in cases of compression of the spinal cord from fracture of the uppermost cervical vertebra, or from rupture of the odontoid ligaments, necessarily causes rapid death. Unilateral paralysis does not immediately endanger life. Other causes of paralysis are degenerative processes in the medulla and the action of various poisons, as lead and curara.

Inspira'tory. (L. *inspiro*, to breathe in. F. *inspirateur*.) Assisting *Inspiration*.

I. cent're. See *Centre*, *respiration*.

I. dyspno'ea. See *Dyspnoea*, *inspiratory*.

I. mur'mur. See *Murmur*, *inspiratory*.

I. mus'cles. The diaphragm and the intercostal muscles, which by their contraction enlarge the cavity of the thorax or chest, and so produce the act of inspiration.

I. spasm. A condition in which a more or less rapid succession of deep, noisy inspirations, with expansion of the chest, protrusion of the epigastrium, and violent action of all the auxiliary respiratory muscles occurs in a kind of paroxysm; the abdomen is distended with gas, and air is often expelled from the stomach by the inspiratory effort; the expiration is easy and without noise.

I. type of chest. The chest of a person who leads an active outdoor life. It contains a large amount of reserved air, it is high, deep, and broad, and the heart is low down.

Inspire'. (Mid. E. *enspiren*; from Old F. *enspirer*, or *inspirer*; from L. *inspiro*, to breathe into. F. *inspirer*; I. *inspirare*; S. *inspirar*; G. *einathmen*.) To breathe into; to draw air into the lungs.

Inspis'sant. (L. *inspissans*, part. of *inspisso*, to thicken. G. *eindickend*.) Rendering thicker.

Applied to medicines which are supposed to cause the blood to become thicker.

Inspis'sate. (L. *inspissatus*, part. of *inspisso*; from *in*, intens.; *spisso*, to thicken. I. *inspissare*; S. *espesar*; G. *verdicken*.) To thicken by evaporation.

Inspissated. (L. *inspissatus*. F. *épaissi*; G. *eingedickt*.) Made thick by evaporation of the thinner parts. Applied to vegetable juices which are thus converted into substances of a firm consistence.

I. juice. See *Enchyloma*.

I. ox-gall. See *Fel boris inspissatum*.

Inspissation. (L. *inspissatus*. F. *inspissation*, *épaissement*; I. *condensamento*; S. *condensacion*; G. *Verdickung*, *Eindickung*.) The act of thickening or rendering thick.

Instaminate. (L. *in*, neg.; *stamen*. F. *instaminé*; S. *instaminado*.) Applied by H. Cassini to the corolla in the *Compositæ* when it is not accompanied by perfect male organs.

Instaura'tion. (L. *instauratio*, a renewing.) The first appearance and manifestation of a physiological phenomenon, such as the first appearance of the menses.

Instep. (According to Skeat, a corruption of an older *instop*, or *instup*; from *in* and *stoop*, the inbend of the foot. F. *cou-de-pied*; I. *callo del piede*; S. *empeine del pie*; G. *Rist*, *Fussbiege*.) The arch of the foot; the anterior part of the tarsus and the posterior part of the metatarsus conjoined.

Instillation. (L. *instillo*, to put in by little and little. F. *instillation*; I. *instillazione*; S. *instillacion*; G. *Eintropfung*.) The pouring out of any liquid substance slowly or by drops.

Anciently sometimes used for *Embrocation*.

Instinct. (L. *instinctus*, instigation; from *instinguo*, to incite, to impel. F. *instinct*; I. *istinto*; S. *instinto*; G. *Instinct*, *Naturtrieb*.) A natural impulse, or propensity, to perform an action without an intelligent conception of the results.

Instinct has been defined by Sir Benjamin Brodie as a principle by which animals are induced, independently of experience and reasoning, to the performance of certain voluntary acts necessary to the preservation of the species or individual, or affording them some special advantage. Hartmann defines instinct as action taken in pursuance of an end, without conscious perception of the object to be attained.

Instinctive. (L. *instinctus*. F. *instinctif*; I. *istintivo*; S. *instintivo*; G. *instinctmässig*.) Relating to, or resulting from, *Instinct*.

I. actions. Actions performed without guidance from experience and without conscious perception of the means to be attained by their performance, as the act of sucking in an infant, or the building of the cells of a honeycomb by a bee. Instinctive actions are, under similar circumstances, performed in the same manner by all the individuals of a species.

I. feelings. The elementary primitive feelings such as the sense of harmony, the emotion of sympathy, or the recognition of right and duty, which, occasionally manifesting themselves in very early life, exist before the occurrence of definite ideas.

I. motions. A term applied to movements such as are required for walking erect and for producing vocal sounds.

Instipulate. (L. *in*, neg.; *stipule*. F. *instipulé*; I. *instipulato*; S. *instipulado*; G. *afterblatlos*.) Having no stipules.

Instita. (L. *in*, in; *sto*, to stand.) Old term for *Fascia*, a fillet or bandage.

Formerly used to denote a flat worm that infests the intestines.

Institute. (L. *institutus*, part. of *instito*, to set up.) That which is established; a statement of principles or elements.

I.s of medicine. The explanation or statement of the principles on which medicine is based, being the science called Physiology.

Instrument. (F. *instrument*; from L. *instrumentum*, an implement; from *instruo*, to build, to provide. I. *strumento*; S. *instrumento*; G. *Werkzeug*.) That by which anything is effected. A tool, mechanical appliance, or agent used in manipulation or operations.

Applied synonymously with *Organ*.

Instrumenta. (L. *instrumentum*.) The male genital organs.

Instrumentum. See *Instrument*.

I. chirurgicum. (*Χειρουργία*, surgery.) A surgical instrument.

I. digestivus. (L. *digestio*, digestion.) The digestive apparatus.

I. instrumentorum. The human hand.

Insuccation. (L. *in*, in; *succus*, juice.) A term used by Biroth for a mode of making non-alcoholic fluid extracts of vegetable drugs. Sixteen ounces of the drug are macerated for twenty-four hours with 8 ounces of glycerin mixed with 4 pints of boiling water, the liquid is poured off, and the residue treated with 4 pints of boiling water as before; the two liquids are mixed, strained, and evaporated on a water bath to a pint and filtered.

Insufficiency. (L. *insufficiencia*; from *in*, neg.; *sufficio*, to put under; to suffice. F. *insuffisance*; I. *insufficienza*; S. *insufficiencia*; G. *Unzulänglichkeith*, *Unfähigkeit*.) The condition of not being sufficient; inadequacy; inability to perform normal work. Usually applied to imperfect action of the valves of the heart, which do not close perfectly and permit regurgitation of blood to take place.

I. of the internal rectus. Weakness of the internal rectus of the eye. In this condition a disposition to squint outwards with one eye is observed when near objects are attentively regarded. This leads to double vision, fusion of letters and lines in reading, and various symptoms, such as headache and pain in the eye. These symptoms disappear as soon as near work is given up.

I. of valves of heart. See *Valves, cardiacæ, incompetency of*.

Insufficentism. (L. *insufficiencia*. F. *insufficentisme*.) The doctrine which regards drugs as insufficient for the cure of disease and regards as the basis of all treatment the *Expectant method*.

Insufficentist. A believer in *Insufficentism*.

Insufflation. (L. *in*, in; *sufflo*, to blow under, or puff up; from *sub*, under; *flō*, to blow. F. *insufflation*; I. *suffiamento*; S. *insufflacion*; G. *Einblasen*.) The act of blowing air, or gas, or atomised fluids, or a dry powder into any cavity or hollow part, by mechanical means or otherwise.

Also, the same as *Inflation*.

Insufflator. (L. *in*; *sufflo*.) An instrument for blowing powders into a cavity, or on to a wound or sore; or for blowing air or gas into the lungs.

I., Rauchfuss's. An india-rubber ball

attached to a vulcanite tube which has a long aperture on one side at its lower end, that can be closed by a sliding ring. The powder is put into the tube through the aperture, the sliding ring is drawn over it, and the india-rubber ball squeezed so as to blow out the powder at the open end of the tube.

I. Ribemont-Dessaigne's. An instrument for inflating the lungs in an asphyxiated newborn child. It consists of an india-rubber bottle, with a long nozzle bent in the shape of a swan's neck at the free end, and having an aperture near the extremity. The end of the instrument is introduced into the larynx and air is conveyed into the lungs by compressing the bottle.

Insula. (L. *insula*.) An island.

In Anatomy, the *Island of Reil*.

Also, a term applied to a clot of blood floating in serum.

I., ar'tery of. The middle cerebral artery.

I. cerebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The *Island of Reil*.

I. of Reil. The *Island of Reil*.

I. sanguinis. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) A clot of blood floating in its serum.

Insulæ. (L. plural of *insula*.) Islands. A term applied to the hepatic lobules; also, applied to the white patches seen on serous membranes, as the pericardium.

I. hepaticæ. (Ἡπαρ, the liver. G. *Leberinseln*.) The lobules of the liver.

I. Peyer's. (*Peyer*.) Same as *Peyer's patches*.

I. pulmonales. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) The lobules of the lung.

Insular. (L. *insula*.) Relating to an *Insula*, or to the *Island of Reil*.

I. sclero'sis. Moxon's term for *Scleroc-sis, disseminata*.

Insulate. (L. *insula*, an island. F. *insuler, isoler*; I. *isolare*; S. *aislar*; G. *absondern, isoliren*.) To separate from its surroundings.

In Electricity, to separate from other conducting bodies by means of a non-conductor.

Also, the same as *Isolate*.

Insulated. (L. *insula*, an island. F. *insulé*; I. *isolato*; S. *instado*; G. *abgesondert*.) Standing by itself; separated from surrounding bodies. Applied by Kirby to those of the discoid areolæ of the wing of insects which are absolutely without connection either with others, or with the base of the wing, as in *Dynastes aloeus*.

In Chemistry, separated from combination with other substances.

In Electricity, surrounded by a non-conducting substance.

I. needle. A needle used in the electrolytic treatment of aneurysm or tumours, which is protected, except at the point, by some non-conducting material, as vulcanite, so as to prevent destruction of the tissues through which it passes.

Insulating. (L. *insula*.) Causing to be separated from surrounding objects. Preventing the passage of electricity.

I. body. A term given to a bad conductor of electricity, which serves to retain the electricity in a conducting body, which it supports, or surrounds, or separates, from another conducting body.

I. stool. A stool with glass legs, or a chair with the legs placed in deep glass cups,

used to insulate a patient to whom Franklinic electricity is to be administered.

Insulation. (L. *insula*, an island. F. *insulation*; I. *Isolare*; G. *Absonderung*.) The state of being separated from surrounding objects.

In Chemistry, the act of freeing a body from combination with others.

In Electricity, the state of a body surrounded by non-conductors.

Insulator. (L. *insula*. G. *Isolator*.) That which separates from others.

In Electricity, a non-conducting substance separating conducting substances.

Insultus. (L. *insulto*, to leap upon. G. *Anfall, Angriff*.) Old term (Gr. *εἰβολή*), used by Galen, de *Morb. Temp.* c. 6, for the first occurrence of a paroxysm.

I. apoplecticus. A fit of *Apoplexy*.

Insup'purable. (L. *in, neg.*; *suppuro*, to collect matter. F. *insupportable*; G. *nicht zum Eitern zu bringen*.) Old term (Gr. *ἀνεκπίπτως*), applied by Hippocrates, *Aph.* v, 20, to tumours or abscesses which do not approach to suppuration.

Insusceptibility. (L. *in, neg.*; *susceptivus*, capable of receiving; from *suscipio*, to take up. F. *insusceptibilité*; G. *Unempfänglichkeith*.) Want of capacity to be affected by a thing.

Insusceptible. (L. *in; susceptibilis*, ready to receive. F. *insusceptible*; G. *unempfänglich*.) Incapable of being impressed or affected.

Insymmetric. (L. *in, neg.*) Same as *Asymmetric*.

Intactile. (F. *intactile*; from L. *intactilis*, that cannot be touched. I. *intactile*; S. *intactil*; G. *unfühlfbar*.) That cannot be recognised by the sense of touch; impalpable.

Integer. (L. *integer*; from *in, neg.*; *tag*, base of *tango*, to touch. F. *entier*; G. *unverletzt*.) Untouched; entire; uncloven; undivided. Applied to leaves, petals, and other parts.

Integerimus. (L. *integer*, entire.) Very or perfectly entire; that is, not only uncloven, but having no notches, teeth, or incisions. Applied to leaves, but in strict allusion to their margins only.

Integral. (L. *integer*, whole. F. *integral*; I. *integrante*; S. *integrante*; G. *vollständig, integrirend*.) Essential; constituent.

Integrant. (L. *integrare*, to perfect. F. *intégrant*; G. *ergänzend, wesentlich*.) Necessary to constitute an entire thing.

I. particle. The smallest particle of an element or compound. See *Molecule*.

Integrifoliate. (L. *integer*, entire; *folium*, a leaf. F. *intégrifolié*; G. *ganzzblättrig*.) Having entire leaves; not divided, digitated, or serrated.

Integrifolious. Same as *Integrifoliate*.

Integriform. (L. *integer*; *forma*, shape.) Haüy's term for a crystal which appears in all its original form.

Integrity. (L. *integer*, entire. G. *Vollständigkeit*.) Entireness; perfectness; completeness.

Applied by the French (*intégrité*) to a perfectly healthy condition of the body or of its organic tissues.

Also, a term for *Virginity*.

Integropallial. (L. *integer*; *pallium*, a cloak.) Having a pallial line unbroken by notches.

Integropallialia. (L. *integer*; *pallium*.) A Division of the Order *Siphonata*, Class *Lamelibranchiata*, in which the siphons are short and the pallial line simple.

Integropalliate. Same as *Integropallial*.

Integument. (L. *integumentum*; from *in*, upon; *tego*, to cover. F. *intégument*; G. *Decken*.) A covering. The skin, being the covering of the body. The covering of seeds.

In Botany, applied to the envelopes of the nucleus of the ovule in Phanerogams; they generally leave an opening at the apex of the nucleus, named the micropyle. There are usually two, but sometimes three, integuments. The innermost is the primine of Mirbel, the outer one the secundine, and the third, which is formed later, the aril.

Integumenta. (L. plural of *integumentum*.) Coverings.

I. foetus. (L. *factus*, offspring.) The foetal membranes.

Integumentary. (L. *integumentum*.) Relating to, or consisting of, an *integument*.

Integumentation. (L. *integumentum*.) The act or state of being covered with an *Integument*.

Integumentum. See *Integument*.

I. communè. (L. *communis*, common.) The skin.

Intellect. (F. *intellect*; from L. *intellectus*, a perceiving; from *intelligo*, to choose between. I. *intelletto*; S. *entendimiento*; G. *Verstand*.) That faculty of the human mind commonly called the understanding or the reasoning power.

I., deranged. Same as *Insanity*.

Intellection. (L. *intellectus*. I. *intellezione*; S. *inteligencia*.) The act of understanding; the exercise of the *Intellect*.

Intellectorium communè. (L. *intellectus*; *communis*, common.) Darwin's term for the common nervous centres of intelligence, being the cerebral hemispheres.

Intellectual. (L. *intellectus*. F. *intellectuel*; I. *intellettuale*; S. *intellectual*; G. *geistig, intellektuell*.) Relating to the *Intellect*.

I. faculties. (F. *les facultés intellectuelles*; G. *Verstandeskräfte*.) Term for those faculties which communicate to man and animals knowledge of their own internal sensations, and also of the external world; their object is to know existence and perceive qualities and relations. They consist of the senses, the knowing or perceptive faculties, and the reflective faculties.

Intelligence. (F. *intelligence*; from L. *intelligentia*; from *intelligo*, to choose between; from *intel*, for *inter*, between; *lego*, to choose. I. *intelligenza*; S. *inteligencia*; G. *Verstand, Intelligenz*.) A term which has been defined as the faculty of employing means to attain an end, that the creature itself understands, and which it attains more readily in proportion as it conceives it more clearly.

Intemperance. (F. *intempérance*; from L. *intemperantia*, want of mildness, want of moderation; from *in*, neg.; *temperantia*, self-control; from *tempero*, to divide duly. I. *intemperanza*; S. *intemperancia*; G. *Unmäßigkeit*.) Inability to rule or moderate the

appetites and lusts; immoderate indulgence of the appetites, especially excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquors.

Intemperies. (L. *intemperies*, inelcmeney.) A derangement of the constitution of the weather.

Also, the same as *Dyscrasia*.

Intense. (L. *intensus*, part. of *intendo*, to stretch out. F. *intense*; I. *intenso*; S. *intenso*; G. *angestrengt*.) Extreme in degree; strained.

Intensification. (L. *intensus*; *facio*, to make.) The act of making more intense, or extreme in degree.

Intens'ity. (L. *intensus*, part. of *intendo*, to stretch towards. F. *intensité*; G. *Heftigkeit*.) A high degree of force, power, and activity. The amount of energy of a force.

I. of electric current. See *Electric intensity*.

I. of electric'ity. See *Electric intensity*.

Intensive. (L. *intensus*, strong.) Serving to give force. Increasing the venereal appetite.

Intention. (F. *intention*; from L. *intentionis*, a stretching out; increase; care. I. *intenzione*; S. *intencion*; G. *Absicht*.) An end which it is purposed to attain.

I., first. Term applied by Hunter to that mode of repair of wounds which is now termed *Immediate union*.

I., second. Term applied by Hunter to that mode of repair of wounds in which granulation tissue is formed. See *Union by granulation*.

Inter. (L. *inter*, between.) A prefix signifying between.

Interaccessorii. (L. *inter*; *accessus*, a going to.) The *Intertransversales mediales*.

Interac'inous. (L. *inter*; *acinus*.) Situated between the acini of a gland.

Interambula'cra. (L. *inter*; *ambulacrum*, a place for walking.) The imperforate plates lying between the ambulacra of Echinoderms.

Intera'nea. (L. *interaneus*, from *inter*.) Old term used by Pliny for the bowels or intestines; or the viscera of the abdomen, according to Lindemus and Rhodius.

Interantennary. (L. *inter*, between; *antenna*. F. *interantennaire*.) Two small crests or scales which sometimes project on the inside of the first joint of the antennæ of the Myodaria.

Interapophys'ial. (F. *interapophysaire*; from L. *inter*, between; Gr. *ἀρόφωσις*, an offshoot.) Situated between apophyses.

Interarticular. (L. *inter*, between; *articulus*, a joint. F. *interarticulaire*; I. *interarticolare*; S. *interarticular*; G. *zwischen-gliederig*.) Situated between the joints. Applied to the fibro-cartilages between the surfaces of the bones in the sterno-clavicular, temporo-maxillary, vertebral, and femoro-tibial articulations, and the ligaments situated within the latter and the coxo-femoral articulations.

I. canal of tars'us. (Γαρός, the flat of the foot.) The canal formed by the approximation of the grooves of the os calcis and of the astragalus for the attachment of the interosseous ligament.

I. car'tilage. See *Cartilage, interarticular*.

I. fi'bro-car'tilage. See *Fibro-cartilage, interarticular*.

I. fibro-cartilage of jaw. See *Fibro-cartilage of lower jaw*.

I. fibro-cartilage of knee. See *Fibro-cartilage, semilunar, external and internal*.

I. fibro-cartilage of radio-ulnar joint. See *Fibro-cartilage, radio-ulnar*.

I. fibro-cartilage of scapulo-clavicular joint. See *Fibro-cartilage, scapulo-clavicular*.

I. fibro-cartilage of sterno-clavicular joint. See *Fibro-cartilage, sterno-clavicular*.

I. ligament of hip. The *Ligamentum teres*.

I. ligament of rib. See *Rib, ligament of, interarticular*.

Interarytænoïd. (L. *inter*; between; Gr. ἀρύττω, a ladle; ἄρθος, likeness.) Situated between the arytenoid cartilages.

I. glottis. Same as *Glottis, cartilaginosa*.

Interauricular. (L. *inter*; auricula, the auricle of the heart. F. *interaauriculaire*.) Situated between the auricles of the heart.

I. septum. (F. *cloison interauriculaire*.) See *Septum, interauricular*.

Interaxillary. (L. *inter*; axilla, the armpit.) Situated within or between the axilla or the axil of a leaf.

Inter-brain. (L. *inter*, between. F. *cerveau intermédiaire*; G. *Zwischenhirn*.) The *Thalamencephalon*.

Intercadence. (L. *inter*; *cado*, to fall. F. *intercadence*; I. *intercadenza*; S. *intercadenza*; G. *Zwischenschlag*.) An irregular rhythm of the pulse, so that there seems to be now and then an additional interposed pulsation.

Intercadent. (L. *inter*; *cado*.) Exhibiting the phenomena of *Intercadence*.

Intercalary. (L. *intercalaris*, that is inserted; from *inter*, between; *calo*, to proclaim. F. *intercalaire*; I. *intercalare*; S. *intercalar*; G. *eingeschaltet, eingeschoben*.) Inserted among others. Applied to a day inserted in a month to complete the year; also to the month to which that day is added every fourth year, called leap-year.

Applied formerly to any apyrexial time which intervened between the paroxysms of periodical diseases.

In Biology, used by Huxley to denote intermediate forms which do not represent the actual passage from one group to another.

I. days. (F. *jours intercalaires*.) Formerly applied to those days on which no paroxysm of a periodical disease occurred; and also to the days which intervene between two critical days.

I. growth. The interstitial deposit of new material. Intercalary growth of a vegetable cell wall occurs in a typical form in the case in which the deposition of new substance takes place within a belt lying in the surface of a cell, so that this belt extends and a fresh interposed piece of the cell wall makes its appearance from time to time.

I. pieces. Bony or cartilaginous plates lying between neighbouring neural and hæmal arches in cartilaginous, ganoid, and elasmobranch fishes. They strengthen the vertebral column.

I. staphyloma. See *Staphyloma, intercalary*.

Intercalate. (L. *intercalo*, to insert.) To place anything between.

Intercalated. (L. *intercalo*.) Placed between.

I. beds. A term, in Geology, applied to subordinated beds of a different nature interposed between the main beds of a series.

I. vegetative zone. Sachs's term for a zone of growth intercalated between more mature portions of tissue, such as occurs sometimes at the base of an internode, or of a leaf, with more mature tissue above it.

Intercalation. (L. *intercalo*.) Something interposed or placed between.

Intercapillary. (L. *inter*; *capillus*, a hair. F. *intercapillaire*.) Situated in the meshes of the capillary vessels.

Intercarotid. (L. *inter*; *carotid* artery. F. *intercarotidien*.) Lying between the two carotid arteries.

I. ganglion. See *Ganglion, intercarotic*.

I. plexus. The *Plexus, carotid, external*.

Intercartilaginous. (L. *inter*; *cartilago*, cartilage. F. *intercartilagineux*.) Situated between cartilages.

I. glottis. Same as *Glottis, cartilaginosa*.

Intercavernous sinuses. See *Sinus, intercavernous, anterior and posterior*.

Intercellular. (L. *inter*, between; *cellula*, a small cell. F. *intercellulaire*; G. *zwischenzellig*.) Lying between or among cells.

I. biliary passages. The *Capillaries, biliary*.

I. blood-channels. Narrow channels without walls which transmit blood lying between formative cells in granulation tissue of wounds and in the early embryo before the formation of blood-vessels.

I. fluid. (G. *Intercellularflüssigkeit*.) The *Liquor sanguinis*.

I. passages. Rainey's term for the terminal branches of the bronchial tubes into which the air-cells of the lung open; the *Alveolar passages*.

I. spaces. (F. *espaces intercellulaires*; G. *Intercellularräume, Intercellulargänge*.) In Botany, a term applied to the cavities or lacunæ between the cells of a tissue. They may be formed either by a splitting of the common wall of adjacent cells, or by the disorganisation of certain cells. They may contain either air or special products.

I. spaces, lysisgenous. (Αύσις, a loosing; γένος, race.) Cavities filled with secretion which have been formed by the absorption of a mass of tissue.

I. spaces, schizogenous. (Σχιζω, to split; γένος.) Cavities filled with secretion which have been formed by the separation from each other of uninjured cells.

I. substance. The material which is contained in the spaces between the cells of animal and vegetable structures. In plants it may be regarded as the remains of the protoplasm in which the cells were originally developed; or as formed by the union of the primary cell walls of two adjoining cells, on the inner surface of each of which new matter has been deposited; or as a material excreted by neighbouring cells.

Intercentral. (L. *inter*; *centrum*, a centre.) Situated between centres.

I. nerves. Nerve fibres which connect ganglionic centres, as in co-ordinated movements.

Intercentrum. (L. *inter*; *centrum*, a centre.) A space between the bodies or centra of two vertebrae.

Interceptio. (L. *interceptio*; from *intercipio*, to take between; to intercept. F. *interception*; G. *Unterbrechung*, *Zwischenwegnahme*.) Old term applied in the same manner as *Apoplexis*.

Also, formerly applied to a kind of remedy when the motion of the humours, and especially of the blood, was interrupted.

Also, a mechanical means of arresting the upward passage of the poison of gout or rheumatism from the toes or fingers to the body. It consisted in the application to the limb of broad bandages over layers of wool.

I. intestinorum. (L. *intestina*, the bowels.) Same as *Ileus*.

Intercervicales. (L. *inter*, between; *cervix*, the neck. F. *intercervicaux*.) Chaussier's name for the *Interspinales colli*.

Interchondral. (L. *inter*; Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage.) Situate between cartilages.

I. articulationes. The joints between the corresponding margins of the sixth, seventh, and eighth ribs. They are lined by synovial membrane, and connected by a capsular ligament and by the intercostal ligaments.

Intercidence. (L. *intercidens*, part. of *intercido*, to fall between.) Same as *Intercidence*.

Intercident. (L. *intercidens*.) Same as *Intercalary*.

Intercilium. (L. *inter*, between; *cilium*, the eyebrow. F. *intercil*.) The space between the eyebrows called the *Glabella*.

Interclavicle. (L. *inter*; *clavicula*, the collar-bone.) A T-shaped or rod-like dermal bony plate in Lizards, Crocodiles, and the lower Mammals, lying on the under side of the sternum and attached to the clavicles.

Interclavicular. (L. *inter*, between; *clavicula*, the collar-bone. F. *interclaviculaire*.) Between the clavicles.

I. bone. The *Intercravicle*.

I. ligament. (F. *ligament interclaviculaire*; G. *Zwischenschlüsselbeinbandl*.) A flat fibrous band closely attached to the upper border of the sternum, and stretching between the inner ends of both clavicles.

I. notch. The *Incisura semilunaris*.

I. scute. (L. *scutum*, a buckler.) A division or scute of the plastron of tortoises, on each side of the median line in front of the hyosternal scutes, and on the inner side of the clavicular scutes.

Intercolumnar. (L. *inter*; *columna*, a column.) Between columns.

I. fas'cia. See *Fascia, intercolumnnar*.

I. fibres. Slender bundles of fibres crossing transversely the oblique fibres of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, and stretching across the external abdominal ring; extending downwards from them is the *Fascia, intercolumnnar*.

Intercondylar. (L. *inter*, between; Gr. *κόνδυλος*, a bony knob. F. *intercondylien*.) Situated between condyles.

I. eminence. See *Eminentia intercondylica*.

I. fos'sa. The *I. notch*.

I. fos'sæ. See *Intercondyloid fossæ*.

I. line. A transverse line on the lower end of the femur separating the patellar fossa from the popliteal fossa.

I. notch. (F. *échanerure intercondylienne*.) The deep notch which separates the condyles of the femur behind.

Intercondyloid. (L. *inter*; Gr. *κόνδυλος*; *είδος*, likeness.) Same as *Intercondylar*.

I. fos'sæ of fémur. See *Fossa intercondyloidea femoris anterior* and *posterior*.

I. fos'sæ of tib'ia. See *Fossa intercondyloidea tibiae anterior* and *posterior*.

Intercostal. (L. *inter*, between; *costa*, a rib. F. *intercostal*.) Extending from one rib to another; between the ribs.

I. aponeuroses. (Ἀπνεύρωσις, the tendinous end of a muscle.) The *Fasciæ, intercostal*.

I. ar'teries. The aortic intercostal arteries.

I. ar'teries, ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, in front. F. *artères intercostales antérieures*; G. *vordere Zwischenrippenschlagadern*.) Branches to each of the upper six intercostal spaces arising from the internal mammary artery by one trunk which soon divides into two, or by two trunks for each space; they lie at first between the internal intercostal muscles and the pleura, then perforate the muscle and lie between it and the external intercostal muscle, one near the upper and the other near the lower rib, and innervate with the aortic intercostals. They supply the intercostal and pectoral muscles, and give off branches to the mammary gland and the integument.

I. ar'teries, aor'tic. (F. *artères intercostales aortiques*; G. *Zwischenrippenschlagadern der Körperschlagader*.) Branches of the descending thoracic aorta; those of the right side cross the vertebrae to reach the intercostal space. They are nine or ten in number, supplying the spaces from the third or the second downwards; they cross the spaces obliquely to the intercostal grooves on the lower borders of the upper ribs, lying on the inner side of the external intercostal muscles; each anastomoses with one of the anterior intercostal arteries; the uppermost anastomoses with the superior intercostal artery, and the lower anastomose with branches of the epigastric artery in the abdominal wall and with the lumbar branches of the abdominal aorta. Each gives off, as well as the collateral intercostal artery, a posterior or a dorsal branch, which passes backwards on the inner side of the anterior costo-transverse ligament and divides into a spinal branch, which supplies the dorsal vertebrae and the spinal cord and its membranes, and an external branch, which supplies the muscles and integument of the back.

In Fishes, the intercostal arteries are frequently not so numerous as the intercostal spaces.

I. ar'teries, infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The *I. arteries, aortic*.

I. ar'teries, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder. G. *hintere Zwischenrippenschlagadern*.) The *I. arteries, aortic*.

The term is sometimes applied to these arteries only after having given off their dorsal branches.

Also, the branches of the superior intercostal artery to the first and second interspaces.

I. ar'tery. A term sometimes applied to the infra-costal branches only of the aortic intercostal arteries.

I. ar'tery, collat'eral. (Low L. *col-*

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lateralis; from *L. col*, for *cum*, with; *latus*, a side.) A long, slender branch of each aortic intercostal artery arising near the angle of the rib above; it passes downwards to the upper border of the rib below, runs towards the front of the chest, and anastomoses with an anterior intercostal branch of the internal mammary artery.

I. artery, first. The branch of the *I. artery, superior*, to the first interspace.

I. artery, second. The branch of the *I. artery, superior*, to the second interspace.

I. artery, superior. (F. *artère intercostale supérieure*; G. *oberste Zwischenrippenschlagader*.) A branch from the back part of the subclavian artery; it passes backwards, gives off the deep cervical artery, descends outside the pleura in front of the necks of the first and second ribs, and gives off a branch to each of the two upper intercostal spaces; the lower branch anastomoses with the first aortic intercostal artery, and both send branches to the spinal muscles and the spinal cord, as well as to the intercostal muscles.

I. fasciæ. See *Fascia, intercostal, external, internal, and middle*.

I. glands. See *Glands, intercostal*.

I. groove. (G. *Zwischenrippenfurche*.) The *Groove, subcostal*.

I. ligaments. Strong ligamentous fibres connecting in front and behind the adjoining cartilages of the ribs from the fifth to the tenth.

I. lymphatic glands. See *Glands, intercostal*.

I. lymphatics. See *Lymphatics, intercostal*.

I. muscles, external. (F. *muscles intercostales*; G. *Zwischenrippenmuskeln*.) The two thin layers of short, oblique muscular fibres, external and internal, which pass from one rib to the next below it.

I. muscles, deep. The *I. muscles, internal*.

I. muscles, external. (F. *muscles intercostaux externes*; G. *äussere Zwischenrippenmuskeln*.) The outer stronger layer of muscular fibres connecting the contiguous borders of the ribs; there are eleven sets; they spring from the outer lip of the groove on the lower surface of each rib, and are directed downwards and forwards to the upper border of the rib below; they extend from the tubercles of the ribs to near the cartilages, where they terminate in a thin aponeurosis, which extends to the sternum; in the two lowest intercostal spaces they extend between the cartilages. They cause the ribs to approach each other and expand the chest, and thus they are muscles of inspiration.

I. muscles, internal. (F. *muscles intercostaux internes*; G. *innere Zwischenrippenmuskeln*.) The inner layer of muscular fibres connecting the contiguous borders of the ribs; there are eleven sets; they spring from the inner lip of the groove on the lower surface of each rib, and are directed downwards and backwards to the upper border of the rib below; they extend from the sternum to the angles of the ribs, where they terminate in a thin aponeurosis, which stretches to the spine. They probably unite with the external intercostals in causing the ribs to approach each other, and so expanding the chest, and thus are muscles of inspiration; but there is much difference of opinion as to their real action.

I. muscles, superficial. The *I. muscles, external*.

I. nerve, first. (F. *premier nerf intercostal*; G. *erster Zwischenrippennerv*.) A branch of the anterior division of the first dorsal nerve. It has no lateral cutaneous branch, and sometimes no anterior cutaneous branch.

I. nerves. The anterior divisions of the dorsal spinal nerves. They consist of the first, the upper, and the lower; they are each connected with the corresponding sympathetic ganglion.

I. nerves, abdominal. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) The *I. nerves, lower*.

I. nerves, lower. (G. *untere Brustnerven*.) The six lower intercostal nerves. They traverse the intercostal spaces, giving off, about the middle of their course, the lateral cutaneous branches of the abdomen, which each divide into an anterior and a posterior branch, reach the sheath of the rectus abdominis, which they perforate, and end in the anterior cutaneous nerves of the abdomen. They supply the external and internal intercostal, the serratus posticus inferior, the internal oblique, the transversalis, and the rectus abdominis, muscles, and, according to Luschka, the costal part of the diaphragm; they supply cutaneous nerves to the lower part of the thorax.

I. nerves, pectoral. (L. *pectus*, the breast.) The *I. nerves, upper*.

I. nerves, upper. (G. *obere Brustnerven*.) The six upper intercostal nerves. In the middle of their course through the intercostal spaces they give off the lateral cutaneous nerves of the thorax, and terminate by forming the anterior cutaneous nerves of the thorax. They supply the external and internal intercostal muscles, the levatores costorum, the serratus posticus superior, and the triangularis sterni, muscles, as well as the integuments in the upper part of the thorax.

I. neuralgia. See *Neuralgia, intercostal*.

I. space. (F. *espace intercostal*; G. *Zwischenrippenraum*.) The space between two contiguous ribs. They are eleven in number.

I. vein, superior. A venous trunk formed by the union of the two or three upper intercostal veins; that of the right side opens into the right azygos vein; that of the left side crosses the upper part of the arch of the aorta, and opens into the left innominate vein.

I. veins. (F. *veines intercostales*; G. *Zwischenrippenblutadern*.) The veins which accompany the intercostal arteries. The whole of those of the right side, with the exception of the first, open into the right azygos vein, the two or three upper ones by the superior intercostal vein; those of the left side below those that go to form the superior intercostal vein of that side open into the left upper azygos vein; the first intercostal vein of each side opens into the innominate vein or one of its branches.

I. veins, anterior. Branches from the intercostal spaces at the front of the chest which join the internal mammary vein.

I. veins, posterior. The *I. veins*.

Intercostales. (L. *inter*; *costa*.) That which lies between the ribs, usually applied to the *Intercostal muscles*.

I. brèves. (L. *brevis*, short. G. *Kurze Rippenheben*.) Term applied by Krause to the proper intercostal muscles and their homologues, the *intertransversarii antici*.

I. exter'ni. The *Intercostal muscles*, external.

I. inter'ni. The *Intercostal muscles*, internal.

I. lon'gi. (L. *longus*, long. G. *lange Rippenheben*.) Term applied by Krause to the infracostal muscles, the iliocostales lumborum, the iliocostales dorsi, and the scaleni collectively.

Intercosta'rii. (L. *inter*; *costa*, a rib.) A synonym of the *Intertransversarii musculi*.

Intercostobra'chial. (L. *inter*; *costa*; *brachium*, the upper arm.) Same as *Intercosto-humeral*.

Intercostohu'meral. (L. *inter*; *costa*; *humerus*, the arm-bone.) Relating to the arm and the space between the ribs.

I. nerve. (G. *Zwischenrippenarmnerv*.) The lateral cutaneous branch of the second intercostal nerve. It crosses the axilla to the arm, joins with a filament from the nerve of Wisberg, perforates the brachial fascia, and is distributed to the skin of the inner and back part of the arm, and communicates with the internal cutaneous branch of the musculo-spiral as it crosses it; some filaments pass to the skin over the scapula.

I. nerve, sec'ond. An occasional branch given off from the second intercostal nerve; when present it supplies filaments to the axilla and the inner side of the arm.

Intercourse. (Mid. E. *entercourse*; from F. *entrecoûrs*; from Low L. *interkursus*, commerce; from L. *interkursus*, part. of *intercurro*, to run between.) Communication; association.

I., carn'al. (L. *carnalis*, fleshly.) Sexual connection.

Intercru'al. (L. *inter*; *crus*, the leg.) Situated between the crura, or the limbs of a part or body.

Intercu'neal. (L. *inter*; *cuneus*, a wedge.) Same as *Intereineiform*.

Intercuneiform. (L. *inter*; *cuneus*, a wedge; *forma*, shape. F. *intercuneën*.) Situated between the cuneiform bones of the tarsus.

I. lig'aments. The ligaments binding the cuneiform bones to each other.

Intercur'rent. (L. *inter*, between or among; *curro*, to run. F. *intercurrent*, *entre-courant*; I. *intercorrente*; S. *intercurrente*; G. *zwischenlaufend*.) Occurring or running between.

I. fe'vers. Applied by Sydenham, *Obs. Med. de Morb. Acut. e. i.*, § 6, to fevers which occur at any period of the year, in distinction from those which happen at certain seasons only, and which are called *Stationarii febres*; also, applied to diseases which occur sporadically during the prevalence of epidemic or endemic diseases.

Intercus. (L. *inter*, between or among; *cutis*, the skin. F. *anasarque*; G. *Hautwassersucht*.) Between the skin and the flesh. Applied to dropsy of the skin or cellular tissue.

I. a'qua. (F. *anasarque*; G. *Anasarka*.) Old epithet for anasarca or a dropsy between the skin and the flesh.

Intercuta'neous. (L. *inter*, between; *cutis*, the skin. F. *intercutané*; I. *intercutaneo*; S. *intercutaneo*.) Situate within or under the skin.

Interdent'al. (L. *inter*; *dens*, a tooth.) That which is between the teeth.

I. splint. See *Splint, interdental*.

Interdent'ium. (L. *inter*, between; *dens*, a tooth.) Old name, used by Lindenus, *Ex. xi.*, § 72, for the interval or space between teeth of the same order.

Interdig'ital. (L. *inter*; *digitus*, a finger. F. *interdigitaire*.) Between the fingers or digits.

I. mem'brane. The skin between the digits of animals having palmate feet.

Also, the structure between the fingers or toes when webbed.

I. space. (F. *espace interdigitaire*.) The commissure between the fingers.

Interdig'itate. (L. *inter*; *digitus*.) To connect with each other, as the fingers when those of one hand are placed between those of the other.

Interdigita'tion. (L. *inter*; *digitus*.) The act of inserting the fingers of one hand each between two of those of the other; also any connection between parts of a similar nature.

Also, the spaces between the fingers or between parts shaped like them.

Interdigit'ium. (L. *inter*, between; *digitus*, a finger or toe.) Old term for a corn or a wart between the fingers or toes, but especially the latter.

Interdilata'tus. (L. *inter*, between; *dilato*, to stretch out in breadth.) Applied by H. Cassini to the scales of the periclinium when they are disposed in many rows and the intermediary are the largest.

Interfascicu'lar. (L. *inter*, between; *fasciculus*, a band. F. *interfasciculaire*.) Lying between fasciculi.

I. camb'ium. (L. *cambio*, to change.) The connecting bands of cambium which effect the coalescence of the descending bundles of fibro-vascular tissue in dicotyledons and conifers. The interfascicular cambium is formed by divisions in the intermediate cells of the medullary rays. It bridges over the spaces between the separate layers of the cambium of the fibro-vascular bundles.

I. phlo'em. See *Phloem, interfascicular*.

I. spa'ces. Channels lying between the groups of bundles of white fibrous tissue in a tendon and parallel with its long axis; also, the branched lacunae of the cornea and serous membranes.

I. xylem. See *Xylem, interfascicular*.

Interfemin'ium. (L. *inter*, between; *femen*, the thigh. G. *Mittelfleisch*.) Old name for the *Perineum*.

Also, an old name for the *Pudendum*.

Interfer'ence. (E. *interfere*; from Old F. *entreferir*, to interchange blows; from L. *inter*, between; *ferio*, to strike. F. *interference*; I. *interferencia*; G. *Interferenz*.) The act of interposing or clashing.

I. cells. (G. *Interferenzellen*.) Brücke's term for the iridescent cells of the *Tapetum*.

I., nerv'ous. Claude Bernard's term for *Inhibition*.

I. of e'ther waves. The mutual action on each other of two systems of equal waves of ether which produce light, radiant heat, or other phenomenon. When their phases coincide they strengthen each other, when they are opposed they neutralise each other.

I. of light. The mutual action on each other of two rays of light emitted from contiguous sources when they meet at a very acute angle.

On being received upon a white screen, at a little distance beyond the place of meeting, a series of coloured and dark bands when coloured light is employed, or white and coloured bands when white light is employed, are observed. This is regarded as confirming the wave theory of light, the undulations of each ray, as they happen to coincide or to be opposed, intensifying or neutralising each other.

I. of sound. The mutual action on each other of two waves of sound proceeding along the same medium. When their phases coincide they strengthen each other, and the sound is intensified; when they differ they neutralise each other more or less; and if the waves are equal and differ by half a wave length there is silence.

I. spectrum. Same as *Spectrum*, *diffraction*.

Interfinium. (L. *inter*, between; *finis*, a boundary.) Term applied to the septum of the nostrils.

Interfeminium. See *Interfeminium*.

Interfoliaceus. (L. *inter*, between; *folium*, a leaf. F. *interfoliaë*; S. *interfoliaceo*; G. *blattmittelständig*.) Applied to flowers which grow alternately between each couple of opposite leaves.

Interfoliar. (L. *inter*; *folium*, a leaf.) Relating to the part of the stem of a plant situated between the origins of two leaves or whorls of leaves.

Interfollicular. (L. *inter*; *folliculus*, a small bag. F. *interfolliculaire*.) Situated between follicles.

Interfrontalis. (L. *inter*, between; *frons*, the front. F. *interfrontal*.) Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to two pieces, more or less developed, in the Myodariae, which may be observed at the anterior part of the front, and which are sometimes interposed between the frontal portions in their whole length.

Interganglionic. (L. *inter*, between; Gr. *γάγγλιον*, a nerve-knot.) Lying between ganglia, as the nerve-cords of the sympathetic system.

Intergastrum. A Paracelsian term for the decussation of the optic nerves.

Intergenital. (L. *inter*; *genitalis*, belonging to generation.) Between genital structures.

I. plates. (F. *plaques intergénitales*.) A ring of plates in the Echinodermata, outside and between the *Genital plates*.

Interglobular. (L. *inter*; *globulus*, a small ball.) Situated between globules.

I. spaces. (G. *Interglobularräume*.) Czermak's term for a layer of intercommunicating branched spaces on the outer surface of the dentine; they communicate with the space between the bundles of prisms of the enamel, and with the spaces of the crista petrosa. The dentinal tubes pass through them. Each space contains a nucleated and branched cell. They are caused by the shrinking of imperfectly calcified dentine, which forms small globules on their margins.

Interganular. (L. *inter*; *granulum*, a small grain.) Situated between granules.

I. layer. Same as the inner nuclear layer of the retina.

Interhæmal. (L. *inter*; Gr. *αἷμα*, blood. F. *interhématal*.) Between the hæmal arches or spines.

I. bones. Same as *I. spines*.

I., cartilage. A plate of cartilage situated between the centrum and the hæmal arch in the abdominal vertebrae of some fish, as the sturgeon.

I. spines. Long spines situated between the hamapophysis of the caudal vertebrae of fishes, and supporting the rays of the anal fin.

Interhemispheric. (L. *inter*; Gr. *ἡμισφαίριον*, a half globe.) Between the hemispheres of the brain.

I. vein, superior. A vein of the pia mater proceeding from the gyrus fornicatus and the gyrus marginalis and emptying itself into the inferior longitudinal sinus.

Interhyal. (L. *inter*, between; *hyoid*.) A small cartilaginous mass connecting the symplectic with the hyomandibular in fishes.

I. ligament. (L. *ligo*, to bind.) A fibrous band connecting the manubrium of the malleus with the stylohyal cartilage in the embryo.

Interitus. (L. *interitus*; from *interco*, to be lost.) Death.

Interjection. (L. *inter*, between; *jaceo*, to throw.) Originally an outburst of feeling leading to vocal expression. The expression of the emotion of wonder, joy, or grief, by sudden inarticulate sounds.

Interjectional. (L. *inter*; *jaceo*.) Having the characters of an *Interjection*.

I. speech. The expression of the emotions by inarticulate sounds, such as oh! and ah!

Interlaken. Switzerland, Canton Bern, 1700 feet above sea-level. The whey and milk cure is used here, as also the strawberry cure for hypochondriasis, gout, renal calculus, and phthisis.

Interlamellar. (L. *inter*; *lamella*, a thin plate.) Lying between lamellæ.

I. fluid. (G. *interlamellarflüssigkeit*.) The fluid which exists between the lamellæ of the corpuscles of Vater and Pacini.

I. spaces. The spaces between the lamellæ of the cornea.

Interlaminar. (L. *inter*, between; *lamina*, a plate.) Lying between laminae.

I. plexus. (L. *plexus*, a weaving.) Auerbach's term for the plexus of lymphatics which lies between the layers of the muscular coat of the intestines.

Interlatericoastalis. (L. *inter*, between; *latus*, the side; *costa*, a rib. F. *interlatericoastal*.) Dumas's term for the external intercostal muscles.

Interligamentous. (L. *inter*; *ligamentum*, a band. F. *interligamenteux*.) Situated between ligaments.

I. glottis. The *Glottis*, *ligamentous*.

Interlobar. (L. *inter*; *lobus*, a lobe. F. *interlobaire*.) That which is between lobes.

I. ducts. The larger ducts of the salivary glands connecting the lobes of the gland.

Interlobular. (L. *inter*, between; *lobulus*, a little lobe. F. *interlobulaire*.) Situated between lobules.

I. arteries of kidney. Small branches given off from the cortical side of the arterie propriae renales, which pass outwards between the medullary rays to the cortex, giving off as they proceed short and usually curved branches, the afferent vessels of the Malpighian bodies, which penetrate the capsule, and, dividing into numerous capillaries, form the glomerulus.

I. bile ducts. The small ducts outside the acini of the liver, formed by the junction of its biliary capillaries; they innosculate and form a network in the interlobular tissues. The smaller ones have a membrana propria, and are lined with polyhedral epithelium; the larger ones possess unstripped muscular fibre-cells, and are lined with columnar epithelium interspersed with mucus-secreting glands.

I. connective tis'sue of liver. The same as *Glisson's capsule*.

I. ducts. The medium-sized ducts of the salivary glands connecting its lobules.

I. emphysema. See *Emphysema, interlobular*.

I. fissure. (L. *fissura*, a cleft. F. *fissure interlobulaire*.) Chaussier's term for the great fissure separating the anterior from the middle lobe of the brain.

I. fissure, great. (L. *fissura*, a cleft. F. *grande scissure interlobaire*.) Chaussier's name for the fissure of Sylvius.

I. fissures of liver. See *Liver, fissures of, interlobular*.

I. pleurisy. See *Pleurisy, interlobular*.

I. plexus, biliary. (L. *plexus*, a plaiting.) The plexus of the primary ducts of the liver between the lobules formed by the junction of the intercellular biliary passages, or biliary capillaries.

I. plexus, venous. The plexus of veins in the interlobular spaces of the liver formed by the ultimate radicles, or interlobular veins, of the portal vein. From it capillaries are given off to the lobules, which converge to its centre, and then form the *Intralobular vein*.

I. spaces. The spaces between the lobules of the liver.

I. veins. The veins forming the *I. plexus*.

Interlun'is. (L. *inter*, between; *luna*, the moon.) The same meaning as *Interlunius*.

Interlunium. (L. *inter*, between; *luna*, the moon.) That space of time in which neither the old moon appears nor is the new seen.

Interlunius. (L. *inter*, between; *luna*, the moon.) Between the waning of the old moon and the appearance of the new. Applied to *Epilepsy*, because children born at that time, or near it, were believed to be principally affected by this disease, hence it was called *Morb'us interlunius*.

Intermaxilla. (L. *inter*; *maxilla*, the jaw-bone.) The *Præmaxillary bone*.

Intermaxillary. (L. *inter*, between; *maxilla*, the lower jaw. F. *intermaxillaire*; I. *intermaxillare*; S. *intermaxillar*; G. *intermaxillar, zwischenkiefer*.) Situated between the maxille or maxillary bones.

I. bone. (L. *inter*, between; *maxilla*, the jaw. F. *os intermaxillaire*; G. *Zwischenkieferknochen, or Zwischenkieferbein*.) The *Præmaxillary bone*.

I. gland. (G. *Zwischenkieferdrüse*.) A convoluted tubular gland found in Amphibia. In the Urodela it lies in the cavity usually present in the intermaxillary bone, or, where this is absent, between the ascending processes of the præmaxillary bone. In the latter case, when it is wedged in between the median walls of the two nasal cavities, it is more correctly named the *Intranasal gland*. The excretory ducts are

lined with ciliated epithelium, and open into the anterior part of the oral cavity. It is absent in Gymnophiona, Ichthyoda, and Derotremata.

I. su'ture. See *Suture, intermaxillary*.

Intermedia ligamentalia. (L. *intermedius*, in the middle; *ligamentum*, a band.) The tendinous intersections of certain muscles.

I. ner'vea. (L. *nervus*, a sinew.) The same as *I. ligamentalia*.

Intermediary. (L. *inter*; *medius*.) Occurring between.

I. cartilage. The same as *Intermediate cartilage*.

I. hæ'morrhage. See *Hæmorrhage, intermediary*.

I. plexus. (L. *plexus*, a weaving.) The plexus of fine sympathetic nerve-fibres which surrounds and supplies the bundles of muscular fibre-cells of unstripped muscle. The nerve-fibres are bundles of primitive fibrille, having angular nuclei where they meet each other.

I. zone of stomach. The zone of the stomach where the peptic glands of the cardiac end gradually merge into the pyloric glands.

Intermediæ. (F. *intermediat*; from L. *inter*, between; *mediatus*, part. of *medius*, to be in the middle. F. *intermedié*; G. *zwischenliegend*.) Placed between.

In Pharmacy, applied to a substance which is employed to effect the combination of two other substances having opposite physical qualities, as an alkali when used to effect the junction of oil and water by forming a soap.

I. affinity. See *Affinity, intermediary*.

I. cal'us. Same as *Callus, definitive*.

I. cartilage. The hyaline cartilage between the bony diaphysis and the epiphyses of long bones; its cells are arranged in vertical rows.

I. cartilage of wrist. The *Cartilage, interarticular, of wrist*.

I. cell-mass. The mass of formative cells, separated at the earliest period from the mesoblast, in a recess between its protovertebral and its lateral columns, from which the segmental organs of vertebrates are formed.

I. cells. Plant cells which are intermediate in form between prosenchymatous and parenchymatous cells. They were first noticed by Samio, and called by him (*ersatz-fasern Zellen*) fibre-replac'ing cells.

I. grey substance. Bastian's term for that part of the central grey matter of the spinal cord which lies between the anterior and posterior horns.

I. group of cells. Lockhart Clark's term for the cells composing the *Intermedio-lateral tract*.

I. hæ'morrhoids. Same as *Hæmorrhoids, intro-external*.

I. line of il'ium. See *Linea intermedia*.

I. lobe. See *Lobus intermedius*.

I. nerve of Wris'berg. See *Wrisberg, portio intermedia of*.

I. pro'cess. Bastian's term for the *Intermedio-lateral tract*.

I. substance. (F. *interméde*.) In Pharmacy, the gum, gelatin, or other matter which is introduced into medicinal compounds for the purpose of facilitating the mixture or suspension of the other substances.

I. tis'sue. (G. *Füllgewebe*.) In plants,

INTERMEDIO-LATERAL TRACT—INTERMUSCULAR.

the tissue which occupies the spaces between the epidermal tissue and the fibro-vascular bundles.

I. vascular system. (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel.) The capillary system of blood-vessels.

I. zone. The lowest zone of water but one in which marine animals live, being that extending below 10 fathoms to a depth of 40 to 100 fathoms.

Intermedio-lateral tract. (L. *inter*; *medius*, in the middle; *latus*, the side.) Lockhart Clark's term for the linear group of cells in the outer part of the grey matter of the lower cervical and upper dorsal region of the spinal cord, situated nearly midway between the anterior and posterior cornua.

Intermedium. (L. *inter*; *medius*.) The *Os centrale*.

Also, the same as *Intermediate substance*.

Intermembranous. (L. *inter*; *membrana*, membrane.) Situated between membranes.

I. ossification. See *Ossification, intermembranous*.

Intermeningeal. (L. *inter*, between; Gr. *μήνινγξ*, the membrane enclosing the brain.) Situated between the dura mater and the arachnoid, or between the arachnoid and the pia mater.

I. hæmorrhage. Effusion of blood occurring between the meninges of the brain or spinal cord. It has been observed in hæmophilia and in scurvy.

Intermenstrual. (L. *inter*, between; *menstrualis*, monthly.) Occurring in the interval between the menstrual periods.

I. pain. Same as *Dysmenorrhœa, intermenstrual*.

Interment. (L. *in*, in; *terra*, the earth; through F. *enterement*; G. *die Beerdigung, das Begräbniss*.) The burial of a body in the earth.

Intermesenteric. (L. *inter*; *mesenterij*.) Within the mesentery.

I. chambers. The divisions of the body-cavity of the Actinozoa which lie between the mesenteries.

I. plexus. The *Aortic plexus*.

Intermetacarpal. (L. *inter*; *metacarpus*.) Situated between the bones of the metacarpus.

I. arteries, dorsal. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) The *Interosseous arteries of hand, dorsal*.

I. arteries, palmar. (L. *palma*, the palm of the hand.) The *Interosseous arteries of hand, palmar*.

I. arteries, volar. (L. *vola*, the palm of the hand.) The *Interosseous arteries of hand, palmar*.

I. ligaments. Seven transverse bands of fibrous tissues, four of which are dorsal and three palmar, extending between the bases of the metacarpal bones. No such ligament is found between the base of the thumb and index finger on the volar aspect.

Intermetatarsal. (L. *inter*; *metatarsus*.) Situated between the bones of the metatarsus.

I. arteries, dorsal. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) The dorsal interosseous branches of the metatarsal artery.

I. artery, first dorsal. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) The first dorsal interosseous artery.

I. ligaments. Seven short, strong ligaments, of which four are dorsal and three plantar, situated between the bases of the metatarsal

bones. There is no plantar ligament between the first and second bones.

Intermission. (L. *intermissio*; from *intermissus*, part. of *intermitto*, to leave off for a time. F. *intermission*; G. *Auslassung, Unterbrechung*.) A breaking off for a time.

The interval which occurs between the paroxysms of a disease.

Also, the condition of the pulse when now and then a beat cannot be felt.

Intermittence. (F. *intermittence*; from L. *intermitto*, to leave off for a time. I. *intermittenza*; S. *intermittencia*; G. *Intermittenz*.) The act or condition of *Intermission*.

Intermittens. (L. *intermittens*, part. of *intermitto*.) An intermittent fever. See *Ague*.

I. antepo'nens. (L. *anteponens*, setting one before another.) Same as *Ague, anticipating*.

I. duplicata. See *Ague, duplicated*.

I. errativa. Same as *Fever, erratle*.

I. fixa. (L. *fixus*, immovable.) An intermittent fever the paroxysms of which occur always at the same hour.

I. inversa. (L. *inversus*, turned about.) A form of intermittent fever in which the hot or sweating stage of the paroxysm precedes the cold stage.

I. larva'ta. (L. *larva*, a mask.) Same as *Ague, masked*.

I. multiplex. (L. *multiplex*, having many parts.) Same as *Fever, double tertian*, and F., *double quartan*.

I. multiplex multiplicata. (L. *multiplex, multiplicatus*, manifold.) An intermittent fever in which there are two paroxysms on each alternate day, with one on the intervening days.

I. pernicios'a. See *Fever, pernicious*.

I. postpo'nens. (L. *postpono*, to put after.) Same as *Ague, retarding*.

I. quarta'na. See *Fever, quartan*.

I. quotidiana. See *Fever, quotidian*.

I. subin'trans. See *Fever, subintrans*.

I. tertia'na. See *Fever, tertian*.

I. top'ica. Same as *Febris topica*.

Intermittent. (L. *intermittens*, part. of *intermitto*, to leave off for a time. F. *intermittent*; G. *aussetzend*.) Ceasing for a time.

Applied to a disease which disappears and returns again and again at regular or uncertain periods.

I. fe'ver. (F. *fièvre intermittente*; I. *febbre intermittente*; G. *Weschsichfeber*.) A term for *Ague*.

I. fe'ver, pernicious. See *Fever, pernicious*.

I. lig'ature. See *Ligature, intermittent*.

I. pulse. Term applied to the pulse when, owing to failure of the contraction of the left ventricle, a pause occurs, interrupting its regular rhythm.

I. spring. One of the *Caledonia springs* of Canada.

Intermitting. (L. *inter*, between; *mitto*, to send.) The arrest of a regular rhythm at regular or irregular intervals.

Intermuscular. (L. *inter*; *museulus*, a muscle. F. *intermusculaire*.) Placed between muscles.

I. aponeuro'ses. (*Ἀπνεύρωσις*, the tendinous end of a muscle.) The aponeurotic membranes lying between, and sometimes giving origin to, muscles.

I. ligaments. (L. *ligamentum*, a band. G. *Zwischenmuskulbänder*.) Same as *Septa, intermuscular*.

I. ligaments of arm. The intermuscular septa of the arm.

I. ligaments of thigh. The intermuscular septa of the thigh.

I. nerve-fibrils. (L. *fibrilla*, a small thread.) The primitive nerve-fibrils, given off from the intermediary plexus, which run in the interstitial substance between the muscular fibre-cells. By some they are supposed to terminate in finer fibrils, which end in the nucleus of the muscular fibre-cell; by others to end on the surface of the nucleus as a small swelling.

I. septa. See *Septa, intermuscular*.

Internal. (L. *internus*, inward. F. *interne*; I. *interno*; S. *interno*; G. *innerlich, inner*.) Being within, or on, the inside.

I. capsule. (L. *capsula*, a small box. F. *capsule interne*; G. *innere Kapsel*.) The thick band of white nervous tissue, concave on its inner aspect, lying between the nucleus lenticularis on the outer side and the optic thalamus and the nucleus caudatus on the inner, and forming two divisions united at an obtuse angle, called the knee of the internal capsule; the anterior division separates the anterior part of the lenticular nucleus from the head of the nucleus caudatus, and the posterior division lies between the hinder part of the lenticular nucleus and the optic thalamus. The fibres of which it is composed may be followed downwards into the crista pedunculi, the greater number being derived from the anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata, with the addition of some from the pons Varolii; it also receives fibres from the external surface of the optic thalamus, from the caudate and lenticular nuclei, and from the subthalamic region, as well as, according to Hamilton, from the crossed callosal tract of the corpus callosum. Its fibres may be followed upwards, in fan-like form, into the corona radiata, and thence to the cortical part of the hemispheres of the brain. The nerve-fibres of the internal capsule are partly sensory and partly motor. The sensory fibres occupy the hinder third of the posterior division, and may be traced to the gyrus fornicatus and the hippocampal regions. The motor fibres occupy the anterior division and the anterior two thirds of the posterior division, and may be traced chiefly to the convolutions of the fronto-lateral regions of the cerebral hemispheres.

I. capsule, knee of. An obtuse angle formed at the junction of the anterior with the posterior division of the internal capsule, projecting between the optic thalamus and the caudate nucleus.

I. hairs. The processes growing from the walls of cells which border intercellular spaces. See *Hairs, internal*.

Internal gland. See under *Intermaxillary gland*.

I. suture. See *Suture, internasal*.

Interneural. (L. *inter*; Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve.) Situated between nerves, or between neural spines or arches.

I. bones. Same as *I. spines*.

I. spines. A series of flat bones to which the spines and rays of the dorsal fins of fish are articulated. They are supported by the neural spines.

Interno'dal. (L. *internodium*, the space between two joints.) Relating to an *Internode*.

I. cell. The lower of the two cells into which the cells derived by segmentation of the apical cell of Chara divide. It grows without further division.

Internode. (L. *internodium*; from *inter*, between; *nodus*, a knot. F. *entre-nœud*; G. *Zwischenknoten*.) The space between two knots or joints.

Applied to the phalanges of the hand and the foot; being the part between the joints formed by their united extremities.

In Botany (G. *Stengelglied*), the portion of a stem which is intermediate to the zones from which leaves are developed. The interfoliar part of a stem.

Interno'dia. (L. *internodium*.) The *Phalanges*.

Interno'dial. Same as *Internodal*.

Interno'dis. An incorrect term for *Internodium*.

Interno'dium. Same as *Internode*.

Interno'dius. Same as *Internode*.

Internomedialis. (L. *internus*, within; *medius*, in the middle. F. *internomédial*.) Applied by Kirby to the fourth principal nerve of the wing of insects.

Intenu'clear. (L. *inter*; *nucleus*, a kernel.) Between nuclei.

I. layer. The outer molecular layer of the retina lying between the layer of inner nuclei and the layer of outer nuclei.

Internunc'ial. (L. *internuncius*, serving as a messenger between.) Serving as a connecting medium. Applied to the office of the nervous system in acting as a messenger between different parts of the body.

Internuntii dies. (L. *internuncius*; *dies*, a day.) Old term used the same as *Dies indices*, or critical days. (Quincy.)

Internus auris. (L. *internus*, inward; *auris*, the ear.) The *Tensor tympani*.

I. mallei. (*Malleus*.) The *Tensor tympani*.

Intero'cular. (L. *inter*, between; *oculus*, the eye. F. *interoculaire*.) Between the eyes. Applied to the antennæ of insects when they are inserted between the eyes.

Also, a term for a glandular body in the front of the head of the frog; called also brow-spot.

Intero'livary. (L. *inter*; *oliva*, an olive.) Situated between the olivary bodies.

I. layer. Flechsig's term for the decussation of white nerve-fibres in the raphe of the medulla oblongata, between the olivary bodies and just above and posterior to the decussation of the anterior pyramids. According to him, the fibres proceed from the clavate and cuneate nuclei and the olivary bodies, and pass through the fillet to the corpora quadrigemina, and thence to the posterior part of the internal capsule.

Interoper'cular. (F. *entre-operculaire*.) The *Interoperculum*.

Interoper'culum. (L. *inter*, between; *operculum*, a lid. F. *interopercule*.) The lowermost of the four cuneate bony plates which compose the gill-cover of fishes. It is connected by ligament with the angular piece of the lower jaw, and is also so attached to the outer face of the hyoid that both move together. It is sometimes absent, and sometimes replaced by a ligament extending from the mandible to the hyoid.

INTERORBITAL—INTEROSSEOUS.

I. Interorbital. (L. *inter*, between; *orbita*, the orbit.) Between the orbits.

I. bone. The median bone of Fishes attached to the ethmoid.

I. plate. A structure supporting the fore-brain in fishes, and formed by the union of the trabecule.

I. septum. (L. *septum*, a fence.) A fibro-cartilaginous septum between the orbits in some Fishes and Reptiles, and in Birds. It is a vertical extension of the *I. plate*.

Interorganic. (L. *inter*, among; *organum*, an instrument.) Situated amongst organs of the body.

Also, situated in the structure of the organs.

I. space. A term formerly used to indicate a space in an organ or tissue which was then supposed to be outside its proper structure, such as the lymph spaces of the cornea.

Interosculant. (L. *inter*; *osculor*, to kiss.) Connecting different things by linking with each other, as when genera connect orders, or species genera, by possessing some of their characteristics.

Interosculate. (L. *inter*; *osculor*.) To form a connecting link. See *Interosculant*.

Interosseal. Same as *Interosseous*.

Interossei. (L. plural of *interosseus*.) Situated between bones.

I. bicipites manus. (L. *biceps*, two-headed; *manus*, the hand.) A synonym of *Interosseous muscles of hand, dorsal*.

I. bicipites pedis. (L. *biceps*; *pes*, a foot.) A synonym of *Interosseous muscles of foot, dorsal*.

I. externi manus. (L. *externus*, outward; *manus*, the hand.) The same as *Interosseous muscles of hand, dorsal*.

I. externi pedis. (L. *externus*; *pes*, a foot.) The same as *Interosseous muscles of foot, dorsal*.

I. interni manus. (L. *internus*, inward; *manus*, the hand.) The same as *Interosseous muscles of hand, palmar*.

I. interni pedis. (L. *internus*; *pes*, a foot.) The same as *Interosseous muscles of foot, plantar*.

I. plantares. (L. *planta*, the sole.) The *Interosseous muscles of foot, plantar*.

I. volares. (L. *vola*, the palm.) The *Interosseous muscles of hand, palmar*.

Interosseous. (L. *inter*, between; *os*, a bone. F. *interosseux*; G. *zwischen Knochen*.) Situated between bones.

I. antibrachial artery, accessory. (*Antibrachium*; L. *accessus*, a going near.) The Median artery.

I. antibrachial artery, anterior. (*Antibrachium*.) The *I. artery of forearm, anterior*.

I. antibrachial artery, common. The *I. artery of forearm, common*.

I. antibrachial artery, dorsal. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) The *I. artery of forearm, posterior*.

I. antibrachial artery, external. (*Antibrachium*.) The *I. artery of forearm, posterior*.

I. antibrachial artery, internal. The *I. artery of forearm, anterior*.

I. antibrachial artery, posterior. The *I. artery of forearm, posterior*.

I. antibrachial artery, superficial. The Median artery.

I. antibrachial artery, volar. (L. *vola*, the palm of the hand.) The *I. artery of forearm, anterior*.

I. antibrachial nerve, anterior. (*Antibrachium*; L. *anterior*, in front.) The *I. nerve of arm, anterior*.

I. antibrachial nerve, external. The *I. nerve of arm, posterior*.

I. antibrachial nerve, internal. The *I. nerve of arm, anterior*.

I. antibrachial nerve, posterior. The *I. nerve of arm, posterior*.

I. arteries, dorsal metacarpal. The same as *I. arteries of hand, dorsal*.

I. arteries of foot. See *I. arteries of foot, dorsal metatarsal*, and *I. arteries of foot, plantar*.

I. arteries of foot, dorsal metatarsal. Small arteries proceeding from the metatarsal artery as it traverses the foot and running forwards along the second, third and fourth interosseous spaces. They are joined by the anterior and posterior perforating branches, and supply the dorsal digital branches to the outer half of the second toe, and to both sides of the three outer toes.

I. arteries of foot, plantar. (L. *planta*, the sole.) Four arteries given off from the external plantar artery, which run forwards in the interosseous spaces, the external one crossing the fifth metatarsal bone and supplying plantar digital branches to three and a half toes on the outer side of the foot. The three innermost give off the anterior perforating arteries.

I. arteries of hand, deep palmar. Terminal branches of the radial artery, usually three or four in number, of variable size. They run forwards in front of the interosseous spaces, join with the superficial palmar interosseous branches from the superficial palmar arch, and bifurcate to form the palmar digital branches supplying the little, ring, middle, and half the index fingers.

I. arteries of hand, dorsal. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) The first dorsal interosseous artery is represented by the *dorsalis pollicis* and the *dorsalis indicis* arteries, which are branches of the radial artery, and supply both sides of the back of the thumb and the outer side of the back of the index.

The dorsal interosseous of the second space arises from the radial artery beneath the extensor tendons of the thumb, and supplies the opposed sides of the index and middle fingers. Also called first dorsal interosseous artery.

The dorsal interosseous arteries of the third and fourth spaces spring from the posterior carpal arch formed by the carpal branches of the radial and ulnar artery and anterior interosseous artery of the forearm. They run forwards, anastomosing at the upper part of the interosseous spaces with the perforating branches of the deep palmar arch, and are lost in the interossei muscles and integument over the back of the first phalanges.

I. arteries of hand, superficial palmar. (L. *palma*, the palm.) Branches proceeding from the superficial palmar arch. They are usually four in number, and pass forwards, at first in front of, and afterwards between, the flexor tendons of the fingers. They anastomose with the deep palmar interosseous branches from the deep palmar arch, and the trunks thus

INTEROSSEOUS.

formed divide at the clefts of the fingers to form digital branches to three and a half fingers on the inner side of the hand.

I. arteries, perforating, superior. (*L. perforo*, to bore through; *superior*, upper.) Branches of the deep palmar arch, or of the palmar interosseous arteries. They are three in number, and pass backwards through the upper ends of the inner three interosseous spaces to anastomose with the dorsal interosseous arteries.

I. arteries, volar. (*L. vola*, the palm.) Same as *I. arteries of hand, deep palmar*.

I. artery of foot, first dorsal. (*L. dorsum*, the back.) The dorsal artery of the great toe. It is a branch of the *dorsalis pedis*, and supplies the dorsal digital branches to the inner side of the great toe and to the contiguous sides of the great and second toe.

I. artery of forearm. The *I. artery of forearm, common*.

I. artery of forearm, anterior. (*L. anterior*, in front. *F. artère interosseuse antérieure*; *G. innere Zwischenknochenschlagader*.) One of the terminal branches of the common interosseous artery. It runs along the front of the interosseous ligament of the forearm as far as the pronator quadratus muscle, where it perforates the ligament and descends to the back of the carpus to join the posterior carpal arch; it gives off the median artery, twigs to the flexor profundus, flexor longus pollicis, pronator quadratus, and the extensors of the thumb, the medullary arteries of the radius and ulna, and the anterior communicating artery.

I. artery of forearm, common. (*F. artère interosseuse commune*; *G. gemeinliche Zwischenknochenschlagader*.) A short trunk arising from the ulnar artery immediately below the tuberosity of the radius. It passes backwards to the upper border of the interosseous ligament where it divides into the anterior and posterior interosseous arteries.

I. artery of forearm, posterior. (*L. posterior*, hinder. *F. artère interosseuse postérieure*; *G. äussere Zwischenknochenschlagader*.) One of the terminal branches of the common interosseous artery of the forearm. It passes backwards through the space between the oblique ligament and the upper border of the interosseous ligament, runs behind the latter to the back of the carpus, where it anastomoses with the termination of the anterior interosseous artery of the forearm, and with the posterior carpal branches of the radial and ulnar arteries; near its origin it gives off the interosseous recurrent artery.

I. artery of forearm, recurrent. (*L. recurrens*, running back. *F. artère récurrente radiale postérieure*.) A branch of the posterior interosseous artery near its origin. It runs upwards beneath the anconeus and supinator brevis muscles to the interval between the external condyle of the humerus and the olecranon, where it anastomoses with the superior profunda, the posterior ulnar recurrent, and the radial recurrent arteries.

I. artery of hand, first dorsal. (*L. dorsum*, the back.) This artery is represented by the *dorsalis pollicis* and *dorsalis indicis* arteries given off from the radial on the back of the wrist.

I. artery, perforating, inferior. (*L. perforo*, to bore through.) A branch of the

dorsal interosseous artery of the second space in the hand.

I. crest of fibula. (*G. Zwischenknochenleiste des Wadenbeins*.) A ridge immediately on the inner side of the anterior border of the shaft of the fibula for the attachment of the interosseous ligament.

I. crest of radius. (*G. Zwischenknochenleiste der Speiche*.) The sharp internal border of the radius which gives insertion to the interosseous ligament.

I. crest of tibia. (*G. Zwischenknochenleiste des Scheinbeins*.) The sharp external border of the shaft of the tibia to which the interosseous ligament is attached.

I. crest of ulna. (*G. Zwischenknochenleiste der Elle*.) The sharp external border of the shaft of the ulna which gives attachment to the interosseous ligament.

I. ligament of forearm. (*F. ligament interosseux d'avant-bras*; *G. Zwischenknochenband des Vorderarms*.) A strong, flat, membranous ligament, perforated by several holes, extending from the interosseous crest of the radius to that of the ulna. The upper border is about an inch below the tubercle of the radius. The fibres run downwards and inwards.

I. ligament of leg. (*F. ligament interosseux de la jambe*; *G. Zwischenknochenband des Unterschenkels*.) A strong membrane extending from the external border of the tibia to the interosseous crest of the fibula. The greater part of the fibres run downwards and outwards. It presents an opening above for the passage of the anterior tibial vessels, and one below for the anterior peroneal vessels.

I. ligaments of foot. (*F. ligaments interosseux du pied*.) In the foot are seven interosseous ligaments. A strong one extends between the inferior surface of the astragalus to the groove on the upper surface of the calcaneum; a second extends between the calcaneum and scaphoid bones; a third unites the calcaneum with the os calcis internally; a fourth connects the contiguous surfaces of the scaphoid and cuboid bones; a fifth joins the cuboid with the external cuneiform bone; two other interosseous ligaments connect the middle with the external and internal cuneiform bones; and some interosseous ligamentous fibres extend between the bases of the metatarsal bones and between them and the adjoining tarsal bones.

I. ligaments of hand. (*F. ligaments interosseux de la main*.) These are four or five, or even six, in number. One is placed in the first row on each side of the semilunar bone, connecting it, on a level with its superior surface, with the scaphoid and cuneiform bones, thus completing the inferior wall of the radio-carpal joint; in the second row of carpal bones one is situated between the os magnum and cuneiform bone, another between the trapezoid and trapezium, and there is sometimes a slender ligament between the os magnum and trapezoid. Occasionally a small band is found between the os magnum and the scaphoid.

I. ligaments of knee. The *Crucial ligaments of knee*.

I. membrane of forearm. The *I. ligament of forearm*.

I. membrane of leg. The *I. ligament of leg*.

I. muscle of thumb and index. The *Abductor indicis*.

INTEROSSEUS—INTERPARIETAL BONE.

I. muscles of foot, dorsal. (F. *muscles interosseux dorsaux du pied, intermetatarsien* of Chaussier.) These are four in number, and each arises by two heads from the whole length of the metatarsal bone of the toe, into which the muscle is inserted, and from the upper or dorsal half only of the side of the opposite metatarsal bone. They are inserted into the corresponding side of the base of the first phalanx of the toe to which they belong. Two belong to the second toes, one to the third, and one to the fourth toe. They abduct the second, third, and fourth toes from an imaginary line, dividing the second toe into two lateral halves. They are supplied by the external plantar nerve and by the interosseous arteries.

I. muscles of foot, plantar. (F. *muscles interosseux plantaires, intermetatarsien* of Chaussier.) These muscles are three in number and constitute the fourth layer of plantar muscles. They arise from the lower or plantar side of the third, fourth, and fifth metatarsal bones, and are inserted into the inner side of the base of the first phalanx of the corresponding toes and into the expansion of the long extensor tendon. They adduct the toes towards the second toe. They are supplied by the external plantar nerve.

I. muscles of hand, bicipital. (L. *biceps*, two-headed.) The *I. muscles of hand, dorsal*.

I. muscles of hand, dorsal. (L. *dorsum*, the back. F. *interosseux dorsaux, metacarpophalangiens lateraux* of Chaussier; G. *äussere Zwischenknochenmuskeln*.) Four muscles of the hand, each of which arises by two heads from the adjacent sides of the metacarpal bones, between which they are placed, but chiefly from the metacarpal bone of that finger into which the tendon is inserted. The first dorsal interosseous muscle is situated on the outer side of the second metacarpal bone, the second and third are on the two sides of the third metacarpal bone, and the fourth is on the inner side of the fourth metacarpal bone. The tendons are inserted into the corresponding sides of the base of the first phalanx and into the expansion of the extensor tendon. Their action is to abduct the index, middle, and ring fingers from an imaginary line drawn through the centre of the middle finger. The first dorsal interosseous is sometimes called the abductor indicis, and the radial artery passes between its two heads. All the interossei are supplied by the deep branch of the ulnar nerve.

I. muscles of hand, external. (L. *externus*, outer.) The *I. muscles of hand, dorsal*.

I. muscles of hand, internal. (L. *internus*, within.) The *I. muscles of hand, palmar*.

I. muscles of hand, palmar. (L. *palma*, the palm. F. *interosseux palmaires*; G. *innere Zwischenmuskeln*.) Three muscles of the hand, most apparent on the palmar surface. The first arises from the whole length of the inner side of the second metacarpal bone, and is inserted into the inner side of the base of the first phalanx of the index finger, and into the expansion of the extensor tendon. The second and third arise from the outer side of the fourth and fifth metacarpal bones, and are inserted into the corresponding phalanges and extensor tendons. They adduct the index, ring, and little

fingers towards an imaginary line drawn through the centre of the middle finger. They are supplied by the deep branch of the ulnar nerve.

I. muscles of hand, simple. The *I. muscles of hand, palmar*.

I. muscles of hand, volar. (L. *vola*, the palm.) The *I. muscles of hand, palmar*.

I. nerve of arm, anterior. (F. *nerf interosseux, n. du carré pronateur*; G. *vorderer or innerer Zwischenknochenerv*.) A branch of the median nerve arising a little below the elbow and running on the interosseous ligament to the back of the pronator quadratus, which it supplies. It gives filaments to the flexor longus pollicis, the outer half of the flexor profundus digitorum, the interosseous ligament, and the radius and ulna, as well as one to the front of the wrist-joint.

I. nerve of arm, posterior. (F. *branch postérieure du radial nerve*; G. *äusserer Zwischenknochenerv*.) The larger of the two divisions of the muscular spiral nerve on the level of the outer condyle of the humerus in the front of the elbow. It traverses the fibres of the supinator brevis to reach the back of the forearm, runs between the superficial and deep layers of muscles to the middle of the forearm, whence it descends upon the interosseous membrane to the back of the wrist, where it forms a small gangliform enlargement, which supplies twigs to the adjacent ligaments and articulations of the wrist, and some to the metacarpophalangeal articulations; it gives branches to the supinator brevis, the extensor carpi radialis brevis, the extensor digitorum communis, the extensor digiti minimi, the extensor carpi ulnaris, the extensors of the thumb, and the extensor indicis.

I. nerve of leg. The anterior tibial nerve.

I. nerves of foot. One filament from the internal and two or three from the external branches of the anterior tibial nerve which run along the interosseous spaces to the metatarsophalangeal articulations. Some supply twigs to the interosseous muscles on which they lie.

I. ridge of fibula. The *I. crest of fibula*.

I. veins. (F. *veines interosseux*.) The veins accompanying the interosseous arteries and joining the radial, ulnar, and median veins in the hand, and the plantar, peroneal, dorsalis pedis, saphenous, and anterior tibial veins in the foot.

Interosseus. See *Interosceus*.

I. quartus. (L. *quartus*, fourth.) Winslow's term for the fourth dorsal interosseous muscle of the hand.

I. secundus. (L. *secundus*, second.) The third dorsal interosseous muscle of the hand.

I. volaris primus. (L. *vola*, the palm; *primus*, first.) Term sometimes applied to that part of the flexor brevis pollicis muscle which arises from the first and second metacarpal bones.

Interpapillary. (L. *inter*, between; *papilla*, a small teat. F. *interpapillaire*.) Situated between papille.

Interparietal bone. (L. *inter*, between; *paries*, the walls. G. *Zwischenschädelbein*.) A segment of the squamous portion of

the supraoccipital bone of fishes separated from the rest of the bone by a transverse suture and separating the parietal bones.

A distinct bone in many Rodents, but in other mammals (F. *os carré* in the horse), usually ankylosed with the supraoccipital, or sometimes with the parietal bone. It constitutes the upper part of the tabular portion of the occipital bone, and, unlike the remainder of the bone, is a membrane bone arising from two nuclei; it is sometimes a detached bone in man, and is separated from the remainder of the occipital bone by a transverse suture running from one lateral angle to the other.

Romiti and others consider that the interparietal bone of mammals is represented in man by the whole of the upper squamous and non-cartilaginous part of the occipital bone, and corresponds to the first os inæa.

I. suture. See *Suture, interparietal.*

Interparoxysmal. (L. *inter*, between; Gr. *παροξυσμός*, the severe fit of a disease.) Being between the paroxysms of a disease.

Interpassation. (L. *inter*, between; *passus*, part. of *pando*, to stretch out to dry. F. *interpassation*; G. *Durchziehen*.) A stretching between.

Interpeduncular. (L. *inter*, between; *pedunculus*, a little foot. F. *interpedonculaire*.) Between peduncles.

I. space. (F. *espace interpedonculaire*.) The posterior perforated space.

Interpellatus. (L. *interpello*, to interrupt in speaking. F. *interpelle*.) A Paracelsian term applied to a disease attended with irregular or uncertain paroxysms.

Interpetiolar. (L. *inter*; *petiolus*, a fruit-stalk. G. *zwischenblattstielständig*.) Situated between petioles, or between a petiole and the stem.

I. stipule. (L. *stipula*, a stalk.) A stipule which is situated between the bases of the petioles of opposite leaves, as in the *Cinchona*.

Interphalangeal. (L. *inter*; *phalanx*.) Between the phalanges.

I. articulations of foot. (F. *articulations phalangiennes*.) These are ginglymoid articulations, and analogous to those of the hand.

I. articulations of hand. (F. *articulations digitales* or *phalangiennes*.) These are ginglymoid articulations between the first and second phalanges of the thumb and fingers, and between the second and third phalanges of the fingers. There is a synovial membrane for each. They have in addition a strong anterior and glenoid ligament and two lateral ligaments.

I. articulations of hand, excision of. The removal of the joint-ends of contiguous phalanges of the fingers. It is accomplished by means of a longitudinal incision of one side of the finger and the division of the bones with a cutting forceps.

I. articulations of toes. The same as *I. articulations of foot*.

I. articulations of toes, excision of. The removal of the joint ends of contiguous phalanges of the toes. It is seldom employed, amputation being substituted. A longitudinal incision is made on the outer or inner side, the tendons drawn aside, and the bones divided either before or after disarticulation with cutting forceps.

Interpinate. (L. *inter*; *pinnatus*, feathered. F. *interpenné*; S. *interpinnado*.) A pinnate leaf in which the ordinary leaflets have smaller leaflets interposed between them.

Interpleuricostales. (I. *inter*, between; *pleura*; *costa*, a rib. F. *interpléurico-costal*.) Applied by Dumas to the internal intercostal muscles.

Interpolated. (L. *interpolatus*, part. of *interpolo*, to alter by insertions. F. *interpolé*; G. *zwischengehoben*.) A Paracelsian term applied to the intercalary or intervening days, or those without a febrile paroxysm.

Interposed. (L. *interpositus*, part. of *interpono*, to put between. F. *interposé*.) Placed between.

I. members. Members introduced into a whorl of floral organs subsequent to the first formation of the whorl, as, for example, the interposition of a whorl of five stamens in the decandrous flowers of Ericaceæ and Epacridææ.

Interposition. (L. *interpositio*, a putting between. F. *interposition*; I. *interposizione*; S. *interposicion*; G. *Zwischenstand*.) A placing between.

I. generation by. Same as *Accrementition*.

Interpositive. (L. *inter*, between; *pono*, to place. F. *interpositif*.) That which is situated between. Applied to stamens situated between the divisions of a simple perianth, as in the *Alongium*, or of a corolla, as in the *Borago officinalis*.

Applied by Mirbel to dissepiments, separating or diverging from the central axis of a multivalve pericarp, each joined to one of the sutures, so that they alternate with the valves, as in the *Convolvulus*; to flowers which grow between pairs of opposing leaves and alternate with them, as in the *Asclepias syriaca*; to petals which alternate with the divisions of a calyx, as in the Cruciferae.

Interpubic. (L. *inter*, between; os *pubis*.) Between the pubic bones.

I. disc. A mass forming the symphysis pubis, and consisting of a layer of fibro-cartilage attached to each pubic bone and an intermediate layer of elastic fibrous tissue, towards the upper and back part of which is a more or less deep fissure; this fissure is larger in the female than in the male, and increases in size during pregnancy.

Interpyramidal. (L. *inter*.) Between the pyramidales muscles.

I. muscles. Five transverse bands of muscular fibres in the Echinoidea which extend between the five jaws.

Interradial. (L. *inter*; *radius*, a ray.) Situated between radii or rays.

I. arch. The double segmented pieces between the jaws of the Echinoidea.

I. laminae cribrosæ. (L. *lamina*, a leaf or blade; *cribrum*, a sieve.) Perforated plates situated between the arms of Solaster and some other starfish, through which sea-water gains access to the interior of the body for respiratory purposes.

I. plates. Plates of polygonal form, five or some multiple of five in number, situated between the bases of the arms in various Echinoderms.

I. spaces. Spaces situated between the bases of the arms in Echinoderms, which contain the grape-like sexual organs.

Interraneous. (L. *in, in*; *terra*, the earth. F. *interrané.*) Applied by Mirbel to plants which grow and vegetate underground, as the *Tuber cibarium*.

Interrenal. (L. *inter*, between; *ren*, the kidney.) Situated between the kidneys.

I. body. Balfour's term for an unpaired segmented column of cells in Elasmobranch Fishes situated between the dorsal aorta and the caudal vein, and bounded on each side by the hinder part of the kidney and overlapping the paired suprarenal bodies. It is of mesoblastic origin. In higher types it probably goes to form the cortical part of the suprarenal bodies.

Interrupted. (L. *interruptus*, part. of *interrumpo*, to break asunder. F. *interrompu*; G. *unterbrochen*.) Broken in respect to uniformity.

I. battery current. The current in Galvanisation by interrupted current.

I. current. See *Current, interrupted*.

I. galvanisation. See *Galvanisation by interrupted current*.

I. leaves. Compound leaves the principal leaflets of which are separated by leaflets of smaller size.

I. spike. See *Spike, interrupted*.

I. suture. See *Suture, interrupted*.

Interruptedly pinnate. Same as *Interruptipinnate*.

Interruptio. (L. *interruptus*. F. *interruption*; G. *Unterbrechung*.) A stoppage or suppression.

I. menstruationis. (L. *menstruo*, to have a monthly purgation.) A term for *Amenorrhœa*.

Interruptipinnate. (L. *interruptus*, interrupted; *pinnatus*, having wings.) Applied to a pinnate leaf of which the folioles are alternately large and small, as in the potato, *Solanum tuberosum*.

Interruptor. (L. *interruptus*. F. *interrupteur*.) The part of an induction coil by which the current is broken and re-established.

Interscapular. (L. *inter*, between; *scapula*, the shoulder-blade. F. *interscapulaire*; I. *interscapolare*; G. *zwischen den Schulterblättern*.) Between the shoulder-blades.

I. cavity. The depression between the inner border of the scapula and the spinous processes of the vertebrae.

I. reflex. See *Reflex, interscapular*.

I. region. The part of the chest lying between the inner border of the scapula and the spine on each side. It corresponds to the roots of the lungs and to the upper and middle parts of their lower lobes.

By some the upper boundary is a line drawn inwards from the spine of the scapula.

Interscapulium. (L. *inter*, between; *scapula*, the shoulder-blade. F. *interscapulium*; G. *Schulterblattsgräthe*.) Old term, applied by Bartholin, *Anat.* iv, 19, p. 746, to the spine of the scapula.

Also, by Lindenus, *Medic. Physiol.* ii, 14, § 51, to the fossa on each side of the spine of the scapula.

Applied (G. *Vorderrücken*) by Illiger to the region of the back between the shoulder-blades in the Mammifera, and between the wings in birds.

Intersection. (L. *intersectio*; from *intersetco*, to separate by cutting; from *inter*, between; *seco*, to cut. F. *intersection*; I. *inter-*

secazione; S. *intersección*; G. *Zwischenschnitt, Durchschnittpunkt*.) The act or state of crossing one another. The point at which two lines meet and cross each other.

Intersectiones. (L. *intersectio*.) Places where two lines meet.

I. tendinæ musculorum. Same as *Discriptiones tendinæ musculorum*.

Interseptimentum. (L. *inter*; *septimentum*, a hedge.) A division between two parts.

I. thoracis. (L. *thorax*, the chest.) The *Mediastinum*.

Intersepta horizontalia Pacchioni. (L. *interseptum*, a boundary.) The *Tentorium cerebelli*.

Interseptal. (L. *inter*, between; *septum*, a hedge.) Between divisions or septa.

I. zone. The transparent space between the septal lines and zones of a muscular fibrilla.

Interseptum. (L. *interseptum*; from *intersepio*, to fence between. G. *Scheidewand*.) Old term for the uvula; also, the septum narium; also the diaphragm.

I. narium. (L. *naris*, a nostril.) The *Septum naris*.

I. virginale. (L. *virginatis*, belonging to a virgin.) The *Hymen*.

Interspinal. (L. *inter*, between; *spina*, a spine. F. *interépineux*; I. *interspinoso*; S. *interespinoso*; G. *zwischen den Dornfortsätzen*.) That which is situated between the spines or spinous processes of the vertebrae.

I. ligaments. (F. *ligaments interépineux*; G. *Zwischendornbänder*.) Bands of ligamentous fibres which connect adjacent margins of adjoining spines of vertebrae; they are most developed in the lumbar region and least in the cervical region.

I. muscles. The *Interspinales*.

Interspinales. (L. *inter*; *spina*. F. *muscles interépineux*; G. *Zwischendornmuskeln*.) Short, vertical, muscular fasciculi placed in pairs between the spinous processes of contiguous vertebrae. They are found between each pair of cervical and lumbar vertebrae; between the first, and sometimes the second, and between the lowest pair of dorsal vertebrae; between the last cervical and the first dorsal vertebrae, and the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebrae; elsewhere in the dorsal region they are absent.

I. colli. (L. *collum*, the neck.) The interspinales of the cervical region.

Interspinous. Same as *Interspinal*.

I. bones. (F. *os interépineux*.) Slender, long bones lying between the neural spines of the vertebrae in the dorsal fin of Teleostean fishes.

I. ligaments. (F. *ligaments interépineux*; G. *Zwischendornbänder*.) Thin membranous bands occupying the space between the spinous processes of the dorsal and lumbar vertebrae. They extend from the base to near the apex of the processes. They can hardly be said to exist in the cervical region.

Interstaminal. (L. *inter*; *stamen*.) Situated between two stamens.

Interstice. (F. *interstice*; from L. *interstitium*, a space between; from *inter*, between; *status*, set, from *sisto*, to cause to stand. I. *interstizio*; S. *intersticio*; G. *Zwischenraum*.) An interval between.

Also, a pore.

Interstitia. (Plural of *interstitium*, a space between.) Spaces between.

I. intercostalia. (L. *inter*, between; *costa*, a rib.) Eleven elongated narrow spaces situated between the ribs. They are oblique in direction, running from behind downwards and forwards. They are broader in front than behind. The two uppermost and two lowermost are the broadest but the shortest.

I. interos'sea metacarpi. (Μίτα, near; καρπός, the wrist.) The four spaces between the metacarpal bones.

I. interos'sea metatar'si. (Μίτα, near; ταρσός, the foot.) The four spaces between the metatarsal bones.

Interstitial. (L. *interstitium*. F. *interstitiel*; I. *interstiziale*; G. *zwischenständig*.) Standing, or situated, between.

I. absorption. Term for the absorption, in cases of abscess, of the textures between the cyst and the skin, by which the cyst gradually approaches the surface, and so in other cases.

I. atrophy. (Ατροφία, want of nourishment.) A condition seen, according to Barwell, in the bones of *Arthritis deformans*, in which, by absorption, the normal cavities become increased in size, so that the natural solid bone becomes a mere reticulation of thin lamellae.

I. endocarditis. Same as *Endocarditis, chronic*.

I. fibroid of uterus. Term applied to fibroid tumours when they form a part of the wall of the uterus. They may of course project either inwards or outwards.

I. hepatitis. (L. *hepar*, the liver.) The same as *Cirrhosis of the liver*.

I. hernia. See *Hernia, interstitial*.

I. hypertrophy. (Υπέρ, above; τροφή, nourishment.) A condition seen, according to Barwell, in the bones of *Arthritis deformans* where there is any friction. It is the cause of *Eburnation*, and consists in the deposit, in the Haversian canals and lacunae, of bone earth with little organic matter. It is consistent with, and is often accompanied by, diminution in bulk.

I. inflammation of the liver. The same as *Cirrhosis of the liver*.

I. keratitis. See *Keratitis, interstitial*.

I. nephritis. See *Nephritis, interstitial*.

I. organs. Smaller structures lying between larger organs.

I. pneumonia. Term applied to the results of the inflammatory processes which take place in the connective-tissue framework of the lung. These are by some held to be due to an excitant of inflammation acting directly on the connective tissue, and by others to some particular condition of nutrition which is the expression and result of a peculiar constitutional disturbance. See *Pneumonia, interstitial*.

I. pregnancy. See *Pregnancy, interstitial*.

Interstitium. See *Interstitial*.

I. ciliaré. Same as *Ciliary ligament*.

I. intercostalé. The same as *Intercostal space*.

I. interos'seum antibrachii. (L. *ante*, in front; *brachium*, the arm.) The space between the radius and the ulna.

I. interos'seum cru'ris. (L. *erūs*,

the shin.) The space between the tibia and the fibula.

I. jugularé. (L. *jugulum*, the throat.) The anterior part of the neck or throat.

I. thyreo-hyo-epiglotticum. The space between the hyo-epiglottic, thyreo-epiglottic, and middle thyreo-hyoid ligaments. It is occupied by glands.

Interstratification. (L. *inter*, between; *stratum*, that which is laid flat; *facio*, to make.) The intermixture of strata of different substances.

Interstratified. (L. *inter*; *stratum*.) In Geology, occurring in the midst of, or along with, other strata.

Interstria. (L. *inter*, between; *stria*, a furrow.) The intervening substance between the furrows or striae of a solid body.

Intertarsal. (L. *inter*; *tarsus*.) Between or within the tarsus.

I. joint. A joint in the middle of the tarsus of some reptiles, by which the foot is articulated to the leg, the upper part being firmly attached to the tibia and the lower to the metatarsus.

Intertinctus. (L. *intertinctus*, for *intertinctus*, part. of *intertinguo*, to separate off.) Same as *Discrete*.

Intertrabecula. (L. *inter*; *trabecula*, a little beam.) The long projecting cartilage between the olfactory sacs of Elasmobranch fishes.

Intertrache'lian. (L. *inter*, between; Gr. τράχηλος, the neck. F. *intertrachélien*.) Applied by Chaussier to the intertransversales colli muscles.

Intertrag'icus. (L. *inter*; *tragus*.) An occasional small muscle of the auricle which lies on the inner side of the tragus, and extends from the anterior surface of the cartilaginous part of the meatus auditorius to the lower part of the anterior surface of the tragus, stretching across the anterior fissure of Santorini.

Intertransversales. (L. *inter*; *transversus*, turned across. F. *intertransversaires*; G. *Zwischenquerfortsatzmuskeln*.) Short fasciculi of muscular fibres which lie between the transverse processes of adjoining vertebrae. They are most developed in the cervical region, where they form seven pairs. They are tendinous in the upper part of the dorsal region; muscular but single in the lumbar region and lower part of the dorsal. They are supplied by the external branches of the posterior divisions of the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar nerves.

Intertransversarii. (L. *inter*; *transversus*.) Same as *Intertransversales*.

I. anteriorés. (L. *anterior*, that is in front.) The strong, broad, fleshy bundles which extend between the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae.

I. bre'ves. (L. *brevis*, short.) A set of homologous muscles which, according to Krause, include the intertransversarii colli postici, the intertransversarii dorsi, the interaccessorii lumborum, and the rectus capitis lateralis.

I. caudæ. (L. *cauda*, a tail.) Small slips of muscle connecting the sides of the contiguous caudal vertebrae of tailed animals.

I. laterales. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The same as *I. anteriores*.

I. longi. (L. *longus*, long.) A group of homologous muscles which, according to Krause,

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includes the internal fasciculi of the longissimus dorsi, the longissimus cervicis, and the longissimus capitis, muscles.

I. media'les. (*L. medialis*, middle.)

The same as *I. posteriores*.

I. posterior'es. (*L. posterior*, that is behind.) The slender fasciculi of muscle which, in the lumbar region of the spinal column, extend between the processus accessorii of the vertebrae, and are in part attached also to the processus mamillares.

Intertransverse. (*L. inter*, between; *transversus*, turned across. *F. intertransversaire*; *I. intertransversale*; *S. intertransverso*.) That which is situated between the transverse processes of the vertebrae.

I. ligaments. (*G. Zwischenquerbänder*.) Small ligaments connecting the transverse processes of the vertebrae; they are membranous in the lumbar region, rounded bands in the dorsal region, and absent, or consisting of only a few fibres, in the cervical region.

I. muscles. The *Intertransversales*.

Intertrigo. (*L. inter*, between; *tero*, to rub. *F. intertrigo*; *I. intertrigine*; *S. intertrigo*; *G. Wundsein, Frattsein*.) A rubbing of two things together; a chafing or galling of the skin from friction. An excoriation or galling of two adjacent surfaces of skin, as about the anus, axilla, or other part of the body; at first there is merely redness, but subsequently there is a mucoid discharge. It is by some called *Eczema intertrigo*, by others *Erythema intertrigo*.

I. po'dicis. (*L. podex*, the fundament.) Chafing about the anus.

I. scrotalis. (*L. serotum*, the bag for the testicles.) Ehrenberg's term for an erythematous affection of the scrotum which spreads to the legs as an eczematous disorder, and which occurs in sailors in the Red Sea. A similar disease has been observed off Buenos Ayres. It is probably caused by the irritation of the seawater or some of its constituents.

Intertrochanteric. (*L. inter*; *trochanter*.) Situated between the trochanters.

I. crest. (*G. Rollhügelkamm*.) The *I. line, posterior*.

I. line, ante'rior. (*L. anterior*, in front. *G. vordere Rollhügellinie*.) A ridge situated upon the upper extremity of the femur; it is less prominent than the posterior intertrochanteric line, and runs obliquely downwards and inwards from the greater trochanter to join with the superior internal prolongation of the linea aspera. The front part of the capsule is attached to it.

I. line, poste'rior. (*L. posterior*, hinder. *G. hintere Rollhügellinie*.) A well-marked ridge situated at the upper extremity of the femur. It runs downwards and inwards from the greater to the lesser trochanter.

Intertropical. (*L. inter*, between; *tropic*. *F. intertropicque*.) Situated between the two tropics; sometimes applied to the torrid zone.

Intertubular. (*L. inter*; *tubulus*, a small pipe.) Lying between or among tubules.

I. stro'ma. (*Σπρώμα*, a bed.) The connective-tissue framework of the kidney, consisting of a network of flattened, nucleated, branched, or spindle-shaped cells, with some fibrous tissue; in its meshes lie the urinary tubules and the blood-vessels.

I. substance. Same as *I. stroma*.

Also, the substance between the tubules of the dentine.

Interuteroplacental. (*L. inter*, between; *uterus*, the womb; *placenta*, the afterbirth. *F. interuteroplacentaire*.) Situated between the uterus and the placenta.

I. membrane. (*F. caduque interuteroplacentaire*.) The *Decidua serotina*.

Intertricular. (*L. inter*; *utriculus*, a small skin-bag. *F. intertriculaire*.) Situated between utricles or vegetable cells.

I. genera'tion. Same as *Generation by accrementation*.

Intervaginal. (*L. inter*; *vagina*, a sheath.) Within the walls of a sheath or of the vagina.

I. space of optic nerve. (*G. Intervaginalraum des Sehnerven*.) The space between the outer and inner parts of the sheath of the optic nerve near the globe of the eye.

Interval. (*Old F. intervalle*; from *L. intervallum*, the space between two palisades; from *inter*, between, *vallum*, a rampart set with palisades. *F. intervalle*; *I. intervallo*; *S. intervallo*; *G. Zwischenraum, Zwischenzeit*.) A space or period between. The space of time between the beginning of one febrile paroxysm and that of the ensuing one; also, that slight delay which happens in the pulse, after the subsidence of the arteries, before they are distended anew by the impulse of the heart.

I., fo'cal. See *Focal interval*.

I., lu'cid. See *Lucid interval*.

I., mu'sical. The relation between the ratio of the number of the vibrations which produce two notes.

Interval'um. See *Interval*.

I. intercostal'e. The same as *Intercostal space*.

Interval'ar. (*L. inter*, between; *valva*, a valve. *F. intervalvaire*.) Applied to a septum, or dissepiment, which by its interposition produces the commissure of the valves of a pericarp, so that they are freed by the dehiscence of the latter.

In'tervalve. (*L. inter*; *valva*. *F. intervalve*.) Applied by Mirbel to the nervules of the placenta which are placed in the suture, between the borders of the valves.

Intervas'cular. (*L. inter*; *vasculum*, a small vessel.) Between blood-vessels.

I. spaces of choroid. (*G. Intervascularäume der Aderhaut*.) The spaces between the blood-vessels of the choroid. When the epithelial pigment is naturally scanty or morbidly defective, while the stroma pigment is in normal quantity, they may be recognised with the ophthalmoscope by their greyish-black appearance; they are of rounded or polygonal shape in the central region, longish in the periphery of the fundus.

Interve'nium. (*L. inter*; *vena*, a vein.) The space between the veins of a leaf.

Interventricular. (*L. inter*, between; *ventricule*.) Situated between the ventricles of the heart.

I. septum. (*F. cloison interventriculaire*.) See *Septum, interventricular*.

Interversion. (*L. inter*; *versus*, part. of *verto*, to turn. *F. interversion*.) A change of the optical properties or the form of crystals by an inversion of the normal conditions or relationships.

Intervertebral. (L. *inter*, between; *vertebra*, a spine bone. F. *intervertebral*.) Situated between the vertebrae.

I. arthritis. (Ἀρθρίτις, in the joints.) Inflammation of the parts constituting the joints between the vertebrae. Such are simple synovitis of the intervertebral joints, inflammation and suppuration of the intervertebral discs, as well as the inflammations of these parts occurring in *Pott's disease* and in *Spondylitis deformans*.

I. cartilage. (G. *Zwischenwirbelknorpel*.) Same as *I. disc*.

I. discs. (Δίσκος, a quoit. F. *disques intervertebrales*; G. *Zwischenwirbelscheiben*.) Lenticular elastic masses interposed between, and of the same shape as, the bodies of two adjacent vertebrae through the spinal column. They are thickest in front in the cervical and lumbar regions, slightly thicker behind in the dorsal region; the circumference is composed of more or less vertically disposed laminae of fibrous tissue and fibrocartilage; the centre is a compressed pulpy mass having a fibrous matrix containing numerous cells.

I. fibro-cartilages. Same as *I. discs*.

I. foramina. See *Foramina, intervertebral*.

I. ganglia. See *Ganglia intervertebralia*.

I. ganglion of head, anterior. A term for the *Gasserian ganglion*.

I. ligaments. (G. *Zwischenwirbelbänder*.) The *I. discs*.

I. nerves. The *Spinal nerves*.

I. notch. A depression at the base of the pedicle of the laminae on each side of a vertebra. By their superposition they form the intervertebral foramina.

The superior intervertebral notches of the cervical vertebrae are the deepest, whilst in the dorsal and lumbar vertebrae the inferior notches are the deepest and broadest.

I. substance. The *I. discs*.

Interwoven. (L. *inter*, between or among; Sax. *wefan*, to weave.) Mingled together.

In Botany, the same as *Cespitose*.

Intestabilis. (L. *in*, neg.; *testis*, the testicle.) Castrated.

Intestatus. (L. *in*; *testis*.) Castrated.

Intestina. (L. *intestinum*, the intestine.) A Class of worms which infest the bowels.

I. diaboli. (Διάβολος, the devil.) See *Devil's guts*.

Intestinal. (F. *intestinal*; from L. *intestinum*, the intestine. I. *intestinalis*; S. *intestinal*; G. *Eingeweidien betreffend*.) Of, or belonging to, the bowels or intestines.

I. absorption. (L. *absorbo*, to swallow up.) With mixed diet the contents of the intestine consist of the water, salts, saccharine and farinaceous compounds, fats and oils, partially emulsified and saponified, and proteids more or less digested and converted into peptones and intermediate compounds between albumins and peptone. As these substances traverse the small intestine they are absorbed partly by the capillaries and veins and partly by the lacteals and lymphatics. The water, saccharine, and peptonized compounds are probably absorbed by both systems of vessels, but the fats are specially taken up by the columnar epithelium lining the intestine, and by protoplasmic cells lying between the ordinary columnar cells.

I. animals. Oken's term for *Invertebrata*.

I. an'thrax. See *Anthrax, intestinal*.

I. arteries. (F. *artères intestinales*; G. *Dünndarmschlagadern*.) Twelve to fifteen branches of the superior mesenteric artery springing from its convex aspect. They run parallel to each other for some distance, and divide into two branches, each of which unites with a branch from the neighbouring artery to form an arch, from which a branch arises, which divides and communicates in like manner to those of the first series to form a second series of arches, where the same process is repeated till three sets of arches are formed, and so on for a fourth or fifth. When an arch reaches the end of the mesentery it gives off small, straight branches, which ramify in the coats of the intestines; branches are also given off to supply the mesentery and its glands.

I. arteries of middle sacral. Small branches of the middle sacral artery, which enter the fold of the mesorectum and are distributed on the posterior wall of the rectum, anastomosing with the hæmorrhoidal arteries.

I. calculus. See *Calculus, intestinal*.

I. canal. The whole length of the intestine from the stomach to the anus.

I. cancer. See *Intestines, cancer of*.

I. casts. Membranous tubes which may be voided by the anus and which are formed on the inner surface of the intestinal canal. They are generally accompanied by abdominal pain. They contain large numbers of epithelial cells.

I. catarrh. Same as *Enteritis, catarrhal*.

I. catarrh, chronic. Same as *Enteritis, chronic*.

I. concretions. (L. *concretus*, part. of *concreso*, to grow together. F. *concretions intestinales*; G. *Darmsteine, Kothsteine*.) See *Calculus, intestinal*.

I. constriction. (L. *constringo*, to constrict.) Diminution or obliteration of the tube of the intestines by muscular contraction. It leads to arrest of the passage of the contents of the intestine.

I. croup. Same as *Enteritis, croupous*.

I. digestion. See *Digestion, intestinal*.

I. diverticula. See under *Diverticulum*.

I. fever. See *Fever, intestinal*.

I. fever of cattle. See *Typhoid fever of cattle*.

I. fever of horses. See *Typhoid fever of horses*.

I. fever of pigs. See *Typhoid fever of pigs*.

I. fistula. (L. *fistula*, a pipe.) An unnatural opening of some part of the intestine into one of the other cavities of the body, or on to the outside.

I. fun'gi. See *Mycosis, intestinal*.

I. gases. In the stomach of dogs the gases are chiefly those swallowed with the food, and are small in quantity. The oxygen soon disappears. In the small intestines of dogs carbonic acid and hydrogen are developed in nearly equal proportions, whether the diet be animal or vegetable, and is attributable to putrefactive fermentation. In the large intestine of man nitrogen, carburetted hydrogen, and carbonic acid are chiefly present, with a little free hydrogen.

I. glands. See *Intestine, glands of*.

I. hæmorrhage. Discharge of blood from the bowels. It may be the result of many causes, hæmorrhoids, ulceration, congestion, lardaceous disease, vascular growths, yellow fever,

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purpura, leucocythæmia, and vicarious menstruation, among others.

I. indigestion. See *Dyspepsia, intestinal*.

I. juice. See *Succus entericus*.

I. murrurs. See *Murrurs, intestinal*.

I. obstruction. (*L. obstructio*, a blocking up. *F. obstruction intestinale*.) Arrest of the progress of the fecal matter through the intestinal canal by means of a mechanical impediment. This may be a mass of feces, or of undigested food, or a stricture, or an internal hernia, or a tight band, or a volvulus, or an intussusception.

I. obstruction, extramural. (*L. extra*, without; *murus*, a wall.) One which is produced by a cause acting from outside the intestine, such as a tumour, a diverticulum, or an adhesion.

I. obstruction, intermural. (*L. inter*, between; *murus*, a wall.) One which is produced by a cause originating in the mucous or muscular coats of the intestine, as an epithelioma or an intussusception.

I. obstruction, intramural. (*L. intra*, within; *murus*.) One which is produced by a cause originating or being in the interior of the canal of the intestine, as a mass of feces, or a foreign body.

I. occlusion. (*L. ocludo*, to stop.) The closure of the intestinal tube by a plug of hardened feces, or by constriction of the muscular tissue, or by external pressure; being Masson's term for *I. obstruction*.

I. parasites. (*Παράσιτος*, one who lives at another's expense.) The same as *I. worms*.

I. paresis. See *Paresis, intestinal*.

I. perforation. See *Intestines, perforation of*.

I. plate. The *Splanchnopleure*.

I. plexus, intermuscular. The same as *Auerbach's plexus*.

I. plexus, submucous. The same as *Meissner's plexus*.

I. pulse. (*F. pulsus intestinal*.) Borden's term for a pulse which indicates a crisis by the intestinal canal.

I. tract. Same as *I. canal*.

I. tube. Same as *I. canal*.

I. worms. The entozoa which inhabit the intestines of animals.

Intestinalia. (*L. intestinum*, the bowel.) A Class of worms which infest the bowels.

An Order of the *Grammozoa*. (Eichwald.)

A Class of the animal kingdom, comprehending those which live within the bodies of other animals. (Cuvier.)

Intestine. (*F. intestin*; from *L. intestinum*; from *intus*, within. *I. intestino*; *S. intestino*; *G. Gedärm, Eingeweide*.) The long membranous tube continuing from the stomach to the anus, situated in the cavity of the abdomen, and in most mammals distinguished into the large and the small intestines; in some animals, as the shrews, there is no difference in size between the two divisions; and in others, as the lamprey, there is no difference in character.

The intestine or bowel consists of an inner mucous coat containing glands, surrounded by a submucous and a muscular coat, and more or less completely covered by a serous coat. The proportionate length of the intestine varies in Vertebrates. In man it is six or seven times the

length of the body, in bats it is three times, in sheep twenty-seven times, in lizards about the same length, and in fishes less than the body length. See *I., large*, and *I., small*.

Also (*L. intestinus*, inward; internal. *F. intestin*; *I. intestino*; *S. intestino*; *G. innerlich*), inward; internal.

I.s., abscess of. Small collections of pus which occur in the intestinal walls sometimes in the course of acute enteritis; they occasionally burst into the intestinal canal and form ulcers, or they may burst into the peritoneal cavity. They may also occur in chronic enteritis, and then generally commence in the glands.

I., albuminoid disease' of. Same as *I., lardaceous disease of*.

I. animals. Oken's term for Polyps, in reference to their living in the interior of an inorganic case.

I., anterior. (*L. anterior*, in front. *F. intestin anterior*.) The anterior cul-de-sac of the primitive intestinal canal from which is developed the pharynx and œsophagus.

I.s., arteries of. (*F. artères des intestins*; *G. Eingeweideschlagadern*.) The primary trunks are the cœliac axis, the superior and the inferior mesenteric branches of the abdominal aorta. The cœliac axis supplies through the hepatic artery branches to the pylorus direct, and others through the gastroduodenalis to the first part of the duodenum. The superior mesenteric artery supplies the remainder of the duodenum by the inferior pancreaticoduodenalis, the jejunum, and ileum, through the vasa intestini tenues, and the lowest part of the ileum, the cæcum, and the first part of the colon, through the ileocolic, the ascending part of the colon through the colica dextra, and the transverse colon through the colica media. The inferior mesenteric supplies the descending colon through the colica sinistra, the sigmoid flexure through the sigmoid artery, and the upper part of the rectum through the superior hæmorrhoidal. The lower part of the rectum is supplied by the middle hæmorrhoidal branch of the internal iliac and the inferior hæmorrhoidal branch of the pubic. The arterial branches of the intestines ramify in the submucous tissue, and terminate in a rich plexus of minute vessels distributed throughout the mucous membrane, twigs proceeding from which supply the folds, villi, and glands.

I.s., atrophy of. (*A. neg.*; *τροφή*, nourishment.) Wasting of the intestinal wall. It is frequently to be seen below a stricture or an artificial anus.

I.s., cancer of. Scirrhus, colloid, medullary, or cylinder-cell cancer have all been said to be found in the intestines, but later observations would make it appear that cylinder-epithelioma is the form that almost universally occurs. The large intestine is by four times the more frequently attacked, and the disease is generally seated in the cæcum, or the sigmoid flexure of the colon, or the rectum. It is most often found after middle life. The intestinal walls speedily become infiltrated with cancer cells, and are often converted into a rigid, thick-walled tube; ulceration subsequently takes place with inflammation of the serous coat and adhesion to neighbouring structures, or perforation may occur.

I.s., catarrh of. See *Enteritis, catarrhal*.

I.s., constriction of. (*L. constringo*,

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to bind together.) The diminution or abolition of the cavity of the intestines by the contraction of its own circular muscular fibres, or by a band or growth pressing upon it from without, as when a rupture of the intestine takes place through the diaphragm, or through the crural, sciatic, or obturator foramina, or through openings in the mesentery, or from becoming surrounded by a diverticulum or a peritoneal false ligament.

I.s, contraction of. (L. *contraho*, to draw together.) The diminution in the calibre of part of the intestinal canal, which may be a congenital defect, or may be below, and the result of, a permanent stricture.

I.s, development of. In the Elasmobranchii the alimentary canal is a space left between the hypoblast and the yolk, which ends blindly in front but opens behind by the blastopore or anus of Rusconi. It becomes a closed canal in part by a process of folding off of the embryo from the blastoderm, and in part by a growth of cells which form its ventral wall. The neural and alimentary canals communicate with each other for a considerable period posteriorly, and the middle portion long remains open, forming the umbilical or vitelline canal, which connects the yolk-sac with the alimentary cavity.

In the Teleostei the alimentary tube is not, as in Elasmobranchs, formed by a folding in of the lateral parts of the hypoblast, but arises as a solid cord in the axial line between the notochord and the yolk, in which a lumen is gradually formed.

In Birds, and probably in Mammals, the alimentary canal arises by a tucking in or folding off of the embryo from the yolk-sac. The folds are named the head, lateral, and tail folds. The head and lateral folds give rise to the œsophagus, stomach, and duodenum. The tail fold, with part of the lateral folds, give rise to the remainder of the alimentary tract, including the cloaca. The stomodæum and proctodæum are formed by epiblastic invaginations.

I.s, dilatation of. (L. *dilato*, to make wider.) This condition may be temporary, and produced by the distension of flatus; or permanent, and produced by the distension of faecal accumulation above a permanent stricture.

I.s, diverticula of. (L. *diverto*, to separate from.) Processes, usually hollow, given off from the intestinal wall. They sometimes cause strangulation of the intestines.

I.s, fibrosis of. Degeneration of the intestinal walls with thickening of the connective-tissue.

I.s, gangrene of. Sloughing of a small patch of the intestinal wall, or of several feet of its length, may occur. It may be produced by intussusception, by acute inflammation, or by the obstruction of a thrombus or an embolus of the blood-vessels.

I.s, glands of. See under *I, large*, and *I, small*.

I.s, hæmorrhage from. See *Intestinal hæmorrhage*.

I.s, hypertrophy of. (Ἵπίρ, above; τροφή, nourishment.) Increase of the muscular coat of some part of the intestine, generally found just above a stricture.

I.s, inflammation of. See *Enteritis*.

I.s, invagination of. (L. *in*, in; *vagina*, a sheath.) See *Intussusception*.

I., lacteals of. See *Lacteals*.

I.s, lardaceous disease' of. (L. *lardum*, fat of bacon.) A form of lardaceous or amyloid disease seldom occurring here as the primary seat of the affection. It is not marked by distinct symptoms. There is frequently a painless serous diarrhœa, with pale or greenish feces, and in the later stages hæmorrhage. The seat of the disease is usually the part above and below the ileocecal valve to a greater or less distance. It commences in the smallest blood-vessels, affecting the perimysium and the cement substance of the muscular fibre-cells; in advanced states the mucous membrane of the intestine is pale and like wet wash-leather, the glands may be enlarged, and ulceration may occur.

I., large. (F. *intestin gros*; G. *Dickdarm*.) The part of the intestine lying between the end of the ilium and the anus, and consisting of the cœcum with the vermiform appendix, the colon, and the rectum. In man it is five or six feet long, and consists of four coats, serous, muscular, submucous, and mucous. The serous coat consists of peritonæum; the muscular coat consists of external longitudinal fibres, in so great thickness in three places as to form three bands, and internal circular fibres; the submucous coat consists of loose areolar tissue more firmly attached to the mucous than to the muscular coat; and the mucous coat is a non-villous mucous membrane consisting of areolar connective tissue, having a layer of unstriped muscular fibres on its outer surface and lined with columnar epithelium; it is studded closely with the crypts of Lieberkühn, and contains many lymphoid nodules. In man the large intestine is one fifth the length of the small intestine; in most birds it is very short, but in ostriches it constitutes the greater part of the whole.

I.s, large, functions of. In the large intestines some constituents of the food which have hitherto escaped or resisted digestion, such as uncooked starch, undergo change and absorption. The contents of the tube also assume greater consistence, a darker colour, and acquire a thoroughly fecal odour.

I.s, lymphatics of. (F. *lymphatiques de l'intestin*; G. *Eingeceide-lymphgefasse*.) The lymphatics of the intestines are arranged in two layers, a superficial longitudinal set in the muscular tissue, and a deep plexiform set distributed in the mucous and submucous layers. The last mentioned are usually termed the *Lacteals*.

I., middle. (F. *intestin moyen*.) The part of the primitive intestine which lies between the anterior and posterior extremities, and from which is developed the stomach, the small intestine, and the large intestine with the exception of the lower part of the rectum.

I.s, nerves of. (F. *nerfs de l'intestin*; G. *Eingeceidenerven*.) The nerves of the intestines are derived from the solar or epigastric plexus of the sympathetic, with a few branches from the vagus. They accompany the arteries between the layers of the mesentery, and are arranged in two plexuses, a large-meshed and coarser one, named Auerbach's plexus, between the muscular coats of the intestine, and a finer and more delicate one, named Meissner's plexus, in the submucous tissue.

I.s, occlusion of. (L. *occludo*, to close.) The stoppage of the intestinal canal by constriction from without, or by some internal growth or body, as by a calculus, or by cancer, or by the

persistence of the embryonic septum between the anus and the rectum, or by intussusception, or by becoming twisted.

I.s, paralysis of. (*Παράλυσις*, palsy.) Loss of power of the muscular coat of the intestines. It may be produced by lardaceous, or fatty, or other degeneration of the muscles, or by some affection of the nervous system.

I. parasites. (*Παράσιτος*, one who lives at another's expense.) Cryptogams which live under the epidermis of living plants.

I.s, parasites of. See *Entozoa*.

I., perforation of. (*L. perforo*, to bore through.) The destruction of a part of the intestinal wall, so that the contents escape into the peritoneal cavity. It may be caused by ulceration or by corrosive poisons. There is great collapse, with acute pain and fall in temperature; it is generally fatal within forty-eight hours; if life be prolonged peritonitis occurs, with great pain and vomiting.

I., posterior. (*L. posterior*, hinder. *F. intestin posterior.*) The hinder cul-de-sac of the primitive intestine from which is developed the lower part of the rectum.

I., rupture of. (*L. ruptus*, part of *rumpo*, to break.) The tearing of the intestinal wall in some part of its course from external violence. It may be complete or partial. The duodenum and the upper part of the jejunum is the most frequent seat. If the rupture take place into the peritoneal cavity there is intense pain with collapse, tympanitis, vomiting, and generally death. The rupture may open into the subperitoneal connective tissue, and then there follows spreading suppuration.

I., small. (*F. intestin grêle*; *G. Dünn-darm*.) The part of the intestine lying between the stomach and the ileocecal valve, and consisting of the duodenum, the jejunum, and the ileum. In man it is about twenty feet long, and consists of four coats: a serous coat, consisting of peritonæum; a muscular coat, consisting of internal circular and external longitudinal fibres; a submucous coat, containing blood-vessels and nerves, and consisting of loose areolar tissue more firmly attached to the mucous than to the muscular coat; and a villous mucous coat, consisting of retiform connective tissue having a layer of unstriped muscular fibres on its outer surface, and lined with columnar epithelium; it is much folded, the permanent crescentic projections being the *valvulæ conniventes*; it contains Brunner's glands in the duodenum, the crypts of Lieberkühn, the solitary glands, and Peyer's patches.

I.s, small, functions of. The small intestines constitute that portion of the alimentary tract where the absorption of the food, modified by the action of the salivary, gastric, biliary, pancreatic, and intestinal juices, takes place. The absorption is effected by the lacteals and by the blood-vessels. Towards the lower part of the ileum the contents of the small intestines begin to assume a fecal odour from the formation of the products of decomposition of the albuminous constituents of the food, the chief of which are skatol and phenol.

I., spasm of. The condition called *Colic*.

I.s, strangulation of. (*L. strangulo*, to choke. *F. étranglement intestinal*.) The constriction of the intestines by bands or growths pressing upon it from without.

I., syphilis of. In addition to the mucous

patches on the anus, a syphilitic ulceration of the interior of the rectum may occur. Its surface is uneven and pus-secreting, and its edges undermined; it occurs chiefly in women, and is caused probably by infection from the vaginal secretions.

I.s, tubercle of. See *Tuberculosis, intestinal*.

I., ulceration of. Ulceration of the intestine may occur as the result of some general disease, such as enteric fever, dysentery, tuberculosis, and syphilis, or may follow on extensive skin-burns, or may be produced by the irritation of hard feces, foreign bodies, or internal parasites, and it may be caused by irritant poisons, such as arsenic or mineral acids.

I.s, veins of. (*F. veines intestinaux*; *G. Gekrösblutader*.) The veins correspond to the arteries of the intestines, and conduct the blood to the portal vein. They are remarkable on account of the absence of valves.

Intestino-lutein. Thudichum's term for the form of *Lutein* obtained from the yellow feces of sucking infants.

Intestino-vesical. (*L. intestinum; vesica*, the bladder.) Relating to the intestine and the bladder.

I. fistula. See *Fistula, intestino-vesical*.

Intestinula. (*Dim. of L. intestinum*.) Small bowels.

I. cerebrl. The convolutions of the brain.

I. Meibomii. The *Meibomian glands*.

Intestinulum. (*Dim. of L. intestinum*.) The *Umbilical cord*.

Intestinum. See *Intestine*.

I. amplum. (*L. amplus*, large.) The large intestine.

I. angustum. (*L. angustus*, narrow.) The small intestine.

I. cæcum. The *Cæcum*.

I. cellulum. (*L. cellula*, a small store-room.) The *Colon*.

I. circumvolutum. (*L. circumvolutus*, rolled round.) The *Ileum*.

I. colon. The *Colon*.

I. crassum. (*L. crassus*, thick. *G. Dickdarm*.) The large intestine.

I. duodenum. The *Duodenum*.

I. gracile. (*L. gracilis*, slender. *G. Dünn-darm*.) The small intestine.

I. grandæ. (*L. grandis*, great.) The *Colon*.

I. ilæum. The *Ileum*.

I. jejunum. The *Jejunum*.

I. laxum. (*L. laxus*, loose.) The *Colon*.

I. majus. (*L. major*, greater.) The *Colon*.

I. me'dium. (*L. medius*, in the middle.) The *Mesentery*.

I. mesenteria'le. (*Μεσεντέριον*, the membrane to which the intestines are attached.) The combined jejunum and ileum.

I. perforatum. (*L. perforo*, to bore through.) Perforation of the intestines.

I. plenum. (*L. plenus*, full.) The *Colon*.

I. rectum. See *Rectum*.

I. tenuë. (*L. tenuis*, thin.) The small intestine.

Intexine. (*L. intexo*, to weave into.) A thin membrane of the pollen grain of some plants lying between the extine and intine.

Intexine. (*L. intus*, within; *extine*.) Same as *Intexine*.

Int'ima. (L. fem. of *intimus*, lowest; *membrana*, a membrane, being understood.) The innermost membrane of the tracheæ of *Insecta*, and of the other channels of *Articulata*.

I. vasorum. (L. *vas*, a vessel.) The tunica intima of arteries and veins.

Intim'unguis. (L. *intimus*, inmost; *unguis*, a nail.) The root of the nail.

Int'ine. (L. *intus*, within.) The inner of the two investing layers of the cell wall of pollen grains. It is composed of pure cellulose. It is frequently thickened at certain points, and at a later period it forms the pollen tube.

Intolerance. (F. *intolérance*; from L. *intolerantia*, insufferableness; from *in*, neg.; *tolero*, to bear. I. *intolleranza*; S. *intolerancia*; G. *Intoleranz*; *Unverträglichkeit*.) Want of patience; want of capacity to endure.

In Medicine, inability to submit to the action of a remedy or a food.

I. of light. See *Photophobia*.

Intona'tion. (L. *intono*, to thunder. F. *intonation*; G. *Andomern*, *Anknallen*.) A thundering. The gurgling noise produced by the movement of flatus in the bowels.

Also (Low L. *intono*, to sing according to tone; from L. *in*, in; *tonus*, from Gr. *τόνος*, tone), the musically correct modulation of the voice; also, the tone of the voice whether high or low.

Intor'sion. (L. *intorqueo*, to turn or throw in. F. *intorsion*.) Applied by Linnæus to the phenomenon presented by certain plants which twine around a support by means of their flexible stalks, either from right to left, as the *Phaseolus*, or left to right, as the *Humulus*.

Also, the same as *Distortion*.

Intoxicate. (Low L. *intoxicatus*, part. of *intoxico*, to poison; from L. *in*, into; *toxicum*, poison; from Gr. *τοξικόν*, arrow-poison; from *τόξον*, a bow. F. *enivrier*; I. *ubbricare*; S. *embriagar*; G. *berauschen*.) To make drunk.

Intoxica'tio. Same as *Intoxication*.

Also (F. *intoxicacion*), poisoning.

Intoxica'tion. (E. *intoxicate*. F. *ivresse*; *ubbricchezza*; S. *embriaguez*; G. *Berauschung*.) Term for the effects of alcoholic liquors taken in excess; ebriety.

The term is used by the French to signify poisoning by mineral or vegetable poisons, or by effluvia, or by miasmata.

I., cholæmic. Same as *Cholæmia*.

I., sep'tic. Same as *Septicæmia*.

Also, a term applied to the poisoning of an animal by the injection of putrefying matter when death occurs speedily, and the blood when injected into another similar animal is not infective; in contradistinction to those cases of similar injection in which, after a period of incubation, the disease becomes infective and transferable by injection, the latter form being called *septicæmia*.

I., septicæmic. See *Septicæmia*.

I., uræmic. See *Uræmia*.

In'tra. (L. *intra*, for *intera*, ablative feminine of *interus*, which has not been found, but of which the comparative is *interior*, inner.) A prefix signifying within, on the inside.

Intra-abdominal. (L. *intra*, within; *abdomen*, the belly.) Situate within the cavity of the abdomen.

Intra-arachnoid. (L. *intra*; *arachnoid*.) Situate within the arachnoid sac.

I. hæmorrhage. The form of cerebral

hæmorrhage in which the blood is effused into the sac of the arachnoid.

Intra-articular. (L. *intra*, within; *articulus*, a joint.) Situated or being within a joint.

Intracapsular. (L. *intra*; *capsula*, a small box. F. *intracapsulaire*.) Situate within the capsular ligament of a joint.

I. fracturæ. The fracture of the neck of a bone, as the femur, within the capsular ligament of the joint.

Intracardiac. (L. *intra*.) Same as *Endocardiac*.

Intracarpellary. (L. *intra*; *carpell*.) Situated within a carpel, or between or among carpels.

Intracartilaginous. (L. *intra*; *cartilago*, cartilage.) Within the substance of cartilage.

I. ossifica'tion. See *Ossification*, *intracartilaginosa*.

Intracellular. (L. *intra*, within; *cellula*, a small cell.) Within the substance of a cell.

I. diges'tion. (L. *digestio*, the digestion of food.) The property possessed by certain protoplasmic bodies, as Protozoa and leucocytes, of decomposing and digesting organic particles which they have taken into their interior.

Intracerebral. (L. *intra*; *cerebrum*, the brain.) In the interior of the brain; in the substance or cavities of the brain.

Intracervical. (L. *intra*; *cervix*, the neck.) Situate within the cavity of the cervix uteri.

Intracis'sor. (L. *intra*, within; *scindo*, to cut asunder.) A form of forceps, invented by Webber, to arrest permanently the current of blood. When a vessel is seized in its grip the inner coat is cut through, while the outer coat remains entire; coagulation of blood in the interior of the vessel then takes place.

Intracostales. (L. *intra*; *costa*, a rib.) The *Subcostal muscles*.

Intracranial. (L. *intra*, within; *cranium*, the skull.) Situated within the skull.

I. hæmorrhage. See *Cerebral hæmorrhage* and *Meningeal hæmorrhage*.

Intracrescent. (L. *intra*, within; *creseo*, to increase. F. *intraerescent*.) Applied by H. Cassini to corollæ of which the power of increase is greater upon the internal than upon the external surface, as in the flowers which constitute the corona or paracorolla of the *Zagea leptaurea*.

Intracuta'neous. (L. *intra*; *cutis*, the skin.) Situate within or beneath the skin.

I. medica'tion. (L. *medico*, to cure.) Same as *Implantation*, *hypodermic*, as well as *Endermic method*.

Intracystic. (L. *intra*; *cyst*.) Situated or growing in the interior of a cyst.

I. growths. The growths found in a *Cyst, proliferous*.

I. tu'mours. The fresh growths projecting into a cyst which is formed by mucoid degeneration of a tumour, such as a mucous sarcoma.

Intradermic. (L. *intra*; Gr. *δέρμα*, the skin. F. *intradermique*.) Situate in the substance of the skin.

I. ignipunc'ture. (L. *ignis*, fire; *punctura*, a pricking.) The introduction of a fine needle into the substance of the skin, heated by Paquelin's cautery to a white heat. Employed

by Chalot in the treatment of inveterate cœzema. The punctures are made at a distance of 6 or 7 mm. (.236 to .275 inch) from each other, and extend the same distance beyond the limits of the disease.

Intradilated. (L. *intra*, within; *dilatatus*, made wider. F. *intradilaté*.) Applied by H. Cassini to the scales of the periclinium of the *Compositæ* when disposed in many rows, and when the breadth of the internal surpasses that of the external.

Intrafetation. (L. *intra*; *fœtus*, offspring.) The condition of a double monstrosity in which one fœtus is contained within the other.

Intrafoliaceous. (L. *intra*, within; *folium*, a leaf. F. *intrafolié*; G. *zwischenblattständig*.) Growing on the inside of, or within, the axil of a leaf.

Intrafoliar. (L. *intra*; *folium*.) Same as *Intrafoliaceous*.

Intrahepatic. (L. *intra*; *hepar*, the liver. F. *intrahepatique*.) Situate within the substance of the liver.

Intra lingual. (L. *intra*; *lingua*, the tongue.) In the substance of the tongue.

I. glands. The *Glands, lingual*.

Intralobular. (L. *intra*; *lobulus*, a small lobe.) Within a lobule.

I. bile-ves'sels. Same as *Capillaries, biliary*.

I. vein. A vein running from the apex to the base of each lobule of the liver; it collects the blood from minuter vessels of the lobule derived from the interlobular plexus and empties itself into the sublobular vein.

Intramarginal. (L. *intra*, within; *margo*, a border. F. *intramarginal*; G. *innenrandständig*.) Applied to nervures of leaves and flowers which are situated within the margins or borders.

Intramedullary. (L. *intra*; *medulla*, marrow.) Within the substance of the spinal cord, of the medulla spinalis, or of the medulla oblongata.

Intramembranous. (L. *intra*, within; *membrana*, a membrane.) Within the substance of a membrane, or enclosed by membrane.

I. ossification. See *Ossification, intramembranous*.

Intrameningeal. (L. *intra*; Gr. *μηννρηξ*, a membrane.) Situated within membranes, especially the membranes of the brain and spinal cord.

I. hæmorrhage. (*Αἱμορραγία*, violent bleeding.) Extravasation of blood into the sac of the spinal or cerebral dura mater.

Intramolecular. (L. *intra*; *molecula*, dim. of *moles*, a mass.) Within a *Molecule*.

I. movements. The movements of the atoms constituting a molecule.

Intramural. (L. *intra*; *muralis*, pertaining to a wall.) Situated in the substance of the walls of an organ, or within the walls of a town.

I. interment. The burial of a body within the precincts of a town.

I. pregnancy. See *Pregnancy, intramural*.

Intramuscular. (L. *intra*; *museulus*, a muscle. F. *intramusculaire*.) Situate in the substance of a muscle.

I. stimulation. Remak's term for Duchenne's direct muscular faradisation.

Intranscalent. (L. *in*, neg.; *trans*, beyond; *calco*, to be warm.) Unable to transmit heat rays.

Intransmutable. (L. *in*, neg.; *trans*, beyond; *muto*, to change. F. *intransmutable*.) Applied by Willoughby and Ray to those articulated animals which do not undergo metamorphosis.

Intranuclear. (L. *intra*; *nucleus*, a kernel.) Within the substance of a *Nucleus*.

I. network. A delicate system of protoplasmic fibres traversing the nucleus of cells.

Intra-ocular. (L. *intra*, within; *oculus*, the eye.) Within the eye.

I. hæmorrhage. The effusion of blood into the tissue of the choroid or the retina, into the vitreous humour, or into the anterior or posterior chamber of the eye. It results from blows or wounds of the eye, is frequent in gouty conditions of the system, in Bright's disease, and in diabetes, and is occasionally seen in pregnancy and in disorders of menstruation.

I. myotomy. (*Mūs*, a muscle; *τομή*, section.) The division of the ciliary muscle.

I. pressure. The condition occurring in glaucoma, known as increased tension.

I. tension. See *Tension, intra-ocular*.

I. tumours. The principal forms of tumour that have been noticed and described in the interior of the eye are glioma, sarcoma, cavernous sarcoma, melanoma, melano-sarcoma, teleangiectatic sarcoma, tubercles, cysts, sebaceous and epithelial tumours, and granulation tumours.

Intra-orbital. (L. *intra*; *orbita*, an orbit.) Situated within the orbit.

I. aneurysm. (F. *aneurysme intraorbitale*.) Aneurysm occurring within the orbit, and therefore affecting one of the branches of the ophthalmic artery. It may be spontaneous or may result from injury. It almost invariably involves ligation of the carotid.

I. hæmorrhage. Hæmorrhage resulting from the bursting of a blood-vessel behind the globe of the eye. It leads to proptosis, and is occasionally observed as a result of blows and after the operation for squint, and others involving deep incisions into the orbit.

Intra-osseous. (L. *intra*; *os*, a bone.) Situated within the substance of a bone.

Intraparietal. (L. *intra*; *paries*, a wall.) Situated in the substance of the walls of an organ.

I. fissure. See *Sulcus interparietalis*.

I. furrow. The *Sulcus interparietalis*.

I. sac. See *Sac, hernial, intraparietal*.

Intrapelvic. (L. *intra*; *pelvis*.) Situated within the pelvis.

Intrapelvitrochantericus. (L. *intra*; *pelvis*; *trochanter*. F. *intra-pelvi-trochanterien*.) Dumas' term for the *Obturator internus*.

Intraperitoneal. (L. *intra*; Gr. *περιτόναιον*, the membrane which contains the lower viscera.) Situate in the sac of the peritoneum.

I. hæmatocele. See *Hæmatocele, pelvic, intraperitoneal*.

I. injections. (L. *injicio*, to put into.) The injection of substances into the cavity of the peritoneum for the purpose of affording nutrition; or of water, for the purpose of cleansing it from putrescent matters, in septicæmia following abdominal operations.

Intrapetalous. (L. *intra*; *petal.*) Within the petals.

Intrapetiolar. (L. *intra*, within; *petiolus*, a stalk.) Within the petiole, or between the bases of the petioles of opposite leaves.

I. buds. The axillary buds of woody plants which are destined to live through the winter. They are often so completely surrounded by the base of the leaf-stalk that they are not visible until the leaf has fallen off.

Intrapleural. (L. *intra*; *pleura*.) Situate in the pleural sac.

Intrapolar. (L. *intra*; *polus*, the end of an axis.) Within or between poles.

I. région. Pflüger's term for the part of an electrotonic nerve through which an exciting current is passing, being that between the poles of the battery.

Intrarhachidian. (L. *intra*; Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine. F. *intrarrachidiens*.) Situate in the spinal canal.

I. plexus. (L. *plexus*, a plaiting.) The venous plexus formed in the spinal canal by the anterior and posterior longitudinal spinal veins.

Intra'rious. (L. *intra*, within. F. *intraire*.) Applied by L. C. Richard to the embryo when it is entirely contained in the albumen.

Intrascapular. (L. *intra*, within; *scapula*, the bladebone.) Within or on the inside of the scapula.

I. région. Same as *Interseapular region*.

Intrascrotal. (L. *intra*; *scrotum*, the bag for the testicles.) Situated within the scrotum.

Intra-spinal. (L. *intra*; *spina*, the spine.) Within the spinal canal; or within the spinal cord.

I. chord. A term applied to the nerves of sensation and voluntary motion proceeding from the brain, together with the true spinal marrow, contained in the spinal canal.

Intratesticular. (L. *intra*; *testiculus*, the testicle.) Situated within the substance of the testicle.

I. hæmatocele. Same as *Hæmatocele of testicle, parenchymatous*.

Intrathoracic. (L. *intra*; *thorax*.) Situate within the thorax.

Intratu'bal. (L. *intra*; *tuba*, a trumpet.) Within a tube, as the Eustachian or the Fallopiian tube.

Intratympanic. (L. *intra*; *tympanum*, a drum. F. *intratympanique*.) Situate in the cavity of the tympanum.

Intra-urethral. (L. *intra*, within; *urethra*.) In the canal of the urethra.

Intra-u'terine. (L. *intra*, within; *uterus*, the womb.) Within the womb.

I. amputa'tion. See *Amputation, spontaneous*.

I. frac'ture. See *Fracture, intra-uterine*.

I. injec'tion. (L. *injicio*, to throw in.) The propulsion of a fluid into the cavity of the uterus.

I. life. The part of the life of a young animal which is passed within the womb of its mother.

I. medica'tion. (L. *medico*, to cure.) The treatment of uterine disease by the application of remedies to the interior of the womb.

I. pes'sary. See *Pessary, intra-uterine*.

Intra-utric'ular. (L. *intra*; *utriculus*, a small leather skin. F. *intra-utriculaire*.) Within a utricle or vegetable cell.

I. genera'tion. Mirbel's term for *Segmentation*.

Intravaginal. (L. *intra*; *vagina*.) Relating to, or being in, the interior of the vagina.

Intravalvular. (L. *intra*; *valvæ*, the leaves of a door.) Situate within valves.

In Botany, applied to dissepiments situated between the valves of the seed vessel.

Intravasation. (L. *intra*; *vas*, a vessel.) The entrance of pus or other morbid product into a blood-vessel or a lymphatic through an aperture made in it by an abscess or an ulcer.

Intravas'cular. (L. *intra*; *vasculum*, a small vessel. F. *intravasculaire*.) Within the blood-vessels or other vessels.

I. clot ting. The production of a blood-clot within the blood-vessels. Woodridge has obtained from the testis and thymus gland of a calf a proteid which produces immediate coagulation when injected into the veins of an animal.

I. injec'tion. See *Injection, intravasacular*.

Intrave'nous. (L. *intra*; *vena*, a vein.) Within the lumen of a vein.

I. infu'sion. (L. *infusus*, part. of *infundo*, to pour in.) The introduction of aqueous solutions of medicines into the veins.

I. injec'tions. See *Injections, intravasacular*.

Intraventric'ular. (L. *intra*; *ventriculus*, the belly.) Contained within the ventricle.

I. fluid. (L. *fluidus*, flowing.) The fluid contained within the ventricles of the brain or heart.

Intraver'tebral. (L. *intra*; *vertebra*, a spine-bone. F. *intravertébral*.) Within the spinal canal, or within a vertebra.

I. chord. Same as *Intra-spinal chord*.

I. veins. (F. *veines intravertébrales*, v. *intrarrachidiennes*.) The veins of the *Intrarhachidian plexus*.

Intraver'tebrate. (L. *intra*, within; *vertebra*. F. *intravertébré*.) Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for those animals which have their osseous framework within the body, in distinction from those in which it is exterior.

Intravesical. (L. *intra*, within; *vesica*, the bladder.) Within the urinary bladder, or within the gall-bladder.

Intrica'tion. (L. *intricatus*, part. of *intrico*, to entangle.) Reciprocal entanglement.

Intricatu'ra. (L. *intrico*, to entangle, or entangled. G. *Verwickelung*.) An entangling or matting of the hair. Same as *Plica*.

Also, the same as *Chiasma*, and applied to the crossing of the nervous fibres in the optic nerve.

Intrin'seci. (L. *intrinsecus*, inwards.) Linnaeus's term for internal diseases.

Intrin'sic. (Old F. *intrinseque*; from L. *intrinsecus*, on the inside; from *intra*, within, *secus*, an affix signifying side. F. *intrinseque*.) Within; inward; inherent; special to.

Intro-. (L. *intro*.) A prefix signifying within.

Introces'sion. (L. *intro*, within; *cedo*, to go or retire. F. *introcession*.) A depression or sinking inwards of a part.

Introfle'xed. (L. *intro*; *flezus*, bent.) Bent inwards.

Intro'itus. (L. *introitus*, a going into; from *intro*, within; *eo*, to go. G. *Eintritt*, *Eingang*.) An opening or entrance; an aperture.

I. pel'vis. (G. *Beckeneingang*.) The brim of the pelvis.

I. vaginæ. (G. *Scheidenmündung*.) The external opening of the vagina.

Intromis'sion. (L. *intromissus*, part. of *intromitto*, to send in. F. *intromission*; I. *intromissione*; S. *intromission*; G. *Einführung*.) The act of introducing one body into another; especially applied to the introduction of the penis into the vagina.

Intromit'tent. (L. *intromitto*.) Serving for introduction.

I. or'gan. The part of the male genital organ which serves for the introduction of the semen into the female genital organ.

Intropelvim'eter. (*Intro*; *pelvis*; Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the diameters of the pelvis, invented by Madame Boivin, one of its branches being introduced into the rectum.

Introse. (L. *introsus*, towards the inside; contracted from *intro*, within; *versus*, turned. F. *introse*.) Turned inwards towards its axis.

I. an'thers. Anthers which have the valves turned towards the pistil, as in *Ænothera*.

Introsion. (L. *introsus*.) The act of turning, or the condition of being turned, inwards.

I., heterotop'ic. ("Ἐτερος, different; τόπος, place. F. *introsion héterotopique*.) Ch. Robin's term for the mode of production of *Heterotopy*, *plastic*.

Introsusception. (L. *intro*, within; *suscipio*, to receive. F. *intussusception*; G. *Einnehmen*.) The slipping of one portion of intestine into another; same as *Intussusception* and *Invagination*.

Introvein'ed. (L. *intro*; *vena*, a vein.) Having hidden veins.

Introver'sion. (L. *intro*; *versus*, part. of *verto*, to turn.) A turning within.

I. of ú'terus. The stage of inversion of the uterus when the inverted part is contained within the body of the uterus and has not escaped beyond the os uteri.

In'truse. (L. *intrusus*, part. of *intrudo*, to thrust in.) Projecting inward.

In'trusive. Same as *In'truse*.

Int'ubum. ("Ἐντοβόν.) The chicory, *Cichorium intybus*.

I. errat'icum. (L. *erraticus*, wandering.) The *Cichorium intybus*.

Intuition. (L. *intueor*, to look into. F. *intuition*; I. *intuizione*; S. *intuicion*; G. *Auschanung*.) The act of beholding; perception. A mental operation which enables some few persons, under favourable circumstances, to solve problems of philosophy beyond the reach of ordinary reasoning powers. Kussmaul, however, considers intuition to be only a sensory picture, and not an intelligent conception, a mere photograph on the brain of things as they happen to present themselves accidentally, whether to the eye, ear, or other sense.

Intuitive. (L. *intueor*.) Perceived or seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of argument or testimony; exhibiting truth to the mind immediately on inspection.

Intumes'cence. (F. *intumescence*; from L. *intumesco*, to swell up. I. *intumescenza*; S. *intumescencia*; G. *Ausschwellen*, *Geschwulst*.) A swelling up. An increase in volume of the tissue of any part or organ of the body.

Intumes'cent. (L. *intumescens*, part. of *intumesco*.) Swollen up.

Intumescen'tia. (Low L. *intumescencia*; from *intumesco*.) Same as *Intumescence*.

I. gangliform'is nervi fact'al'is. (L. *ganglion*, a sort of swelling; *forma*, shape; *nervus*, a nerve; *facies*, the face.) The *Ganglion geniculatè*.

I. gangliform'is nervi vestib'ull. A ganglionic enlargement of the vestibular nerve close to its origin from the auditory nerve and before it forms its three divisions.

I. gangliofor'm'is. The *I. gangliform'is nervi facialis*.

I. lac'tea mamma'rum. (L. *lacteus*, milky; *mamma*, the female breast.) Extreme distension of the breasts with milk.

I. lie'n'is. (L. *lien*, the spleen.) Enlargement of the spleen in malarial diseases.

I. medull'æ spina'lis cervica'lis. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *spina*, the spine; *cervix*, the neck. G. *Halsauschwellung des Rückenmarks*.) The enlargement at the upper part of the spinal cord, extending from its upper limit to the first or second dorsal vertebra. It is connected with the nerves of the upper limb.

I. medull'æ spina'lis inf'erior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The *I. medullæ spinalis lumbalis*.

I. medull'æ spina'lis lumb'al'is. (L. *lumbus*, the loin. G. *Lendenauswellung des Rückenmarks*.) The enlargement of the lower part of the spinal cord beginning at the tenth dorsal vertebra. It is connected with the nerves of the lower limb.

I. medull'æ spina'lis super'ior. (L. *superior*, upper.) The *I. medullæ spinalis cervic'alis*.

I. pla'na nervi trigem'ini. (L. *planus*, flat; *nervus*, a nerve; *trigeminus*, threefold.) The Gasserian ganglion.

I. semiluna'ris. (L. *semi*, half; *luna*, a moon.) The Gasserian ganglion.

Intumescen'tiæ. (Low L. *intumescencia*. F. *intumescences*.) Swellings. An order of diseases instituted by Sauvages, it included anasarca, pregnancy, œdema, physconia, pneumatosis, and polysarcia. An Order of the Class *Cæchexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Intus invers'us. (L. *intus*, within; *inversus*, turned in.) Transposition of the viscera.

Intussusception. (L. *intus*, within; *suscipio*, part. of *suscipio*, to receive. F. *intussusception*; I. *intussusceptione*; S. *intussusceptione*; G. *Einnehmen*.) The reception of one part into another.

In Physiology, the taking of foreign matter into a living body; the taking of nourishment into the interior as a principal part of the process of nutrition of plants and animals.

In Surgery (G. *Darminschiebung*), a condition in which a portion of intestine has passed for some length within another portion, thereby

obstructing the passage of the contents; it varies in extent from a few inches to several feet; inflammation follows; sometimes there is adhesion between the portions, sometimes sloughing of the enclosed part. It is probably caused by a limited ring of intestine becoming paralysed, on which the excited peristaltic action of the part immediately above forces it into the tube below. It has been attributed to spasmodic efforts produced by the irritation of intestinal worms, to straining, and to external violence.

I., ag'onal. (F. *agonie*; from L. *agonia*; from Gr. *ἀγώνια*, struggle for victory; anguish.) The form which is sometimes found after death, without any accompanying symptoms during life, and which probably occurs during the death agony.

I., ascend'ing. An intestinal intussusception which has taken place in the opposite direction to the course of the feces, the intussusceptum having passed upwards.

I., descend'ing. An intestinal intussusception which has taken place in the direction of the course of the feces, the intussusceptum having passed downwards.

I., growth by. Nägeli's term for the manner of growth of a cell wall where, according to him, the new material is deposited between the already existing particles and forces them asunder.

I., progres'sive. (L. *progressus*, part. of *progredior*, to go on.) Same as *I., descend'ing*.

I., regres'sive. (L. *regressus*, part. of *regredior*, to go back.) Same as *I., ascend'ing*.

I., re'trograde. (L. *retrogradior*, to go back.) Same as *I., ascend'ing*.

I., u'terine. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) The incomplete form of inversion of the womb in which the inverted part has not escaped beyond the body of the womb.

Intussusceptum. (L. *intus*; *susceptus*.) The part of intestine which is received into the other in an *Intussusception*.

Intussusci'piens. (L. *intus*; *susci'piens*, present part. of *suscipio*, to receive.) The part of intestine which receives the other in an *Intussusception*.

In'tybum. The *Cichorium intybus*.

In'tybus. The *Cichorium intybus*.

I. hortens'is. (L. *hortensis*, belonging to a garden.) The endive, *Cichorium endivia*.

In'ula. (Ἐλίνορ; the plant being supposed to have sprung from the tears of Helen of Troy.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositae*.

Also, U.S. Ph. (F. *racine d'aunée*; G. *Alantwurzel, Heleneurzel*), elecampane, the root of *Inula helenium*. It contains helenin, alant-camphor, inulol, and inulin. Elecampane was formerly highly esteemed as a stimulant of the brain, stomach, kidneys, and womb; it is used in bronchitis, chronic gastric catarrh, vesical catarrh, menstrual defects, and chronic skin diseases. See also under *Helenin*.

I. bif'rons. Linn. (L. *bis*, twice; *frons*, the forehead.) A species indigenous to France, Northern Spain, and Italy. Leaves and flowers stimulating. Used in certain dentifrices. It is not the source of the *Herba inule bifrontis* of the Austrian Pharmacæutist, which is from *I. thapsoides*.

I. britan'nica. Linn. Used as *I. dysenterica*.

I. canadens'is. Bernh. The *Erigeron canadense*.

I., com'mon. The *I. helenium*.

I. cony'za. De Cand. (Κόνυζα, the fleabane. F. *conyze squarrose*; G. *Dürrwurzel*.) Great fleabane. A plant growing in the woods on mountains in Europe. The leaves are used to adulterate those of digitalis. The margins are toothed or entire, the teeth, if present, beset with sharp points, lower surface felted; hairs many-celled, simple, pointed, thick-walled. The *Conyza squarrosa*, Linn.

I. conyzæ'a. Lamb. (Κόνυζα, the fleabane.) The *Pulicaria dysenterica*.

I. conyzoi'des. (Κόνυζα; εἶδος, likeness.) Used as a drastic purgative.

I. crithmifo'lia. (Κριθμός, samphire; L. *folium*, a leaf.) The *I. crithmoides*.

I. crithmoi'des. Linn. (Κριθμός, samphire; εἶδος, likeness.) Golden samphire. The name of a species called Caaponga by the Brazilians. The leaves and young stalks are used in pickle, and as a diuretic.

I. dysenter'ica. Linn. (Δυσεντήρια, dysentery. F. *aunée antidysentérique, herbe de Saint Koch*; G. *Kuhradant*.) The fleabane. Formerly used as antidysenteric. The *Pulicaria dysenterica*.

I. german'ica. Linn. An astringent.

I. grave'olens. Desf. The small fleabane. Hab. South of Europe. Used as a diuretic.

I. helenium. Linn. (F. *inule, aunée officinale*; G. *Alant*.) The elecampane, or common inula. Supplies *Inula*, U.S. Ph.

I. hir'ta. Linn. (L. *hirtus*, shaggy.) An astringent.

I., Ital'ian. The *I. bifrons*.

I., les'ser. The *I. dysenterica*.

I. oc'ulus-Christ'i. (L. *oculus*, the eye; *Christus*, Christ.) An astringent.

I. odo'ra. Linn. The *Pulicaria odora*.

I. pulic'aria. Linn. The *Pulicaria dysenterica*.

I. salic'ina. Linn. (L. *salix*, a willow.) An astringent.

I. saxa'tilis. (L. *saxatilis*, dwelling among rocks.) An emmenagogue.

I. spiræifo'lia. Lam. (*Spiræa*; L. *folium*, a leaf.) A species closely allied to the *I. squarrosa*, with the same habitats. It is the chief source of the *Herba asteri montani* of Austrian pharmacæutists, and is used as a vulnerary and against snake bites.

I. squarro'sa. Linn. (L. *squarrosus*, scurfy. G. *Bergasterkraut*.) A species growing in moist wastes in Istria, Dalmatia, Italy, Southern France, and Switzerland. It is a source of the *Herba asteri montani* of Austrian pharmacæutists. Used as *I. conyza*.

I. thapsoi'des. De Cand. (Θάψος, a plant used for dyeing yellow; εἶδος, likeness.) A species found in the Caucasus, and in Hungary and Krain. It is the source of the *Herba inulæ bifrontis*.

I. thapsoi'des, β poire'tii. The same as *I. thapsoides*.

I. verbascifo'lia. Poir. (*Verbascum*; L. *folium*, a leaf.) The same as *I. thapsoides*.

I. visco'sa. Ait. (L. *viscosus*, like bird-lime.) Used as a promoter of suppuration.

In'ulic acid. C₁₅H₂₂O₂. A crystalline substance obtained by heating inulol.

In'ulin. (C₆H₁₀O₅)_n. An amyloid substance

obtained from the roots of elecampane and other Compositæ, as those of dandelion, chicory, and Jerusalem artichoke, and in the stalks of Cacia, Muschia, and Stylidium; it may be found in the cell sap of Acetabularia, and amongst Alge. It forms a snow-white powder, consisting of spherocrystals, soluble in hot water, insoluble in absolute alcohol. It is not coloured blue but yellow by iodine. Its solution is levo-rotatory, and on boiling with dilute acid it is converted into levulose.

I. bread. Bread made of inulin, suggested by Kütz, as a diet in diabetes, as he found that inulin, in small quantities at least, had no effect upon the excretion of sugar.

Inuloid. $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10} + 2H_2O$. A soluble modification of inulin occurring, along with *Synanthrose*, according to Popp, in the roots of *Melanthus tuberosus*, *Dahlia*, and other Compositæ.

In'ulol. $C_{15}H_{20}O_3$. A yellowish, peppermint-smelling liquid obtained from elecampane root. It boils at about $200^{\circ} C$, ($392^{\circ} F$.)

Inunction. (L. *inunctio*; from *inungo*, to anoint. F. *inonction*; G. *Einsalben*.) The act of anointing, or of rubbing an oily substance into the skin; also the substance with which a part is anointed. By this means active remedies, such as mercury and potassium iodide, may be introduced into the body.

I. mercur'ial. See *Mercurial inunction*.

Inunctuosity. (L. *inungo*.) Absence of greasiness to the touch.

Inundated. (L. *inundo*, to overflow. F. *inondé*; G. *überschwemmt*.) Applied to plants which, according to the season, live covered by water or by the sea.

Inundatio. (L. *inundatio*, a flowing upon; from *inundo*, to overflow.) A purifying by water.

Inustio. (L. *inustus*, part. of *inuro*, to burn into. F. *ustion*; G. *Verbrennung*.) Old term applied to too hot a temperature of a part, or inflammation.

The same as *Eneausis*; also, the application of the actual cautery.

Also, an internal burn.

Inustorium. (L. *inustus*.) A cautery.

Inustum. (L. *inustus*, part. of *inuro*.) A burn.

Invaginated. (L. *in*, into; *vagina*, a sheath.) Received into another part, as into a sheath.

I. band'age. See *Bandage, invaginated*.

Invagination. (L. *in*; *vagina*. F. *invagination*; G. *Einnehmen*.) The introduction of one part into another; the same as *Intussusception*.

Also, an operation for the radical cure of hernia, in which, after reduction, the skin is thrust by the finger of the operator, or a boxwood cylinder carrying a needle, into the canal, so as to form a cul-de-sac open externally, and is so retained by means of sutures and other means till inflammation and adhesion ensue, with the view of obliterating the canal.

Also, the introducing one end of a divided intestine into the other, and the retaining it there, for the purpose of procuring union and consequent restoration of the continuity of the canal.

Also, applied by Hæckel to the mode of formation of the double-layered *Gastrula* by means of an involution of the wall of the single-layered segmented ovum.

I., embolic. ($\epsilon\mu\beta\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, a wedge.) The form in which a depression of one part of the wall of the segmented ovum occurs which gradually pushes inwards.

I., epibolic. See *Epibolic invagination*.

I. meth'od. See under *Hernia, radical cure of*.

I. of her'nial sac. See *Hernia, radical cure of*, and under chief heading.

Invaginator. (L. *in*; *vagina*. F. *invaginatoire*.) The wooden or other cylinder used for thrusting the skin into the canal in the operation for the radical cure of hernia. See *Invagination*.

Invalessence. (L. *invalesco*, to grow strong.) Recovery from weakness or disease.

Invas'ion. (F. *invasion*; from L. *invasio*; from *invasus*, part. of *invado*, to go into, to penetrate into. I. *invazione*; S. *invasion*; G. *Anfall, Einfall, Eingriff*.) The beginning of a disease; a sudden attack of a disease; the manner in which a disease commences.

Inventum no'um. (L. *inventum*, a device; *novus*, new.) Auenbrugger's term for percussion as a means of diagnosis; a practice which he adopted in 1763.

Inverkeithing. Scotland, County Fife. An earthy mineral water not now used exists here.

Invermination. (L. *in*, in; *verminatio*, a having worms.) The condition of having intestinal worms.

Inverse. (Mid. E. *invers*; Old F. *invers*; from L. *inversus*, p. p. of *inverto*, to turn upside down. F. *inverse*; I. *inverso*; S. *inverso*; G. *umgekehrt*.) Opposite in order or relation.

In Botany, having a position or an attachment opposite to the ordinary.

I. cur'rent. See *Current, inverse*.

Invers'ion. See *Inversion*.

I. palpebra'rum. (L. *palpebræ*, the eyelids.) Same as *Entropion*.

I. uteri. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) See *Uterus, inversion of*.

Inversion. (L. *inversio*; from *inverto*, to turn about. F. *inversion*; I. *inversione*; S. *inversion*; G. *Umwendung, Umkehrung*.) A turning upside down; a turning in a contrary direction; a turning inside out.

I., general. Displacement of the organs generally as occurs in asymmetrical animals, such as the snail.

I. of blad'der. The condition in which the bladder is prolapsed through the urethra, either partially or completely. It has been met with only in females. It is probably caused by a violent expulsive effort in a person with a dilated and relaxed urethra.

I. of eye'lashes. See *Entropion, Trichiasis, and Distichiasis*.

I. of eye'lid. Same as *Entropion*.

I. of im'ages. Images situated beyond the focus of a convex or of a concave lens are inverted. Those rays of light which proceed from the upper part of the object are situated below in the image; those from the right side of the object are on the left of the image. An inverted image of a luminous object can be obtained by placing a screen at a short distance from a small hole through which the light from the object enters.

I. of tes'ticle. The condition in which the normal relations of the epididymis and the

testicle are changed, as when the epididymis runs along the anterior instead of the posterior border of the testicle.

I., splanchnic. (Σπλαγχνία, the inward parts.) An anomaly in which the viscera do not occupy their usual position.

I., thermo-electric. See *Thermo-electric inversion*.

I., uterine. See *Uterus, inversion of*.

I., vesical. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) See *I. of bladder*.

Invert. (L. *inverto*, to turn upside down.) An inverted arch; the lower part of a drain-pipe or sewer.

Invertebral. Same as *Invertebrate*.

Invertebrata. (L. *in*, neg.; *vertebra*, a spine-bone. F. *invertébrés*.) Term employed by Lamarck to distinguish those animals that have no spinal column interposed between a cerebrospinal and a visceral cavity from those which possess such a column, and which he named *Vertebrata*, believing each to be formed on a common or fundamental plan. Cuvier subdivided the *Invertebrata* into the Mollusca, Articulata, and Radiata, each having its own plan of construction, and constituting groups co-ordinate in value; but later researches, especially those bearing on development, show that no precise limits can be drawn even between the *Vertebrata* and the *Invertebrata*, much less between the groups established by Cuvier, and the subgroups of Arthropoda, Annelida, Annuloida, Mollusca, Tunicata, Echinodermata, Coelenterata, Porifera, and Protozoa have been formed for convenience of classification and description.

Invertebrate. (L. *in*; *vertebra*. F. *invertébré*; I. *invertébrato*; S. *invertébrado*; G. *Wirbellos*.) Having no vertebrae.

Inverted. (L. *inverto*, to turn about. F. *renversé*; G. *verkehrt*.) Turned upside down.

I. ovule. See *Ovule, inverted*.

Invertentia. (L. *invertens*, part. of *inverto*.) A term applied to absorbent and anti-acid medicines.

Invertin. (L. *inverto*, to turn about.) A white powder which does not give any peptone reaction, but is precipitated with lead acetate and copper solution. It is obtained from yeast desiccated in air. It is the constituent which produces the inversion of sugar, converting cane-sugar into glucose.

Invert-sugar. A mixture of equal parts of levulose and dextrose, otherwise called fruit-sugar. Cane-sugar may be converted into it by warming with dilute acids.

Investing. (L. *investio*, to clothe.) Clothing; surrounding.

I. mass. Rathke's term for the mass of tissue in the embryo, at the base of the cranium, which invests the upper end of the notochord, and subsequently gives rise to the parachordal cartilages.

Investitura. (L. *investio*, to cover with a garment.) A covering.

I. funiculi umbilicalis. (L. *funiculus*, a small cord; *umbilicus*, the navel.) The covering membrane of the umbilical cord.

Investment. (L. *investio*.) A covering.

I. the'ory. A theory suggested by Ascherson to the effect that cells were or might be formed by diffusing oil in a state of minute division through an albuminous fluid. Each globule of oil became invested by a layer of albumen, which represented the cell wall.

Inveterate. (L. *inveteratus*, of long standing; from *invetero*, to keep a thing till it is old. F. *invétéré*; I. *inveterato*; S. *inveterado*; G. *hartnäckig*.) Long lasting and firmly established.

Invigoration. (L. *in*, in; *vigor*, force.) The act of giving, or the state of possessing, life and energy.

I., period of. (F. *période d'invigoration*.) Fleurens's term for the time of life at which the body and the faculties attain their complete development, being for man the age of forty to forty-five years.

Invicant. (L. *in*, in; *viscum*, bird-lime.) Thickening; producing or promoting *Inviscation*.

Inviscantia. (L. *in*, in; *viscum*, bird-lime.) Medicaments which thicken the fluids of the body.

Inviscatio. (L. *in*; *viscum*.) See *Inviscation*.

I. oculi. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) Adhesion of the eyelids to each other, or to the globe of the eye.

Also, the glueing together of the eyelids by a tenacious muco-purulent secretion.

Inviscation. (L. *in*; *viscum*.) The making tenacious. The mixing up of the food with the saliva and mucous secretion of the mouth, so as to form a bolus, which will keep its shape and be easy to swallow.

Invulcel. (Dim. of L. *involverum*, a wrapper. F. *invoucelle*; I. *invoucello*; S. *invoucerillo*; G. *Hüllchen*.) A secondary involucre. A whorl of leaves surrounding the secondary umbel in compound umbels.

Invulcellate. (L. *invoucellum*. F. *invoucellé*; I. *invoucellado*.) Possessing an *Invulcel*.

Invulcellum. Same as *Invulcel*.

Invulcra. Plural of *Involverum*.

I. cerebr. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The membranes of the brain.

I. nervorum. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) The sheaths of the nerves.

Invulcral. (L. *involverum*, a covering. F. *invoucral*; I. *invoucrale*; S. *invoucral*; G. *hüllenständig*.) Belonging to an *Involvere*.

Invulcrate. (L. *involverum*. F. *invoucré*; I. *invoucrato*; S. *invoucrade*; G. *hüllblättrig*.) Possessing an *Involvere*.

Invulcrated. Same as *Involverate*.

Invulcre. (L. *involverum*. F. *invoucre*; I. *invoucro*; S. *invoucro*; G. *Hülle*.) A whorl or rosette of bracts surrounding an inflorescence, as in *Compositæ*; or at the base of an umbel, as in *Umbelliferae*.

In Anatomy, a membrane which surrounds a part loosely.

I., gen'eral. The same as *Involvere*.

I., partial. (L. *partio*, to divide.) The same as *Invulcel*.

Invulcred. Possessing an *Involvere*.

Invulcriciform. (L. *involverum*; *forma*, shape.) Like to an *Involvere*.

Invulcrum. (L. *involverum*; from *involvere*, to wrap up.) A close covering.

Also, an *Involvere*.

I. cordis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The pericardium.

I. corporis communē. (L. *corpus*, the body; *communis*, common.) The integument or skin.

I. linguaë. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.) The mucous membrane of the tongue.

I. membrana'ceum. (L. *membrana*, a membrane.) The *Decidua reflexa*.

I. nervorum. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) The *Neurilemma*.

I. re'ti comparatum. (L. *rete*, a net; *comparatus*, arranged.) The *Retina*.

Involutum. (L. *involutum*, a wrapper.) Same as *Involutum*.

Involutary. (L. *involutarius*; from *in*, not; *voluntarius*, of his own free will. F. *involontaire*; I. *involontario*; S. *involuntario*; G. *unwillkürlich*.) Not voluntary; not dependent on the will.

I. contractions. Muscular contractions which are produced in some other way than by the influence of the will.

I. muscles. See *Muscles, involutary*.

I. nerves. The nerves which supply involuntary muscles.

Involute. (L. *involutus*, part. of *involvere*, to roll round. F. *involuté*, *involutif*; I. *involutus*; S. *involutado*; G. *eingewrollt*, *eingehüllt*.) Rolled inward from the edges; turned inward at the margins, as the leaves of the water lily.

Involution. (F. *involution*; from L. *involutio*; from *involvere*, to roll upon. I. *involutio*; S. *envolvero*; G. *Entwickelung*, *Verwickelung*.) A wrapping round; a rolling up.

Also (G. *Rückbildung*), the retrograde change which occurs in the body in old age, or in some organ when its permanent or temporary purpose has been fulfilled, as in the uterus after the cessation of menstruation or after delivery.

I. cysts. (*Kösten*, the bladder.) The cysts found in the shrivelled mammary glands of old women, being dilated acini or ducts of the gland filled with a thick fluid.

I., senile. (L. *senilis*, belonging to old age.) The shrinking of the whole body which accompanies old age.

Involutive. Same as *Involute*.

Involutentia. (L. *involvere*, to wrap up.) A term for *Demulecans*.

Inward. (Sax. *innweard*, *innanweard*; from *inne*, *innan*, within; and suffix *weard*, towards.) In the inside; towards the inside.

I. convulsions. (L. *convulsio*; from *convello*, to tear.) A term for the slight spasms of the pharynx, larynx, and respiratory muscles in infants when apparently asleep; the eyelids tremble, the eyeball is rolled upwards, the facial muscles twitch, the breathing is irregular or oppressed, and there is flushing or lividity of the face. Also, see *Convulsions, internal*.

I. fits. Same as *I. convulsions*.

I. spasms. Same as *I. convulsions*.

Iodacetic acid. $C_2H_3IO_2$. Thin, tough, colourless, rhombohedral plates, obtained by acting on bromoacetate of ethyl with potassium iodide, converting the resulting ether into a barium salt, and decomposing this by sulphuric acid.

Iodacetyl. C_2H_2IO . The radical of *Iodacetic acid*.

Iodal. $C_2H_3O = C_2I_3O$. H. Hydride of tri-iodacetyl. An oily liquid, analogous to chloral and bromal, obtained by adding iodine to a mixture of alcohol and nitric acid. It is said to have the same properties as chloral.

Iodallyl alcohol. C_3H_7I . OH. A substance formed by the action of dilute solu-

tion of sodium carbonate on β -propenyl di-iodhydrate. It crystallises in needles, which melt at $160^\circ C.$ ($320^\circ F.$)

Iodallylene. C_3H_5I . A liquid obtained by the action of an aqueous solution of iodine and iodide of potassium on allylene. It boils at $98^\circ C.$ ($208.4^\circ F.$), and has a penetrating odour, and strongly attacks the eyes and mucous membranes.

Iodammo'nium. NH_4I . A blackish-brown, viscous liquid obtained by the action of dry gaseous ammonia on iodine.

Iodas. Same as *Iodate*.

Iodate. (F. *iodate*; I. *iodato*; S. *iodato*; G. *Iodsäuresalz*.) A salt of *Iodic acid*.

I. of cal'cium. See *Calcium iodate*. An antiseptic and a febrifuge. Dose, 2—4 grains.

I. of iron. ($2Fe_2IO_3 \cdot Fe_2O_3 \cdot 24H_2O$.) Ferric iodate. Obtained by precipitating a solution of perchloride of iron with one of potassium iodide. Dose, 2—5 grains.

I. of potas'sium. See *Potassium iodate*.

I. of sesquioxide of iron. See *Iodate of iron*.

Iodated. Containing Iodine.

I. ether. A term for *Ethyl iodide*.

Iodes. Same as *Iodous*.

Iodethane. Same as *Ethyl iodide*.

Iodethyl. The *Ethyl iodide*.

Iodetum. An *Iodide*.

I. hydrargyricum. The *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

Iodhydrargyrate. A double salt containing iodine, mercury, and a base.

I. of chloride of mercury. The *Hydrargyri iodo-chloridum*.

I. of iodide of potas'sium. A double iodide of mercury and potassium. It is a yellow, crystallisable, deliquescent salt, obtained by heating to complete solution potassium iodide 200 grammes, mercuric iodide 500 grammes, and water 200 grammes, and crystallising in the cold. Used in tertiary syphilis, externally and internally. Dose, 1—5 centigrammes, in pill.

I. of perchloride of mercury. The *Hydrargyri iodo-bichloridum*.

I. of potas'sium. The *Hydrargyri et potassii iodidum*.

Iodhydrate. Same as *Hydriodate*.

Iodhydric. Same as *Hydriodic*.

I. acid. See *Hydriodic acid*.

I. ether. The *Ethyl iodide*.

Iodhydrins. Iodine ethers of glycerin. Mono-iodhydrin is a viscous liquid obtained by heating glycerin to $100^\circ C.$ ($212^\circ F.$) with hydriodic acid.

Iodi. Genitive singular of *Iodum*.

I. brom'idum. (F. *bromure d'iodé*; G. *Jodbromid*.) IBr_5 . Pentabromide of iodine. Molecular weight 527. Twenty parts of iodine are heated in a flask to $60^\circ C.$ ($140^\circ F.$) until the product forms a clear solution with six parts of water. It is a reddish-brown liquid which crystallises at a low temperature in brown-yellow prisms. Used as a local application in diphtheria, two drops in an ounce of mucilage.

Iodic. (F. *iodique*.) Containing Iodine.

I. acid. (F. *acide iodique*; G. *Iodsäure*.) HIO_3 . Molecular weight 175.41. Hydrogen iodate. Obtained by the oxidation of iodine by nitric acid, and also by acting on iodine in water with chlorine. It is insoluble in alcohol, soluble in water. A two per cent. solution has been injected into goitres and glandular enlargements.

When introduced into the veins it destroys life by impeding and arresting the circulation of the blood.

I. anhydride. (Ἄνυδρος, waterless.) Same as *Iodine pentoxide*.

I. intoxication. (Low *I. intoxicatio*, to poison.) Same as *Iodism*.

I. oxide. I_2O_5 . Same as *Iodine pentoxide*.

I. roseola. See *Roseola iodine*.

Iodica. Medicaments containing *Iodine*.

Iodide. The name given by Berzelius to the combinations of iodine with a less electro-negative body than itself.

I. of allyl. C_3H_5I . Obtained by treating glycerin with phosphorus iodide.

I. of ammonium. See *Ammonii iodidum*.

I. of amyl. $C_5H_{11}I$. A colourless liquid prepared by heating amylic alcohol with iodine and phosphorus. It has a sp. gr. of 1.511, boiling point $146^\circ C.$ ($294.8^\circ F.$), and vapour density 6.675. It has a faint odour and a pungent taste. It is somewhat unstable, turning brown from exposure to light. An anæsthetic when inhaled, but unreliable.

I. of antimony. See *Antimonii iodidum*.

I. of arsenic. See *Arsenici iodidum*.

I. of arsenium. B. Ph. The *Arsenii iodidum*.

I. of barium. See *Barium iodide*.

I. of cadmium. See *Cadmii iodidum*.

I. of calcium. See *Calcium iodide*.

I. of calomel. See *Calomel protoiodide* and *C. subiodide*.

I. of ethyl. See *Ethyl iodide*.

I. of gold. See *Auri iodidum*.

I. of hydrogen. Same as *Hydriodic acid*.

I. of iron. See *Ferri iodidum*.

I. of iron, pill of. The *Pilula ferri iodidi*.

I. of iron, saccharated. See *Ferri iodidum saccharatum*.

I. of iron, syrup of. The *Syrupus ferri iodidi*.

I. of iron, tasteless. Iodine 126.3 grains are treated with iron and water in the way to form ferrous iodide; this is filtered and 63 grains of iodine dissolved in it; 201 grains of citric acid in solution are saturated exactly with potash and added to the first solution. On evaporation stable cauliflower masses of acicular crystals are obtained.

I. of lead. See *Plumbi iodidum*.

I. of lead, ointment of. See *Unguentum plumbi iodidi*.

I. of lead plaster. See *Emplastrum plumbi iodidi*.

I. of manganese. See *Manganese iodide*.

I. of mercury, green. The *Hydrargyri iodidum viride*.

I. of mercury, red. The *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

I. of mercury, red, ointment of. See *Unguentum hydrargyri iodidi rubri*.

I. of potassium. See *Potassii iodidum*.

I. of potassium and soap, liniment of. See *Linimentum potassii iodidi cum sapone*.

I. of potassium, ointment of. See *Unguentum potassii iodidi*.

I. of potassium, solution of. See *Solution of iodide of potassium*.

I. of propionyl. Same as *I. of allyl*.

I. of silver. See *Argentii iodidum*.

I. of sodium. See *Sodii iodidum*.

I. of starch. See *Amylum iodatum*.

I. of sulphur. See *Sulphuris iodidum*.

I. of sulphur, ointment of. See *Unguentum sulphuris iodidi*.

I. of zinc. See *Zinci iodidum*.

I. rash. An eruption produced in some persons by medicinal doses of potassium iodide. It is generally at first of a papular eruption with considerable intervening erythematous inflammation of the skin. It may ultimately become vesicular, or bullous, or pustular.

I. s, tests for. Disulphide of carbon, when added to a solution of the salt, then chlorine water by drops, and the whole shaken, becomes a violet colour.

Iodidium. An *Iodide*.

I. cadmicum. Same as *Cadmium iodide*.

I. hydrargyri chloridi. Same as *Calomel protoiodide* and *C. subiodide*.

I. hydrargyrosum. The *Hydrargyrum iodidum viride*.

I. hydrogyricum. The *Hydrargyrum iodidum rubrum*.

Iodina. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Aquifoliaceæ*.

I. rhombifolia. Hooker and Arnott. (*I. rhombus*, a rhomb; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Quebracho flojo*. Supplies one of the barks known as *Quebracho*, and probably without medicinal value.

Iodine. (ἰώδης, violet-coloured; from *ἰος*, the violet; *είδος*, likeness. F. *iode*; I. *iodio*, *iodina*; S. *iodo*; G. *Iod*, *Jod*.) Symb. I; atomic weight 126.53; vapour density 126.53. The name given by Davy to the element discovered by Courtois in 1812, and named iodine by Gay-Lussac, in the mother-liquor of kelp from which sodium carbonate has been obtained. It occurs in many mineral waters as well as in sea-water, in several minerals, in some aluminous slates, and in various kinds of turf and coal; it exists in most seaweeds, in tobacco, and in a species of *Salsola*; and it is found in sponges, sertularians, oysters, and many other marine animals. To obtain it kelp, the half vitrified ashes of seaweeds, or the mother-liquor of Chilean sodium nitrate, is treated with water, filtered, the sodium chloride, potassium chloride, sodium carbonate, and other salts crystallised out, and the dark-brown mother-liquor mixed with sulphuric acid and manganese dioxide, and heated in a leaden retort, when the sodium, magnesium, and other iodine salts are decomposed and the free iodine distils over; it forms bluish-black, metallic-looking, scale-like rhombic crystals, having a sp. gr. of 4.948; it melts between $113^\circ C.$ and $115^\circ C.$ ($235.4^\circ F.$ and $239^\circ F.$), solidifies at $113.6^\circ C.$ ($236.48^\circ F.$), and boils at above $200^\circ C.$ ($392^\circ F.$), giving off a violet vapour; it is slowly volatile at ordinary temperatures with a small somewhat like chlorine and an acid taste; it is very slightly soluble in water, easily in alcohol; it stains the skin a brownish yellow, and when free colours starch blue.

Iodine is beneficial to many vegetable forms in very small quantities, but is injurious to both plants and animals when present in any amount. When applied to the skin in strong solution it produces redness and swelling; it is absorbed from a mucous or serous surface, but not from the skin; in vapour it is an excellent disinfect-

ant of the air, and in solution is a purifier of foul sores and destructive to bacteria. Externally it has been used to arrest erysipelas and the growth of smallpox vesicles, to promote the absorption of glandular tumours and articular effusions, to destroy the vegetable growths of favus and other skin diseases; as an inhalation in phthisis and in catarrhal and other affections of the respiratory mucous membrane; as an application to poisoned wounds and snake-bites, to diphtheria, to chronic ulcers of the tonsils, to granular pharyngitis and conjunctivitis, and to ulcers of the cervix uteri; as an injection it has been employed in dysentery, chronic cystitis, leucorrhœa and gleet, in the cure of hydrocele, spina bifida, ovarian cysts, chronic abscesses, and bursæ. Internally, it is used in scrofula, goitre, enlarged glands, obesity, chronic rheumatism, rheumatoid arthritis, syphilis, and mercurial salivation, as well as, without much success, in intermittents and in enteric fever. Dose, .25 grain (.016 gramme).

I. bath. See *Bath, iodine*.

I. bromide. See *Iodi bromidum*. Has been recommended as a topical application in diphtheria.

I. cigars'. See *Cigarettes, iodised*.

I. disulphide. I_2S_2 . Same as *Sulphur moniodide*.

I. fever. (G. *Jodfeber*.) Lugol's term for the erethetic nerve symptoms of *Iodism*, with loss of, or disturbed, sleep, palpitation, and a strong hard pulse.

I. hoarseness. See under *Iodism*.

I. inhalation. See *Vapor iodi*.

I. liniment. See *Linimentum iodi*.

I., liniment of. See *Linimentum iodi*.

I. lotion, Lu'gol's. See *Lugol's iodine lotion*.

I. monochloride. (*Móvos*, single.) ICl . Atomic weight 161.9. A reddish-brown oily substance, which forms crystals on standing, obtained by passing dry chlorine gas over iodine, or by distilling one part of iodine with four parts of potassium chlorate. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and gives off irritating vapours.

I. mounting fluid. Solution of iodine, B. Ph. 3.5 parts, glycerine 6 parts, mixed with water 6 parts, and then gum arabic 6 parts added; shake frequently till dissolved. Used for mounting iodine-stained specimens for the microscope.

I. ointment. See *Unguentum iodi*.

I. paint. A strong solution of iodine, being one drachm to an ounce of alcohol allowed to stand for months in a glass-stoppered bottle till it becomes syrupy; also the same as *Linimentum iodi*.

I. pentabromide. The *Iodi bromidum*.

I. pentoxide. (*Πέντε*, five; *oxygen*.) I_2O_5 . A white crystalline solid obtained by heating iodic acid to 170° C. (338° F.) It is very soluble in water, with which it combines with evolution of heat to form *Iodic acid*.

I. poisoning by. See *Iodism*.

I. salivation. See under *Iodism*.

I. solution, caustic, Lu'gol's. See *Lugol's iodine solution, caustic*.

I., solution of. See *Liquor iodi*.

I., solution of, compound. See *Liquor iodi compositus*.

I. solution, rubefacient. See *Lugol's iodine solution, rubefacient*.

I. staining fluid. Tincture of iodine

diluted with water till it is the colour of a dark sherry. Used for staining tissues that have undergone waxy degeneration.

I. terbromide. Twenty parts of iodine are dissolved in 37.8 parts of bromine. Used as *Iodi bromidum*.

I., test-solution of. See *Test-solution of iodine*.

I., tests for. Free iodine colours starch blue; it may be set free from any of its salts by the addition of chlorine water.

I., tincture of. See *Tinctura iodi*.

I. trichloride. (*Τρις*, three.) ICl_3 . Long lemon-yellow crystals formed when iodine is gently heated with a large excess of chlorine, or when iodic acid is treated with hydrochloric acid. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and gives off irritating vapours.

I., volumetric solution of. See *Volumetric solution of iodine*.

Iodined. Same as *Iodised*.

Iodinia. Same as *Iodism*.

Iodinium. The former pharmacopœial name of *Iodine*.

Iodinum. Same as *Iodine*.

Iodise. To charge or impregnate with *Iodine*.

Iodised. (*F. iodé*; *I. iodato*; *S. iodato*; *G. iodhaltig*.) Impregnated with *Iodine*.

I. albumen. See *Albumen iodatum*.

I. camphor. Barrère's formula is one part of iodine enclosed in a muslin bag shaken in a box with 99 parts of powdered camphor till they are incorporated. Used as a snuff for the purpose of introducing iodine into the lungs.

I. collo'dion. Fleming's formula is 10 to 20 grains of iodine dissolved in an ounce of colloidion. Applied to tumours.

See also, *Collodium iodatum elasticum*.

I. cotton. Greenhalgh's formula is to soak cotton in a solution of potassium iodide two ounces and iodine one ounce in glycerin eight ounces, and then to dry it. Used as an application to the cervix uteri.

I. glycerin. A solution of iodine one part, and potassium iodide one part, in glycerin two parts. A caustic in lupus and syphilitic and serofulous ulcers; also applied in non-vascular goitre. See *Glycerinum iodi*.

I. hydride. A solution of iodine 20 grains in amyl hydride one ounce. Employed as a local application to serofulous and syphilitic sores, and as a means of administering iodine by inhalation.

I. injection. A fluid containing iodine, used for injection into a tumour or a sac.

I. milk. See *Lae iodatum*.

I. oil. A form of administering iodine devised by Personne. Five parts of iodine are mixed with 1000 parts of almond oil and subjected to a jet of steam till decolorised; other 5 parts of iodine are now added and the steam again applied. It is then washed with a dilute alkaline solution to remove hydriodic acid, which takes half the iodine; the remainder substituting the hydrogen obtained from the oil. Dose, 2—3 fl. oz. daily. Berthé's process consists in heating 5 parts of iodine with 1000 parts of almond oil in a water bath till decolorised.

I. phenol. Batteny's formula is half an ounce of iodine gently warmed with one ounce of phenol or carbolic acid. Used as it is, or diluted with glycerin, as a uterine escharotic and alterative.

IODISM—IODOGLYCERIN INJECTION.

I. serum. (*L. serum*, the watery part of a thing.) A dark brown liquid obtained by keeping iodine in contact with the amniotic fluid of the cow in a bottle for several months. It is used as a reagent in microscopy.

I. starch. See *Amylum iodatum*.

Iodism. (*Iodine*. *F. iodisme*; *G. Jodismus*.) The morbid results of the prolonged use of iodine or its compounds, especially potassium iodide. The symptoms produced by excess of iodine are redness of the conjunctiva and nasal mucous membrane, with laceration, frontal headache, sneezing, and watery discharge from the nose; the mucous membrane of the mouth and pharynx may also be congested, and there may be a bitter taste in the mouth and salivation; the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane is also affected, producing nausea, anorexia, and looseness of the bowels; delirium, paralysis, and convulsive movements have been recorded; and atrophy of the testicles and mammary glands is said to occur. When potassium iodide is given to excess doubtless much of the loss of muscular and mental strength, the defects of nutrition, and the iodide rash, are due to the evil influence of the potash.

I., constitutional. Rilliet's term for the cachectic condition said to be produced by infinitely minute doses of iodine, such as may be taken in the breathing of sea air, or in the administration of cod-liver oil; its most marked features are rapid emaciation, with increase of appetite, and palpitation. The existence of such a condition is not generally admitted.

Iodite. A salt of the supposed *Iodous acid*.

Iodium. Same as *Iodine*.

Iodoacetic acid. See *Iodacetic acid*.

Iodobrucein. Two iodides of brucin are known. One, $(C_{23}H_{38}N_2O_4)_2I_3$, an orange-yellow powder, made by adding to a cold alcoholic solution of brucin a smaller quantity of tincture of iodine than is required to produce the other iodide, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4 \cdot I_3$, which is a brown powder.

Iodocarbon paste. Berkely Hill's formula for application to venereal and other sores. It consists of iodoform a drachm, wood charcoal two drachms, glycerin of starch two drachms, glycerin one drachm, oil of lavender twenty drops.

Iodochloride. A compound of iodine and chlorine with some base.

I. of mercury. See *Calomel protoiodide* and *C. subiodide*.

Iodocinchonin. $2C_{20}H_{21}N_2O \cdot I$. A saffron-yellow substance obtained by treating cinchonin with iodine. It is insoluble in cold water, soluble in boiling water and in alcohol and ether. It is an iodide of cinchonin.

I., sulphate of. $C_{30}H_{38}N_4O_2I_6 \cdot H_2SO_4 + 3aq.$, the formula, probably incorrect, of Herapath, who obtained it by treating cinchonin with iodine in strong sulphuric acid. It crystallises in long needles, purple red by transmitted, purple blue by reflected, light. It acts on light like iodosulphate of quinine.

Iodocodin. $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 \cdot I_3$. Triangular crystalline plates obtained by mixing saturated solutions of iodine and codoin in alcohol; ruby-coloured by transmitted, violet by reflected, light; insoluble in water and in ether, soluble in alcohol. It is an iodide of codoin.

Iodoform. See *Iodoformum*.

I. colloidion. See *Colloidium iodoformiatum*.

I. gauze. See *Gauze, iodoform*.

I. ointment. See *Unguentum iodoformi*.

I. suppositories. See *Suppositoria iodoformi*.

Iodoformism. Poisoning by the medicinal use of iodoform. When given internally it has produced excitement, headache, vertigo, confused speech, and diplopia. When used for long as a surgical dressing it has produced distressing symptoms, and in several cases death. There was great weakness, headache, mental depression and irritability, maniacal delirium, coma, quick pulse, rigid and paralysed muscles, inequality of pupils, and persistent vomiting. After death there was found fatty degeneration of the heart, kidneys, and liver.

Iodoformium, *G. Ph.* See *Iodoformum*.

Iodoformum, *B. Ph., U.S. Ph., Fr. Codex.* (*F. iodoforme*; *G. Jodoform*.) CHI_3 . Molecular weight 392.8. A substance formed by the action of iodine upon alcohol in presence of the caustic alkalis or their carbonates; many alcohols and ether, aldehyde, acetic, lactic acid, turpentine, and other substances, may take the place of ethylic alcohol. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol and ether; it occurs in small lemon-yellow, bright, six-sided scale-like crystals, which melt at $115^\circ C.$ ($239^\circ F.$), and sublime with partial decomposition. It has a peculiar smell and a sweet taste. It is an antiseptic and deodorizer, destroying bacilli and leucocytes, and is a powerful local anæsthetic. When administered to animals it produces a tottering gait and loss of appetite, and in large doses quick breathing, opisthotonos, convulsions, and death. See also *Iodoformism*. Internally it is said to prevent the growth of giant cells, and has been given in glandular swellings, goitre, amenorrhœa, syphilis, and skin diseases; and has been used as an external application in cancer, chancre, and ulcers of various kinds, in which it acts as a disinfectant, correcting the fetor of the discharges, relieving the pain, and retarding or arresting the ulcerative process; it is also used as an antiseptic dressing for recent wounds. Dose, 1 to 3 grains ($\cdot 06$ to $\cdot 02$ gramme) in pill three times daily. The unpleasant smell of iodoform may be masked by a Tonnin bean.

I., deodorised. (*L. de, away; odor, a smell*.) The removal of the smell of iodoform can be accomplished, according to Fourmont, by the addition of one part of crystallised carbonic acid to ten parts of iodoform. A second method is to add to 100 parts of iodoform 5 parts of oil of mint, 1 part of oil of orange flowers, 2 parts of oil of citron, 2 parts of tincture of benzoin, and 1 part of acetic acid. A third method is to add to 15 parts of iodoform 10 parts of powdered charcoal and 5 parts of camphor.

I. exanthem. An erythematous and vesicular eruption occurring in some predisposed persons as the result of the outward application of iodoform.

I. silk. An antiseptic ligature made by allowing slightly unravelled sewing silk to soak for two days in a ten per cent. ethereal solution of iodoform, and then allowing it to remain for a few hours in a warm place between two leaves of blotting paper.

Iodoglycerin injection. A solution of ten grains of iodine and thirty of potassium iodide in an ounce of glycerin. Used by

James Merton as an injection into the sac of *spina bifida*.

Iodogno'sis. (*Iodine*; Gr. *γνωσις*, a knowing, F. *iodognosie*.) Dervault's term for a knowledge of the properties of iodine.

Iodohydrargyrate. (*Iodine*; Gr. *ἰδοδρογυρος*, mercury.) Bonnsdorff's term for a combination of mercuric iodide with the iodides of electro-positive metals.

I. of potas'sium. $2(\text{HgI}_2 \cdot \text{KI}) + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Yellow prisms obtained by heating a concentrated solution of potassium iodide with mercuric iodide. Used in chronic bronchitis, whooping-cough, quinsy, amenorrhœa, dyspepsia, and syphilis. Dose 1-96th to 1-12th grain.

It has been proposed as a qualitative test of the organic alkaloids.

Iodol. $\text{C}_4\text{I}_4\text{NH}$. Molecular weight 573.4. Pyrrol tetraiodide. A dark powder obtained from the pyrrol of Dippel's animal oil by precipitating it with iodine dissolved with potassium iodide in water. It is almost without odour; it dissolves in 3 parts of absolute alcohol and in 5000 of water. It is used as a dressing for syphilitic sores and other foul ulcers, dissolved in glycerin or in alcohol, or as an ointment, having an advantage over iodoform, in that it has no smell. It has been given internally for the same purposes as iodoform, in doses of three grains.

Iodolum. See *Iodol*.

Iodomecone. $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{I}_2\text{O}_3$. A substance obtained by J. Brown when pyromeconic acid is treated with excess of iodine monochloride, and potash added to the product. It forms shining, yellow, hexagonal plates, having an odour of saffron, insoluble in water, soluble in ether and alcohol.

Iodomec'onin. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{O}_4$. Long, colourless crystals formed after a few days when monochloride of iodine is added to a solution of meconin in water. It is insoluble in water, soluble in ether and alcohol.

Iodomercurate. A compound of mercuric iodide with a more basic iodide.

Iodomethane. Same as *Methyl iodide*.

Iodométhé. (*Iodine*; Gr. *μέθη*, drunkenness, F. *ivresse iodique*; G. *Iodrausch*.) Lugol's term for *Iodism*.

Iodomethyl. The *Methyl iodide*.

Iodométry. (*Iodine*; Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure, F. *iodométric*.) The volumetric analysis of iodine by means of a graduated solution of arsenite of soda.

Iodomorphin. $4\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_2 \cdot 3\text{I}_2$. Obtained by dissolving, at a boiling heat, a mixture of equal parts of morphia and iodine in water; a brown liquid results, from which the compound, a brown-red substance, deposits on cooling.

Iodonicotin. $(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2)_2\text{I}_2$. Ruby-red crystals obtained when ethereal solutions of nicotin and iodine are mixed.

Iodopégæ. (*Iodine*; Gr. *πηγή*, a fount.) Mineral springs containing iodine.

Iodophenols. Bodies obtained by treating phenol with iodine and iodic acid. They vary in the amount of iodine, and some are liquid others solid.

Iodophthisis. (*Iodine*; Gr. *φθίσις*, a wasting, F. *idiophthisie*; G. *Iodschwindsucht*.) Wasting of flesh, or of some organ, caused by the excessive or improper use of iodine.

Iodo-plumbism. (*Iodine*; L. *plumbum*, lead.) Dr. Henry Thompson's term for the conjoined symptoms of iodism and plumbism

which sometimes occur when lead colic is treated with potassium iodide.

Iodoquinine. $2\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{I}_2$ possibly. A brown substance obtained by triturating quinine with iodine.

I., sulphate of. See *Iodosulphate of quinine*.

Iodosalicylic acids. Three iodosalicylic acids are formed when tincture of iodine is dropped into an aqueous solution of barytic salicylate until the yellow colour remains permanent; they are mono-iodosalicylic acid, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{IO}_3$; di-iodosalicylic acid, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{I}_2\text{O}_3$; and tri-iodosalicylic acid $\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{I}_3\text{O}_3$.

Iodo'sis. Same as *Iodism*.

Iodostrychnin. See *Strychnin iodides*.

Iodosulphate. A salt of *Iodosulphuric acid*.

I. of quinine. $2\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{I}_6 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. A crystalline substance obtained by adding tincture of iodine by drops to a solution of sulphate of quinine in a mixture of acetic acid and dilute alcohol at 54.4°C . (129°F .), and first obtained by W. B. Herapath. The crystals polarise light, and are colourless by transmitted, bright emerald green by reflected, light.

Iodosulphuric acid. $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3\text{I}_2$. Obtained by distilling iodine and lead sulphite and rectifying the distillate over mercury; the anhydride (SO_2I_2) thus obtained yields the acid when dissolved in water.

Iodotannin. A solution of iodine in tannic acid.

Iodoter'ebene. A black, unstable liquid formed by the action of iodine on spirit of turpentine.

Iodother'apy. (*Iodine*; Gr. *θεραπεύω*, to treat medically, F. *iodotherapie*.) The treatment of disease by iodine and its compounds.

Iod'ous. Of, or belonging to, *Iodine*.

Also (*ἰώδης*; from *ἰω*, the violet; *ἔϊδος*, likeness), violet-coloured; blue.

Also (*ἰώδης*; from *ἰός*, rust; *ἔϊδος*, likeness), rust-coloured; acid; poisonous.

I. acid. IO_3 . An oxide of iodine of doubtful existence.

Iodum. The pharmacopœial name, B., U.S., and G., of *Iodine*.

I. puris'simum. Fr. Codex. (L. *purissimus*, very pure, F. *iode sublimé*.) Sublimed iodine.

Iod'urated. Charged with, or containing, *Iodine*.

Ioduret. (F. *iodure*.) A compound of iodine with a radical.

Ioduretted. Impregnated or combined with *Iodine*.

Iodur'etum. Same as *Ioduret*.

I. ammo'niæ. The *Ammonii iodidum*.

I. ammoniacum. Fr. Codex. (F. *iodhydrate d'ammoniaque*.) The *Ammonii iodidum*.

I. amy'li. The *Amylum iodatum* and *Iodised starch*.

I. arsenio'sum. The *Arsenici iodidum*.

I. cad'micum. The *Cadmii iodidum*.

I. ferro'sum. The *Ferri iodidum* and *Ferrum iodatum*.

I. hydrargyr'icum. Fr. Codex. (F. *iodure mercurique*.) The *Hydrargyrum iodidum rubrum*.

I. hydrargyro'sum. Fr. Codex. (F. *iodure mercuroux*.) The *Hydrargyrum iodidum viride*.

I. ka'licum. The *Potassii iodidum*.

I. plumb'icum, Fr. Codex. (F. *iodure de plomb*.) The *Plumbi iodidum*.

I. potas'sicum, Fr. Codex. (F. *iodure de potassium*.) The *Potassii iodidum*.

I. sodicum, Fr. Codex. (F. *iodure de sodium*.) The *Sodii iodidum*.

I. sul'furis. The *Sulphuris iodidum*.

I. zin'cium. The *Zinci iodidum*.

Ion. ('*Ion*, the violet.) The *Viola odorata*.

Ion. ('*Ion*, part. of *ειμι*, to go.) Faraday's term for an element set free by electrolysis, and divided by him into two forms according to their place of exit, *Anion* and *Kathion*.

I. s. migration of. (L. *migro*, to change one's abode.) The transference of ions from one pole to another in a liquid undergoing electrolytic decomposition. According to Hittorf, the rate of transference of different substances is different.

Ion'ia. ('*Ion'ia*.) The *Teucrium chamaepitys*.

Ionid'ium. (Dim. of *ion*, the violet.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Violaceæ*.

I. brevicau'le, Mart. (L. *brevis*, short; *caulis*, a stem.) Hab. South America. Emetic. The *Hybanthus brevicaulis*.

I. heterophyllum, Vent. (*ετερος*, other; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) Root emetic.

I. ipecacuan'ha, Vent. Hab. South America. The white ligneous ipecacuanha. Used as an emetic.

I. itu'bu, Vent. Hab. South America. Emetic. The *Hybanthus ipecacuanha*.

I. lana'tum, A. St. Hil. (L. *lanatus*, woolly.) Emetic and purgative.

I. marcuc'ci, Baneroff. Cuichunchilli. Hab. South America. Used in a leprous affection called in Columbia Mal de Sau Lazaro; a form of elephantiasis.

Some specimens so called have been found to be *I. parviflorum*, and others *I. microphyllum*.

I. marc'u'ti, Hamilton. Same as *I. marcucei*.

I. maytensil'lo, Fenil. The *Hybanthus maytensillo*.

I. microphyllum, Humboldt. (Μικρός, small; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) An emetic and purgative. The *Hybanthus microphyllus*.

I. parviflorum, Ventenat. (L. *parvus*, small; *flor*, a flower.) Hab. South America. Used as a substitute for ipecacuanha, and as *I. marcucei*. The *Hybanthus parviflorus*.

I. poa'ya, St. Hil. Hab. South America. Root emetic.

I. suffrutico'sum, Römer and Schultes. (L. *suf*, for *sub*, under; *fruticosus*, bushy.) Hab. India. Infusion of root used as a diuretic in gonorrhœa and urinary affections. Leaves and shoots demulcent; when mixed with oil used as a cooling application to the head.

Ion'ium. A name for *Iodine*.

Ion'ta. ('*Ion*, part. of *ειμι*, to go.) The excretions.

Ion'thus. ('*Ion*thos, young hair.) The down on the chin of a young man.

Also, a pimple on the face. A synonym of *Aene*.

I. corymb'ifer. (L. *corymbus*, a cluster of ivy berries; *fero*, to bear.) The disease called *Aene rosacea*.

I. va'rus. (L. *varus*, an eruption on the face.) A synonym of *Aene*.

I. va'rus puncta'tus. Same as *Aene punctata*.

Ion'um. ('*Ion*, a violet.) Iodine.

I'os. ('*Iós*, rust, poison.) An old term for verdigris.

Also, a term for a poison.

Ios'sachar. ('*Ion*, the violet; *σάκχαρ*, sugar.) Sugar of violets.

Iost'omous. ('*Iós*, rust; *στόμα*, the mouth.) Having a rust-coloured mouth.

Iotacis'mus. ('*ιωτακισμός*, a laying too much stress upon the *ιωτα* or *ι*.) A form of defective articulation in which there is inability to pronounce the palatals *j* and *g* soft, distinctly, or correctly.

Iote'rium. ('*Iós*, poison.) Kirby's term for the poison gland or sac of venomous insects.

Ioulus. Same as *Julus*.

I'padu. The *Erythroxylon coca*.

I'p'cac. Same as *Ipecacuanha*.

I., American. The *Euphorbia ipecacuanha*.

I. and o'pium, powder of. The *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii*, U.S. Ph.

I. and o'pium, tincture of. The *Tinctura ipecacuanhæ et opii*, U.S. Ph.

I., Carol'ina. The *Euphorbia ipecacuanha*.

I. de Giu'iane. The name in Martinique of the *Boerhaavia diandra*.

I., fluid extract of. The *Extractum ipecacuanhæ fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

I. spurge. The *Euphorbia ipecacuanha*.

I., syr'up of. See *Syrupus ipecacuanhæ*.

I., tro'ches of. See *Trochisci ipecacuanhæ*.

I., tro'ches of morphine and. See *Trochisci morphinæ et ipecacuanhæ*.

I., white. The *Euphorbia ipecacuanha*.

I., wild. The roots of *Euphorbia corollata* and *E. ipecacuanha*.

I., wine of. See *Vinum ipecacuanhæ*.

Ipecacuan'ha, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (Port. *i*, little; *pe*, by the roadside; *ca*, herb; *goene*, vomitive; or Peruvian *ipi*, root; *Cacuanha*, the district whence it was first obtained. F. *ipecacuanha*, *racine brésilienne*; I. *ipecacuana*; S. *ipecacuana*; G. *Brecheurzel*, *Ruhrwurzel*.) The dried root of *Cephaëlis ipecacuanha*, A. Richard. It was imported into Europe in 1672 from Brazil, and consists of the older bent or contorted roots, 2' to 6' long (5 to 15 cm.) long, and about .166' (4 mm.) thick; the axis is whitish, woody, and inert; the cortex is thick, brittle, reddish brown, irregularly ringed, with deep depressions separating the rings, and having a whitish, granular or waxy fracture; the odour is slight but nauseous; the taste is bitterish and acrid. It contains emetin combined with ipecacuanhic acid, starch, gum, pectin, sugar, fat, and a trace of volatile oil. Its physiological action is that of its active constituent *Emetin*. It is used in large doses as an emetic in cases of poisoning to empty the stomach, and in croup, whooping-cough, and chronic bronchitis, to clear out the larynx and the bronchial tubes, and in drop doses of the wine to relieve nervous vomiting. As an expectorant it is given in full doses or in small doses frequently repeated. As a diaphoretic it is given in rheumatism and suppressed menstruation. As an antisynteric the powder is given in 30-grain doses in the acute and also in some chronic forms. As an hepatic stimulant it is added to aperient medicines; and it is said to be an oxytoecic.

Also, the *Euphorbia corollata*.

Also, the *Pedilanthus tethymaloides*.
I. alba lignosa, Ant. (L. *albus*, white; *lignosus*, woody.) The same as *I. flava*.
I., American. The *Euphorbia ipécacuanha*. Also, the *Gillenia trifoliata*.
I., amylicaeous. (L. *amylum*, starch. F. *ipécacuanha amylicæ*.) Mérat's name for *I. undulata*.
I. and morphia lozenges. See *Trochisci morphinæ et ipécacuanhæ*.
I. annulata. (L. *annulus*, a ring. F. *ipécacuanha annelé*; G. *Brchwürzel*.) The same as *Cephaelis ipécacuanha*.
I., annulated, greater. (L. *annulus*, a small ring. F. *ipécacuanha annelé majeur*.) Same as *I., New Grenada*.
I., annulated, lesser. (F. *ipécacuanha annelé mineur*.) The official drug, the root of *Cephaelis ipécacuanha*.
I., bastard. The *Aselepias curassavica*. It has a very short root-stock, with many thin, pale, yellowish-brown rootlets. Used in the West Indies like ipécacuanha.
 Also, the *Triosteum perfoliatum*.
I., black. Same as *I., striated*.
I., Brazilian. The substance described under the chief heading.
I., brown. Same as *I., striated, large*.
I., Carthagena. Same as *I., New Grenada*.
I., Ceylon'. The root of *Tylophora asthmatica*.
I., Coromandel. Same as *I., Ceylon*.
I. cyanophœa, Berg. (Κύανος, dark blue; φαιός, dusky. F. *ipécacuanha strié mineur*, Planch.) A species of which the origiu is not certainly known.
I. du pays. (F. *du*, of the; *pays*, country.) The name in Martinique of the *Boerhaavia diandra*.
I., false. Roots derived from the *Ionidium ipécacuanha*, *Psychotria emetica*, *Richardsonia scabra*, and other plants.
I., false, of Brazil. The roots of *Ionidium ipécacuanha*, *I. parviflorum*, and *I. brevicaule*.
I., false, of Cayenne. The roots of *Ionidium itubu*, *I. marcutii*, and *Boerhaavia diandra*.
I., false, of Isle of Bourbon. The root of *Cynanchum mauritianum* or *Periploca mauritiana*.
I., false, of Isle of France. The root of *Tylophora asthmatica*.
I., false, of South America. The roots of *Gillenia trifoliata* and *Euphorbia ipécacuanha*.
I., false, of the Antilles. The emetic root of *Aselepias curassavica*.
I., farinaeous. (L. *farina*, meal.) Same as *I., undulata*.
I. flava. (L. *flavus*, yellow.) The *Ionidium ipécacuanha*, Vent. A violaceous plant inhabiting Brazil. Of late years sold in Austria as *Ceara ipécacuanha*.
I., German. The *Vincetoxicum officinale*, Mönch.
I. glycyphœa. (Γλυκός, sweet; φλοιός, bark. F. *ipécacuanha striaté majeur*, Planchon.) Vogl's term for the ipécacuanha obtained from *Psychotria emetica*. It is sometimes named *Carthagena ipécacuanha*. It has a sweet taste.
I. gravatensis. This species, according to Lefort, contains less emetin than *I. brasiliensis*.

I. grisæa. (Mod. L. *griseus*, grey.) The same as *Cephaelis ipécacuanha*.
I., Guiana. The root of *Boerhaavia decumbens*.
I., hard. (F. *ipécacuanha dur.*) Same as *I., striated, small*.
I., Lis'bon. The root of *Cephaelis ipécacuanha*.
I. lozenges. See *Trochisci ipécacuanhæ*.
I., Malabar. The root of *Randia dumetorum*.
I., Mauriti'us. The *Sudia heterophylla*.
I., New Grenada. A form which differs chiefly from Brazilian ipécacuanha in its larger size, and is probably derived from the same plant.
I. officina'lis, Arrud. (L. *officina*, a workshop.) The *Cephaelis ipécacuanha*.
I. of Isle of France. The *Tylophora asthmatica*. Also, the root of *Cynanchum mauritianum*.
I., Peru'vian. Same as *I., striated*.
I., powder of, compound. See *Pulvis ipécacuanhæ compositus*.
I. rhodophœa. (Ῥόδον, the rose; φλοιός, bark.) A kind of ipécacuanha sold in Austria, the source of which is unknown. The taste of the bark is very bitter.
I., soft. Same as *I., striated, large*.
I. spurge. The *Euphorbia ipécacuanha*.
I. striata. (L. *striatus*, striped. F. *ipécacuanha striaté majeur*, Planchon.) The same as *I. glycyphœa*.
I., striated, black. (L. *stria*, a furrow.) Same as *I., striated, small*.
I., striated, large. (L. *stria*, a furrow. F. *grand ipécacuanha strié*.) The blackish-grey, longitudinally striated root, with deep circular fissures, of *Psychotria emetica*. Used in New Grenada and Peru as ipécacuanha.
I., striated, small. (F. *petit ipécacuanha strié*.) Probably the root of a species of *Richardsonia*. It is smaller than *I., striated, large*, with fine markings, and is grey-brown or blackish-brown.
I., striated, violet. Same as *I., striated, large*.
I., syr'up of. See *Syrupus ipécacuanhæ*.
I., undulata. (F. *ipécacuanha ondulé*.) The semicircularly grooved root of *Richardsonia scabra*. It is irregularly undulate and, when dry, brownish in colour.
I., Venezue'la. The root of *Sarcostemma glaucum*.
I., white. Same as *I., undulata*.
I., white ligneous. (L. *lignum*, wood.) Same as *I. flava*.
I., wild. The *Aselepias curassavica*, and the *Triosteum perfoliatum*.
I., wine of. See *Vinum ipécacuanhæ*.
I. with squill, pill of. See *Pilula ipécacuanhæ cum scilla*.
Ipecacuanhic acid. (F. *acide ipécacuanhique*; G. *Ipecacuanhasäure*.) C₁₄H₁₈O₇. A peculiar form of tannic acid recognised by Pfaff in the root of ipécacuanha. It is amorphous, reddish brown, very hygroscopic, and extremely bitter. It dissolves easily in water and in alcohol, with more difficulty in ether. It is coloured green by salts of iron, and dark brown by alkaline solutions.
Ipecacuanha. The root of *Boerhaavia decumbens*.
Ἴπο. Same as *Upas*.

I. toxicaria. The *Antiaris toxicaria*.
Ipomæa. (Ἴψ, a worm that eats vine buds, probably erroneously translated by Linnaeus, who coined the word, bindweed; ἴπιος, like. G. *Trichterwinde*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Convolvaceæ*.
I. batatas, Lam. The *Batatas edulis*.
I. batatoides. (*Batatas*; Gr. εἶδος, likeness) The *Convolvulus orizabensis*.
I. bona-nox, Linn. (L. *bonus*, good; *nox*, night.) The *Catonyction speciosum*.
I. brazilien'sis, Linn. Root purgative.
I. cærulea, Roxb. (L. *cæruleus*, sky blue.) The *Pharbitis nil*.
I. cathartica, Poir. (Καθαρτικός, purging.) Hab. St. Domingo. Resin of root an active purgative.
I. cymosa, Rom. and Schultes. (*Cyme*.) Hab. India. Probably supplies some of the purgative seeds sold in the Indian bazaars under the names Shapus-sundo and Lal-dana. They are also used as an alternative in skin diseases.
I. dissecta, Chiry. The *Convolvulus dissectus*.
I. gemella. (L. *gemellus*, twin.) Hab. India. Toasted leaves boiled with clarified butter; used in aphthous affections.
I. grandiflora, Roxb. (L. *grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) The *Catonyction speciosum*.
I. jaiap'pa, Nuttall. The *Ezogonium purga*.
I. macrorrhiza, Michaux. (Μακρός, long; ῥίζα, a root.) Hab. United States. At one time believed to be the same as the plant which supplies *Jalap*.
I. mechoacan'na. The *Convolvulus mechoacan'na*.
I. nil, Roth. The *Pharbitis nil*.
I. opercula'ta, Mart. (L. *operculum*, a cover.) Hab. Brazil. Supplies some *Mechoacan*.
I. orizabens'is, Ledanois. The *Convolvulus orizabensis*.
I. pandura'ta, Meyer. The *Convolvulus panduratus*.
I. panicula'ta, Brown. The *Batatas paniculata*.
I. pes-cap'rae, Sweet. (L. *pes*, a foot; *capra*, a she-goat.) Goat's-foot creeper. Hab. India. Decoction of leaves used in rheumatism, and externally as a fomentation in colic.
I. purga, Hayne. (F. *jalap tubereux*.) The *Ezogonium purga*.
I. purpurea, Linn. (L. *purpureus*, purple.) The *Pharbitis hispida*.
I. quam'oclit, Linn. Hab. India. Root used as a sternutatory.
I. Schiedeana, Zuccarini. The *Ezogonium purga*.
I. sepia'ria, Kön. (L. *sepes*, a hedge.) Probably supplies some of the seeds described under *I. cymosa*.
I. simulans, Hanbury. (L. *simulans*, imitating.) The source of Tampico jalap.
I. sinua'ta, Ortega. (L. *sinuo*, to bend.) The *Convolvulus dissectus*.
I. triflora, Velasco. (L. *tres*, three; *flos*, a flower.) Hab. Mexico. Supplies the jalap of Quercetan.
I. tuberosa, Linn. (L. *tuberosus*, full of swellings.) Hab. Jamaica. Purgative.
I. turpe'thum. (F. *turbith végétal*.) Turpeth or turbith root, Indian jalap. Hab. India. Long used in the East as a purgative in

various disorders. It is of uncertain action, and is believed to contain convolvulin.
Ipomæic acid. (G. *Ipomsäure*.) A substance, so named by Mayer, obtained by the oxidation of convolvulinol by means of nitric acid. It is probably identical with sebacylic acid.
Ips'wich. England, County Suffolk. A mineral spring existed here.
Iqueta'ia. The Brazilian name for the *Scrophularia aquatica*. Used to correct the unpleasant flavour of senna.
Ir. The symbol of *Iridium*.
Iracundus. (L. *iracundus*, angry.) A term applied to the external rectus of the eye which is exerted in the expression of anger.
Iralgia. (Ἴρις, the rainbow; ἄλγος, pain. F. *iralgie*; G. *Regenbogenhautschmerz*.) A term used by Piorry for pain in the iris; a species of migraine.
Iraræosis. See *Iridaræosis*.
Irealgia. Same as *Iralgia*.
Ireancis'tron. See *Iriankistron*.
Irederemia. See *Irideremia*.
Ireon'cion. (Ἴρις, the iris; ὄγκος, the barb of an arrow.) A synonym of *Iriankistron*.
Ireoperisphinx'is. (Ἴρις; περισφίγγεις, a tying tight all round.) The constriction of an iris which has become prolapsed.
Irian. (Ἴρις, the iris, the rainbow. F. *irien*.) Relating to the *Iris*, or to a rainbow.
Iriancis'tron. See *Iriankistron*.
Iriankis'trium. See *Iriankistron*.
Iriankis'tron. (Ἴρις, the iris; ἄγκιστρον, a fish-hook.) An instrument, invented by Schlagintweit, for the formation of an artificial pupil by the separation of the iris from the ciliary zone. It consists of two blades, one of which terminates in a hook. After passing through an opening made in the cornea with an iridectomy knife, the hook is fixed into the iris by a half turn. The iris is now seized by the other blade, which can be pushed up into the hollow of the hook, and cordialysis can be effected by traction.
Iriar'tea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ*.
I. andic'ola, Spreng. The *Ceroxylon andicola*.
Irida'ceæ. (Ἴρις, the plant iris. G. *Schwertliliengewächse*.) A Nat. Order of epigynous, petaloid monocotyledons of the Alliance *Narcissales*. Herbs with bulbs, corms, or rhizomes; equitant leaves; 6-partite perianth, regular or irregular; stamens 3, superposed on the outer segments of the perianth, distinct or monadelphous; anthers extrorse; style 1; stigmas 3; capsule 3-valved, loculeidial; seeds with horny or hard fleshy perisperm.
Irida'ceous. (Ἴρις. F. *iridaée*.) Resembling the *Iridaceæ*.
Iridadeno'sis. (Ἴρις, the iris of the eye; ἀδην, a gland.) A glandular disease of the iris.
Iridæ'a. A Genus of the Family *Cryptomenaceæ*, Order *Floridaæ*.
I. edu'lis, Bory. Dulse. The *Schizymenia edulis*.
Iridæ'mia. (Ἴρις, the iris of the eye; αἷμα, blood.) Bleeding from the iris.
Iridal'gia. See *Iralgia*.
Iridal'lochlor'sis. (Ἴρις, the iris of the eye; ἀλλόχρους, changed in colour.) Change of colour of the iris.

Iridancistron. Same as *Iriankistron*.

Iridankistron. See *Iriankistron*.

Iridaræo'sis. (ἶρις, the iris of the eye; ἀραιώσις, a becoming porous.) A thinning or atrophy of the iris.

Iridation. (ἶρις, the rainbow.) Same as *Iridesence*.

Iridaux'ë. (ἶρις, the iris of the eye; αἰξή, growth.) Same as *Iridauxesis*.

Iridauxe'sis. (ἶρις; αἰξήσις, increase.) Thickening of the iris from interstitial effusion.

Irid'esis. Critchett's original term for *Iridodesis*.

Irid'ææ. An Order of the Cohort *Narcisales*. Same as *Iridææ*.

Iridetomedialysis. (ἶρις, the iris of the eye; ἐκτομή, a cutting out; διάλυσις, a separating.) Schmidt's term for an operation for producing an artificial pupil, in which the iris is separated from the ciliary ligament and a portion of it cut out.

Iridectomy. (ἶρις; ἐκτομή, a cutting out. F. *iridectomie*; I. *irideltómia*; S. *iridectomia*; G. *Iridektomie*.) The excision of a segment of the iris. The steps of the operation are these: the lids being separated with a spring speculum and the conjunctiva seized with a pair of toothed forceps, a cut along the periphery of the cornea, for about one third of its extent, is made with a keratome or with a von Gräfe's linear knife, the blades of a pair of small curved forceps are inserted between the edges of the cut, and the iris seized near the pupillary margin. The fold is drawn out and divided with one or more snips of a pair of sharp scissors. A curette is then introduced at the extremities of the wound, the cut edges of the iris gently tucked back, and any blood which has accumulated allowed to escape. A pad and bandage are then applied, and in less than a week, in most cases, union is perfect.

The operation was first proposed by von Gräfe in cases of glaucoma for the permanent relief of excessive tension, in which case the portion removed is large; it has also been employed in cases of posterior synechia to re-establish the communication between the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye, and to produce an artificial pupil for optical purposes, in which case the portion removed need be but small; in cases of lamellar cataract to permit light to traverse the lateral and clearer parts of the lens; in cases of leucoma to make a pupil behind a clear portion of the cornea; and in cases of purulent infiltration, abscess, and ulcers of the cornea, to reduce inflammation and remove its products.

I., antiphlogis'tic. (F. *iridectomie antiphlogistique*.) Iridectomy performed in cases of purulent infiltration, extensive abscesses, and ulcers of the cornea, to reduce inflammation.

I., diametric. (Διαμετρῆσις, to measure through.) Sir W. Bowman's term for double iridectomy at opposite points performed simultaneously. One or both of the knives employed have a stop to prevent a too deep penetration.

I. knife. (G. *Regenbogenhautausschneider*.) The same as *Keratome*.

I., optical. Iridectomy undertaken in order to give a new pupil opposite a clear part of the otherwise hazy or opaque cornea or lens. The excision of a very small segment is sufficient in many cases to give excellent vision.

Iridetropium. (ἶρις; ἐκτρόπιον;

from ἐκτρέπω, to turn out.) Bending forwards of the pupillary edge of the iris.

Iridelco'sis. (ἶρις; ἔλκωσις, ulceration.) Ulceration of the iris.

Iridencleis'is. (ἶρις; ἐγκλείσις, to shut in.) De Wecker's modification of *Iridodesis*, which consists in the enclosure of a piece of iris in the lips of a corneal wound instead of tying it; the protruding part soon drops off.

Iridencleis'mus. (ἶρις; ἐγκλεισμός, a shutting in.) Same as *Iridencleisis*.

Iridenklesi'sis. See *Iridencleisis*.

Iridentropion. (ἶρις; ἐν, in; τρέπω, to turn.) The bending inwards of the pupillary edge of the iris.

Irid'eous. Same as *Iridæcous*.

Iridere'mia. (ἶρις; ἐρημία, absence.) Congenital absence of the iris. There is shrinking from a strong light and unsteadiness of the globes; the space behind the cornea appears yellowish or reddish, and the lens is surrounded by a golden ring. Sometimes there is a very narrow ring of structure where the iris should be.

I. totalis. (L. *totus*, the whole) Entire absence of the *Iris*.

Irides'cence. (ἶρις, the rainbow. F. *iridescence*; I. *iridescencia*; G. *regenbogenfarbiger Blick*.) The condition of being *Iridescent*.

Irides'cent. (ἶρις. F. *iridescent*; I. *iridescente*; G. *regenbogenfarbig*.) Having colours like the rainbow; exhibiting the prismatic colours.

Irid'esis. Same as *Iridodesis*.

Irid'ian. Pertaining to the *Iris*.

Iridic. (ἶρις, the plant of that name.) F. *iridique*.) Relating to, or resembling, the *Iridææ*.

I'ridin. (ἶρις, the plant of that name.) An oleoresin obtained from the root of the *Iris versicolor*. It is a chologogue and a stimulant of the intestinal glands. Dose, 1—2 grains (·05—·1 grm.)

Iridi'tis. Same as *Iritis*.

Irid'ium. (ἶρις, the rainbow.) Symb. Ir. Atomic weight 192·7; sp. gr. 22·38. A white metal, resembling polished steel, fusible with great difficulty, brittle when cold, at a white heat somewhat malleable, and slightly volatile. Iridium black, or the precipitated metal, acts even more energetically in bringing about the combination of combustible gases than does platinum black. It was discovered in platinum residue in 1803 by Tennant, and was thus named by him in consequence of the varying colour of its salts.

Irido-. (ἶρις.) A prefix signifying relationship to, or connection with, the *Iris*.

Iridoalochro'sis. See *Iridoalochrosis*.

Iridocele. (ἶρις, the iris of the eye; κήλη, a tumour. G. *Regenbogenhautbruch*.) Prolapsus of the iris through a wound or ulcer of the cornea.

Also, a tumour of the iris.

Iridochoroid'al. (*Iris*; *choroid tunic*.) Relating to the iris and choroid.

I. system. (F. *système irido-choroïdien*.) Cadiat's term for the anatomical system consisting of the iris and choroid, which are analogous in structure, are continuous one with the other, and are connected in development.

Iridochoroidi'tis. (*Iris*; *choroid tunic*. F. *iridochoroïdite*; G. *Regenbogenhaut-aderhautentzündung*.) Inflammation of the iris

and the choroid coat of the eye. The affection is seen in its typical form in *Ophthalmia, sympathetica*, which see. It may be caused by injury of the same or of the opposite eye. It is observed in certain forms of uterine troubles, after injuries, and in rheumatic, gouty, and syphilitic affections.

I., consecutive. (L. *consequor*, to follow. G. *secundäre Iridochoroiditis*.) Inflammation of the choroid following and extending from inflammation of the iris, usually the result of injury of the same or of the opposite eye.

I., gummous. (G. *gummöse Iridochoroiditis*.) A rare affection in the course of syphilis, in which an exudation originates in the ciliary processes and extends to the iris. It usually runs a violent course and perforates the sclerotic, or fills the anterior chamber of the eye. The eye after a variable period atrophies.

I., parenchymatous. (Ἰαριγγύμα, the peculiar substance of the viscera. G. *parenchymatöse Iridochoroiditis*.) Inflammation of the choroid and iris, which may either be of spontaneous or a traumatic origin. In the latter case it presents symptoms that are described under *Ophthalmia, sympathetica*. In the former case the disease is characterised by the rapid occurrence and disappearance of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye. The pus and lymph cells proceed from the ciliary processes. There is little irritation at first, but in the more advanced stages it may pass into violent inflammation and suppuration.

I., plastic. (Πλαστικός, fit for moulding. F. *iridochoroidite plastique*; G. *plastische Iridochoroiditis*.) A form of sympathetic ophthalmia in which there is a well-marked perikeratic zone of redness, tenderness of the ciliary region of the globe, discoloration and often vascularisation, with sluggish action of the iris, haziness of the media, and increased depth of the anterior chamber of the eye. It frequently terminates in loss of vision.

I., purulent. (L. *purulentus*, festering. F. *iridochoroidite purulente*.) Inflammation of the iris and the choroid, usually the result of direct violence to the eye, such, for example, as punctured and gunshot wounds, especially when foreign bodies enter the globe and remain in it.

I., secondary. The same as *I., consecutive*.

I., serousa. See *I., serous*.

I., serous. (L. *serum*, whey. G. *seröse Iridochoroiditis*.) A slowly progressive inflammation of the choroid and iris, not attended with strongly marked inflammatory symptoms. The media are hazy, floeculi appearing in the vitreous humour, and whitish specks may form on the posterior surface of the cornea, as in serous iritis. It is usually attended with increase of the intraocular tension, and passes by insensible degrees into glaucoma.

I., simple. (L. *simplex*, simple.) The same as *I., plastic*.

I., suppurative. (L. *suppuro*, to form pus. G. *suppurative Iridochoroiditis*.) The same as *I., parenchymatous*.

I., sympathetic. The same as *Ophthalmia, sympathetica*.

I., traumatic. (Τραυματικός, relating to wounds.) An inflammation of the iris and ciliary zone which frequently follows lesion of the ciliary region.

Iridocinesis. See *Iridokinesis*.

Iridocoloboma. See *Coloboma iridis*.
Iridocyclitis. (Ἴρις, the iris of the eye; κύκλος, a circle. F. *iridocyclite*.) An inflammation of the iris and ciliary region of the choroid, usually the result of posterior synechia of the iris, and particularly liable to occur in those who are the subjects of gout, rheumatism, and syphilis. It is an early symptom of the advent of an attack of sympathetic ophthalmia.

I., fibrinous. (L. *fibra*, a fibre.) Inflammation of the iris and ciliary region, attended with a disposition to the exudation of lymph, causing posterior synechia. It is a form of sympathetic ophthalmia.

I., sympathetic. See *Ophthalmia, sympathetica*.

Iridocyte. (Ἴρις; κύτος, a hollow.) The iridescent cells of the *Tapetum*.

Iridodonesis. See *Iridadonesis*.

Iridodesis. (Ἴρις; δέσις, a binding together.) A proceeding, suggested by Critchett, for the relief of cases of conical cornea and partial leucomata of the cornea. One opening, or two small openings, are made opposite to one another in the cornea, and a fold of the iris is withdrawn and left in each wound, the return of the iris being prevented by casting a thread of silk around it. The pupil is rendered fusiform. The danger of sympathetic ophthalmia has led to its disuse.

Iridodialysis. (Ἴρις, the iris of the eye; διάλυσις, a loosening.) The artificial separation of the iris from the ciliary ring. Same as *Coredialysis*.

Iridodonesis. (Ἴρις; δονέω, to shake. G. *Schlottern der Regenbogenhaut*.) Tremulousness of the iris. See *Iris, tremulous*.

Iridoenceleisis. See *Iridenceleisis*.

Iridokinesis. (Ἴρις; κίνησις, movement.) The power of motion of the iris.

Iridokoloboma. See *Coloboma iridis*.

Iridoleptynsis. (Ἴρις; λεπτευσίς, thinning.) Attenuation or wasting of the iris.

Iridoline. C₁₀H₉N. A constituent of coal tar.

Iridomalacia. (Ἴρις, the iris of the eye; μαλακία, softness.) Softening of the iris.

Iridomedicalsis. (Ἴρις; L. *medius*, middle; Gr. λύσις, a loosening.) See the better word, *Iridomesodialysis*.

Iridomelano ma. (Ἴρις; μελάνωμα, blackness.) A melanotic growth on the iris.

Iridomelano sis. (Ἴρις; μελάνωσις, a becoming black.) The growth or development of a melanotic tumour of the iris.

Iridomesodialysis. (Ἴρις; μέσος, middle; διάλυσις, a loosening.) The detachment of adhesions of the pupillary margin of the iris.

Iridomotor. (Ἴρις; L. *motus*, movement.) Relating to the movements of the iris.

I. centre. See *Pupil, centre for contraction of*, and *P., centre for dilatation of*.

Iridoncosis. (Ἴρις; ὄγκωσις, swelling. G. *Irisanschwellung*.) Tumefaction of the iris. A synonym of *Iridaexsis*.

Also, the growth of an *Iridoneus*.

Iridoncus. (Ἴρις; ὄγκος, mass. G. *Regenbogenhautgeschwulst*.) A tumour or swelling of the iris.

Iridooidea. (Ἴρις; ᾠοειδής, egg-shaped.) An oval condition of the pupil of the eye.

Iridoparalysis. (Ἰρις; παράλυσις, palsy.) Loss of the motor power of the iris.

Iridoparesis. (Ἰρις; πάρεσις, a slackening.) Diminished motor power of the retina.

Iridoperiphacitis. See *Iridoperiphakitis*.

Iridoperiphakitis. (Ἰρις, the iris of the eye; περί, around; φακός, anything shaped like a lentil.) Inflammation of the iris and of the capsule of the lens.

Iridoperiphracitis. (Ἰρις; περί; φρακτός, protected.) Von Ammon's term for inflammation of the posterior part of the iris and the adjoining capsule of the lens.

Iridoperisphinxis. See *Ireoperisphinxis*.

Iridophlebocolpos. (Ἰρις; φλήψη, a vein; κόλπος, a gulf.) The venous sinus of the iris.

Iridoplania. (Ἰρις; πλάνιος, wandering.) Tremulousness of the iris.

Iridoplasma. (Ἰρις; πλάσμα, anything formed.) Gluge's term for a peculiar degeneration of the eye commencing in the iris.

Iridoplegia. (Ἰρις; πληγή, a blow, a stroke.) Immobility of the iris, owing to paralysis of its neuro-muscular tissue. It is probably generally due to disease of the lenticular ganglion. Loss of the reflex action of the iris on the admission of light to the eye is one of the earliest symptoms of locomotor ataxy.

Iridoptosis. (Ἰρις; πτώσις, a falling. G. *Irisvoirfall*.) A prolapsus of the iris.

Iridorrhagias. (Ἰρις; ῥαγία, a rent. G. *Regenbogenhautspalte*.) Fissure of the iris.

Iridorrhexis. (Ἰρις; ῥήξις, a breaking.) Rupture of the iris.

Also (F. *déchirement*), Desmarres' term for the tearing of the iris itself with forceps in iridectomy when there are strong posterior synechiae.

Iridorrhogé. (Ἰρις; ῥωγή, a rent.) Fissure of the iris.

Iridorrhox. (Ἰρις; ῥώξ, a cleft.) Fissure of the iris.

Iridorrhytidosis. (Ἰρις; ῥυτίδωσις, a wrinkling.) A wrinkled condition of the iris.

Iridoschisma. (Ἰρις; σχίσμα, a cleft. G. *Irisspalt*.) A fissure of the iris caused by persistence of the foetal cleft on the inferior border.

Iridoschysis. (Ἰρις; σχίσις, a cleaving.) The progress of *Iridoschisma*.

Iridosteresis. (Ἰρις; στέρησις, deprivation.) The removal of a portion of the iris, as in the formation of artificial pupil.

Also, the absence of the iris.

Iridotoenclie'sis. See *Iridotomenclie'sis*.

Iridotome. (Ἰρις; τομή, section.) A knife devised by Siehel for incising the iris in iridectomy. It is a long steel needle flattened at its end into a delicate narrow knife with a convex cutting edge.

Iridotomedialysis. See *Iridotomedialysis*.

Iridotomenclie'sis. (Ἰρις; τομή, section; ἐγκλείω, to shut within.) The association of a wound of the iris with one of the sclerotic, and the enclosure of a piece of the iris in the latter.

Iridotomodialysis. (Ἰρις, τομή; διάλυσις, a separating.) Division of adhesions of the iris.

Iridotomy. (Ἰρις; τομή, section. F. *iridotomie, iritomie*; G. *Regenbogenhautschnitt*.)

Section of the iris for any purpose, as for opening up the pupil when the lens is absent. An operation originally suggested by Woolhouse and first performed by Cheselden. An opening was made in the sclerotic with a faleiform needle, which was introduced through the sclerotic and divided the iris. The plan adopted by de Wecker is to separate the lids with a spring speculum, to seize the conjunctiva with fixing forceps, to introduce a straight or bent knife with a stop or shoulder to it through the sclerotic, at a distance of 1 mm. or 2 mm. from the sclero-corneal junction, and to direct the instrument at right angles to the horizontal diameter. The knife is introduced as far as the shoulder, then partially withdrawn to allow the aqueous humour to escape, and is then made to traverse the iris and subjacent capsule. A pair of spring scissors with fine blades are passed in through the corneal wound and the tissue of the iris is freely divided. The operation is adapted for cases where there is atresia of the iris, and where there are only remains of the lens or of its capsule left.

Iridotromos. (Ἰρις; τρόμος, a trembling.) Tremulousness of the iris.

Iridotromosis. See *Iridotromosis*.

Iridovalvosis. (Ἰρις; ovum, an egg.) An oval condition of the pupil.

Irids. The plants of the Nat. Order *Iridaceae*.

Irine. (Ἰρις, the rainbow. F. *irisé*.) Presenting the phenomena of *Irisation*.

Also, the same as *Iris camphor*.

Iriodesis. Same as *Iriodosis*.

Iriion. (Ἰριον.) Same as *Iros*.

Iris. (Ἰρις, Iris, the messenger of the gods; a rainbow; a bright-coloured circle round another body. F. *iris*; I. *iride*; S. *iris*; G. *Iris, Regenbogenhaut, Augrenring*.) A thin and highly vascular membrane continuous with the choroid, having a perforation which is named the pupil of the eye. It is situated between the cornea and the lens, hanging nearly vertically to the optic axis in the aqueous humour. It is composed of connective tissue, containing many elastic fibres; blood-vessels, which run convergently towards and from the pupil; pigment cells, which often contain coloured pigment, and are in part distributed through the tissue and in part form a thick and definite layer on the basement membrane of the posterior surface of the iris, and named the uvea; and two sets of unstriated muscular fibres, one, arranged concentrically to the pupil, named the sphincter iridis, the other, disposed radially, named the dilatator iridis; this latter is doubted by some. There are also many nerve fibres derived from the third, fifth, and sympathetic nerves. Those from the third supply the sphincter pupillæ muscle, those from the fifth confer upon the iris its acute sensibility, and those from the sympathetic govern the contraction of the dilatator pupillæ fibres. In birds the iris contains striated muscular fibres, and its movements appear to be under the control of the will. The front surface of the iris is covered by a single layer of flattened polygonal cells. The size of the pupillary aperture varies from 2—5 mm. The distance between the centres of the two pupils is 59 mm., seldom more, the extreme being 68 mm. The diameter of the iris is

11 mm. The iris, by its power of enlarging or diminishing the aperture in its centre, named the pupil, acts as a diaphragm, and regulates the amount of light falling upon the retina. By the same means also it corrects the spherical aberration of the lens, especially on looking at near objects; it therefore contracts when the eyes converge and are accommodated for near objects.

Also, a term used for *Herpes iridis*.

I., abscess of. (L. *abscessus*, abscess. F. *abcès de l'iris*.) The breaking down of an effusion on the surface of the iris.

I., abscission of. (L. *abscindo*, to cut off.) The cutting off of a portion of iris when protruding through a wound of the globe of the eye.

I., absence of. See *Irideremia*.

I., angle of. (G. *Iriswinkel*.) The angle formed by the posterior surface of the cornea in front and the iris behind.

I., arteries of. (F. *artères de l'iris*; G. *Schlagadern der Iris*.) These are numerous branches which spring from the anterior border of the circulus iridis, in common with those for the ciliary processes. They run radially, giving off brush-like twigs towards the pupillary border. At a short distance from this border they form a plexus named the *Circulus arteriosus iridis minor*, which indicates the former point of attachment of the pupillary membrane.

See also, *Circulus arteriosus iridis major*.

The vessels of the iris possess very thick walls, due to the great increase of their tunica adventitia.

I., cancer of. Cancer of the iris is seldom primary; much more often it is an extension from disease of the deeper structures. The primary form is generally melano-sarcoma.

I., ciliary margin of. (L. *margo ciliaris*. F. *bord ciliaire*.) The attached or peripheric border of the iris.

I., cleft of. See *Coloboma iridis*.

I., coloboma of. See *Coloboma iridis*. In addition to what is there stated it may be added that coloboma iridis is sometimes incomplete, a bridge composed of one or more of the constituents of the iris remaining either at the pupillary or at the ciliary margin of the iris. The defect is sometimes unilateral, sometimes symmetrical.

I., coloboma of, superficial. (G. *superficielles Colobom*.) A condition in which coloboma of the iris is covered and partially concealed by a transparent connective-tissue membrane continuous with that of the iris generally.

I., colour of. (F. *couleur de l'iris*; G. *Farbe der Regenbogenhaut*.) The colour of the iris depends on the pigment contained in the substance of the membrane. In dark eyes the stroma of the iris consists essentially of connective tissue, with pigmented stellate cells which anastomose freely, besides which are many round pigmented cells and masses of free pigment. Grey and blue eyes have similar cells containing little or no pigment, and their colour is said to be due to the small quantity of dark pigment being seen through the cells forming the anterior layer of the iris. In Albinos the iris is pale blue or reddish. The irides of most, but not of all, infants at birth is grey or leaden, some remaining unchanged in after life, others acquiring pigment and assuming a dark colour. The

irides of birds sometimes vary with the period of year.

I., condylo'mata of. (Κονδύλωμα, a knob.) The wart-like effusions of lymph which occur upon the iris in syphilitic iritis.

I., cysts. (Κύστις, a little sac. F. *cystes de l'iris*; G. *Iriszysten*.) Cysts of the iris are almost invariably the result of wounds of the iris. They are of two kinds:—thin-walled cysts, having a very thin wall lined by a single layer of tessellated epithelium; thicker-walled cysts containing much sealy epithelium and epithelial débris.

I., deformities of. (L. *deformitas*, deformity. G. *Missbildungen der Iris*.) The chief of these are *Irideremia*, *Coloboma*, *Polycoria*, *Corectopia*, and *Persistent pupillary membrane*.

I., detachment of. The same as *Core-dialysis*.

I., develop'ment of. (F. *developpement de l'iris*; G. *Entwicklung der Iris*.) The iris is a mesoblastic formation. The first trace appears on the tenth day in the chick, and about the close of the second month in man. It is generally described as an outgrowth of the choroid, but late researches have shown that the secondary optic vesicle takes a part in its formation. The iris consists of three homogeneous layers: the external from the head plate, the middle from the external, and the inner from the inner layer of the secondary optic vesicle. The iris is at first in contact with the cornea, and it becomes pigmented and separated from the cornea by the aqueous humour at a later period.

I. diaphragm, Brown's. A *Diaphragm, graduating*, having many shutters, so that the aperture is nearly circular.

I. disease'. Same as *Herpes iridis*.

I., fissure of. Same as *Coloboma iridis*.

I. for'ceps. Same as *Forceps, iridectomy*.

I. for'ceps scis'sors. (F. *pince-sciseaux*.) Scissors with small blades which can be worked by pressing the handle like a pair of forceps.

I., functional disturbances of. These are *Mydriasis*, *Myosis*, *Hiippus*, *Iris tremulans*, or *Iridotonesis*.

I., functions of. See under chief heading.

I., her'nia of. Protrusion of the iris through a wound or penetrating ulcer of the cornea, or of the sclerotic close to the cornea.

I., heterochr'omous. (ἑτερος, different; χρώμα, colour.) Term applied to an iris of which one part is different in colour from another, or when the colour of the iris of one eye is different from that of the other.

I. hook. (G. *Iris-Häkehen*.) A slender rod of steel, silver, or of silver gilt, the extremity of which is curved, and either sharpened to a point or blunt.

I., hyperæ'mia of. (ὑπερ, above; αἷμα, blood.) A congestion of the vessels of the iris, which may pass off on the removal of its exciting cause, or may proceed to iritis. There is injection of the vessels at the circumference of the cornea, diminished sensitiveness to the action of atropin, and change of colour by the addition of a yellowish-red to its natural tint. It occurs in connection with inflammatory conditions of the structures near to, or in connection with, the iris.

I., inflammation of. See *Iritis*.

I., leprous tubercle of. (F. *tubercule lepreux de l'iris*.) A condition seen in the tuberculated form of *Elephantiasis graecorum*.

I., ligature of. See *Iridodesis*.

I., lymphatics of. Michel describes a layer of anastomosing cells and lymphatics on the anterior surface of the iris, under a very thin endothelium. See also *I., lymph-clefts of*, and *I., lymph-sinuses of*.

I., lymph-clefts of. Narrow spaces, containing lymph, in the sheath of the blood-vessels of the iris.

I., lymph-sinuses of. (L. *sinus*, a gulf.) Somewhat wide spaces, containing lymph, in the sheath of the blood-vessels of the iris.

I., malformations of. The conditions described under *Coloboma iridis*, *Iris, coloboma of*, and *Pupil, multiple*. A persistence of a small portion of the membrana pupillaris also occasionally occurs.

I., movements of. (F. *mouvements de l'iris*.) These are generally held to be effected by two sets of muscular fibres of the unstriated type. One of these sets runs in a radiating manner, and by its contraction dilates the pupil, hence it is collectively called the dilatator pupillæ; the other set surrounds the pupillary border of the pupil, and by its contraction lessens the diameter of the pupil, it is hence called the constrictor or sphincter pupillæ. Some believe that the phenomena of the contraction and dilatation of the pupil are explicable on the supposition that only one set of fibres, the circular, are present, the diminution in the size of the pupil being due to its contraction, and the dilatation of the pupil resulting from the mere relaxation of the muscle. In Birds, there is no question of the presence of two sets of muscular fibres, which are striated. The sphincter pupillæ is supplied by the third pair, the dilatator by the sympathetic. The sensibility of the iris is effaced through the fifth pair.

I., muscular tissue of. (G. *Muskeln der Iris*.) The muscular tissue of the iris in Man is of the unstriped variety, and there is no doubt that the fasciculi are arranged in a circular manner around the inner margin of the iris, forming a sphincter pupillæ, which contracts on stimulation of the third nerve, but it is doubtful whether there is another set disposed radially, forming a dilatator pupillæ, and supplied by the sympathetic. In Birds there are two sets of fibres, and both are striated.

I., nerves of. (L. *nerfs de l'iris*; G. *Nerven der Iris*.) The nerves for the iris proceed chiefly from the ciliary ganglion, but a few arise separately from the nasal nerve. Both sets perforate the sclerotic at its posterior part, and run forwards between the sclerotic and the choroid coat as far as to the ciliary muscle. Here they break up into thin primitive fibres, some of which supply the iris. The nerves contain branches from the third, fifth, and sympathetic nerves.

I., paralysis of. (Παράλυσις, paralysis.) The same as *Mydriasis*.

I., pied. The same as *I., heterochromous*.

I., pigment of. (L. *pigmentum*, paint.) The back of the iris is covered with a layer of rounded, slightly granular cells, which contain much pigment, named the *Uvea*, which see.

I., pillars of. (F. *ligament pectiné*.)

The fasciculi of fibrous tissue proceeding from the peripheral border of Descemet's membrane, which form the *Ligamentum pectinatum iridis*.

I., pouch'ed. (F. *iris bombée*.) That condition of the iris which is apt to occur in cases of total synchia posterior, for the aqueous continuing to be secreted fills the posterior chamber of the eye, and being unable to pass through the pupil into the anterior chamber, causes the iris to bulge forwards either in one complete ring, or, according to the position and extent of the adhesions, into a series of pouches.

I., processes of. (G. *Irisfortsätze*.) Pigmented trabeculae of the iris situated at its periphery, and connecting it with the membrane of Descemet.

I., prolapse of. (L. *prolapsus*, part. of *prolabor*, to fall forwards or down. F. *prolapsus de l'iris*; G. *Regenbogenhautbruch, Irisvorfall*.) The protrusion of the iris through an opening in the sclerotic or cornea, made either by violence, as by a cut or puncture, or by a perforating ulcer. It is usually accompanied by much irritation and pain, and is a frequent cause of sympathetic ophthalmia. Protrusion of the iris is difficult to replace, and when healing is completed the iris remains adherent to the edges of the aperture, constituting an anterior synchia.

I., protrusion of. (L. *protrusus*, thrust forwards.) Same as *I., prolapse of*.

I., pupillary border of. (L. *margo pupillaris*. F. *bord pupillaire*.) That margin of the iris which bounds the aperture of the pupil. In some animals, as the horse, black processes of the uvea extend from the pupillary border towards the centre of the pupil, and are named the *Corpora nigra*.

I., pustules of. (L. *pustula*, a pimple.) Term applied to the wart-like growths or exudations of lymph that are formed on the surface of the iris in some cases of syphilitic iritis.

I., sarcoma of. (Σάρκωμα, a fleshy excrecence.) A rare affection. Most of the recorded cases have been between twenty and forty years of age. It grows with a varying degree of rapidity, but without at first causing much pain.

I., scissors. (G. *Irissechere*.) A pair of scissors the blades of which are bent on the edge to an angle with the handle.

I., staphyloma of. (Σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes.) That condition which is apt to occur when the cornea has been perforated by an ulcer and the iris protrudes through the aperture thus made.

I., synchiae of. (Συνέχω, to hold together.) Adhesions of the iris to the cornea in front of it, which are termed anterior synchiae, or to the capsule of the lens behind it, which are then named posterior synchiae. See *Synchia, anterior*, and *S., posterior*.

I., tremulous. (L. *tremulus*, shaking. G. *Regenbogenhautzittern*.) A condition sometimes seen when the lens is removed, and sometimes also when the vitreous humour is unusually fluid, or when the whole globe is enlarged.

I., tubercle of. (L. *tuberculum*, a small swelling. F. *tubercules de l'iris*.) A rare disease. The appearances presented are small growths of a yellowish-white colour which form on the iris. They are non-vascular, and exhibit under the microscope the characters of miliary tubercle.

I., tu'mours of. (L. *tumor*, a swelling. F. *tumeurs de l'iris*; G. *Iristumoren*.) The chief tumours of the iris are *Pigment spots*, *Nævi*, *Granuloma*, *Melanoma*, *Sarcoma*, *Tubercle*, and *Cysts*.

Other tumours that have been observed are *Dermoid growths*, *Lipomata*, and *Teleangiectasis*.

I., vegeta'tions of. Term applied to the rounded effusions of lymph which occur upon the iris in syphilitic iritis.

I., veins of. (F. *veines de l'iris*; G. *Regenbogenhautblutadern*.) These originate in the terminal loops of the arteries at the pupillary border of the iris, and run radially, receiving many small branches, to the ciliary border of the iris, then enter the ciliary body and run along its inner aspect, in order ultimately to join the venæ vorticosæ. Probably some branches pass directly outwards at the peripheric part of the iris and join the circulus venosus ciliaris, though this is denied by Leber. The veins of the iris are destitute of valves. There are no venæ ciliares posticæ breves or longæ.

I., ves'sels of. (F. *vaisseaux l'iris*.) See *I.*, arteries of, and *I.*, veins of.

Iris. (Ἴρις, the plant of that name. F. *iris*; I. *iride*; S. *iris*; G. *Schwertlilie*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Iridaceæ*.

Also, U.S. Ph., the rhizome of the blue flag, *Iris versicolor*. It is emetic, cathartic, diuretic, and cholagogue. Its activity depends upon its oleoresin *Iridin*.

I. cam'phor. (F. *camphre d'iris*.) The same as *I. stearopten*.

I. cof'fee. The seeds of the *Iris pseudacorus*. Used as a substitute for coffee.

I., com'mon. (F. *iris commun, flambe*.) The *I. germanica*.

I., ex'tract of. See *Extractum iridis*.

I., ex'tract of, fluid. See *Extractum iridis fluidum*.

I. flo'rentina, Linn. (F. *iris de Florence*.) White flag. An expectorant. From the root are made issue peas. It supplies some of the *Orris root* of commerce.

I. foetidis'sima, Linn. (L. *foetidus*, stinking. F. *iris puant, i. fétide, glauciel puant*.) Used in dropsy and serofula.

I. ger'manica, Linn. (F. *iris commun, flambe*; G. *blauer Schwertel*.) A drastic purgative and emetic when fresh. Supplies some of the *Orris root* of commerce.

I. hexa'gona. The *I. versicolor*.

I. lacus'tris. (L. *lacus*, a lake.) Properties as *I. versicolor*. (Dunglison.)

I., lake, dwarf. The *I. lacustris*.

I. lu'tea. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) The *I. pseudacorus*.

I. nepalen'sis, Wallich. Cultivated in Kashmir for its sweet-smelling root. Probably the *I. florentina*.

I. nos'tras. (L. *nostras*, of our country.) The *I. germanica*.

I. odoratis'sima, Jacq. (L. *odorus*, sweet-smelling.) The *I. pallida*.

I. pal'lida. (L. *pallidus*, pale.) Supplies some of the *Orris root* of commerce.

I. palus'tris. (L. *paluster*, belonging to a marsh.) The *I. pseudacorus*.

I. pseudac'orus, Linn. (Ψευδής, false; ἄκος, the sweet flag. F. *faux acore, iris des marais, flambe batard*.) The yellow flag. A drastic purgative.

I. stearop'ten. (*Iris*; Gr. *στίαρ*, suet.) C₁₂H₁₈O. An ethereal oil obtained by the distillation of the roots of *Iris pallida*, *I. germanica*, and *I. florentina*, in which it exists in the proportion of 1—2 parts in 1000. When purified by crystallisation from its alcoholic solution it forms white scales with mother-of-pearl lustre, which melt at 32° C. (89·6° F.)

I., stink'ing. The *I. foetidissima*.

I. tubero'sa, Linn. (L. *tuberosus*, full of lumps. F. *faux hermodacte*.) The hermodactyl of some pharmacists.

I. ver'na. (L. *vernus*, relating to spring.) Dwarf iris. Properties as *I. versicolor*.

I. versicolor, Linn. (L. *versicolor*, of various colours. F. *iris versicolore, glauciel bleu*; G. *verschiedenfarbige Schwertlilie*.) Supplies *Iridin*. Emetic, cathartic, and diuretic.

I. virgin'ica. Boston iris. Properties as *I. versicolor*.

I. vulg'aris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *I. germanica*.

I., yel'low. (L. *iris jaune*.) The *I. pseudacorus*.

Irisated. (Ἴρις.) Resembling the rainbow; exhibiting the prismatic colours.

Irisa'tion. (Ἴρις.) The quality, or condition, of exhibiting prismatic colours.

Irish. Belonging to Ireland.

I. a'gue. An old name for *Typhus fever*.

I. broom. The common broom, *Sarcothamnus scoparius*.

I. moss. The *Chondrus crispus*.

I. moss jelly. The *Gelatina carrageen*.

I. slate. The *Lapis hibernicus*.

I. ty'phus. The petechial form of *Typhus fever*.

Irisin. Same as *Iridin*.

Irisi'tis. Same as *Iritis*.

Irisops'ia. (Ἴρις; ὄψις, sight. F. *irisopsie*.) Fossagrives's term for the appearance of prismatic colours around an object, as in glaucoma.

Iritic. (Ἴρις, the iris of the eye. F. *iritique*.) Of the nature of *Iritis*.

Iritis. (Ἴρις. F. *irite*; I. *irite, iridite*; G. *Regenbogenhautentzündung*.) Inflammation of the iris. A condition caused by exposure to cold, by injury, and by various constitutional affections, as gout, rheumatism, and syphilis.

The usual symptoms are a circumcorneal zone of redness, contraction of the pupil, and change of colour of the iris, blue eyes assuming a greenish tint, brown eyes a reddish or rusty tint, the markings of the iris become blurred and indistinct, the movements of the iris are sluggish, and when the pupil is dilated with atropin it is often distorted. The aqueous is cloudy. The globe is tender, but there is not necessarily any increase of tension. The patient complains of pain and impaired vision at an early period of the attack. There is intolerance of light, and some lachrymation is usually present. The duration of the disease is often two or three weeks, and relapses are common.

I., arthrit'ic. (Ἀρθρίτις, gout.) The same as *I. gouty*.

I., blennor'rhagic. (Βλέννος, slime; ῥήγνυμι, to burst asunder. F. *irite blennorrhagique*.) Inflammation of the iris occurring in one who has suffered recently from gonorrhœa, and in which a more or less probable connection between the two diseases can be established. See *I. gonorrhœal*.

IRITIS.

Also, a mild form of rheumatic iritis, in which there is little tendency to the formation of posterior synechia. According to Wecker, it is a combination of simple iritis with what is erroneously termed serous iritis. See *I., serous*.

I., chronic. (*Χρόνος*, time. F. *irite chronique*.) Inflammation of the iris lasting for a long time. The symptoms are similar to those of acute iritis, but more subdued. It may run an insidious course, the chief indication of disease being the discoloration of the iris, but it often leads to extensive posterior synechia, effusion of lymph into the area of the pupil, and loss or great impairment of vision.

I., dysmenorrhœic. (*Δύς*, with difficulty; *μήν*, a month; *ρῶτα*, a flow.) A chronic form which is occasionally observed in connection with dysmenorrhœa; it is not infrequently accompanied by keratitis punctata.

I., glycosuric. (*Γλυκός*, sweet; *οὔρον*, urine.) A rare and very painful form occurring in diabetic persons; it is sometimes accompanied by retinal hæmorrhages.

I., gonorrhœal. (*Gonorrhœa*.) Inflammation of the iris occurring in a patient suffering from gonorrhœa. It has usually been seen in those who have intercurrent rheumatic inflammation of joints, or who have been affected with syphilis as well as with gonorrhœa. It presents no special features.

I., gouty. The form which occurs in connection with a gouty habit; the symptoms are very much those of the rheumatic form; iridocyclitis and iridochoroiditis are not uncommon complications.

I., gum-mous. (*Gumma*.) A serious form of syphilitic inflammation of the iris, in which a gumma forms on the iris. It generally develops with rapidity and destroys the eye.

I. intermittens. See *Ophthalmia intermittens*.

I. medorrhœica. (*Μήδος*, the genitals; *ρῶκός*, suffering from a flux.) A synonym of *I., gonorrhœal*.

I., parenchymatous. (*Παρέγχυμα*, the peculiar substance of the viscera. F. *irite parenchymateuse*.) Inflammation of the iris in which all the symptoms of simple iritis are strongly marked, and in which there is a tendency to interstitial and plastic exudation, leading to swelling of the iris tissue and to the appearance of lymph on the surface, which often terminates in the formation of posterior synechia. It affects the connective-tissue framework of the iris, and is accompanied by proliferation of its elements. It includes syphilitic and suppurative iritis.

I., plastic. (*Πλαστικός*, fit for moulding.) Iritis in which there is a great disposition to the exudation of coagulable lymph and white blood corpuscles. It is particularly characteristic of iritis occurring in the course of syphilis, and is dreaded because it is likely to lead to adhesion between the iris and the capsule of the lens and to the occlusion of the pupil.

I., primary. (*I., primus*, first.) Inflammation of the iris arising idiopathically, as from cold. See *Iritis*.

I., recurrent. (*I., recurreo*, to run back. F. *irite chronique à rechutes*; G. *recidivirende Regenbogenhautentzündung*.) Inflammation of the iris occurring repeatedly at irregular intervals. It is generally caused by the presence of one or more adhesions between the iris and the

capsule of the lens, or between the iris and the cornea.

I., recurrent, chronic. (*I., recurreo*; *chronicus*, long lasting.) Inflammation of the iris frequently associated with adhesions between it and the capsule of the lens, or between the iris and a cicatrix of the cornea. It is excited by sudden variation in the degree of light falling on the eye, or by exposure to heat and cold alternately, especially in gouty or rheumatic subjects.

I., rheumatic. (*I., irite rheumatismale*, or *arthritique*.) Inflammation of the iris resulting from exposure to cold, especially in those who are fatigued or in any other way exhausted and depressed. It is characterised by much pain, coming on at night or in the early morning, by redness, affecting not only the conjunctival, but the episcleral connective tissue, and the tissue of the sclerotic itself, and by a disposition to adhesion between the iris and the capsule of the lens. Relapses are common.

I., scrofulous. (*Scrofula*. F. *irite scrofulense*.) The same as *I., serous*.

Also, a term applied to cases of phlyctenular conjunctivitis and keratitis in scrofulous young persons where the inflammation extends to the anterior surface of the iris.

I., secondary. (*I., secundus*, second.) Inflammation of the iris following disease of the choroid or retina.

Also, iritis occurring in the course of some general affection, as syphilis, variola, or diabetes.

I., serous. (*I., serum*, the watery part of a thing. F. *irite serense*.) Inflammation of the iris which, by Wecker, Knies, and others, is now regarded as an inflammation of the lymph spaces of the anterior part of the eye, and especially of the perikeratitic spaces. There is a cellular infiltration of the iris and an œdematous condition of its tissue, which cause it to swell and change colour, and cells occupy the meshes of the canal of Fontana. Deposits of lymph often occur on the posterior surface of the cornea. Hæmorrhages are sometimes found in the substance of the iris.

Also, the same as *I., serofulous*.

Also, a synonym of *Keratitis punctata*.

Also, a synonym of *Agrocapsulitis*.

Also, a synonym of *Descemetis*.

Also, a synonym of *Hydromeningitis of the eye*.

I., simple. (*G. einfache Regenbogenhautentzündung*, or *einfache Iritis*.) That form of inflammation of the iris in which there is little tendency to plastic exudation, though the ordinary signs of iritis, such as a circumœreal zone of redness, contracted pupil, sluggish movements of the iris, change of colour, and loss of brilliancy of the surface, with pain, lachrymation, and some impairment of vision are present. It most commonly occurs between the ages of twenty and forty.

I., simple, idiopathic. (*Γίδιαπαθής*, affected for one's self.) The same as *I., primary*.

I., specific. (*I., species*, a peculiar kind.) Term usually applied to *I., syphilitic*.

I., suppurative. (*I., suppurio*, to form matter.) The same as *I., parenchymatous*, except that the masses of exudation soften and, breaking down, lead to hypopyon.

I., syphilitic. (*Syphilis*. F. *irite syphilitique*, *i. gommeuse*.) Iritis occurring as one of the sequelæ of venereal disease. It

is a secondary, or, as some think, a tertiary, symptom. It is characterised by the great disposition that exists to the exudation of lymph, forming beads, generally near the inner or pupillary margin of the iris, and the consequent formation of adhesions between the iris and the lens. The presence of syphilis is an important factor in iritis, being present in at least 50 or 60 per cent. of all cases.

I., traumatic. (Τραύμα, wound. *F. irite traumaticque.*) Inflammation of the iris caused by, or following, a wound of the eye.

I., tubercular. A rare variety of the chronic form of iritis, in which numerous small projections are seen on the iris and on its pupillary border; it very often precedes to atrophy of the globe, and is a manifestation of the tubercular diathesis.

I., variolous. (*Variola*, smallpox.) Inflammation of the iris occurring in the later stages of smallpox.

Irito-dialysis. (Ἰρις; διάλυσις, a separating.) An operation devised by de Wecker for anterior or combined antero-posterior synechia. The steps of the operation are the same as for *Irito-ectomy*, except that the base of the flap of the iris is made in the opposite direction, and the flap is torn away with iris forceps.

Irito-ectomy. (Ἰρις; ἐκτομή, a cutting out. *F. irito-ectomie.*) An operation devised by de Wecker for cases of posterior or of combined anterior and posterior synechia. A stop-knife is introduced through the cornea and iris near the cicatrix, at a distance of 1 mm. or 2 mm. from the corneal border; two cuts made with forceps scissors extend from the extremities of the wound to the opposite side of the cornea, and the detached triangular flap of iris and exudation is extracted with forceps.

Iritomy. Same as *Iridotomy*.

Iron. (Mid. E. *iren*; Sax. *iren*, older form *isen*; Du. *ijzer*; G. *Eisen*; from base *isarne*, perhaps an adjectival form from *isa*, ice. *F. fer*; *l. ferro*; S. *hierro*.) Fe. Atomic weight 55.9; sp. gr. 7.84; alchemical sign ♂. Iron was known from a remote antiquity, and was probably first obtained from its ores in India. It occurs native as meteoric iron, and is widely distributed in geological formation, in the waters of the ocean, and in spring and river waters. It is contained in all plants and animals. When pure, iron possesses an almost silver-white lustre and takes a high polish; it is the most tenacious of ductile metals except cobalt and nickel; it is capable of being welded at a white heat. It oxidises readily in moist air.

Iron is attracted by the magnet, and may be rendered magnetic for a time.

In the animal body, the chief amount of iron is found in the red blood-corpuscles, where it is probably the main agent in the carrying of oxygen to the various tissues after its absorption from the air in the lungs. Its chief medicinal use is to aid in the restoration of the red corpuscles when these are diminished in number or defective in composition.

I., acetate of. See *Acetate of iron peroxide*.

I. acetate, solution of. See *Liquor ferri acetatis*.

I. acetate, strong solution of. See *Liquor ferri acetatis fortior*.

I. acetate, tincture of. See *Tinctura ferri acetatis*.

I., albuminate of. See *Ferri albuminas* and *Ferrum albuminatum solutum*.

I. al'um. $\text{Fe}(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$. A salt forming violet octohedra, dissolving in five parts of water, obtained by adding potassium sulphate to a solution of ferric sulphate.

I. amalgam. A combination of iron and mercury, which may be formed by rubbing powdered iron with mercuric chloride and water.

I., ammoniated. See *Ferrum ammoniatum*.

I., ammonio-chlo'ride of. The *Ferrum ammoniatum*.

I., ammonio-cit'rate of. See *Ferri et ammonii citras*.

I., ammonio-tar'trate of. The *Ferrum tartaratum*.

I. and aloes, pill of. See *Pilula aloes et ferri*.

I. and alu'mina, sulph'ate of. See *Ferri et aluminæ sulphas*.

I. and ammonia, cit'rate of. See *Ferri et ammonii citras*.

I. and ammonium chlo'ride. The *Ferrum ammoniatum*.

I. and ammonium, cit'rate of. See *Ferri et ammonii citras*.

I. and ammonium, sulph'ate of. See *Ferri et ammonii sulphas*.

I. and ammonium, tar'trate of. See *Ferrum tartaratum*.

I. and magnes'ia, cit'rate of. See *Ferri et magnesiæ citras*.

I. and potas'sium, tar'trate of. The *Ferrum tartaratum*.

I. and quinine', cit'rate of. See *Ferri et quininae citras*.

I. and strychnine, cit'rate of. The *Ferri et strychninae citras*.

I., arseniate of. See *Ferri arsenias*.

I. balls. The *Globi martialis*.

I. bark tree. The *Eucalyptus resinifera*.

I. benzo'ate. See *Ferri benzoas*.

I., bit'er wine of. See *Vinum ferri amarum*, U.S. Ph.

I., black oxide of. The *Ferri oxidum magneticum*.

I., bro'mide of. The *Ferri bromidum*.

I. by hydrogen. The *Ferrum reductum*.

I., carbazo'tate of. Same as *Pierate of iron*.

I., car'bonate of, precipitated. The *Ferri subcarbonas*.

I., car'bonate of, sac'charated. The *Ferri carbonas saccharatus*.

I. car'bonate, pill of. See *Pilula ferri carbonatis*.

I., carburet of. Graphite.

I., chlo'ride of. See *Ferri chloridum*. See also *Ferrous chloride*, and *Ferrie chloride*.

I., chlorope'ptonate of. Jallet's term for a chemical compound of peptone and iron perchloride which he affirms is absorbed into the blood, as administered, with great advantage to the red corpuscles.

I., chloroxide of, solu'tion of. The *Liquor ferri dialysatus*.

I., cit'rate of. See *Ferri citras*.

I., cit'rate of magnet'ic oxide of. The *Ferri et ammonii citras*.

I., cit'rate of, wine of. See *Vinum ferri citratis*.

I., dialysed. See *Ferrum dialysatum*.

IRON.

I., dialysed, solution of. See *Liquor ferri dialysatus*.

I., disulphide. (Δfs , twice.) FeS_2 . Occurs naturally as iron pyrites, and is formed when hydrogen sulphide is passed over iron oxides or chlorides heated to redness. It is non-magnetic, is not affected by dilute acids or sulphuric acid, but is dissolved by nitric acid with separation of sulphur.

I., ferrocyanide of. See *Prussian blue*.

I., ferrocyanuret of. Same as *Prussian blue*.

I., ferroprusiate of. Same as *Prussian blue*.

I., filings. Same as *Ferrum pulveratum*.

I., group of metals. Iron, manganese, nickel, and cobalt.

I., hydrated oxide of. See *Ferri oxidum hydratum*.

I., hydrated oxide of, with magnesia. See *Ferri oxidum hydratum cum magnesia*.

I., hydrated peroxide of. The *Ferri oxidum hydratum*.

I., hydrated tritoxide of. The *Ferri oxidum hydratum*.

I., hydride. FeH_2 , probably. A metallic powder obtained by washing with ether the residue of the action of zinc ethyl on anhydrous ferrous iodide after the formation of zinc iodide and the evolution of ethene, ethane, butane, and hydrogen.

I., hydriodate of. The *Ferri iodidum*.

I., hydrobromate of. The *Ferri bromidum*.

I., hydroxide of. The *Ferri oxidum hydratum*.

I., hypophosphite of. See *Ferri hypophosphis*.

I., iodide of. See *Ferri iodidum*.

I., iodide of, pill of. See *Pilula ferri iodidi*.

I., iodide of, saccharated. The *Ferri iodidum saccharatum*.

I., iodide of, syrup of. See *Syrupus ferri iodidi*.

I., ioduret of. Same as *Ferri iodidum*.

I., lactate of. See *Ferri lactas*.

I., liquor. A solution of acetate of iron used as a mordant.

I., lung. See *Siderosis*.

I., magnetic oxide of. Ferroso-ferric oxide. See *Ferri oxidum magneticum*.

I., malate of. See *Ferri malas*.

I., mass of carbonate of. See *Massa ferri carbonatis*.

I., meteoric. (Μετέωρος , raised up above the earth.) Native iron occurring in meteoric stones in large masses or in grains. It always contains nickel, and sometimes cobalt, copper, chromium, and tin.

I., mixture, aromatic. See *Mistura ferri aromatica*.

I., mixture, compound. See *Mistura ferri composita*.

I., monosulphide. (Μόνος , single.) Same as *Ferri sulphidum*.

I., monoxide. (Μόνος .) Same as *Ferrous oxide*.

I., muriate of. The *Ferri chloridum*.

I., nitrate of, solution of. See *Liquor ferri nitratis*.

I., nitride. Fe_3N . A soft substance obtained by heating ferrous or ferric chloride in a current of dry ammonia. It is magnetic, and oxidises easily.

I., oxalate of. See *Ferri oxalas*.

I., oxide. See *Ferric oxide* and *Ferrous oxide*.

I., oxide of, saccharated. The *Ferri oxidum saccharatum*.

I., passive. Iron which has been dipped into concentrated nitric, chloric, bromic, iodic, and other acids, and then washed; in this condition it is not acted on by nitric acid, nor does it precipitate copper from solution. This state is probably caused by the presence of a thin film of oxide.

I., perchloride of. See *Ferri chloridum*.

I., perchloride, solution of. See *Liquor ferri perchloridi*.

I., perchloride, strong solution of. See *Liquor ferri perchloridi fortior*.

I., perchloride, tincture of. See *Tinctura ferri perchloridi*.

I., pernitrate. Same as *Ferric nitrate*.

I., pernitrate, solution of. See *Liquor ferri pernitritis*.

I., peroxide of. See *Ferri peroxidum hydratum*.

I., peroxide of, moist. The *Ferri oxidum hydratum*.

I., persesquinitrate. Same as *Ferric nitrate*.

I., persulphate of. Same as *Ferric sulphate*.

I., persulphate of, solution of. See *Liquor ferri persulphatis*.

I., phosphate of. See *Ferri phosphas*.

I., phosphate of, syrup of. See *Syrupus ferri phosphatis*.

I., phosphate of, white. Same as *Ferric phosphate*.

I., phosphide. Fe_3P . A porous, non-magnetic powder obtained by fusing a ferrous or ferric phosphate with lamp black under a layer of sodium chloride. Other phosphides, FeP , Fe_2P , Fe_3P_4 , Fe_4P_3 , have been described.

I., phosphuret of. Same as *I. phosphide*.

I., picrate of. See *Picrate of iron*.

I., pills of aloes and. See *Pilula aloes et ferri*.

I., pills of, compound. See *Pilula ferri composita*.

I., pills of iodide of. See *Pilula ferri iodidi*.

I., plaster of. See *Emplastrum ferri*.

I., poisoning by. The salts of iron which have been used, of purpose or by accident, as poisons are ferrous sulphate and ferric chloride. Both have produced death in a longer or shorter period, after vomiting and purging, and in some instances convulsions.

I., potas'sio-tartrate of. The *Ferrum tartaratum*.

I., powder. The *Ferrum redactum*.

I., protocarbonate of. Same as *Ferrous carbonate*.

I., protoxide of, lactate of. The *Ferri lactas*.

I., pulverised. The *Ferrum pulveratum*.

I., pyrites. (Πυρίτης , of fire; applied to a stone which strikes fire; the copper pyrites

of mineralogists. G. Eisenkies.) Native *I. disulphide*. It occurs in all geological formations crystallising in cubes, or forming spherical or botryoidal masses.

I., pyrophosphate of. See *Ferri pyrophosphas*.

I. pyrophosphate with so'da. The *Natrium pyrophosphoricum ferratum*.

I. pyruvate. A salt of iron obtained by placing green vitriol into a solution of sodium pyruvate. The solution at once becomes dark red, and if air be excluded the ferrous salt separates out in dark-red crystals, which dissolves with difficulty in water, yielding a yellow solution.

I., Que'venne's. The *Ferrum redactum*.

I., quinine', and strychnine, syrup of the phosphates of. See *Syrupus ferri quininae et strychninae phosphatum*.

I., reduced. See *Ferrum redactum*.

I. reduced by hydrogen. (*F. fer réduit par l'hydrogène.*) The *Ferrum redactum*.

I., reduced, lozenges of. See *Trochisci ferri redacti*.

I. rust. See *Rubigo ferri*.

I., saccharated. The *Ferrum oxydatum saccharatum solubile*.

I., saccharated carbonate of. The *Ferri carbonas saccharatus*.

I., saccharated iodide of. See *Ferri iodidum saccharatum*.

I., saccharated oxide of, soluble. The *Natrium oxydatum saccharatum solubile*.

I., sesquichloride of. The *Ferri chloridum*.

I. sesquiferrocyanide. Same as *Prussian blue*.

I., sesquioxide of. Same as *Ferric oxide*.

Also, the same as *Ferri subcarbonas*.

I. sesquisulphide. (*L. sesqui*, once and a half.) Fe_2S_3 . A yellow non-magnetic mass formed when sulphur and iron are heated together. It is probably contained in magnetic and copper pyrites.

I., solution of acetate of. See *Liquor ferri acclatis*.

I., solution of chloride of. See *Liquor ferri chloridi*.

I., solution of citrate of. See *Liquor ferri citratis*.

I., solution of nitrate of. See *Liquor ferri nitratis*.

I., solution of subsulphate of. See *Liquor ferri subsulphatis*.

I., solution of tersulphate of. See *Liquor ferri tersulphatis*.

I., subcarbonate of. The *Ferri subcarbonas*.

I., succinate of. Same as *Ferric succinate*.

I. sucrates. The combinations of iron with sugar. If a plate of iron be partly immersed in syrup it is quickly attacked at the point of contact with the liquid ferrous oxide passing into solution. This absorbs oxygen from the air, and is precipitated as ferric oxide, whilst the sugar attacks a fresh portion of iron. The sugar thus acts as a carrier of oxygen, and a small quantity is capable of deeply corroding a large plate of iron.

I., sulphate of. See *Ferri sulphas*.

I., sulphate of, dried. The *Ferri sulphas exsiccatus*.

I., sulphate of, granulated. See *Ferri sulphas granulata*, B. Ph.

I., sulphate of, precipitated. See *Ferri sulphas precipitatus*.

I. sulphate, solution of. See *Solution of sulphate of iron*.

I., sulphide of. The *Ferri sulphidum*, *Ferric sulphide*, and *Ferrous sulphide*.

I., sulphuret of. The *Ferri sulphidum*.

I., syrup of bromide of. See *Syrupus ferri bromidi*.

I., syrup of iodide of. See *Syrupus ferri iodidi*.

I., tannate of. See *Ferri tannas*.

I., tartrate. See *Ferrum tartaratum*.

I., tartarised. See *Ferrum tartaratum*.

I. tartrates. The lower tartrate, or ferrous tartrate, $C_2H_2O_6Fe$, is obtained by continuously boiling together tartaric acid, iron filings, and water. It is a white crystalline powder, hardly soluble in boiling water.

The higher tartrate, or ferric tartrate, is obtained by dissolving freshly precipitated ferric peroxide in tartaric acid. It forms a brownish-green solution, which decomposes on warming, with separation of a basic salt. The solution is not precipitated with alkalis.

I., telluric. (*L. tellus*, the earth.) Native iron found in the earth. It occurs in plates and grains.

I., tests for. See *Ferric salts, reactions of*, and *Ferrous salts, reactions of*.

I., tincture of acetate of. See *Tinctura ferri acclatis*.

I., tincture of chloride of. See *Tinctura ferri chloridi*.

I., tritohydroferrocyanate of. Same as *Prussian blue*.

I., troches of. See *Trochisci ferri*.

I., valerianate of. See *Ferri valerianas*.

I. weed. The *Vernonia novaboracensis*.

I. wine. See *Vinum ferri*.

I., wine of citrate of. See *Vinum ferri citratis*.

I. wire. (*Mid. E. wir, wyr*; *Sax. wir*; *Teut. weira*; from Aryan root *wi*, to twist. *F. fil de fer*; *I. fil di ferro*; *S. hilo de hierro*; *G. Eisendraht*.) Pure iron drawn out into a more or less fine thread; it is non-elastic and very flexible. Used in pharmaceutical operations and for sutures, and to introduce into the sac of an aneurysm to produce coagulation of the blood.

I. wood. The *Carpinus betulus*.

I. wort. See *Ironwort*.

Ironcosis. Same as *Iridoncosis*.

Ironwort. The *Sideritis hirsuta*.

I., German. The *Sideritis scordoides*.

I., mountain. The *Sideritis montana*.

I., smooth-leaved. The *Stachys arvensis*.

Iros. (*Eipos*, wool.) A term of doubtful meaning. By some, said to be a hard swelling of the spleen; by others, said to be a hard, reddish swelling of the integument from subcutaneous induration; and by Erotian said to be a form of fever.

Irradiate. (*L. irradiatus*, p. p. of *irradio*, to cast rays upon; from *ir*, for *in*, on; *radius*, a ray. *F. rayonner sur*; *I. irradiare*; *S. irradiar*; *G. bestrahlen*.) To throw rays of light on.

Irra'diating. (*Irradiate.*) Throwing light upon; shooting from a centre, as rays of light.

I. pain. A pain which darts or shoots from a centre.

Irradiation. (*Irradiate.* F. *irradiation*; I. *irradiazione*; S. *irradiacion*; G. *Strahlen, Ausstrahlen, Strahlenwerfen.*) The proceeding or moving from a centre to the circumference; the act of emitting rays of light.

In Physics, the visible enlargement of a bright object on a dark ground beyond its actual size; it is caused by the fact that an impression is propagated for some little distance on the retina beyond the outline of the image of the body. It increases with the brilliancy of the object and the duration of the impression; it is increased by diverging lenses, and decreased by condensing lenses, and is caused by inexact accommodation.

In Anatomy, applied to the disposition of fibres or other structures in the form of a star, with a centre and diverging rays.

In Physiology, applied to movements which proceed from the centre peripherically, and to impressions which are transmitted in like manner from one sensory fibre to another.

I., fracture by. A fracture in which the force of the cause is propagated from the centre of injury along one or many lines of fissure.

I. of pain. The extension of the sensation of pain to an area wider than the actual seat of the pain.

Irredu'cible. (L. *ir*, for *in*, neg.; *reduco*, to bring back. F. *irréductible*; I. *irreduttibile*; S. *irreducible*; G. *nicht zurückzubringen, uneinrichtbar.*) Not to be returned or brought back to its proper or former state or condition.

In Chemistry, applied to a compound which cannot be reduced to its simple state.

In Surgery, applied to a displaced part which cannot be replaced into its natural position.

Irregular. (L. *ir*, for *in*, neg.; *regularis*; from *regula*, a rule. F. *irrégulier*; I. *irregolare*; S. *irregular*; G. *unregelmässig.*) Not according to rule; unequal in size or position or rhythm; not symmetrical in form.

I. animals. Burmeister's term for *In-fusoria*.

I. bones. Bones of complex figure, generally situated in the median line; such as the vertebrae.

I. pulse. See *Pulse, irregular.*

Irreino'culability. (L. *ir*, for *in*, neg.; *re*, again; *inoculo*, to engraft. F. *irréino'culabilité.*) Diday's term for the state of a person in whom a chancre cannot be inoculated again.

Irrep'tion. (L. *irreptio*, a creeping in; from *ir*, for *in*, neg.; *repto*, to creep.) An insidious attack of a disease.

Irrespirable. (L. *ir*, for *in*, neg.; *respiro*, to breathe.) That which cannot be breathed.

Applied to those gases which, though not in themselves poisonous, are unable to supply the place of oxygen in respiration; such are hydrogen and nitrogen.

I. gas'es. Gases which, when breathed, or attempted to be breathed, produce irritation of the respiratory mucous membrane and closure of the glottis, or, if diluted, inflammation of the

air passages; such are chlorine, ammonia, ozone, nitrous, sulphurous, hydrochloric, and hydrofluoric acids.

Irrhyth'mia. Same as *Arythmia*.

Irrigation. (L. *irrigatio*; from *irrigo*, to lead water to; from *ir*, for *in*, to; *riigo*, to wet. F. *irrigation*; I. *irrigazione*; S. *riego*; G. *Bewässerung, Begiessung, Befeuchtung.*) A watering; the continuous application of a stream of simple or antiseptic fluid to a part so as to keep it wet with a constant change of the moisture. It is applied to the surface of the body to keep an inflamed part cool, or to a wound or ulceration or the interior of an abscess, to wash away foul matters and to procure disinfection.

The fluid may be put into a bottle, which is suspended over the part to be kept wet, and in which some cotton is placed and is allowed to hang over the edge of the bottle, so as to act as a siphon; or an india-rubber tube with a stopcock may be used attached to a receptacle hanging above the level of the affected part.

Also, formerly used in the same sense as *Embrocation*.

Irrigator. (L. *irrigo*, to lead water to.) An apparatus for *Irrigation*.

Irritabil'itas. See *Irritability*.

I. Halleriana. The *Vis insita* of Haller.

I. morbo'sa. (L. *morbosus*, diseased.) Twitchings of the muscles.

I. vesic'æ. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) The condition of a *Bladder, irritable*.

Irritabil'ity. (L. *irritabilis*, easily excited; from *irrito*, to provoke. F. *irritabilité*; I. *irritabilita*; S. *irritabilidad*; G. *Reizbarkeit.*) The state or quality of being irritable.

In Medicine, undue excitability of an organ or a tissue.

In Physiology, the capacity of a tissue or organ to respond in its own special way to the action of a stimulus. The term has also been applied in a more restricted sense to the contractility of muscular fibre.

In Botany, the capacity of a plant, or of a part of a plant, to be stimulated to acts of motion by chemical or mechanical irritants, as in the sundew and the sensitive plant; as well as the movements of the protoplasm under the influence of external stimuli.

I., far'adic. Same as *Faradic excitability*.

I., form'ative. (G. *formative Reizbarkeit.*) Virchow's term for the faculty possessed by a living cell of the formation of new protoplasm under the stimulus of the *I., nutritive*.

I., galvan'ic. Same as *Galvanic excitability*.

I., Halle'rian. (*Haller.*) Same as *I., muscular*.

I., mus'cular. (F. *irritabilité musculaire.*) Haller's term for the contractile force of muscle which is peculiar to it.

The term is now used to indicate the capacity of a muscle to contract or its contractility.

I., nerv'ous. The capacity of a nerve to transmit nervous impulses on the reception of an impression from some stimulus.

I., nu'tritive. (L. *nutrio*, to nourish. G. *nutritive Reizbarkeit.*) Virchow's term for the faculty possessed by the living cells of taking up from the blood or other fluids nutriment under the stimulus of its presence.

I., plas'tic. (Πλαστικός, fit for moulding.) Same as *I., nutritive*.

Irritable. (L. *irritabilis*. F. *irritable*; I. *irritable*; G. *reizbar*.) Easily excited or inflamed; capable of exhibiting *Irritability*.

I. blad'der. See *Bladder, irritable*.

I. breast. Sir Astley Cooper's term for a neuralgic condition of the mammary gland which is not infrequently associated with disturbance of the uterine functions, and also often accompanies intercostal neuralgia, the anterior supraclavicular nerves, or the cutaneous branches of the intercostal nerves being the parts affected.

I. o'vary. See *Ovary, irritable*.

I. tes'ticle. See *Testicle, irritable*.

I. ul'cer. See *Ulcer, irritable*.

I. u'terus. See *Uterus, irritable*.

Irritamen. (L. *irritamen*, an incitement.) A stimulus; an irritant.

Irritament'um. (L. *irritamentum*; from *irrito*, to provoke. G. *Reizmittel*.) An incitement; a provocative; an irritant; a stimulus.

A synonym of *Erethism*.

I. metallicum. (Μέταλλον, a mineral.) A term for galvanism.

Irritant. (L. *irritans*, part. of *irrito*, to provoke. F. *irritant*; G. *reizend*.) Producing irritation; that which produces irritation.

I. poi'sons. See *Poisons, irritant*.

Irritants. (L. *irritans*. G. *Reizmittel*.) Medicaments or things which produce irritation or inflammation.

I. chemical. Those which act by reason of their chemical constitution, as nitric acid, caustic potash, and sodium ethylate.

Of this nature, probably, is the action of many of the ferments found in the diseased body, the Bacteria and Bacilli.

I. mechanical. Those which irritate or inflame by virtue of some mechanical influence, as the cutting of a knife, or the tension of an over-full cavity.

I. nerv'ous. Those which act through and by means of the nervous system, as when a diseased eye produces sympathetic inflammation of its previously healthy fellow.

I. or'ganised. The organised beings which live on the surface of, in the interior of, or in the midst of, the tissues of the body, as the *Sarcopetes scabiei* among animals, and the *Acho-rion Schönleinii* among plants.

I. physical. Such agents as heat, cold, and the electric current.

Irritated. (L. *irrito*, to provoke.) Suffering from irritation, as an inflamed ulcer.

Irritatio. See *Irritation*.

Irritation. (L. *irritatio*, an incitement; from *irrito*, to provoke. F. *irritation*; I. *irritazione*; S. *irritacion*; G. *Irritation, Reizung*.) The act or state of being excited, irritated, or inflamed.

The term was used by Broussais to denote an abnormal amount of the excitation natural to, and necessary for the due performance of its functions by, an organ; an excess which produces disturbance of function.

I. cer'ebral. See *Cerebral irritation*.

I. funct'ional. (L. *functio*, a performing.) The irritation or inflammation of a part or tissue produced by its excessive use.

I. lo'cal. (L. *locus*, a place.) A condition in which the irritation is confined in

its direct action to one limited spot, although its effects may be manifested over a larger area.

I. morbid. (L. *morbidus*, diseased.) Same as *Fever, irritative*.

I. spinal. See *Spinal irritation*.

Irritative. (L. *irrito*. F. *irritatif*; G. *reizend, aufregend*.) Capable of producing, or accompanied by, excitement or irritation.

I. drop'sy. A term applied by Wilks to the process of secretion of the fluid in a spina bifida.

I. fe'ver. See *Fever, irritative*.

I. hyper'trophy. See *Hypertrophy, irritative*.

I. o'vergrowth. Pepper's term for the form *Hypertrophy, irritative*. He would restrict the term hypertrophy to increase of size of an organ resulting from a call for increased activity and compensation.

Irrora'tion. (L. *irroro*, to moisten with dew.) The sprinkling of a part with moisture so as to keep it wet.

Irry'th'mia. Same as *Arythmia*.

Irvingia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Simarubaceæ*.

I. Bar'teri, Hooker fil. The *I. gabonensis*.

I. gabonen'sis, H. Brogniart. Hab. Gaboon and west coast of Africa. The seeds, when bruised and pressed, form *Dika bread*, eight tenths of which consists of a fatty substance, *Dika butter*, which may be separated by boiling in water, and is like in smell and taste to cocoa butter.

Isacis. (Ἰσάκις, the same number of times.) A sexually mature form of nematode worm.

I. acumina'ta, D'Udekem. (L. *acuminatus*, pointed.) Found in the intestines of *Julus terrestris*.

I. as'caris, Diesing. (*Ascaris*.) Found in the bursa copulativa of *Astynomus edilis*.

I. cuspid'a'ta, Diesing. (L. *cuspidatus*, pointed.) Found in the large intestine of the larva of *Oryctes nasicornis*.

I. cylin'drica, Leidy. (L. *cylindrus*, a roller.) Found in *Helix alternata*.

I. gryllotal'pa, Diesing. (L. *gryllus*, a cricket; *talpa*, a mole.) Found in the stomach and intestines of *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*.

I. infec'ta, Leidy. (L. *infectus*, unfinished.) Found in the stomach and intestines of *Julus marginatus*.

I. Luca'ni, Frölich. Found in the large intestines of *Lucanus capreolus*.

I. macroceph'a'la, D'Udekem. (Μακροκέφαλή, the head.) Found in the intestines of *Julus terrestris*.

I. mi'grans, Lespés. (L. *migro*, to change one's abode.) Found in the abdomen of *Termes lucifugus*.

Isadelph'ia. (Ἴσος, equal; ἀέληφός, a brother. F. *isadelphie*.) Gurtl's term for a double monster factus composed of two bodies of equal development, each possessing all the normal vital organs, and only connected to each other by parts of little importance.

Isadelph'ous. (Ἴσος; ἀέληφός. F. *isadelphé*.) Having diadelphous stamens in two equal bundles.

I. mon'ster. See *Isadelph'ia*.

Isæthion'ic acid. See *Isæthion'ic acid*.

Isamic acid. $C_{16}H_{13}N_3O_4$. Red, shining, rhombic plates obtained by the action of warm ammonia on isatin.

Isanomal. (Ἴσος, equal to; ἀνόμαλος, irregular.) Similar or identical in irregularity.

I. line. Dove's term for a line which connects places which deviate in the same degree from the mean temperature of the parallel line on which they are situated.

I. line, negative. (L. *negativus*, that which denies.) The line which connects places with a mean temperature lower than that corresponding to their latitude.

I. line, positive. (L. *positivus*, positive.) The line which connects places with a mean temperature higher than that corresponding to their latitude.

Isantherous. (Ἴσος; *anther*. F. *isanthère*.) Having similar and equal stamens.

Isanthous. (Ἴσος; ἄνθος, a flower. F. *isanthe*.) Allman's term for plants which have the perigonia of all their flowers alike.

Isatic. Belonging to the *Isatis*.

Isatic acid. $C_8H_7NO_5 = C_6H_4(NH_2) \cdot CO \cdot CO_2H$. A crystalline substance obtained by the decomposition of the salt produced by the action of caustic potash on isatin by hydrochloric acid.

Isatidææ. (*Isatis*.) A Tribe of the Sub-order *Nymphetaceæ*, Order *Cruceifera*.

Isatin. $C_8H_5NO_2$. Obtained by oxidising indigo with chromic or nitric acid, washing with water containing a little ammonia, and crystallising. It forms transparent, red-brown, persistent prisms without smell, which melt when heated and sublime partially unaltered. It is little soluble in cold, but more soluble in hot water and in ether, very soluble in alcohol. It melts with metallic oxides to form isatin compounds. Obtained first by Laurent and by Erdmann.

Isatis. (Ἴσάρις, a plant producing a dark blue dye.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruceifera*.

I. tinctoria. Linn. (L. *tinctor*, a dyer. G. *Waid*.) Woad. Furnishes a blue dye. Said to be astringent.

Isatodes. (Ἴσατώδης, like woad.) Of a bluish colour, as of woad.

I. billis. (L. *billis*, bile.) A disordered bile of a bluish colour.

Isatropic acid. (G. *Isatropasäure*.) $C_9H_5O_2$. Obtained, along with atropic acid, by acting on tropic acid with baryta water; it is nearly insoluble in cold water and alcohol, slightly soluble in boiling water and in ether; it melts at 200° C. (392° F.) It is probably a polymeric modification of atropic acid.

Isca. (Ἴσκα.) A fungus, growing on oak and walnut trees, used by the ancient Greeks as a moxa; perhaps the *Boletus ignarius*.

Ischæma. (Ἴσχυμος, staunching blood; from ἴσχω, to hold back; αἷμα, blood.) Remedies which restrain bleeding.

Ischæmia. (Ἴσχυμος. F. *ischémie*.) Repression or retention of an habitual bleeding.

Also, Virchow's term for local anæmia from obstruction to the blood flow, produced by narrowing of the vessels of influx.

Also, the diminution of blood in a part produced by therapeutical means, as by the compression of an india-rubber bandage.

I. cerebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) Local anæmia of the brain.

I., muscular. (L. *musculus*, a muscle.) Insufficient supply of blood to a part owing to the spasmodic contraction of the muscular walls of the vessels; the contraction may be induced by cold, by the electric current, and by surcharge of the blood with carbonic acid gas.

I. of papilla. (L. *papilla*, a small teat.) A synonym of *Choked disc*.

I., retinal. Partial or complete anæmia of the retina, caused by contraction of one or more of the branches of the retinal arteries.

Ischæmon. (Ἴσχυμος.) A remedy which restrains hæmorrhage.

Is'char. A name for the root of *Leontice leontopetalum*.

Ischas. (Ἰσχάς, a dried fig.) A term for a fig-like excretion of the anus.

Ischesis. (Ἰσχω, to keep back.) Suppression or retention of a secretion or of a discharge.

Ischia. Italy, an island in the gulf of Naples. The climate is fairly well suited for a winter resort, the chief objections being the amount of rainfall and the northerly aspect of the best part of the island; in the summer it is cool and pleasant. There are many thermal springs in the island, of which those near Casamicciola were most frequented until the destruction of the bathing establishment by the earthquake of 1883. The waters, some of which contain sodium chloride, others sodium bicarbonate, and others iron, are used in chronic rheumatic and gouty affections, in scrofula, some forms of paralysis, and skin diseases.

Ischiac. Same as *Ischiadic*.

Ischiadelph'ia. (Ἰσχίον, the hip; ἀδελφος, a brother. F. *ischiadephie*.) The condition of an *Ischiadelphus*.

Ischiadelph'us. (Ἰσχίον; ἀδελφος. F. *ischiadephie*.) A double monstrosity having the bodies facing in opposite directions and united by the pelvis.

Ischiad'ic. (Ἰσχιαδικός, of the hips.) Same as *Ischiatic*.

I. artery. The *Sciatic artery*.

I. nerve, great. The *Sciatic nerve, great*.

I. nerve, small. The *Sciatic nerve, small*.

I. plex'us. The upper part of the *Sacral plexus*.

I. vein. The *Sciatic vein*.

Ischiad'icus. See *Ischiadic*.

I. morbus. (L. *morbus*, a disease.) *Sciatica*.

I. nerv'us. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) The *Sciatic nerve*.

Ischiad'ocèle. See *Ischiocele*.

Ischiag'ra. (Ἰσχίον, the hip-joint; ἄγρα, a catching. F. *ischüagre*; G. *Hüftgicht*.) Gout in the hip.

Also, the same as *Sciatica*.

Is'chial. Relating to the *Ischium*.

I. bursi'tis. (L. *bursa*, a bag.) Inflammation of the ischiadic bursa, most frequently seen in persons such as weavers or boatmen, who sit much and slide somewhat on the seat.

I. callos'ity. (L. *callositas*, hardness of skin.) The thickened pad of hairless skin on the buttocks of some monkeys.

Ischial'gia. (Ἰσχίον, the hip-joint; ἄλγος, pain. G. *Hüftweh*.) *Sciatica*.

Ischial'gic. Of the nature of *Ischialgia*.

Is'chias. (Ἰσχάς, pain in the hips.)

Gout in the hip; a rheumatic affection of the hip; sciatica.

I. a spargano'si. (Σπαργανώσεις, a swelling of the breasts.) Phlegmasia dolens.

I. nervo'sa anti'ca. (L. *nervus*, a nerve; *anticus*, in front.) Neuralgia of the crural nerve.

I. nervo'sa Cotun'ni. (Cotugno.) A term for *Sciatica*.

I. nervo'sa digita'lis. (L. *digitalis*, belonging to the finger.) Pain in the ulnar nerve.

I. nervo'sa post'ica. (L. *posticus*, hinder.) Sciatica.

I. rheumat'ica. Same as *Sciatica*.

Ischiatic. (Ἰσχίον, the projecting bone on which man rests when sitting. F. *ischiatique*; I. *ischiatico*; S. *isquiatico*; G. *Sitzbein betreffend*.) Relating to, or connected with, the *Ischium*.

I. ar'tery. (F. *artère ischiatique*.) The *Sciatic artery*.

I. her'nia. See *Hernia, ischiatic*.

I. notch, great'er. See *Sciatic notch, greater*.

I. notch, les'ser. See *Sciatic notch, lesser*.

I. pain. (F. *douleur ischiatique*.) A term for *Sciatica*.

I. re'gion. The neighbourhood of the hip.

I. spine. The spine of the ischium; it is peculiar to man.

I. vein. The *Sciatic vein*.

Ischiat'itis. (Ἰσχίον.) Inflammation of the sciatic nerve.

Ischiat'ocle. See *Ischiocele*.

Ischidro'sis. (Ἰσχω, to keep back; ἰδρώς, sweat. F. *ischidrose*.) Suppression of the sweat.

Ischio- (Ἰσχίον, the bone on which man rests when sitting.) A prefix signifying relationship to the *Ischium*.

Ischio-anal. (Ἰσχίον; L. *anus*, the fundament.) Relating to the ischium and anus.

I. mus'cle. (F. *muscle ischio-anal*.) The *Levator ani*.

Ischioblen'nia. A misspelling of *Ischoblennia*.

Ischiobul'bar. (Ἰσχίον; L. *bulbus*, a bulb. F. *ischio-bulbaire*.) Relating to the ischium and to the bulb of the urethra.

I. mus'cle. The *Transversus perinaei*.

Ischiocapsular. (Ἰσχίον; L. *capsula*, a small bag.) Relating to the ischium and the capsular ligament of the hip-joint.

I. lig'ament. (L. *ligamentum*, a band. G. *Sitzbeinkapselband*.) A broad fibrous band arising from the furrow on the ischium below the acetabulum, and inserted into the hinder part of the capsular ligament of the hip-joint.

Ischiocauda'lis. (Ἰσχίον; L. *cauda*, a tail.) A muscle of some mammals which arises from the ischium, and is inserted into the anterior chevron bones of the tail.

Ischiocaverno'sus. (Ἰσχίον; corpus cavernosum. F. *ischio-caverneux*; I. *ischio-cavernoso*; S. *isquiocavernoso*; G. *Sitzbeinschwelkörpermuskel*.) A muscle which arises from the inner part of the tuberosity and ramus of the ischium behind and on each side of the crus penis, and is inserted into the outer and under sides of the crus towards its fore part. It compresses the veins of the crus and assists

in the erection of the penis. In the female it is much smaller and has similar relations to the clitoris.

I. clitor'idis. The *Ischiocavernosus* of the female.

Is'chiocele. (Ἰσχίον; κήλη, a rupture.) Same as *Hernia, ischiatic*.

Ischioc'erite. (Ἰσχίον; κέρα, a horn.) The third joint of the antenna of Crustacea.

Ischioclitor'idian. (Ἰσχίον; κλειτορίς, the clitoris. F. *ischioclitoridien*, *ischio-clitorien*.) Relating to the ischium and the clitoris.

I. ar'tery. (F. *artère ischio-clitorienne*.) The branch of the internal artery which supplies the clitoris; the *Arteria profunda clitoridis*.

I. mus'cle. The *Ischiocavernosus* of the female.

I. nerve. (F. *nerf ischio-clitorien*.) The dorsal nerve of the clitoris; a branch of the pudic nerve.

Ischiococcyge'us. (Ἰσχίον.) The *Coccygeus* muscle.

Ischiocretitib'ial. (Ἰσχίον; F. *crête*, a crest; *tibia*.) The *Semitendinosus*.

Ischioidid'yms. (Ἰσχίον; δίδυμος, double.) A double monster fetus united by the hips.

Ischiodym'ia. (Ἰσχίον; δύω, to mingle.) Cruveilhier's term for a double monstrosity in which the bodies are united at the ischia.

Ischiofemora'lis. (Ἰσχίον; L. *femur*, the thigh. F. *muscle ischio-femoral*.) The *Adductor magnus*.

Ischiofemoropone'us. (Ἰσχίον; L. *femur*, the thigh; Gr. *περόνη*, the small bone of the leg.) The *Biceps flexor cruris*.

Ischion. See *Ischium*.

Ischioneuralgia. (Ἰσχία, the buttocks; νῆρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) Sciatica.

Ischiopages. (Ἰσχίον; πάγη, anything that fastens. F. *ischiopage*.) I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for a fetal monster consisting of two individuals which have a common umbilicus and are united at the hypogastrium.

Ischiopagy. (Ἰσχίον; πάγη.) The anomaly constituting an *Ischiopages*.

Ischiopen'ile. (Ἰσχίον; L. *penis*, the male organ. F. *ischioopenien*.) Belonging to the ischium and the penis.

I. mus'cle. (F. *muscle ischiopenien*.) Chaussier's term for the *Ischiocavernosus* of the male.

I. nerve. (F. *nerf ischiopenien*.) The *Dorsal nerve of the penis*.

Ischioperine'al. (Ἰσχίον; περινεον, the space between the anus and scrotum. F. *ischio-perinéal*.) Belonging to the ischium and perineum.

I. ar'tery. The transverse perineal artery.

I. mus'cle. (F. *ischio-perinéal*.) Chaussier's term for the *transversus perinei*.

Ischioph thisis. (Ἰσχίον, the hip-joint; φθίσις, wasting.) The wasting produced by hip-joint disease.

Ischiopod'ite. (Ἰσχίον; πούς, a foot.) Milne Edward's term for the third joint of the limbs of the Articulata; when the coxopodite is wanting it is the second joint.

Ischiopoplitifemora'lis. (Ἰσχίον; L. *poples*, the ham; *femur*, the thigh.) The *Seminembranosus*.

Ischiopoplittibialis. (Ἰσχίον; L. *poples*, the ham; *tibia*, the large bone of the leg. F. *ischio-popliti-tibial*.) The *Semimembranosus*.

Ischioprætibialis. (Ἰσχίον; L. *præ*, in front of; *tibia*.) The *Semitendinosus*.

Ischioprostaticus. (Ἰσχίον; *prostate* gland. F. *ischio-prostatique*.) The fibres of the transversus perinei which reach the prostate gland.

Ischiopubic bone. The conjoined ischium and os pubis of reptiles.

Ischiopubifemoralis. (Ἰσχίον; os *pubis*; L. *femur*, the thigh-bone. F. *ischio-pubifemoral*.) The *Adductor magnus*.

Ischiopubiprostaticus. (Ἰσχίον; os *pubis*; *prostate* gland. F. *ischio-pubi-prostatique*.) The *Transversus perinei*.

Ischio-rectal. (Ἰσχίον; *rectum*.) Relating to the ischium and the rectum.

I. abscess. See *I. cellulitis* and *Abscess, ischiorectal*.

I. cellulitis. (*Cellular tissue*.) Inflammation of the areolar tissue of the ischio-rectal fossa. It may occur from local exposure to cold, or from inflammation extending from the rectum. There is great pain near the anus, extending up the rectum and down the thigh, with swelling, which may be seen outwardly and detected by the finger in the rectum. Suppuration often occurs, and the pus may burst near to and a little behind the anus, or over the tuberosity of the ischium, or on the inner side of the thigh, or in the perinæum, or into the rectum. It may be acute or chronic, superficial or deep.

I. fasciæ. See *Fasciæ, ischio-rectal*.

I. fossæ. See *Fossæ, ischio-rectal*.

Ischiocambo'sis. (Ἰσχίον; σκάμ-βωσις, a croaking.) Crookedness of the hip-joint; projection of the hip.

Ischiosis. Same as *Ischias*.

Ischiopnitorochantericus. (Ἰσχίον; L. *spina*, a spine; *trochanter*. F. *ischio-spini-trochanterien*.) The *Gemelli* muscles.

Ischiobulclitorian. (Ἰσχίον; L. *sub*, under; *clitoris*. F. *ischio-sous-clitoridien*.) The *Ischioavernosus* of the female.

Ischiobutrochantericus. (Ἰσχίον; L. *sub*, under; *trochanter*. F. *ischio-sous-trochanterien*.) *Chaussier's* term for the *Quadratus femoris*.

Ischiotrochanteria'nus. (Ἰσχίον; *trochanter*. F. *ischio-trochanterien*.) *Chaussier's* name for the *gemelli* muscles.

Ischio-urethralis. (Ἰσχίον; *urethra*. F. *ischio-urétral*.) The *Transversus perinei*.

Ischium. (Ἰσχίον, the projecting bone on which man rests when sitting. F. *ischion*; I. *ischio*; G. *Sitzbein*.) A bone of the pelvic girdle, being the hinder and lower part of the innominate bone of each side. Above, it forms two fifths of the acetabulum; below, it forms a thick projection, the tuberosity, which is continued forwards and upwards as the ramus, a thin flattened part which joins the ramus of the os pubis. Behind the acetabulum there is a pointed prominence, the spine, above which is a smooth surface, the great sciatic notch, and below it the small sciatic notch.

In most mammals the tuberosity is very large, and in some is everted; the spine is peculiar to man. In Cetacea it constitutes the whole pelvis; in Batrachia it is thin and small.

I., fracture of. Fracture of the ischium alone is rare; only the six cases recorded by Malgaigne are known.

I., planes of. (L. *planus*, level.) The two smooth surfaces on the inner face of the ischium lying above and below a line drawn between the spine of the ischium and the ilio-pectineal eminence.

Ischl. Austria, in the Salzkammergut, about 1600 feet above sea-level, in a beautiful situation among pine-clad mountains, with a mild, equable, soft climate. The waters are strong brine springs, and one a sulphur spring; they are used in serofulous diseases, irritable conditions of the nervous system, chronic rheumatism, amenorrhœa, sterility, and chronic skin diseases. There are used also mud baths from the sulphur spring, pine-leaf baths, and the whey cure, as well as inhalations of the vapour of the brine.

Ischnoche'lous. (Ἰσχνός, thin; χηλό, a crab's claw. F. *ischnochele*.) Having long slender claws or arms.

Ischnogyria. (Ἰσχνός, withered; γύρος, a ring.) Heschl's term for the puckering and shrivelling of the superficies of the cerebrum which result from cerebral atrophy.

Ischnophonia. (Ἰσχνοφωνία; from ἰσχνος, thin; φωνή, the voice. F. *ischnophonie*.) Weakness and thinness of the voice.

Also, used in the same sense as *Ischophonia*.

Ischnotes. (Ἰσχνότης, thinness. F. *ischnotie*.) Emaciation; wasting; extreme weakness of a body or an organ.

Ischnous. (Ἰσχνός.) Emaciated; very thin.

Ischoblen'nia. (Ἰσχω, to keep back. βλίνα, a thick mucous discharge.) Suppression of a mucous discharge.

Ischoceno'sis. (Ἰσχω; κίνωσις, an emptying.) The suppression of a normal evacuation, as the menstrual discharge.

Ischocholia. (Ἰσχω; χολή, bile.) Retention of bile.

Ischocœlia. (Ἰσχω; κοιλία, the bowels. G. *Unterleibverstopfung*.) Constipation.

Ischocœlia. See *Ischoœlia*.

Ischocop'ria. (Ἰσχω; κόπρος, dung.)

Constipation.

Ischogalactia. (Ἰσχω; γάλα, milk. G. *Milcherhaltung*.) Suppression of the secretion of milk.

Ischogalactics. (Ἰσχω; γάλα, milk.) Medicaments which arrest or diminish the secretion of milk.

Ischolochia. (Ἰσχω; λόχια, the discharge after childbirth.) Suppression of the lochia.

Ischome'nia. (Ἰσχω; μηνιαία, the menses.) Suppression of the menstrual discharge.

Ischophonia. (Ἰσχοφώνος; from ἰσχω; φωνή, the voice.) An imperfection or defect of the speech; stammering.

Ischopyo'sis. (Ἰσχω; πύωσις, suppuration.) Suppression of an habitual purulent discharge.

Ischosperm'ia. (Ἰσχω; σπέρμα, seed.) Suppression or retention of the semen.

Ischuretic. (Ἰσχυροίω, to suffer from retention of urine.) A remedy for the relief of *Ischuria*.

According to Kraus, a medicine which produces *Ischuria*.

Ischuria. (Ἰσχυρία; from ἴσχω, to keep back; οὐρον, urine. F. *ischurie*; I. *iscuria*; S. *iscuria*; G. *Harnverhaltung*.) A term which has been applied both to suppression and to retention of urine.

I., calculous. (L. *calculus*, a small stone.) Retention of urine from the obstructing presence of a stone in some part of the urinary passages.

I. cystophlegmatica. (Κύστις, the bladder; φλεγματικός, like phlegm.) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bladder, with muco-purulent discharge and difficulty in passing urine.

I., false. Suppression of urine.

I., hysterical. (*Hysteria*.) A defective secretion of urine, short of suppression and distinct from retention, occurring in hysterical persons; it may persist for days or weeks, and is often accompanied by vomiting of a fluid which contains urea. The occurrence of such a condition has been disputed, but its existence is affirmed by Charcot.

I., neurotic. (Νεύρον, a nerve.) The form of suppression of urine which depends on mental states, such as anxiety or hysteria.

I. no'tha. (Νόθος, spurious.) Suppression of urine.

I. paradox'ica. (Παράδοξος, contrary to opinion.) The condition in which the urine dribbles away from the bladder, leaving it always empty.

I. paralyt'ica. (Παραλυτικός, palsied.) Retention of urine from paralysis of the muscular coat of the bladder.

I. phimo'sica. (Φίμοσις, a muzzling.) Retention of urine caused by a tight *Ithimos*.

I., re'nal. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) Retention of urine from some kidney cause.

I. rena'lis. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) Same as *Urine, suppression of*.

I. spasmodica. (Σπασμός, a convulsion.) Retention of urine from spasmodic stricture of the urethra, or spasm of the neck of the bladder.

I. spastic. (Σπαστικός, drawing in.) Retention of urine from spasm of the sphincter vesicæ.

I. spur'ia. (L. *spurius*, false.) See *I., false*.

I., truc. Retention of urine in the bladder.

I., ureteric. (Οὐρητήρ, the duct from the kidney to the bladder.) Retention of urine from obstruction in the ureter.

I., urethral. (Οὐρήθρα, the tube for the discharge of urine from the bladder.) Retention of urine from obstruction in the urethra.

I. urethra'lis a phimo'si. Same as *I. phimosica*.

I. ve'ra. (L. *verus*, true.) Retention of urine in the bladder.

I., vesical. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) Retention of urine from some bladder trouble.

Ischuriophthalmia. (Ἰσχυρία, retention of urine; ὀφθαλμία, inflammation of the eyes.) An inflammation of the eye accompanied by itching ulcerations, and supposed to be caused by suppression of urine.

Ischury. Same as *Ischuria*.

Ischyomyelitis. (Ἴσχύς, strength; μῆλον, marrow.) Inflammation of the lumbar spinal marrow.

Isemeria. (Ἰσημερία; from ἴσος, equal; ἡμέρα, a day.) The Equinox; equal day and night.

Isemerous. (Ἰσημέρια.) Having night and day equal in length.

Isertia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*.

I. coccin'ea. Vahl. (L. *coccineus*, scarlet.) Bark febrifuge, leaves tonic and astringent.

Isethionic acid. (G. *Iséthionsäure*.) $C_2H_6SO_4 = C_2H_4.OH.SO_2.OH$. Hydroxyethylene sulphonic acid. A monobasic acid formed, together with sulphuric acid, by boiling ethionic acid with water. It forms deliquescent needles. Its salts are readily soluble and crystalline. It also acts as an alcohol; it is isomeric with sulphovinic acid.

Isicium. (Ἰσίκιον; from L. *insicium*.) A dish made of flesh minced small and spiced or not.

Isicos. Same as *Isicium*.

Isida'ceæ. (Ἴσις, an Egyptian goddess, answering to the Greek Δημήτηρ, the Roman Ceres.) An Order of the Subclass *Alcyonaria*, having an erect, branched axis, composed of alternate calcareous nodes and horny internodes.

Isidioïd. (*Isidium*, a coral; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) In Botany, applied to those lichens which are covered with a dense mass of conical soredia.

Isinglass. (Dut. *huyzenblas*, *huyzenblas*; G. *Hausenblase*; from *Hausen*, a sturgeon; *Blase*, a bladder. F. *colle de poisson*; I. *collu di pesce*; S. *colapiscis*, *colapcz*; G. *Hausenblase*, *Fischleim*.) The swim-bladder of *Acipenser huso*, and other sturgeons, cut open, washed and soaked in water, spread on a board, the outer silvery membrane rubbed off, and allowed to dry. It consists chiefly of pure gelatin, with some membranous matter and salts. It is emollient and nutritive, and is used to make coat plaster. It is adulterated with common gelatin.

Isinglass is also made from other fishes, such as several species of *Morrhua*, *Lota*, *Silurus*, and *Labrus*.

I., artific'ial. The gelatin of commerce.

I., Chines'e. Same as *Gelatin, Chinese*.

I., Jap'anese. Same as *Gelatin, Chinese*.

I. jell'y. An ounce of isinglass or more dissolved by the aid of heat in a pint of water, and sugar, lemon, wine, or other flavouring added.

I. plas'ter. See *Emplastrum ichthyocolle*.

I., rib'bon. The isinglass made in New England from the intestines of the cod.

I., Rus'sian. The substance described under the chief heading. As well as the sturgeons, it is obtained from *Silurus glanis* and *Cyprinus carpio*.

Is'ir. An old synonym of *Elixir*.

Isis. (Ἴσις.) An Egyptian goddess answering to the Greek Δημήτηρ, the Latin *Ceres*. She was honoured as the inventress and goddess of medicinal substances, and to her aid was attributed the sleep that came to the sick.

Also, the name of a plaster anciently employed for scalp wounds.

I. nob'ilis. Pallas. (L. *nobilis*, noble.) Red coral, *Corallium rubrum*.

Island. (Mid. E. *iland*, *ilond*, *yland*, *ylond*; Sax. *igland*; from *ig*, an island; *land*, land. F. *île*; I. *isola*; S. *isla*; G. *Insel*.) A tract of land entirely surrounded by water.

In Anatomy, applied to a structure entirely surrounded by a different structure.

I. of Reil. (*Reil.*) The *Lobus centralis*.

Islington. A suburb of London. A chalybeate water here was formerly so much esteemed as to be called the Holy well.

Isminid. Turkey. A town on the Gulf of Nicomedia. In a picturesque plain near this town are the thermal, saline, sulphurous springs named Yalora, which are much frequented by the inhabitants of Constantinople.

Isnardia. (Antoine Dante *Isnard*, a French botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Onagraceæ*.

I. alternifolia. (*L. alternus*, one after the other; *folium*, a leaf.) Root emetic.

I. palustris, Linn. The *Ludwigia palustris*.

Iso- (*ἴσος*, equal to.) A prefix signifying equal or similar.

Isalloxanic acid. $C_7H_7N_2O_5$. A modification of alloxanic acid; to its ammonium salt is probably due part of the so-called murexid reaction.

Isobaphia. (*ἴσος*; *βάψις*, a dipping in dye.) The condition of reflecting only one colour.

Isobar. (*ἴσος*; *βάρος*, weight.) A line drawn between those places on the earth's surface where the pressure of the atmosphere, as indicated by the corrected weight of the barometer, is the same at the same time.

Isobaric. (*ἴσος*; *βάρος*.) Having equal barometric pressure.

I. line. Same as *Isobar*.

Isobarism. (*ἴσος*; *βάρος*.) Similarity in weight.

Isobarometric. (*ἴσος*; *βάρος*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) Having equal pressure or weight, as measured by the barometer.

I. line. Same as *Isobar*.

Isobilateral. (*ἴσος*; *L. bis*, twice; *latus*, the side.) Equal and alike on both sides.

Isobriate. (*ἴσος*; *βρίαια*, to be strong. *F. isobrié*.) Cassini's term for those plants in which both cotyledons have equal powers of increase.

Isobrious. Same as *Isobriate*.

Isobutane. $(CH_3)_2CH$. Trimethyl methane. A colourless gas, liquefying at $-17^{\circ}C$. ($1^{\circ}F$.), obtained, together with isobutylene, by acting with zinc on tertiary butyl alcohol in presence of water. The isobutylene is removed from the gaseous mixture by means of bromine.

Isobutyl alcohol. $(CH_3)_2CH$. CH_2OH . An alcohol obtained by the fractional distillation of several fusel oils, and especially found in the spirit from beet root, potatoes, and grain. It is a mobile liquid, boiling at $108^{\circ}C$. ($226^{\circ}4^{\circ}F$.); at 0° sp. gr. 0.817; at ordinary temperature dissolves in 10 parts of water.

I. isobutyrate. $C_4H_7O_2(C_4H_9)$. An ether of isobutyric acid. It appears to be contained in Roman chamomile oil.

Isobutylamin. $(C_4H_9)NH_2$. Boiling point $67.5^{\circ}C$. ($153.5^{\circ}F$.); sp. gr. 0.7357 at 15° .

Isobutyraldehyde. $(CH_3)_2CH$. CHO . A strongly refracting liquid, with peculiar pungent smell, boiling at $61^{\circ}C$. ($141.8^{\circ}F$.); sp. gr. at 0° of 0.8226. It is obtained by oxidising isobutyl alcohol with potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid.

Isobutyramide. $C_4H_7O.NH_2$. An aromatic crystalline mass, soluble in water, obtained by heating isobutyric acid with ammo-

niun thiocyanate. It melts at 100° — $102^{\circ}C$. (212° — $215.6^{\circ}F$.), boils at 216° — $220^{\circ}C$. (420.8° — $428^{\circ}F$.), and sublimes in iridescent scales.

Isobutyric acid. (*G. Isobuttersäure*.) $(CH_3)_2CH.CO_2H$. A fluid obtained originally by Redtenbacher by distilling carobs, or the bean of *Ceratonia siliqua*, with dilute sulphuric acid, and subsequently by Erlenmeyer by acting with potash upon the nitril obtained by the action of potassium cyanide on isopropyl iodide. The acid is found in the free state in the flowers of the *Arnica montana*, and in the oil of chamomile. It boils at $151^{\circ}C$. ($309.2^{\circ}F$.); sp. gr. 0.9598. Its odour resembles that of butyric acid, but is less unpleasant. It is soluble in 3 parts of water.

I. ethers. These are three in number: methyl isobutyrate, ethyl isobutyrate, and isobutyl isobutyrate.

Isocajuputene. An isomer of cajuputene given off from cajuput oil when distilled with anhydrous phosphoric acid at $177^{\circ}C$. ($350.6^{\circ}F$.)

Isocapric acid. $C_9H_{19}.CO_2H$. An oily, faintly smelling liquid, with unpleasant burning taste, obtained by oxidation of the aldehyde of capric acid. It boils at $241.5^{\circ}C$. ($466.7^{\circ}F$.); remains fluid at $-37^{\circ}C$. ($-34.6^{\circ}F$.); sp. gr. 0.9036.

Isocaproic acid. $(CH_3)_2C_2H_5$. CO_2H . A liquid smelling like caproic acid, but more offensively; boiling at 198.6° — $199.8^{\circ}C$. (389.48° — $391.64^{\circ}F$.); it is prepared from isopentyl cyanide.

Isocarpeæ. (*ἴσος*, equal to; *καρπός*, fruit.) A Group of the Subclass *Gamopetalæ*, characterised by the carpels being nearly always as numerous as the segments of the calyx and corolla; ovary usually superior. It includes *Primulinae*, *Diospyrinae*, and *Bicornes*.

Also, Kützing's term for a Class of *Algæ*.

Isocarpeous. (*ἴσος*; *καρπός*, fruit. *F. isocarpe*.) Equal-fruited.

Applied to those phanerogamous plants which have the divisions of the fruit equal in number to the divisions of the perianth.

Also, applied to those *Algæ* which possess the same number of spores in each sporangium.

Isocetic acid. $C_{15}H_{30}O_2$. A solid, fatty acid found in the oil of the seeds of the physic nut, *Jatropha curcas*.

Isocheim. (*ἴσος*; *χειμών*, winter.) A line connecting places on the earth's surface at which the mean winter temperature is alike.

Isocheimal. Same as *Isocheimous*.

I. line. Same as *Isocheim*.

Isocheimènal. Same as *Isocheimous*.

Isocheimène. Same as *Isocheim*.

Isocheim'onal. Same as *Isocheimous*.

Isocheim'onous. (*ἴσος*; *χειμών*, winter. *F. isochèimène*.) Alexander von Humboldt's term for the lines which pass through those parts of the globe which have the same mean winter temperature.

Isocheirous. (*ἴσος*; *χείρ*, the hand.) Having the hand or arms or brachial appendages alike.

Isochi'mal. Same as *Isocheimal*.

Isochi'menal. Same as *Isocheimènal*.

Isocholesterin. $C_{26}H_{44}O$. An isomer of cholesterol found by Schultze in the oil of sheep's wool along with ordinary cholesterol. It

fuses at 137°—138° C. (278.6°—280.4° F.), and crystallises from ether in fine transparent needles, and from alcohol in gelatinous masses.

Isochomous. (Ἴσος; χῶμα, a mound.) Having branches springing from the stem at the same angle. (Stormouth.)

Isochromatic. (Ἴσος, equal to; χροῖα, colour.) Having the same kind of colour.

Isochronal. Same as *Isochronous*.

I. line. The line which a body traverses at the same rate throughout.

Isochronism. (Ἰσόχρονος, equal in age. F. *isochronisme*; I. *isochronismo*; S. *isochronismo*; G. *Gleichzeitigkeit*.) The quality of being *isochronous*.

Ischronous. (Ἰσόχρονος, equal in age; from *isos*, equal; χρόνος, time. F. *isochrone*; I. *isochrono*; S. *isochrono*; G. *gleichzeitig*.) Talking place at the same time; occupying an equal time in performance.

Isochrous. (Ἴσος; χρῶς, colour.) Of equal colour throughout.

Isochryson. (Ἰσόχρυσος, worth its weight in gold; from *isos*; χρῶς, gold.) An old term for a valued collyrium described by Galen.

Also, a name by Libavius for an amalgam of equal parts of antimony and mercury.

Isoclinal. Same as *Isoclinic*.

Isoclinic. (Ἰσokλίης, evenly balanced; from *isos*; κλίμη, that on which one lies. F. *isoclinique*; G. *isoklinisch*.) Having the same inclination.

I. line. A line drawn through those points of the earth at which the inclination of the magnetic needle is the same, or where the dipping-needle makes equal angles.

Isocrates. (Ἰσοκρατής, of equal might.) An old term for a mixture of equal quantities of wine and water.

Isocryme. See *Isokryme*.

Isocetoic acid. (Ἴσος, equal to; ὄκτη, eight.) $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_6(\text{CH}_3)\text{CO}_2\text{H}$. A product of the oxidation of isocetyl alcohol. It is an oily fluid, boils at about 219° C. (426.2° F.), and does not solidify at -17° C. (1.4° F.); sp. gr. at 0° 0.926. When warmed it smells of old cheese.

Isocetyl alcohol, primary. $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_6(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$. A derivative of tetramethyl butane. It smells like oranges; boils at about 180° C. (356° F.); sp. gr. at 0° 0.841.

I. alcohol, secondary. $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$. A derivative of tetramethyl butane. Smells more faintly than the primary alcohol; boils at 160°—163° C. (320°—325.4° F.); sp. gr. at 15° C. (59° F.) of 0.820. On oxidation it yields ketone, and on further oxidation acetic acid and isobutyric acid.

Isocumol. C_9H_{12} . A constituent of the light oil obtained by distilling coal-tar.

Isocyanates. Carbimides. Bodies isomeric with the cyanates, from which they are distinguished by the fact that alkalis and aqueous acids decompose them into carbon dioxide and an amine.

Isocyanides. Carbamines. Poisonous liquids, with a penetrating and unpleasant odour, obtained when an alcoholic iodide is treated with silver cyanide, or when a mixture of chloroform and an amine is treated with alcoholic potash.

Isocyanuric acid. Same as *Fulminuric acid*.

Isocyclous. (Ἴσος; κύκλος, a circle.) Consisting of equal rings.

Isodactylous. (Ἴσος, equal to; δάκτυλος, a finger or toe. F. *isodactyle*.) Having two toes in front and two behind.

Isodiabatic. (Ἴσος, equal to; διαβατικός, able to pass through.) Applied to two lines of a diagram, one of which shows the variations of the density of a fluid when it is heated, and the other the variations when it is cooled in the same proportion.

Isodic. See *Eisodic*.

Isodimorphism. (Ἴσος; διμορφος, two-formed.) The quality of being *Isodimorphous*.

Isodimorphous. (Ἴσος, equal to; διμορφος, two-formed. F. *isodimorphe*.) A term applied to dimorphous bodies the forms of which are identical.

Isodontous. (Ἴσος; ὀδούς, a tooth. F. *isodonte*.) Having equal teeth.

Isodromous. (Ἴσοδρόμος, running equally; from *isos*; δρόμος, a course.) Same as *Isochronous*.

Isodulcitan. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_5$. An amorphous substance into which isodulcite becomes converted when heated to 100° C. (212° F.)

Isodulcite. (Ἴσος, equal to; I. *dulcis*, sweet.) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_6$. A sweet-tasting substance, isomeric with dulcite, obtained, together with quercetin, by treating quercitrin with dilute mineral acids. It is unfermentable.

Isodynamia. (Ἰσοδυναμία, equal force; from *isos*; δύναμις, power. G. *Gleichkräftigkeit*.) Having equal powers.

Isodynamic. (Ἴσος; δύναμις. F. *isodynamique*.) Having equal power or force.

I. foods. Foods which during their burning up in the body produce an equal amount of heat. According to Danilewsky 100 parts of animal albumin, after deducting the heat-units of urea, produce a similar amount of heat to 52 parts of fat, 114 of starch, and 129 of dextrose; 100 parts of vegetable albumin produce a similar amount of heat to 55 of fat, 121 of starch, and 137 of dextrose.

I. line. A line drawn through those points of the earth where the magnetic influence is the same in amount.

Isodynamous. (Ἰσοδύναμος, equal in power; from *isos*; δύναμις, power.) Cassini's term for dicotyledonous embryos having equal powers of increase on both sides.

Is-electrical. (Ἴσος, equal to; *electricity*.) Similar in electrical properties.

Isœtææ. (Ἰσοεταῖς, evergreen; from *isos*; ἔτος, a year.) An Order of the Class *Lycopodiaceæ*, having both macrosporangia and microsporangia situated at the bases of the leaves on their upper surface, a small prothallium, and a short stem with many long leaves.

Isolaradic reaction. (Ἴσος, equal to; *faradism*.) Adamkiewicz's term for the condition of a muscle in which it responds to the faradic current, but not to the galvanic, as he has noted in a case of bulbar paralysis.

Isogalvanic reaction. (Ἴσος; *galvanism*.) Adamkiewicz's term for the condition of a muscle in which it responds to the galvanic, but not to the faradic, current, as he observed in a case of recovery from typhus fever.

Isogenetic. (Ἴσος; γένεσις, generation.) Equal or similar in sex.

Isogeotherm. (Ἴσος; γῆ, the earth; θερμῆ, heat. F. *isogéotherme*.) Kupffer's term for a line which joins the points of the earth's

surface in each hemisphere where the mean annual temperature is the same.

Also, the same as *Isothermal*.

Isogeothermal. (Ἴσος, γῆ; θέρμη.) Relating to the parts of the earth of equal mean temperature.

I. line. Same as *Isotherm*.

Isogetic. (Ἴσογώνιος, equal-angled; from ἴσος; γωνία, an angle. F. *isogonique*.) Having equal angles.

I. lines. The lines which pass through those points on the earth's surface where the angle of declination of the magnetic needle is the same.

Iso'gonism. (Ἴσος; γονή, offspring.) The condition in which the offspring of parents of dissimilar species have the same or a similar outward form, as occurs in some Medusæ.

Iso'gonous. Same as *Isogetic*.

Iso'gynous. (Ἴσος; γυνή, a female. F. *isogyne*.) A term applied to a flower of which the carpels are equal in number to the petals; in contradistinction to *Anisogynous*.

Isohemipinic acid. $C_6H_2(OCH_3)_2(COOH)_2$. A substance obtained by oxidizing isopinic acid with a dilute solution of potassium permanganate at 70° C. (158° F.) It crystallises in white needles, which are soluble in alcohol, ether, and hot water, insoluble in cold water.

Isoheptane. (Ἴσος; ἑπτά, seven.) $(CH_3)_2CH.C_4H_9$. Dimethyl-butyl methane. A fluid obtained by Wurtz by acting with sodium on ethyl and amyl iodides. It boils at 90.3° C. (194.54° F.)

Isohexane. (Ἴσος; ἕξ, six.) $(CH_3)_2CH.C_4H_9$. A mobile, liquid paraffin obtained by Wurtz from the action of sodium on a mixture of ethyl iodide and isobutyl iodide. It boils at 62° C. (143.6° F.), and has a vapour density of 3.053.

Isohexoic acid. The same as *Iscaproic acid*.

Isohy'etose. (Ἴσος; ὑετός, rain.) A line drawn between those places on the earth's surface where the mean annual rain fall is the same.

Isokry'mal. Relating to, or of the nature of, an *Isokryme*.

Isokryme. (Ἴσος; κρυμός, icy cold.) A line drawn between the places on the earth's surface which have the same mean temperature during the coldest months of the year.

Isolable. (I. *isola*, an island.) Capable of being isolated, or obtained uncombined with other substances.

Isola Bona. Italy, near San Remo. An athermal sulphur spring formerly in repute, but now disused.

Isolactic acid. (Ἴσος, equal to; L. *lac*, milk.) Same as *Ethylidene-lactic acid*.

Isolate. (I. *isolato*, detached; from *isola*, an island. F. *isoler*; S. *aislar*; G. *isoliren*, *absondern*.) To place apart.

In Chemistry, to separate from substances in combination.

In Electricity, the same as *Insulate*.

Isolated. (I. *isolato*, from *isola*, an island. F. *isolé*; S. *aislado*; G. *isolirt*.) Same as *Insulated*.

Isolating. Same as *Insulating*.

Isolator. (I. *isolatore*, from *isolato*, detached. F. *isolateur*; S. *aislador*; G. *Isolator*.) Same as *Insulator*.

Isoleucine. $(CH_3)_2CH.C_2H_4.NH_2$. A substance obtained by Limpriht

by acting on valeraldehydammonia. It is distinguished from leucine by its insolubility in water, requiring at 12° C. (53.6° F.) 117.5 parts of water for solution.

Isologous. (Ἴσος, equal; λόγος, a word; proportion. F. *isologue*.) Having an identical composition to those of the same series.

Isol'usin. (Ἴσος, equal to; ἴσω, to wash.) Peschier's name for an acrid, bitter substance obtained from the root of *Polygala virginiana* by equal washing with water and with alcohol. Its existence is doubtful.

Isomalic acid. $C_4H_4O_5 = CH_2C(OH)(CO_2H)_2$. A crystalline acid obtained by gently heating an aqueous solution of bromosuccinic acid with freshly precipitated silver oxide.

Isomer. (Ἴσος, equal to; μέρος, a part.) Term applied by Berzelius to bodies having identical composition whilst exhibiting distinct chemical properties.

Isomeria. (Ἴσος; μέρος. F. *isoméric*.) The state of an isomeric body.

Isomeric. (Ἴσος; μέρος. F. *isomérique*; I. *isomerico*; S. *isomérico*; G. *isomerisch*.) Having the characters of *Isomerism*.

Isom'eride. (Ἴσος, equal to; μέρος, a part.) A body which has the same chemical composition, but distinct physical properties. Thus, there are four hydrocarbons having the formula C_6H_{10} , and eight having the formula C_9H_{12} .

Isomerism. (Ἴσος; μέρος. F. *isomérie*, *isomérisme*; I. *isomeria*; S. *isomeria*; G. *Isomerismus*.) The state or condition of bodies of identical composition which have different physical and chemical properties.

Isomeromorphism. (Ἴσος; μέρος; μορφή, form.) Similarity of form between substances having the same atomic proportions.

Isom'erous. (Ἴσος; μέρος.) Same as *Isomeric*.

In Botany, having the members of successive whorls equal in number.

I. whorls. Whorls containing the same number of members.

Isometric. (Ἴσομετρία, equality of measure; from ἴσος, equal; μέτρον, a measure. F. *isométrique*.) Having similar dimensions.

Isometrical. Same as *Isometric*.

Isom'c'eria. (Ἴσομοίρια, an equal share.) Same as *Isomeria*.

Isom'c'rous. (Ἴσόμοιρος, sharing equally.) Same as *Isomerous*.

Isom'erin. $C_{12}H_8O_5$. A purple-red, prismatic substance, isomeric with morin, obtained when the latter substance, acidulated with hydrochloric acid, is treated with sodium amalgam if the purple solution is decanted before the reaction is complete.

Isomorphia. (F. *isomorphie*.) Same as *Isomerism*.

Isomorphism. (Ἴσος, equal to; μορφή, form. F. *isomorphisme*; I. *isomorfismo*; S. *isomorfismo*; G. *Gleichgestaltigkeit*, *Gleichförmigkeit*.) Similarity of crystalline forms. The property in virtue of which analogous elements or groups of elements can replace one another in compounds without alteration of crystalline form, except that the angles are slightly different. The law of isomorphism was first established by Mitscherlich.

I., heterom'erous. (Ἑτερος, different; μέρος, a part.) The form in which the compounds are unlike in composition or atomic proportions.

I., heteronom'ic. (Ἑτερος; νόμος, a law.) The same as *I., heteromericous*.

I., isomerous. (Ἴσος, equal to; μέρος, a part.) The form in which the compounds are alike in composition or atomic proportion.

I., isonom'ic. (Ἴσος; νόμος, a law.) Same as *I., isomeric*.

I., polymer'ic. (Πολύς, many; μέρος, a part.) Scheerer's term for the form in which one atom of an element may be substituted by two or more atoms of another without alteration of crystalline form.

Isomorph'ous. (Ἴσος; μορφή, F. *isomorphe*; I. *isomorfo*; S. *isomorfo*; G. *gleichförmig, gleichgestaltig*.) Exhibiting *Isomorphism*.

Isonan'dra. (Ἴσος; ἀνήρ, a male.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sapotaceæ*.

I. gutta. (L. *gutta*, a drop. G. *Perchabaum*.) Hab. Malay. This, as well as many other species of the genus, supplies *Guttapercha*.

Isoni'tril. An isomer of nitril, in which the cyanogen is bound by its nitrogen with the radical, whilst in the nitrils all carbon atoms are directly combined together in the molecule.

Isonitrosoantipy'rin. $C_{11}H_{11}N_3O_2$. A green crystalline substance obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on antipyrin. It is insoluble in water and dilute acids, soluble in alcohol, alkalies, and acetic acid, hardly soluble in chloroform and ether.

Isopar'affins. (Ἴσος, equal to; L. *parum*, little; *affinis*, affinity.) Paraffins which contain one atom of carbon connected with three other carbon atoms, the other carbon atoms being joined by simple linkage. The following members are known:—Trimethylmethane, dimethylmethane, methylmethane, dimethylpropylmethane, dimethylbutylmethane, triethylmethane, and dimethylheptylmethane.

Isopath. (F. *isopathie*.) A believer in *Isopathy*.

Isopath'ia. See *Isopathy*.

Isopathic. Relating to *Isopathy*.

Isopathother'apy. (Ἴσος; πᾶθος; θεραπεία, medical treatment.) The isopathic treatment of disease.

Isopathy. (Ἴσος, equal to; πᾶθος, a suffering. F. *isopathie*; G. *Isopathik, Isopathie*.) Lux's term for the mode of treatment of a disease by itself or by one of its products. Thus, intestinal worms are expelled by the administration of a dried powdered worm of the same kind; smallpox is cured by the taking of the variolous matter; and the bite of a dog is cured by the application to the wound of the hair of the offending animal.

Also, the cure of a diseased organ by eating the same organ of a healthy animal.

The term has been used by Harden to indicate the disposition of diseases to simulate each other.

Isopelletic'rin. $C_8H_{15}NO$. A substance obtained from the rind of the pomegranate. It differs from pelletierin in not polarising light. Its sulphate is deliquescent.

Isopentane. (Ἴσος; πέντε, five.) $(CH_3)_2CH(C_2H_5)$. Same as *Amyl hydride*.

Isopent'ic acid. $(CH_3)_2C_2H_3$. CO_2H . Inactive valeric acid, found in small valerian root, in the bark of the guelder rose, and in that of the elder; it was discovered in 1817

by Chevreul in dolphin oil, and named delphinic or phoenic acid. It is a mobile oily liquid, boiling at $175^\circ C.$ ($347^\circ F.$); sp. gr. at 0° of 0.9536. Taste acid, caustic, with pungent odour.

Isopent'yl alcohol. (Ἴσος; πέντε.) The inactive form of *Alcohol amylic*.

Isopep'sin. (Ἴσος, equal to; *pepsin*.) Finkler's term for pepsin modified by exposure to a temperature of $40^\circ C.$ — $60^\circ C.$ ($104^\circ F.$ — $140^\circ F.$) It converts albumin into parapeptone only.

Isopet'alous. (Ἴσος, equal to; πέταλον, a flower-leaf. F. *isopétale*.) Having equal-sized petals.

Isophlore'tin. $C_{15}H_{24}O_5$. A substance obtained, together with glycose, by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on isophlorizin. It is isomeric with phloretin, but is easily soluble in ether.

Isophloretin'ic acid. (G. *Isophloretinsäure*.) An acid obtained, together with phloroglucin, by the action of liquor potassæ on isophlorizin.

Isophlorid'zin. The same as *Isophlorizin*.

Isophlor'izin. $C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$. A substance found in the cortex of the root, in the bark, in the leaves, and in the seeds of the apple tree. It forms long, silvery, delicate needles, which melt at $105^\circ C.$ ($221^\circ F.$)

Isophyllous. (Ἴσος; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *isophylle*.) Having equal-sized leaves.

Isopian'ic acid. $C_6H_2(COOH)(OCH_3)_2$ ($COOH$). An isomer of opianic acid. Obtained from the dimethyl ether of methylnorisopianic acid by boiling with alkalies.

Isop'ic acid. A synonym of *Methylnorhemipinic acid*.

Isopin'ic acid. $C_{11}H_{10}O_8$. An isomer of opinic acid produced by the action of hydriodic acid on hemipinic acid.

Isopod. A member of the *Isopoda*.

Isopoda, Latreille. (Ἴσος; πούς, a foot. F. *isopodes*.) An Order of the Subclass *Edriophthalma*, Class *Crustaceæ*, having a large, depressed abdomen, a well-developed tail, a small head, generally distinct from the thorax, seven pairs of similar thoracic legs, respiratory organs beneath the abdomen, and no branchial vesicles.

Isopod'iform. (Ἴσος; πούς; L. *forma*, shape.) Having the form of the *Isopoda*.

Isopod'ous. (Ἴσος; πούς. F. *isopode*; G. *gleichfüssig*.) Having equal-sized or similar feet. Belonging to the Order *Isopoda*.

Isopog'onous. (Ἴσος; πᾶγων, a beard.) Equal-bearded. Applied to a feather which has each web of the vane of equal width.

Isoprene. C_5H_8 . A volatile hydrocarbon, polymeric with caoutchou, occurring in the dry distillation of india rubber and gutta percha.

Isoprop'yl. C_3H_7 . The isomer of propyl. A colourless mobile liquid boiling at $58^\circ C.$ ($136.4^\circ F.$)

I. alcohol. $CH(CH_3)_2OH$. Secondary propyl alcohol. A colourless mobile liquid, boiling at 83° — $84^\circ C.$ (181.4° — $183.2^\circ F.$) It is inactive to polarised light.

I. sulphoc'y'anide. C_2H_7 . CNS. A substance like oil of mustard obtained by Gerlich by decomposing allyl iodide, prepared from glycerin and phosphorus iodide, with an alcoholic solution of potassium sulphocyanide.

Isopropylacetic acid. The official *Valerianic acid*.

Isoptera. (Ἴσος; πτερόν, a wing.) A Suborder of the Order *Neuroptera*, having the wings very large and equal, and the antennæ short and many-jointed.

Isopters. (Ἴσος, equal; ὀπίθρ, one who looks.) Term applied by Hirschberg to the curves of equal visual power in the field of vision. Hirschberg found that No. 4 of Snellen's test types could, according to the degree of practice, be recognised at a distance of one foot from 2° to 5° externally, from 2° to 4° internally, from 1.5° to 2.5° above, and from 1.5° to 4° below the point of fixation. So with regard to colours. If a 10 mm. square piece of coloured paper be brought gradually from behind into the field of vision it will be found that in all parts of the field blue is first recognised, then red, and finally green.

Isopurpuric acid. C₈H₈N₂O₆. An isomer of purpuric acid existing only in combination.

Isopyrin. An alkaloid found by Harsten in the root of the *Isopyrum thalictroides*.

Isopyrum. (Ἴσόπυρον; from ἴσος; πῦρ, fire. G. *Muschelweisen*.) A name which has been applied to several plants, amongst others to the *Corydalis bulbosa*, from its fiery acid taste, and to the *Papaver rhæas*, from the fiery red colour of its flowers.

I. thalictroides, Linn. (Θάλικτρον, the meadow rue; εἶδος, likeness.) An irritant.

Isora. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Stereuliaceæ*.

I. corylifolia, Schott and Endl. Hab. India. Juice of root used in gastric disorders, leaves in constipation, and seed-vessels in bilious affections.

Isorrhopia. (Ἴσorrhοπία, equipoise; from ἴσος, equal; ῥοπή, inclination downwards.) Equilibrium.

Isorrhopus. (Ἴσόρροπος, equally balanced.) Of the same weight.

Isosceles. (Ἴσοσκελής; from ἴσος, equal; σκελός, the leg. G. *gleichschenkelig*.) Having equal legs or sides.

Isoscope. (Ἴσος, equal; σκόπω, to observe.) An instrument devised by Donders. It consists of a fixed frame with a vertically stretched wire, which is presented to one eye, and of a corresponding superimposed and movable frame with one or two wires, which are at first vertical, but the position of which can be altered at will, which is presented to the other eye. The experiment consists in so adjusting the movable frame that the binocularly projected wires appear parallel to each other. A similar arrangement is made with a fixed and movable frame with horizontal wires. An index marks the extent to which the movable frame is shifted. Its purpose is to show that the vertical lines of separation of the retina do not exactly correspond to the vertical meridians.

Isospore. (Ἴσος, equal; σπορά, seed.) Term applied to spores which are all of one size or kind in the same plant.

Isosporiæ. (Ἴσος, equal to; σπόρος, a spore.) Vascular Cryptogams producing one kind of spore only. Prothallium growing free from the spore and producing antheridia and archegonia. It includes Equisetums, Ferns, and Clubmosses.

Isosporous. (Ἴσος, equal to; σπόρος, a spore.) Having spores of equal size.

I. vascular cryptogams. In these

only one kind of spore is produced. The prothallium vegetates for some time independently of the spore, and produces antheridia and archegonia. They include Filices, Equisetinae, Lycopodiaceæ.

Isostaminous. (Ἴσος; stamen. F. *isostémone*.) Having the stamens equal in number to the petals.

Isostathmon. (Ἴσόσταθμον, evenly balanced.) An old term for a celebrated pectoral medicine, probably because it contained equal weights of its ingredients.

Isostathmous. (Ἴσόσταθμος.) Of equal weight.

Isostémones. (Ἴσος; στήμων, a thread.) Von Haller's tenth class of plants, which includes those which have the petals or divisions of the corolla and the stamens equal in number.

Isostemonopetalous. (Ἴσος; στήμων; πετάλον, a flower-leaf. F. *isostémonepétale*.) Wachendorff's term for those plants which have the stamens equal in number to the petals.

Isostémonous. (Ἴσος, equal to; στήμων.) Applied to plants in which the parts of the perianth and of the andrœcium are alike in number, or are a multiple of the same number.

Isostemony. The condition of being *Isostemonous*.

Isosulphocyanate of allyl. Will's term for the volatile oil of mustard.

Isoterebenthene. C₂₀H₃₂. An isomer of terebenthene obtained by heating oil of turpentine for a few hours in a sealed tube to 300° C. (572° F.)

Isothermal. Relating to an *Isothere*.

Isothere. (Ἴσος; θέρως, summer. F. *isothère*.) A line drawn between the points on the earth's surface where the mean summer heat is alike.

Isotheric. (Ἴσος; θέρως.) Relating to an *Isothere*.

Isotherm. (Ἴσος; θέρμη, heat.) Same as *Isothermal line*.

Isothermal. (Ἴσος; θέρμη, heat. F. *isotherme*; I. *isotermo*; G. *gleichwarm*.) Of equal heat.

I. line. A line drawn between points of the earth's surface where the mean temperature of the year is alike. The isothermal lines of the two hemispheres are parallel with the equator, with many sinuosities, for about 22° on each side of it.

I. surface. The surface of the imaginary sphere around a hot point in space described by the isothermal lines around it.

I. zone. The space between two *I. lines*.

Isothermous. Same as *Isothermal*.

Isotherombröse. (Ἴσος; θέρως, summer; ὄμβρος, a storm of rain.) A line connecting the places on the earth's surface where the mean summer fall of rain is the same.

Isotoma. (Ἴσος; τομή, an incision.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lobeliaceæ*.

I. longiflora, Presl. (L. *longus*, long; *flor*, a flower.) Hab. West Indies. Juice very corrosive externally, and poisonously cathartic when taken internally.

Isotricha. (Ἴσος; θρίξ, a hair.) A Genus of the Order *Holotricha*, Class *Infusoria*.

I. intestinalis, Stein. (L. *intestinalis*, the bowels.) Inhabits the intestinal canal of the ox and sheep.

Isotrimorphism. (Ἴσος, equal to; τρεῖς, three; μορφή, form.) Goodrich's term for the isomorphism between the three forms severally of two trimorphous substances.

Isotrimorphous. (Ἴσος; πρεῖς; μορφή.) Having the quality of *Isotrimorphism*.

Isotropic. (Ἴσος; τροπή, a turning. *F. isotrope.*) Having the quality of *Isotropy*.

Also, the same as *Isotropous*.

Isotropous. (Ἴσος; τροπή, a turning. *F. isotrope.*) Physically homogeneous; having the same properties, optical and other, in all directions, or in whatever way it is turned.

I. substance. Brücke's term for the ground substance of muscle which under polarized light is singly refractive.

Isotropy. (Ἴσος; τροπή. *F. isotropic.*) Van Tieghem's term for the property possessed by certain plants, such as the *Bacteriaceae* and *Ulvaceae*, by virtue of which all their parts are influenced in the same manner by external agencies or directing forces.

Isouiric acid. (Ἴσος.) $C_5H_4N_4O_3$. A heavy insoluble powder obtained, together with alloxan, when an aqueous solution of alloxantin and cyanamide is boiled.

Isovaleric acid. (*G. Isobaldrian-säure.*) Same as *Isopentioic acid*.

Isoxylol. C_8H_{10} . A liquid constituent of coal tar.

Ispaghul. The fruit of *Plantago ispaghula*.

Ispaghula. The *Plantago ispaghula*.

I. seeds. See *Ispaghula semina*.

Ispaghulae semina. *Ind. Ph.* (*L. semen, seed.*) The ovate-elliptical seeds of the *Plantago ispaghula*. They are used as a demulcent and astringent in diarrhoea and dysentery, as well as in catarrhal and renal affections.

Issue. (Old *F. issuē*, fem. of *issu*, p. p. of *issir*, to go out; from *L. exeo*, to go out of; from *ex*, out; *eo*, to go.) That which proceeds from something.

In Medicine (*F. cautère*; *I. canterio, fontanella*; *G. Fontanell*), an artificial ulcer made by the application of caustic or the moxa to produce a slough, which on separating leaves a sore, which can be kept open by the use of an issue pea or some irritating ointment. Issues may be established by making a crucial or a simple incision of the skin down to the subcutaneous tissue and introducing an issue pea.

I. peas. Globular bodies, of the size and shape of an ordinary pea, placed in issues to keep them open. They are of various substances, such as dried immature oranges, the wood of the ivy, orris root, and various irritating compounds.

I. plaster. The *Ceratum ad fonticulos*.

Istarin. (*Istar*, an Assyrian goddess, the Ἴστανόρη, of the Greeks.) $C_{10}H_{62}NO_4$ approximately. Thudichum's term for a body, probably a nitrogenised fat, free from phosphorus, which remains in solution after assurin has been precipitated by an acid solution of platinum chloride from the alcohol extracts of cerebrin mixtures after sphingomyelin and kersin have been removed.

Isthmiac. Same as *Isthmic*.

Isthmiate. (Ἴσθμός, a neck. *F. isthmie.*) Kirby's term for the condition of the body of an insect when there is a narrowing between the prothorax and the elytra.

Isthmic. (Ἴσθμός. *F. isthmique.*)

Relating to an *Isthmus*, and especially to the *Isthmus of the fauces*.

Isthmion. See *Isthmus*.

Isthmitis. (Ἴσθμός, a neck. *F. isthmite*; *G. Rachenbräune.*) Inflammation of the *Isthmus faucium*.

Isthmium. Same as *Isthmus*.

Isthmocatar'rhus. (Ἴσθμός; κατάρρῆος, a running from the head. *F. isthmocatar'rhé*; *G. Rachenkatarrh.*) Catarrh of the fauces.

Isthmocho'losis. (Ἴσθμός; χόλος, gall.) Eisenmann's term for a faucial catarrh with bilious disturbance.

Isthmodyn'ia. (Ἴσθμός; δόνη, pain. *F. isthmodynie*; *G. Rachenschmerz.*) Pain in the fauces.

Isthmoid. (Ἴσθμός; εἶδος, likeness. *F. isthmöide*; *G. isthmusähnlich.*) Resembling the isthmus of the fauces.

Isthmopath'ia. (Ἴσθμός; πάθος, disease. *F. isthmopathie*; *G. Rachenleiden.*) Disease of the fauces.

Isthmople'gia. (Ἴσθμός; πληγή, a stroke. *F. isthmoplegie.*) Paralysis of the isthmus of the fauces.

Isthmopolypus. (Ἴσθμός; polypus.) A polypus growing from the isthmus faucium.

Isthmopy'ra. (Ἴσθμός; πῦρ, fire.) Inflammation of the fauces.

Isthmorrhag'ia. (Ἴσθμός; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. *F. isthmorrhagie.*) Bleeding from the fauces.

Isthmospas'mus. (Ἴσθμός; σπασμός, a convulsion.) Spasm of the isthmus faucium.

Isthmoty'phus. (Ἴσθμός; τυφίης.) Eisenmann's term for malignant sore throat.

Isthmus. (*L. isthmus*; from *Gr. ἰσθμός*, a neck; allied to ἴθμα, a step; enlarged from Aryan root *i*, to go. *F. isthme*; *I. istmo*; *S. ismo*; *G. Enge, Landenge.*) A narrow strip of land connecting two larger tracts, having sea on each side.

In Anatomy, applied to narrow structures connecting larger parts.

In Fishes, the space on the chest between the two rami of the lower jaw and between the gill openings. It is formed by a vertical single bone expanded along its lower edge, and connected by ligament with the anterior extremity of the humeral arch.

I. faucium. See *Fauces, isthmus of*.

I. gyri fornicati. The narrow junction of the gyrus fornicatus with the gyrus hippocampi.

I. hep'atis. The *Pons hepatis*.

I. of encephalon. (Ἐγκέφαλον, the brain.) The *Pons Varolii*.

I. of Eusta'chian tube. The restricted portion of the Eustachian tube just in front of the junction of the osseous and cartilaginous parts.

I. of Fallo'pian tube. Henle's term for the uterine half of the *Fallopian tube*.

I. of fau'ces. See *Fauces, isthmus of*.

I. of fos'sa ovalis. The *Annulus ovalis*.

I. of Guy'on. The os internum of the cervix uteri.

I. of me'a'tus audito'rius. (*L. meatus, a passage; auditorius, relating to hearing.*) The narrowest portion of the external auditory canal situated at the margin of the inner third of the osseous canal.

I. of thyro'id bod'y. The narrow cen-

tral portion which unites the lateral lobes of the thyroid body.

I. pros'tatæ. The middle lobe of the Prostate gland.

I. ure'thræ. The membranous portion of the Urethra.

I. uteri. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) The os internum of the cervix uteri.

I. Vieussenii. (*Vieussens*.) The *Anulus ovalis*.

Istiophora. (Ἰστιοφορός, carrying sails.) Wagner's term for a Tribe of the Sub-order *Insectivora*, Order *Chiroptera*, being those bats which have a leaf-like appendage on the nose.

Istiophorous. See *Histiophorous*.

Isuretine. CH₃ON₂. An isomeric of urea formed when a concentrated solution of hydrocyanic acid is heated to 40° C. or 50° C. (104° F. to 122° F.) with an alcoholic solution of hydroxylamine; it forms long, colourless, rhombic crystals.

Isvutic acid. Same as *Isvutinic acid*.

Isvutin'ic acid. C₆H₃. CH₃(COOH)₂. A substance obtained when purified gamboge resin is fused with potash.

Itaconic acid. (G. *Itaconsäure*.) C₅H₅O₄. An acid obtained, together with carbonic acid, on heating acetic acid to 160° C. (320° F.), and, together with carbonic acid gas and citraconic acid, when citric acid is heated above 200° C. (392° F.), and also from acetic acid. The acid crystallises in colourless rhombic octohedra, which melt at 161° C. (321.8° F.), and dissolve in 17 parts of water at 10° C. (50° F.), much more abundantly in hot water, in four parts of alcohol, and in ether.

Italian. Relating to *Italy*.

I. disease'. A term for *Syphilis*.

I. juice. Extract of liquorice root.

I. lettuce. The *Lactuca scariola*.

I. me'liot. The *Setaria italica*; also the *Melilotus italica*.

I. pim'pernel. The *Sanguisorba officinalis*.

I. plas'ter. An old name of a plaster used for purging sordid ulcers and promoting granulation.

I. sarsaparilla. The root of *Smitax aspera*.

I. sen'na. The leaves of *Cassia obovata*; and also of *C. senna*.

Itch. (Mid. E. *iken*, *icchen*; from Sax. *gicean*, with the loss of the *g*; from an unknown root. F. *demanger*; I. *prüder*; S. *picar*; G. *jucken*.) To feel a sensation in the skin which leads to scratching.

Also (F. *gale*; I. *rogna*; S. *sarna*; G. *Krätze*), the common name for *Scabies*.

I., animal. Same as *Mange*.

I. animal'cule. (Dim. of *L. animal*, a living being.) The *Sarcoptes scabiei*.

I., ar'my. A term applied to a severe form of itch formerly prevalent, which was supposed to differ from ordinary scabies, in that it was aggravated by the dirt of camp life. By some it was supposed to be a form of eczema.

I., ba'kers'. See *Bakers' itch*.

I., bar'bers'. A term for *Sycosis menti*.

I., brick'layers'. See *Bricklayers' itch*.

I., cow'-pox. An eruption of isolated vesicles or pustules, described by Gölls as occurring about the fourteenth day after vaccination.

I., drunk'ards'. A pruriginous affection of the skin occurring in drunkards.

I., gro'cers'. See *Grocers' itch*.

I. in'sect. The *Sarcoptes scabiei*.

I., mang'y. The form of scabies produced in man by the handling of mangy animals.

I. mite. The *Sarcoptes scabiei*.

I., Norwe'gian. A term for *Radzyge*, from the acari found under the skin.

I., pock'y. Same as *Scabies purulenta*.

I., rank. The papular form of scabies.

I. spi'der. The *Sarcoptes scabiei*.

I., vene'real. Same as *Scherkiero*.

I., ware'houseman's. Same as *Grocers' itch*.

I., wash'erwoman's. The *Psoriasis lotricum*.

I., wa'tery. The vesicular form of *Scabies*.

I. weed. The *Veratrum viride*.

Itching. (*Itch*. F. *démangeaison*; I. *prurigene*; S. *prurito*; G. *Jucken*.) An uneasy sensation in the skin, produced by slight stimulation or irritation, which leads to scratching.

Also, a term for *Prurigo*.

I'tea. (Ἰτέα.) The willow.

I'ter. (L. *iter*, a way; from *i*, root of *eo*, to go.) A path; a passage.

I. a pala'to ad a'urem. (L. *a*, from; *palatum*, the roof of the mouth; *ad*, to; *auris*, the ear.) The *Eustachian tube*.

I. a tertio ad quar'tum ventric'ulum. (L. *a*, from; *tertius*, the third; *ad*, to; *quartus*, the fourth; *ventriculus*, a ventricle.) The *Aqueductus Sylvii*.

I. ad infundib'ulum. (L. *ad*, to; *infundibulum*, a funnel.) The *Foramen commune anterius*.

I. ad quar'tum ventric'ulum. (L. *ad*; *quartus*, fourth; *ventriculus*, a ventricle.) The *Aqueductus Sylvii*.

I. ad tertium ventric'ulum. (L. *ad*; *tertius*, third; *ventriculus*, a ventricle.) The *Foramen commune anterius*.

I. dentis. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) The *Gubernaculum dentis*.

I. femine'um. (L. *femineus*, pertaining to a woman.) The *Perineum* of the female.

I. urina'e. (L. *urina*, urine.) The *Urethra*.

I. urina'rium. (L. *urina*.) The *Urethra*.

Itha'genes. (Ἰθαγενής, born in lawful wedlock; from *ithós*, just; *γένος*, offspring.) An old term, used by Hippocrates, to denote a true, as distinguished from a false, conception.

Ithycy'phos. (Ἰθύκυφος; from *ithós*, straight; *κύφος*, humpbacked.) A word used by Hippocrates for a curvature of the spine, to signify, probably, curvature projecting backwards with no lateral bending.

Ithylor'dos. (Ἰθύλορος; from *ithós*, straight; *λορός*, bent backward.) A word used by Hippocrates for a curvature of the spine, to signify, probably, a curvature projecting forwards, with no lateral bending.

Ithyp'halus. (Ἰθύφαλλος, the phallos, being an image of an erect penis, carried in the festivals of Bacchus.) An amulet, in the form of an erect penis, worn round the neck to counteract the effects of poisons.

Ithyscolios. (Ἰθυσκόλιος; from *ithós*, straight; *σκολιός*, curved.) A word used by

Hippocrates to signify, probably, a curvature of the spine, either forwards or backwards, but not laterally; the varieties being *Ithygyphos* and *Ithylordos*.

Itinerarium. (L. *itinerarium*, an account of a journey.) An old name for the staff used in lithotomy, and also for a hollow sound.

Ytis. A suffix used to denote inflammation; as *enteritis*, inflammation of the *έντερον*, or bowel; probably formed in imitation of *αρθριτις*, gout, from *αρθριτις*, of or belonging to the joints, being inflammation of an *αρθρον*, or joint.

Ittria. Same as *Ytria*.

Ittrium. Same as *Yttrium*.

Iuloph'orous. (Ιουλος, a catkin; φορειω, to bear.) Bearing catkins.

Iulus. (Ιουλος.) A catkin.

Also, the same as *Iulus*.

I'um. Same as *Ion*.

Iuribali. The bark of a species of mahogany. A bitter and powerful astringent. See *Juribali*.

I'us. Same as *Ios*.

I'va. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

Also, the *Teucrium iva*.

Also, the *Achillea moschata*.

I. arthritica. (Αρθριτις, gout.) The *Ajuga chamaepitys*.

I. frutescens. Linn. (L. *frutex*, a shrub.) Hab. North America. Used as a febrifuge.

I. moschata monspeliensium. The *Teucrium iva*.

I. oil. A bluish-green oil obtained by the distillation of the *Achillea moschata*, or Roman iva. It possesses a penetrating odour and peppermint-like taste. Sp. gr. 0.934 at 15° C. (59° F.), and begins to boil at 170° C. (338° F.), the temperature of the liquid rising to 260° C. (500° F.)

I. pecan'ga. The *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

Ivain. C₈H₁₄O. A yellowish, turpentine-like substance obtained by von Planta from the Alpine *Achillea moschata*. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, the solution possessing an extraordinarily bitter taste.

Ivanda. Hungary, near Modos. A cold saline water, containing sodium sulphate 15.279 grammes, potassium sulphate .014, calcium sulphate 3.385, calcium carbonate .029, magnesium carbonate .027, magnesium chloride .902, and magnesium and other nitrates .372 gramme in 1000. It is used in abdominal obstructions and congestions, and in the sequelæ of intermittent fevers.

Ivaöl. C₁₂H₂₀O. The chief constituent of iva oil. Its boiling point is 170—210° C. (338°—410° F.), and it holds in solution a resinous substance.

Ivory. (Mid. E. *ivory*, *ivorie*; from Old F. *ivorie*; from L. *eboreus*, made of ivory; from *ebur*, ivory; from Sans. *ibha*, an elephant. F. *ivoire*; I. *avorio*; S. *marfil*; G. *Elfenbein*.) The substance composing the tusk of the elephant.

Used for the handles of surgical instruments, artificial teeth, pessaries, and other purposes.

When calcined to whiteness formerly used as an astringent and anthelmintic.

Also, a term for *Dentine*.

I. ag'aric. The *Hygrophorus eburneus*.

I. black. Animal charcoal from charred ivory.

Also, applied to the charcoal made from bone.

I. exostosis. See *Exostosis*, *ivory*.

I. jelly. A nutritive jelly made by allowing ivory dust or turnings to stand in a jar filled with water for several hours in a hot place until the water, when cold, becomes gelatinised; it may be flavoured with lemon or with wine. It is thought to be useful in the formation of bone and teeth.

I. palm. The *Phytelephas macrocarpa*.

I., veg'etable. The seed of *Phytelephas macrocarpa*.

Ivy. (Sax. *ijig*. F. *lierre*; I. *edera*, *ellera*; S. *hiedra*; G. *Epheu*.) The *Hedera helix*. Also, the *Kalmia angustifolia*.

I., American. The *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.

I., big. The *Kalmia latifolia*.

I., com'mon. The *Hedera helix*.

I., fine-leav'ed. The *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.

I., ground. (F. *lierre rampant*; I. *edera terrestre*; S. *hiedra terrestre*.) The *Nepeta glechoma*, or *Glechoma hederacea*.

I. gum. See *Gummi resina hederæ*.

I., poi'son. The *Rhus toxicodendron*.

I'worts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Alialiææ*.

Iwarancu'sa. The root of *Andropogon muricatus*.

I'wonicz. Austria, in Galicia, near Krosno. A strong salt water from several springs of much the same nature, one of which contains sodium chloride 60.447 grains, sodium bromide .291, sodium iodide .169, sodium carbonate 13.037, calcium carbonate 1.721, magnesium carbonate .665 grain, and minute quantities of iron and manganese, in 16 ounces, with free carbonic acid and carbonic oxide. There is also a chalybeate spring.

I'xia. (Ιξία, the mistletoe.) The mistletoe, *Fiscum album*.

Also, the *Atractylis gummifera*, from the glutinous character of its juice.

Also (Ιξία), a varix.

Ixiñë. (Ιξιμ, a plant of the thistle kind, from which mastich was made.) The *Atractylis gummifera*.

I'xir. Same as *Elixir*.

Ixodes. (Ιξώδης, like birdlime.) A Genus of the Order *Aearidea*, Class *Arachnida*.

I. ægyptius. Audoin. (F. *ixode égyptien*.) Hab. Egypt, Algeria, and other parts of Africa. The female is 9 mm. long and 7 mm. broad, the male is a little less. It is found in great numbers on cattle, and does much damage by its bites and the abstraction of blood. It has been imported with cattle into France, where it has become indigenous. The male has been observed on lizards and tortoises.

I. algerien'sis. Megnin. (F. *ixode Algérieu*.) Similar in habits to *I. ægyptius*.

I. america'nus. The *I. nigua*.

I. carapa'to. The *I. nigua*.

I. Dugé'sii. Gervais. Hab. Algeria, Morocco. Lives on cattle and sheep.

I. Fabric'ii. Aud. Very similar to, and lives as, *I. reduvius*.

I. hom'inis. Koch. (L. *homo*, a human being.) Found in Brazil.

I. monba'ta. The Angola tie.

I. nig'ua. Guér. (F. *garapatte*.) Hab. Brazil. Gives great pain by the introduction of its rostrum into the flesh.

I. reduvius, De Geer. (*L. reduvia*, a hangnail; a fragment.) Hab. France. Lives on cattle, sheep, dogs, hedgehogs, and other animals.

I. reticulatus, Latreille. (*L. reticulum*, a small net.) Hab. Europe. Lives on cattle and sheep.

I. ricinus, Linn. (*L. ricinus*, a tick. *F. tique des chiens*; *G. Holzbock, Hundszeeke*.) The dog tick. Lives on dogs; also found on cattle and sheep. The female attacks man, perforates the skin, and after becoming distended with blood to the size of a pea, may hang for days.

I. Savignyi, Gervais. The *I. ægyptius*. **Ixor'a**. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*.

I. bandhuca. Hab. India. Fresh root used as an astringent in dysentery; it is also a diuretic.

I. dandac'a. Same as *I. bandhuca*.

I. in'dica. Hab. India. Used in dysentery.

I. lanceola'ta. (*L. lancea*, a lance.) Hab. Moluccas. Used in pleurisy, pulmonary affections, and caries of the teeth.

I. pavet'ta, Roxb. The *Pavetta indica*.

I. strict'a. (*L. strictus*, drawn together.) Used in Java as a stimulant.

Ixus. (Ἰξός.) The mistletoe, *Viscum album*.

Also, a term for *Birdlime*.

Ixya. See *Ixia*.

Ixyomyelitis. (Ἰξύες, the loins; μυελός, marrow.) Inflammation of the lumbar spinal cord.

Ix'ys. (Ἰξύς, the waist; plural Ἰξύες, the loins.) The loins; also, the flank.

J.

Jabal'cuz. Same as *Jaen*.

Jaborand. Same as *Jaborandi*.

Jaborandi. A native name in South America for a large number of plants which are used as diuretics, sudorifics, alexipharmics, and sialagogues, among which the most notable, in addition to the official *jaborandi*, are the *Piper jaborandi*, Grull., the *Piper reticulatum*, Linn., *P. nodosum*, and *P. citrifolium*, the *Monnina trifoliata*, and several species of *Herpestis*.

In the B. Ph. the term is applied to the dried leaflets of *Pilocarpus pennatifolius*, Lemaire. They are 4" or more long, coriaceous, upper surface dull green and glabrous, under surface pale green, generally rather hairy, with a prominent midrib and marked with pellucid glands of secretion. Odour, when bruised, aromatic, taste bitter and aromatic, then pungent, and increasing the flow of saliva. They contain pilocarpin and jaborin. It is used as a myotic, sialagogue, and diaphoretic. Dose, 5–60 grains (·32–3·9 grammes). See also *Pilocarpin*.

J., extract of. The *Extractum jaborandi*.

J., infusion of. See *Infusum jaborandi*.

J. of Brazil'. The *Piper jaborandi*, Vellozo.

J., tincture of. See *Tinctura jaborandi*.

Jaborand'in. Byasson's term for a volatile alkaloid obtained by him from *jaborandi*. It is probably the same alkaloid as was subsequently called by Hardy *Pilocarpin*.

Also, $C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_3$, an alkaloid obtained by Parodi from *Piper jaborandi*.

Jaborand'ina. Same as *Jaborand'in*.

Jaboridin. $C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_3$. An alkaloid found by Merck in *jaborandi* leaves.

Jaborin. An alkaloid contained in the leaves of species of *Pilocarpus* and of *Piper reticulatum*. It is amorphous, soluble with greater difficulty in water, but more easily in ether, than pilocarpin. It forms amorphous salts, and is a strong base. Its action resembles that of atropin, though its mydriatic action is much feebler. It is antagonistic to pilocarpin.

Jaboro'sa. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Solanaceæ*.

J. runcina'ta. The *Himeranthus runcinatus*.

Jaboticaburas. Same as *Jaboticaba*.

Jabutica ba. The Brazilian name for the fruit of *Myrtus cauliflora*.

Jaca. The jack tree, *Artocarpus integrifolia*.

J. in'dica. The *Thymus mastichina*.

Jacaran'da. (*Brazilian*.) A species of the Nat. Order *Bignoniaceæ*, having acid and astringent leaves.

Jacarana, in the form of a fluid extract of the leaves of *J. procera*, or *Bignonia copaia*, is given in gonorrhœa, and with great advantage in chronic catarrh of the bladder.

J. caro'ba. Hab. Brazil. Leaves used as an antisyphilitic.

J. copaia. The *Bignonia copaia*.

J. lancifolia'ta. (*L. lancea*, a light spear; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Columbia. An infusion of the leaves and a liquid extract have been used with advantage in acute gonorrhœa, relieving the pain and arresting the discharge, as well as in gleet.

J. oxyphylla, Cham. (Οξύς, sharp; φύλλον, a leaf.) The *Bignonia antisiphilitica*.

J. proce'ra, Sprengel. (*L. procerus*, high.) The *Bignonia copaia*.

J. subrhomb'e'a, De Cand. (*L. sub*, under; *rhomb.*) Leaves used as, but less powerful than, those of *J. proce'ra*.

Jace'a. (*F. jaccé*; *G. Stiefmütterchen*.) The *Viola tricolor*.

Also, the *Centaurea jacea*.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

J. ni'gra. (*L. niger*, black.) The *Centaurea jacea*.

J. orient'alis pat'ula. (*L. orientalis*, eastern; *patulus*, spreading.) The *Centaurea behen*.

J. ramosis'sima. (*L. ramosissimus*, sup. of *ramosus*, branching.) The *Centaurea calcitrapa*.

J. seg'etum, Lamb. (L. *seges*, a corn-field.) The *Centaurea cyaneus*.

J. tric'olor. (L. *tres*, three; *color*, colour.) The *Viola tricolor*.

Ja'cint'h. A different spelling of *Hya-cinth*.

Jacin'tos. Spain, near Toledo. An alkaline chalybeate water. Used in chlorosis and menstrual disturbances.

Jack. (Mid. E. *Jacke*; from F. *Jacques*, James.) At present used as a familiar substitute for the name John.

A name of the *Artocarpus integrifolia*.

J. by the hedge. The *Altharia officinalis*, from its place of growth.

J. fruit. The fruit of *Artocarpus integrifolia*.

J. in a box. The *Hernandia sonora*, so called from the rattling in its capsule.

J. of the but'tery. The *Sedum acre*. According to Prior, derived from the corruption of *Bot-theriacque*, by which it was known, from its supposed virtue in destroying bots and intestinal worms, to Buttery-jack.

J. tree. The *Artocarpus integrifolia*.

Jack'et. (F. *jaquette*, a short and sleeveless country coat; dim. of *jacque*, a coat of mail. I. *giacchetto*; S. *chagueta*; G. *Jacke*.) A short coat.

J., bark. A waistcoat quilted with powdered cinchona bark, formerly worn by children for the cure of ague.

J., plas'ter-of-Paris. See *Sayre's jacket*.

Jack'son, John Hugh'lings. An English physician, born in York in 1834, and now living in London.

Jack'son'ian ep'ilepsy. (*Jackson*.) See *Epilepsy, Jacksonian*.

Ja'cob, Arthur. An Irish physician and ophthalmic surgeon, born near Maryborough, Queen's County, in 1790, died at Barrow-in-Furness, in England, in 1874.

J.'s coat. Same as *J.'s membrane*.

J.'s mem'brane. The layer of rods and cones of the *Retina*.

J.'s ul'cer. A term for *Lupus*, or rodent ulcer of the eyelid.

Ja'cob's lad'der. (G. *Jacobsteiter*.) The *Polemonium ceruleum*; so called, it is said, from its successive pairs of leaflets suggesting the ladder which the Patriarch Jacob saw in his dream.

J., false. The *Polemonium reptans*.

Jacobæ'a. (L. *Jacobus*, James.) The *Senecio jacobæa*.

Jacob'sbad. Switzerland, Canton Appenzel, near Gonten. An earthy chalybeate water.

Jacobson, Lud'vig Le'vin. A Danish anatomist, born in Copenhagen in 1783, died in 1843.

J.'s anastomo'sis. (Ἀναστόμωσις, an opening.) The *Plexus tympanic*.

J., canal' of. The continuation of the *J. nerve*, *foramen for*, to the tympanum.

J., cartilage of. A curved plate of cartilage situated on either side of the median line below the septal cartilage of the nose in many quadrupeds. It encloses the organ of Jacobson. In man it appears as a narrow plate below the rudimentary organ of Jacobson.

J.'s nerve. The *Tympanic nerve*.

J.'s nerve, fora'men tor. (L. *fora-*

men, a hole.) A small aperture in the plate of the temporal bone which lies between the jugular fossa and the carotid canal.

J.'s organ. (F. *organe de Jacobson*; G. *Jacobson'sche Organ*.) A tubular organ found in mammals on either side and below the septum of the nose. It develops as a diverticulum of the fore part of the primary nasal pit, and each is at first in free and open communication with the furrow along the bottom of the nasal septum, and ultimately opens into the floor of the nasal cavity, though it may sometimes open into the Stenonian canal of its own side. The organ, when well developed, as in the guinea-pig, is composed of convoluted tubes, resembling those of serous glands, which have a membrana propria and a lining of short columnar cells. The organ is surrounded by much vascular cavernous tissue, and the main duct has a special thick columnar sensory epithelium lining its median part. The organ receives branches from the olfactory nerve, and is probably connected with the sense of smell. It has been found in the human embryo and in the adult by Kölliker.

J., ve'nous sys'tem of. The renal portal system of the lower Vertebrata.

Jacolat. Same as *Chocolate*.

Jacquin'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrsinaceæ*.

J. armilla'ris, Linn. (L. *armilla*, a bracelet.) A plant poisonous to fish and other animals.

Jactation. (L. *jactatio*, a tossing and fro.) Same as *Jactitation*.

Jactitation. (L. *jactito*, to pour forth frequently. F. *jactitation*; G. *Herumwerfen*, *Schütteln*.) A restless and anxious tossing to and fro from one posture to another; a symptom of distress in severe diseases.

Jactura. (L. *jactura*, a throwing overboard, loss; from *jacto*, to fling.) Loss, damage; as loss of blood.

Jaculif'erous. (L. *jaculum*, a dart; *fero*, to bear. F. *jaculifere*.) Bearing prickles.

Jaculus. (L. *jaculus*, that which is thrown.) An old name for a snake that darts from a tree upon its prey. Formerly used in medicine.

Jade. (Originally in S. *pie'dra de ijada*, a stone for the flank; *ijada*, by losing the initial *i*, becomes *jada*, and then *jade*. It obtained this name from its supposed medical virtues.) A hard, tough rock of a dark-green colour and a smooth surface. It consists of silica, magnesia, and lime. In China it is still used in kidney diseases.

Ja'en. A town of Peru.

J. bark. The produce of *Cinchona Humboldtiana*; or, according to some, of *C. ocala*.

Ja'en. Spain, in Andalusia. An earthy mineral water, of a temperature of 28° C. (82-4° F.), containing 2.8 grains of magnesium sulphate and 19.56 grains of calcium sulphate in 16 ounces.

Jaf'arabad. A port of India, on the Gulf of Cambay.

J. aloes. A black pitch-like variety, having a glassy, porous fracture, and forming a pale-brown powder. Its smell and taste is less agreeable than those of *Socotrine aloes*. It is probably the produce of *Aloe abyssinica*.

Jaff'na moss. The same as *Ceylon moss*.

Jag. (Probably of Celtic origin; Irish and Welsh *gag*, a cleft.) A notch.

Jäger, Eduard, Ritter von Jaxthal. An Austrian ophthalmologist, born in Vienna in 1818, and died there in 1884.

J.'s test types. (G. *Schrift-Sealen von Professor Jäger.*) A series of types of various sizes, employed to test the vision. They are named respectively—No. 1, Brilliant; No. 2, Pearl; No. 3, Minion; No. 6, Bourgeoise; No. 8, Small Pica; No. 10, Pica; No. 12, Great Primer; No. 14, Double Pica; No. 16, two-line Great Primer; No. 19, four-line Condensed; and No. 20, eight-line Roman. The smaller ones are expected to be read at about eight inches from the eye.

Jagged. (*Jag. F. ébreché; I. addentellato; S. dentellado; G. zackig.*) Irregularly notched.

J. german'der. The *Teucrium botrys*.

Jag'ery. The coarse sugar obtained from the *Cocos nucifera*, *Borussus jlabelliformis*, and other palms.

Also, cane sugar in a coarse state.

Jagre. Same as *Jari*.

Jahodnika. Hungary, in County Thurocz. A chalybeate water, rich in free carbonic acid.

Jail. Same as *Gaal*.

J. fe'ver. See *Fever, gaol*.

Jak fruit. Same as *Jaek fruit*.

Jak tree. Same as *Jaek tree*.

Jakobfal'va. Transylvania. An alkaline chalybeate spring, containing sodium carbonate 19.2 grains, sodium sulphate 4.8, calcium carbonate 6.4, magnesium carbonate 3.2, and iron carbonate .6 grain, in 16 ounces.

Jakobsbad. Germany, in Würtemberg, near Herb on the Neckar. An earthy mineral water. Used in skin diseases, and rheumatic and gouty affections.

Jalap. The same as *Jalapa*.

Also, a name for the *Phytolacca decandra*.

J., abstract of. Two hundred parts of jalap, in No. 40 powder, are macerated in a percolator with alcohol for 48 hours; the percolation is then continued with alcohol until the jalap is exhausted. The first 170 parts are reserved, the remainder is distilled, and the residue mixed with the reserved portion; fifty parts of sugar of milk being added, it is put into an evaporating dish and kept at a temperature not higher than 50° C. (122° F.) until dry, when as much more sugar of milk as will make the mixture weigh 100 parts is added. A purgative, in 10—15 grain doses. The *Abstractum jalapæ*, U. S. Ph.

J. cancer root. The *Phytolacca decandra*.

J., co'cum. The *Phytolacca decandra*.

J., dig'itate. (*L. digitus*, a finger.) Same as *J., Tampico*.

J., extract of. See *Extractum jalapæ*.

J., false. (*F. jalap faux.*) The root of *Mirabilis jalapa*.

J., fu'siform. (*L. fusus*, a spindle; *forma*, shape.) The *Purgo macho* of the Mexicans. An inferior kind of jalap obtained from the *Convolvulus orizabensis*.

J., light. (*F. jalap léger.*) The *J., fusiform*.

J., male. The *J., fusiform*.

J., powder of, compound. See *Pulvis jalapæ compositus*.

J., Que'retan. A Mexican jalap obtained from *Ipomæa triflora*.

J., resin of. See *Jalape resina*.

J. stalks. Same as *J., fusiform*.

J., Tampico. The tubercles of *Ipomæa simulans*.

J., tincture of. See *Tinctura jalapæ*.

J. tops. Same as *J., fusiform*.

J., true. See *Jalapa*.

J., white. (*F. jalap blanc.*) The *Convolvulus mechoacanna*.

Also, the same as *J., fusiform*.

J., wild. The *Convolvulus panduratus*.

J., wood'y. (*F. jalap ligneux.*) Same as *J., fusiform*.

Jalapa, B. Ph., U. S. Ph. (*Jalapa*, or *Xalapa*, a town and district of Mexico, from whence it was first imported. *F. jalap; I. gialappa, sciarappa; S. jalapa; G. Jabuppe, Jalape, Jalapenknothen, Jalapenwurzel.*) Jalap. The dried tubercles of *Ipomæa purga*, Hayne, *Ecogonium purga*, Bentham. They are irregularly roundish or ovoid, or pear-shaped, or fusiform, occasionally split in half, or sliced, or marked with incisions, to facilitate drying. Externally they are dark brown, and wrinkled or scarred, internally they are dirty yellowish, having harder, dark-brown, irregular, concentric markings. The odour is faint, sweetish, and smoky, the taste is sweetish, acrid, and disagreeable. The active principle of jalap is the resin, of which it should contain not less than 10 or 12 per cent. It is a hydragogue cathartic, producing much griping, and increasing the flow of urine. Dose, 15—30 grains (1—1.95 gm.).

J. al'ba. (*L. albus*, white.) The *Convolvulus mechoacanna*.

J. officinarum, Mart. (*L. officina*, a workshop.) The *Mirabilis dichotoma*. At one time supposed to be the jalap of commerce.

Jalapæ radix. (*L. radix*, a root.) Same as *Jalap*.

J. resina, B. Ph. (*F. résine de jalap; G. Jalapenharz.*) Resin of jalap. Obtained by digesting jalap in spirit, percolating, distilling the spirit off, and washing the resin. It is in dark-brown fragments, translucent at the edges, brittle, and acrid to taste. It consists of a soft, brown resin, soluble in ether, the jalapin of Mayer; and a hard resin, convolvulin, the latter amounting to about 70 per cent. of the whole. A purgative. Dose, 2—5 grains (.13—33 gramme).

Jalapic ac'id. $C_{34}H_{56}O_{35}$. A glucoside obtained by boiling Meyer's jalapin with water, aqueous solutions of alkalis, alkaline earths, or ammonia, or on boiling with the carbonated alkalis. The jalapin takes up three equivalents of water. It is a transparent, yellowish, amorphous mass, without smell, of pungent, sweetish taste, and strongly acid reaction, which dissolves easily in water and in alcohol, but with difficulty in ether.

Jalapin. $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$. Mayer's term for the resin of *Convolvulus orizabensis*. It closely resembles convolvulin, and is similar to the resin of scammony. Spergatis considers it identical with scammonin.

Also, Buchner's term for a basic substance found in jalap, being *Convolvulin*.

Also, the decolorised resin of jalap, *Jalapæ resina*.

Jalapina. Same as *Jalapin*.

Jalapinol. $C_{32}H_{31}O$. A substance ob-

tained, along with glucose, by acting on jalapic acid with a dilute mineral acid. It forms white cauliflower-like crystals, which melt at 62.5° C. (144.5° F.), without smell, have a biting taste, and an acid reaction, and leave a greasy stain on paper. It is insoluble in water, but easily soluble in alcohol and ether.

Jalapinolic acid. $C_{37}H_{30}O_6$. A substance obtained by treating jalapinol with alkalis. It crystallises in white crystalline brushes.

Jalapium. An old name for powdered jalap.

Jalap'pa. Same as *Jalapa*.

Jalemous. Same as *Jalemon*.

Jaleyrac. France, Département du Cantal. A cold, bicarbonated, chalybeate mineral water. Used in anæmia, intermittent fevers, and atonic dyspepsia.

Jalowa. Turkey, near Broussa. A hot sulphur spring.

Jalopa. Same as *Jalapa*.

Jamaica. The largest of the British West India Islands, about 135 miles long, 21—49 miles broad. There is great variety and yet great equability of climate. The surface is hilly or mountainous. The temperature varies with the height above the sea-level from 61° F.—67° F. at Newcastle, 3800 feet, to 75° F.—81° F. at Up-Park Camp, 225 feet. The substructure consists of igneous rocks, upon which are white limestone formations and alluvium, which is highly fertile. Parts of the island are regarded as highly favourable for patients with tubercular disease. It is generally healthy, though occasionally subject to yellow fever, malarial fevers, and cholera.

J. bark. See *Bark, Jamaica*.

J. bark tree. The *Bursera gummifera*.

J. birch tree. The *Bursera gummifera*.

J. contrayer'va. The *Aristolochia odorata*.

J. dog'wood. The *Piscidia erythrina*.

J. fig tree. The *Ficus benghalensis*.

J. ki'no. The produce of *Coccoloba wifera*.

J., mineral waters of. There are a large number of sulphurous and of chalybeate springs in the Blue Mountains, which are mainly unused, with the exception of a hot sulphur spring, temp. 40° C. (104° F.), near the village of Bath.

J. pepper. The fruit of the allspice, *Myrtus pimenta*.

J. piss-a-bed. The *Cassia occidentalis*.

J. purslane. The *Portulacca pilosa*.

J. quas'sia tree. The *Pterocarya excelsa*.

J. red ce'dar. The *Cedrela odorata*.

J. rose'wood. The wood of *Amyris toxicifera*; also, that of *Cordia gerascanthus*, not used in medicine.

J. sarsaparilla. See *Sarsaparilla, Jamaica*.

J. spike'nard. The *Ballota suaveolens*.

J. spir'it. A term for *Rum*.

J. turn'sol. The *Heliotropium jamaicense*.

J. ver'vain. The *Stachytarpha jamaicensis*.

J. wa'ter lil'y. The *Nelumbium speciosum*.

J. wild li'quorice. The *Abrus precatorius*.

J. win'ter cher'ry. The *Physalis angulata*.

J. wood-sor'rel. The *Oxalis strieta*.

J. yel'ow this'tle. The *Argemone mexicana*.

Jama'cin. Hütten Schmidt's term for an alkaloid found by him in the bark of *Geoffrea inermis* and *G. surinamensis*. According to Gastell, it is identical with berberin.

Jamalga'ta pills. A name in India for the seeds of *Croton tiglium*.

Jamboran'di. Same as *Jaborandi*.

Jambosa. (*F. jambosier*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ*.

In Brazil the roots of several plants are known under this name.

J. malaccen'sis, De Cand. Used as *J. vulgaris*.

J. vulga'ris, De Cand. (*L. vulgaris*, common. *F. jambosier*.) Hab. Malacca. The fruit is called rose-apple. It has an acidulous, rose-like flavour, and is used for eating. The bark is astringent, and is used in dysentery, leucorrhœa, and gonorrhœa.

Jambo'sin. $C_{10}H_{15}NO_2$. White, tasteless crystals obtained from the root bark of *Jambosa vulgaris*, soluble in ether, alcohol, and chloroform, insoluble in cold water. It is not the active principle, which is probably an oleo-resin.

Jambul. The *Syzygium jambolanum*.

James, John Had'ly. An English surgeon, born in Exeter in 1789, died in 1869.

J.'s screw col'lar. A collar for the neck, with a screw pad under the chin, to produce extension after the division of the cicatrix of a burn which is producing deformity by drawing the chin to the breast.

James, Robert. An English physician, born at Kinvaston, in Staffordshire, in 1703, died in London in 1776.

J.'s analap'tic pills. James's powder, ammoniacum, and pilula aloes cum myrrha, of each equal parts, made into a mass with tincture of castor.

J.'s fe'ver pow'der. A secret preparation, containing oxidised antimony and calcium phosphate. An imitation of it was official in the Lond. Ph., and was made by calcining tersulphate of antimony one pound with horn shavings two pounds. It is represented by the *Pulvis antimonalis*, B. Ph.

James-tea. The *Ledum latifolium*.

James'town weed. The *Datura stramonium*.

Jamnic'za. Austria, in Croatia, on the left bank of the Kulpa. An alkaline chalybeate water, temp. 10° C. (50° F.), containing calcium carbonate 5 grains, iron carbonate 1, sodium sulphate 9.8, sodium chloride 12, magnesium chloride 3, and sodium carbonate 23.2 grains, with much free carbonic acid, in a pint.

Jam'rosade. The rose-apple, the fruit of *Jambosa vulgaris*.

Janamun'da. The *Geum urbanum*.

Jangomas. The *Stigmatocata jangomas*.

Jan'ia. A Genus of the Family *Corallineæ*, Order *Floridææ*.

J. ru'beus, Lamour. (*L. rubeus*, red.) A species forming part of *Corsican moss*.

Janiceps. (*L. Janus*, an old Italian deity with one face in front and another at the back of the head; *caput*, the head.) Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for a double monstrosity consisting of two bodies united in front at a double umbilicus, and having a double head with two faces looking in opposite directions.

Jani'pha. (*Janipaba*, the Brazilian name.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiacæ*.

J. manihot, H. B. and Kunth. The *Jatropha manihot*.

Janischek. Russia, in Lithuania. A sulphur spring.

Janitor. (L. *janitor*, a door-keeper; from *janua*, a door.) A term for the *Pylorus*.

Janitrix. (L. *janitrix*, a female door-keeper; from *janua*, a door.) An old term for the *Vena portæ*.

Ja'no. Italy, in Modena. A cold sulphur water.

Jan'thine. See *Ianthine*.

Jan'ua emplastrum. A plaster in which betony was the chief ingredient.

Janus. (L. *Janus*, a deified king of Latium, represented with two faces, one in the front, the other at the back of the head.) A monstrosity with two faces.

Japac'onin. $C_{26}H_{41}NO_{10}$. Wright's term for a product, along with benzoic acid, of the saponification of *Japac'onitin*.

Japac'onitin. $C_{66}H_{88}N_2O_{21}$. An alkaloid found by Wright in the root of a Japanese aconite of an undetermined species. It is said to be the most poisonous of all the aconite alkaloids. According to Mandelin, it is identical with benzoylaconin.

Japan'. The empire of Japan consists of a long chain of islands on the eastern coast of Asia, nearly 2000 miles long.

J. camphor. See *Camphor, Japan*.

J. earth. An old term for *Catechu*.

J. i'singlass. Same as *Agar-agar*.

J., mineral waters of. A report by the Department of Public Hygiene contains a list of a very large number of springs of mineral waters classified under the following heads:

Simple thermal waters.—Many places are named, having springs varying in temperature from 38°–97° C. (100·4°–206·6° F.) For the inhabitants of Yedo and Yokohama the stations Mejanoshila, 52°–60° C. (125·6°–140° F.) and Hakone-Yomoto, 41° C. (105·8° F.), in the Province of Pagami, are specially recommended in consequence of their healthy and picturesque situation. For the inhabitants of Nagasaki, Hinago, in the Province of Higo, is recommended.

Non-gaseous acid waters.—Characterised by an acid taste, due to the presence of sulphuric or other non-effervescent acid. One source only is mentioned, Nasuno-Yumoto, 78° C. (172·4° F.), in the Province of Shimotsuké.

Gaseous acidulous waters.—a. Gaseous alkaline waters, containing sodium bicarbonate, are numerous, of which the most advised are those of Kanayama, 28·3°–43·3° C. (83°–110° F.), in the Province of Ki-sin.

b. Calcareous or incrusting acidulous waters are believed to exist, but have not yet been determined.

c. Simple acidulous gaseous waters are found in several provinces, of which the best is Dosenbo, a cold spring, in the Province of Yamashiro.

d. Ferruginous acidulous waters are not numerous. Santokoya, 55° C. (131° F.), has the preference. It lies in the Province of Shimotsuké.

Saline waters.—Those containing soluble salts with little carbonic acid.

a. Sulphated iron waters are numerous and strong. Kusatsu, 41°–52° C. (105·8°–125·6° F.), in the Province of Kotsuké, is specially named.

b. Selenitic saline waters, or those which contain more or less calcium sulphate, are found in the Provinces of Kotsuké, Shimotsuké, and Iizén, all of high temperature.

c. Magnesian saline waters, or bitter purgative waters, are not yet found.

d. Salt waters, of temperatures of 50°–100° C. (122°–212° F.), are found in the Provinces of Idzu, Shinano, Mimazaka, and Iizén.

Of the strong salt waters, or soot baths, the only one known is Arima, in the Province of Setsu. This, as well as the saline spring of Kanayama, contains an alkaline bromide.

Sulphurous waters.—These are numerous. Yoshina, 41° C. (105·8° F.), in the Province of Idzu, is specially recommended for the inhabitants of Yokohama and Yédo. Katsu-ura, 36·4° C. (97° F.) in the Province of Kishion is recommended for the inhabitants of Kobé and Osaka.

J. pepper. The *Zanthoxylum piperitum*.

J. var'nish. (F. *vernis du Japon*.) A French name for the *Atlantus glandulosa*, in the erroneous belief that it is the source of Japan varnish.

Japanese. Belonging to Japan.

J. ac'onite. Tubers from several sources, probably *Aconitum japonicum*, Thunb., and *A. Fischeri*, Reich., which are believed by many botanists to be identical respectively with *A. lycotomum*, Linn., and *A. chinense*, Sieb.

J. belladonna. Accordi'g to Holmes, the product of *Scopolia japonica*, Max.

J. camellia. The *Camellia japonica*.

J. galls. See *Galls, Japanese*.

J. gel'atin. Same as *Gelatin, Chinese*.

J. i'singlass. Same as *Gelatin, Chinese*.

J. persim'mon. The fruit of *Diospyros kaki* preserved in sugar.

J. wax. (*G. Japanisches Wachs, Japan-talg*.) A fat composed of the glycerides of palmitic acid and some other acid with a higher melting body. It is obtained from the fruit of *Rhus succedanea*, which contains 20·9 per cent. in the mesocarp and 36 per cent. in the cotyledons, and from the fruit of *Rhus vernicifera*, which contains 5·7 per cent. in the epidermis, 39·3 per cent. in the mesocarp, and 53 per cent. in the endocarp. It is used as an ingredient in pills made with copaiva balsam.

Japet'idæ. (*Japheth*, one of the three sons of Noah.) One of the three great divisions of the human race, according to Latham. It includes the chief nations of Europe belonging to the Indo-European race.

Japhetic. Relating to *Japheth*.

J. race. The *Japet'idæ*.

Japonic acid. $C_{12}H_{10}O_5$. A form of tannic acid from catechu, obtained by exposing a solution of catechin in caustic potash to the air.

Jar. (Old F. *jare*; from Pers. *jarrah*, an earthen water vessel. F. *jarre, cruche*; I. *giara*; S. *jarro*; G. *Krug*.) An earthen vessel.

J., Leyden. See *Leyden jar*.

J., unit. See *Unit jar*.

Jara'ba. Spain, in Saragossa. Bicarbonate earthy water from several sources, varying in temp. from 29°–34° C. (84·2°–93·2° F.) Used in rheumatic affections, sciatica, gastralgia, and disorders of the urinary organs.

Jar'gonelle pear es'sence. An alcoholic solution of amyl acetate, $C_2H_{11} \cdot C_2H_3O_2$. Used as flavouring for confectionery.

Jargonium. A metal discovered in 1809, in conjunction with the zircon or jargon of Ceylon.

Jarin'ha. The Brazilian name of the root of *Aristolochia cymbifera*, Gom.

Jaroslav. Austria, in Galicia. An earthy chalybeate water, temp. 10° C. (50° F.), containing magnesium carbonate 10 grains, calcium carbonate $3\frac{7}{8}$, and iron carbonate 1 grain, in 16 ounces.

Jarrouset. France, Département du Cantal. A cold, bicarbonate, chalybeate water.

Jarvis, G. O. An American surgeon, born in 1793, died in 1875.

J's adjust'er. An instrument formerly used for the purpose of producing extension in the reduction of dislocations. It consists of a screw extension which can be attached to the limb and a counter extension which can be fixed to the body. It is not much used now.

Jasionë. (Ἰασίων, the name of a plant.) An old name for a convolvulus, according to some, a columbine, according to others, and the *J. montana*, according to Quiney. Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Campanulaceæ*.

J. montana, Linn. (*L. montanus*, pertaining to a mountain. *G. Zauwvide*.) Sheep's scabious. Astringent. Used in stomatitis.

J. undulata, Lamb. (*L. undulatus*, waved.) The *J. montana*.

Jasmelæon. (Pers. *yâsmîn*, jasmine; Gr. Ἰλαιον, oil.) Oil or any fatty matter impregnated with jasmine flowers.

Jasmelæum. Same as *Jasmelæon*.

Jasminacææ. (*Jasminum*.) A Nat. Order of epipetalous, corollifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Echiales*, having regular, 5—8-partite flowers with imbricate aestivation, two stamens, naked stigma, two-lobed ovary, and erect embryo.

Jasmine. (Pers. *yâsmîn*, jasmine. *F. jasmin*; *I. gesmino*, *gelsomino*; *S. jazmîn*; *G. Jasmin*.) The plants of the Genus *Jasminum*.

J., American. (*F. jasmin d'Amérique*.) The *Guaiacum officinale*.

J., Arab'ian. The *Jasminum sambac*.

J., bas'tard. The *Lycium*.

J., Carolina. The *Gelsemium nitidum*.

J., oil of. A very fragrant oil obtained from the flowers of *Jasminum officinale*, *J. sambac*, and *J. grandiflorum*. The flowers are placed in alternate layers with cotton wool, saturated with oil often, and exposed to the heat of the sun. When the oil is well impregnated it is separated from the cotton by pressure.

J., poisonous. (*F. jasmin vénéneux*.) The *Avocanthera venenata*.

J., Spanish. The *Jasminum grandiflorum*.

J., trum'pet. The *Tecoma radicans*.

J., Virgin'ian. The *Tecoma radicans*.

J., white. The *Jasminum officinale*.

J., wild. (*F. jasmin sauvage*.) The *Gelsemium nitidum*.

J., yellow. The *Gelsemium nitidum*.

Jasmin'ææ. A Series of the Order *Oleaceæ*, having the ovules attached laterally and ascending, micropyle inferior, fruit fleshy, often double, seeds without albumen.

Also, the same as *Jasminacææ*.

Jasmin'um. (Pers. *yâsmîn*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Jasminacææ*.

J. angustifolium, Vahl. (*L. angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. India. Root ground and mixed with that of *Acorus calamus*. Used in ringworm.

J. arabicum. The coffee tree, *Coffea arabica*.

J. floribundum, R. Brown. (*L. flos*, a flower; *abundo*, to abound.) One of the constituents of the Abyssinian vermicide *Habbi-zelim*.

J. fragrans, Salisb. (*L. fragrans*, sweet scented.) The *J. sambac*.

J. grandiflorum, Linn. (*L. grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower. *F. jasmin d'Espagne*.) Hab. Abyssinia. Yields a fragrant essential oil of jasmine.

J. officinalë, Linn. (*L. officina*, a shop. *F. jasmin ordinaire*.) The white jasmine. Hab. India. Yields a fragrant oil, which is used as an application to rheumatic and paralysed limbs. Flowers are said to be antispasmodic, and used in shortness of breath and in cancer of the womb.

J. pubescens. (*L. pubescens*, clothed with down.) Root used as an antidote to poisons.

J. revolutum, Linn. (*L. revolutus*, rolled back.) Flowers yield an aromatic oil used as a perfume. Root used in ringworm.

J. sambac, Ait. Hab. India. Flowers yield a fragrant essential oil. Bruised and applied to the breast they arrest the secretion of milk.

J. viminalë, Salisb. (*L. vimen*, a plant twig.) The *J. officinale*.

J. vulgaris, Lamb. (*L. vulgaris*, common.) The *J. officinale*.

Jasminworts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Jasminacææ*.

Jaspachates. (Ἰασπαχάτης; from *iaspis*, the jasper; *ἀγάτης*, the agate.) A jasper-like agate. Formerly used in dropsy and liver disease.

Jasper. (Mid. E. *iaspre*, *iasper*; Old F. *jaspre*; *L. iaspis*; Gr. *iaspis*; Heb. *yashp'ch*; Arab. *yash*, *yasf*, jasper. *F. juspe*; *I. diaspro*; *S. jaspe*; *G. Jaspis*.) A precious stone consisting of quartz combined with alumina and iron, by which it is coloured. It was anciently worn as an amulet for the restraint of hæmorrhage.

Jaspis. (Ἰασπίς.) Same as *Jasper*.

Jastr'zemb. See *Königsdorf-Jastr'zemb*.

Jaszcrorow'ka. Austria, in Galicia. A thermal indifferent water, temp. 20° C. (68° F.), in the Carpathians, 910 metres above sea-level.

Jata'ba. The *Hymenæa courbaril*.

Jatahy. The resin of *Hymenæa courbaril*.

Jataman'si. A name of *Sumbul*. Also, the *Nardostachys jatamansi*.

Jatch'y. Same as *Jatahy*.

Jateorrh'za. (Ἰατρη.) Same as *Jasper*.

J. calum'ba. Miers. The source of calumba root. See *Calumbæ radix*.

J. Mi'ersii, Oliver. Used as the official *Calumba*.

J. palma'ta. Miers. Probably only a variety of *J. calumba*.

Jatoba. The resin of *Hymenæa courbaril*.

Ja'tropha. (*Ἰατρός*, a healer; *τροφή*, nourishment. *F. medicinier*; *G. Purgiruss.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

J. cur'cas, Linn. (*F. medicinier cathartique.*) Physic nut. Hab. South America, India, Africa. Seeds, oblong and black, yield an aperient oil, which is used externally in scabies and in chronic rheumatism; themselves are emetic and violently cathartic. Leaves rubefacient and discutient. Cases of poisoning with the seeds have occurred, the symptoms being burning in the throat, vomiting, purging, and great depression, followed by inflammation of the stomach and bowels.

J. divarica'ta, Sw. (*L. divarico*, to spread asunder.) Properties as *J. curcas*.

J. dul'cis, Gmelin. (*F. manioc doux.*) Rhizomes not poisonous. Supplies sweet cassava. Perhaps only a variety of *J. manihot*.

J. elas'tica, Linn. The *Hevea guianensis*.

J. glandulif'era, Roxb. (*L. glandula*, a small nut; *fero*, to bear.) Hab. India. Fresh juice applied to the eye to remove opacities of the cornea. Oil of seeds used as a stimulant application in rheumatism and paralysis.

J. glau'ca, Vahl. (*L. glaucus*, bluish grey.) Hab. Arabia, India. Oil of the seeds applied to rheumatic and paralysed limbs.

J. globo'sa. The *Hyænanche globosa*.

J. gossypifolia, Willd. (*L. gossypion*, the cotton tree; *folium*, a leaf. *F. medicinier sauvage.*) Wild cassava. Hab. India. Leaves purgative; powder of a gland in the stem errhine.

J. hasta'ta, Jacq. Properties as *J. curcas*.

J. hernandifolia, Vent. Properties as *J. curcas*.

J. jani'pha, Linn. The *Manihot carthaginensis*.

J. man'hot, Linn. (*F. manioc, manihot.*) Bitter cassava. Hab. Brazil. Juice of root milky, acrid, and poisonous, producing convulsions and death, when fresh; forms, along with other things, the sauce called *Soy* when boiled; and an intoxicating liquid when fermented. The starch of the root, prepared by pulping, washing, and heating, forms *Cassava*; this, when dried on hot plates so as to burst the starch granules, becomes *Tapioca*. The leaves, when boiled, are eaten as food. The *Manihot utilisima*.

J. mi'tis, Rott. (*L. mitis*, mild.) Probably a variety of *J. manihot*.

J. monta'na, Willd. (*L. montanus*, pertaining to mountains.) The *Buliospermum montanum*.

J. multifida, Linn. (*L. multus*, much; *fido*, to cleave. *F. medicinier d'Espagne.*) French physic nut, coral plant. Hab. Tropical America. Seeds (*F. noisettes purgatives*), purgative and dangerous in action.

J. officina'lis, Mart. (*L. officina*, a workshop.) Used as *J. opifera*.

J. oil. A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *J. curcas*. When fresh it is colourless and odourless, when kept it becomes yellowish, and deposits a white substance, probably palmitin. It is a purgative.

J. opif'era, Mart. (*L. opifer*, aid-bringing.) Hab. Brazil. Used as an active purgative under the name *Raiz de tink*.

J. pur'gans. The *J. curcas*.

J. u'rens, Linn. (*L. urens*, burning.) Hab. Tropical America. The stinging hairs produce dangerous symptoms of collapse, as well as much pain and swelling in the part touched.

Jatrophic acid. Same as *Igasuric acid*.

Jaude. One of the sources of the mineral waters of *Clermont-Ferand*.

Jauja. In the Andes of Peru. A broad valley, 11,000 feet to 12,000 feet above sea-level. A place of residence for phthical cases, and said to be of service from the small quantity of ozone in the air. It has nothing in the way of comfort to recommend it.

Jaumic'za. Croatia. A chalybeate spring containing sodium bicarbonate. (Robin.)

Jaundice. (*F. jaunisse*; from *jaune*, yellow; from *L. galbinus*, greenish yellow; from *galbus*, yellow. *F. ictere*; *L. itterizia*; *S. ictericia*; *G. Gelbsucht.*) The yellow discolouration of the skin and other tissues from the presence of bile pigments, or their derivatives, and other bile constituents, caused by some disturbance of the functions, or some disease, of the liver, hepatogenous jaundice; or by some alteration of the colouring matters of the blood, hæmatogenous jaundice. The yellowness of the skin is generally preceded, whatever be the cause of the jaundice, by weakness, malaise, loss of appetite, a foul tongue, a bitter taste, nausea, and paleness of the motions; the conjunctiva is the earliest part to become yellow, and then the face and body, the urine is much discoloured, varying from pale orange to almost black, the sweat is tinged, and the milk, when present, is greenish in colour and bitter to the taste, discharges from ulcers and the serum of blisters are coloured yellow; the fæces often become like pipe-clay, they are offensive and generally firm, sometimes there is diarrhœa; the pulse is generally slow and the temperature normal; loss of flesh and loss of strength are marked; there is headache, with depression of spirits and drowsiness in the day, with restlessness at night; the vision may be affected, but very rarely, so that white objects seem yellow; the skin is very irritable, itching being sometimes intractable, boils may occur or xanthelasma supervene. When the blood is much disorganised hemorrhages into the tissues or the hollow organs may result. In the large majority of cases it is universally admitted that absorption of already formed bile into the blood-vessels from impediment to its passage onwards to the gall-ducts, or from relatively diminished pressure in the blood-vessels, is the mode of causation of jaundice; the old idea of the causation of jaundice by suppression of the hepatic function, which consists in the removal from the blood of the elements of bile there formed, is nearly given up now that it is found that there is no evidence of the existence of bile acids or bile pigments in healthy blood; but of late years a theory has been propounded that many cases of jaundice take origin in the blood from the conversion of hæmoglobin into bilirubin and other matters; jaundice may also be caused by absorption of bile from the intestinal canal. See also *J., hæmatogenous*, and *J., hepatogenous*.

J., autumn'al. (*L. autumnalis*, autumnal.) Jaundice of the catarrhal type occurring in autumn, and due to the changes of temperature then prevalent.

J., black. (*F. jaunisse noire*; *G. schwarze*

Gelbsucht.) Jaundice in which the skin has assumed a dark olive colour, probably from the presence of cholestin; there is generally a complete arrest of the flow of bile through the bile-ducts, and formerly it was supposed especially to accompany cancer of the liver.

J., blue. (*F. jaunisse bleu*; *G. blaue Gelbsucht*.) A synonym of *Cyanosis*.

J., catarrhal. A variety of *J., hepatogenous*, due to swelling of the cells lining the bile-ducts.

J., epidem'ic. (*Ἐπί, upon*; *ἄημος, a people*.) Jaundice occurring in many people at about the same period. Such epidemics have been described by Kerksig in 1794, by Carpentier in 1850, by Gallot in 1859, and by Bardinet in 1859—60, the patients being in nearly all cases pregnant women, and the symptoms were those of acute atrophy of the liver.

J., false. Same as *J., hæmatogenous*.

J., fe'brile. (*L. febris, a fever*.) Jaundice accompanied by a high temperature, as when it occurs in relapsing or typhoid fever, or when it results from pylophlebitis or tuberculosis of the liver.

J., gall-stone. Jaundice produced by obstruction of a bile-duct by means of a gall-stone.

J., grave. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

J., green. (*F. jaunisse verte*; *G. grüne Gelbsucht*.) A term applied to the lighter coloured forms of *J., black*.

J., hæmatogenous. (*Αἷμα, blood*; *γίνωσκω, to produce*. *G. Blutieterus, Hämato-genieterus*.) The form of jaundice which depends on some disorganisation of the blood accompanying suppression of the secreting action of the liver whereby bile pigments are formed in the blood, probably from the hæmatoidin thereof; the jaundice of acute yellow atrophy of the liver, of typhus fever, of septicæmia, of phosphorus poisoning, and of snake-bites, is of this character. The theory on which this form rests is not altogether accepted; it is contended that, although a disturbance of the blood be the primary fact, the bile is not formed there, but is actually produced in the liver cells and absorbed into the blood.

J., hepatogenous. (*Ἡπαρ, the liver*; *γίνωσκω, to produce*. *G. Resorptionsicterus, or Hepatogenieterus*.) The form of jaundice which depends on absorption into the blood of bile formed by the hepatic cells, but unable, from mechanical causes, to pass into the bile-ducts; these may be the obstruction of a gall-stone or a catarrhal swelling of the mucous lining, or a relatively defective blood pressure which tends to absorption of the bile.

J., intermit'tent. (*L. intermitto, to leave off for a time*.) Jaundice of a periodic type, such as that observed by Martin in 1859 amongst the French garrison at Pavia. On the fever days the spleen and liver were swollen, the urine, skin, and conjunctiva were darker than on the fever-free days, and the affection, which was of the tertian type, was rapidly subdued by quinine.

J., lead. The jaundice produced by chronic lead poisoning.

J., mala'rial. (*I. mal' aria, bad air*.) The same as *J., intermit'tent*.

J., malign'ant. (*F. jaunisse maligne*.) Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

J., mechan'ical. The form which is caused by mechanical obstruction of the bile-duct either from a cause within the duct, as a gall-stone, or an hydatid, or inflammatory swelling of its lining membrane or structure; or from a cause without the duct, as from the pressure of some morbid growth.

J., men'strual. (*L. menstrualis, monthly*.) Jaundice occurring at the menstrual period. It is believed by Senator to be due to hyperæmia of the liver occurring when the catarrhal hæmorrhage is unusually scanty.

J., obstruc'tive. Jaundice produced by some obstruction of the hepatic ducts, from inflammatory thickening, polypoid growths, an arrested gall-stone from within; or a tumour, or an aneurysm, or a thickening of Glisson's capsule from without.

J. of preg'nancy. This may occur in two forms, simple and malignant; the former being produced either by pressure on the bile-duct from the pregnant uterus or a loaded colon, or by mental emotions; and the latter being acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

J. of the new-born. See *Icterus neonatorum*.

J., paradox'ical. (*Παράδοξος, contrary to opinion*.) A term for the discolouration of the skin produced by disease of the adrenals, or *Addison's disease*.

J., red. A synonym of *Erythema*.

Also, a term for the redness of skin produced by an irritant such as a sinapism.

J., reten'tion. (*L. retento, to hold back firmly*.) The same as *J., obstruc'tive*.

J., sat'urnine. (*L. Saturnus, an old name of lead*.) See *J., lead*.

J., simple. The form in which there is no organic disease of the liver to produce the disease. It may be caused by a catarrhal swelling of the lining membrane of the larger bile ducts, or it may be the result of mental emotion.

J., spasmod'ic. (*Σπασμός, a drawing*.) The form of simple jaundice which is supposed to be caused by obstruction of the biliary ducts from spasmodic contraction of their walls.

J., spring. Jaundice occurring in spring, of the catarrhal type, and due to the variations of temperature common at that time.

J., true. Same as *J., hepatogenous*.

J., white. A synonym of *Chlorosis*.

Ja'va. An island belonging to Holland in the Asiatic Archipelago. It possesses many hot sulphur springs.

J. al'monds. The nuts of *Canarium commune*.

J. car'damoms. See *Curdamom, Java*.

J. pota'toes. The tubers of *Ocimum tuberosum*.

J. tur'meric. See *Turmeric, Java*.

Javal'cuz. Same as *Jaen*.

Ja'vanin. An alkaloid obtained by Hesse from *Cinchona calisaya*, var. *Javanica*.

Ja'velle's water. The *Aqua javelli*.

Jaw. (From Teut. base *kau*, to chew. *F. machoire*; *I. masella*; *S. quijada*; *G. Kiefer*.) The segments of the mouth of an animal.

J., ankylo'sis of. See *Temporo-maxillary articulation, ankylosis of*.

J. bone. See *Jawbone*.

J. bone, low'er. The inferior maxillary bone.

J. bone, up'per. The superior maxillary bone.

J., can'cer of. Epithelial cancer is the only form of this disease found in connection with the jaws. It may arise in the gums, or palate, or antrum.

J.s, clo'sure of. Inability to separate the jaws. It may arise from trismus; from contraction of the masseter muscle produced by the irritation of a growing wisdom tooth; from inflammation of the temporo-maxillary articulation, which may be followed by ankylosis; or from the contraction of cicatrices in the cheek.

J.s, dentigerous cysts of. See *Cysts, dentigerous*.

J., enchondroma of. (Έν, in; χόνδρος, cartilage.) A cartilage tumour which may arise on the outer or inner surface or within the structure of either jaw; if removed there is a great tendency to recurrence. It may contain much fibrous tissue, or may be converted to a large extent into bone.

J. fall. A term for *Trismus nascentium*, in reference to the dropping of the jaw a few hours before death, in marked contrast to the closure which characterises the disease.

J. foot. Same as *Maxillipede*.

J.s, hyperostosis of. (Υπέρ, above; όστίου, a bone.) Excessive growth of the whole or part of the jaw; the latter is much the more common form, and results in large, often symmetrical, prominences of bone, producing great deformity.

J.s, hypertrophy of. (Υπέρ, τροφή, nourishment.) Same as *J.s, hyperostosis of*.

J.-jerk. One of the so-called tendon-reflexes produced by suddenly depressing the lower jaw.

J., lock'ed. A term for *Trismus*; also for *Tetanus*.

J., low'er. The lower segment of the mouth of a vertebrate animal.

J., low'er, articulation of. The *Temporo-maxillary articulation*.

J., low'er, dislocation of. Displacement of one or both condyles of the lower jaw in front of the articular eminence. It may be produced by violence or by muscular action.

J., low'er, dislocation of, bilateral. (L. bis, twice; *latus*, the side.) Displacement of both condyles; the mouth remains open and the chin is protruded.

J., low'er, dislocation of, unilateral. (L. unus, one; *latus*.) Displacement of one condyle only; the mouth will not close evenly and the chin is protruded to the opposite side.

J., low'er, excision of. (L. *excido*, to cut out.) Removal of the whole or part of the lower jaw. The partial operation was first performed by Deadrick, of Tennessee, in 1810. The whole jaw may be removed by an incision along the margin of the chin, extending backwards beyond the facial arteries, or by dividing the lower lip in the median line and dissecting back the flaps. Partial excision has been performed for the removal of a tumour, or when there has been closure of the jaws from ankylosis or a cicatrix, and consists, in the latter case, in the removal of a wedge-shaped piece of the horizontal ramus, or in the excision of a condyle. Removal of part only of the depth of the jaw, the lower border being left, has been adopted when a tumour which was largely confined to the alveolar region had to be excised.

J., low'er, fracture of. The maxilla

may be broken at any part by direct or indirect violence, with a single, multiple, fissured, or comminuted fracture, usually compound from laceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth. When comminuted, necrosis of one or more of the fragments is common.

J., low'er, subluxation of. (L. *sub*, under; *luxo*, to put out of joint.) Sir Astley Cooper's term for a displacement of one or both condyles of the maxillary bone on to the eminentia articularis; it occurs most frequently in young and delicate women during a yawn or a laugh.

J., necrosis of. (Νέκρωσις, death.) Death of the bone is more common in the lower than in the upper jaw; it commences as an inflammation of the periosteum from injury, alveolar abscess, tooth irritation, or the action of some specific poison. There is generally no re-production of the bone.

J., necrosis of, exanthematous. See *Exanthematous jaw-necrosis*.

J., necrosis of, mercurial. (Νέκρωσις, death.) Death of the bone resulting from mercury given to excess, or from exposure to mercurial fumes in industrial pursuits, as in the old manner of making mirrors by putting sheets of tin covered with mercury on to plates of glass. Ptyalism is produced, the teeth become loosened, and death of the bone follows.

J., necrosis of, phosphorous. (Νέκρωσις.) The death of some part of the jaw-bone which occurs in the makers of lucifer matches if the teeth are unsound and if amorphous phosphorus be not used. A very porous, pumice-stone-like bony deposit is found upon the dead bone, and comes away with it when the latter is removed.

J., osteoma of. (Όστίου, a bone.) A bony tumour, of the cancellous or the ivory form, on some part of the jaw, which may grow to a large size.

J., osteo-sarcoma of. (Όστίου, a bone; *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrescence.) A somewhat rare form in which a sarcomatous growth contains bony deposit.

J. reflex. Same as *J.-jerk*.

J., sarcoma of. (Σάρκωμα, a fleshy excrescence.) Sarcoma in all its forms, spindle-celled, round-celled, myeloid, alveolar, fibrous, chondroid, and osteoid, occurs in connection with the jaws.

J., tumour of, cystic. (Κύστις, a bladder.) This may be a simple cyst with fluid or gaseous contents, or a compound cyst containing tooth structures. See *Cysts, dentigerous*.

J., up'per. The upper segment of the mouth of a vertebrate animal.

J., up'per, excision of. (L. *excido*, to cut out.) Lizars, of Edinburgh, in 1826, was the first to plan, and Gensoul, of Lyons, the first to accomplish, in 1827, the removal of the whole upper jaw. Several forms of incision have been adopted. Gensoul made his incision from the inner angle of the orbit downwards through the upper lip at the position of the canine tooth; Lizars made a cut from the angle of the mouth to the malar bone, and divided the upper lip into the nostril; Velpeau made a single curved incision with its convexity downwards from the angle of the mouth towards or to the outer angle of the orbit; and Fergusson divided the upper lip in the median line, carried the incision round

the ala and up the side of the nose near to the inner angle of the orbit, and thence across its lower border. The flap made by these incisions is dissected off, the bone cut by a chain saw, a resection saw, or the cutting forceps, and removed by the aid of Ferguson's lion bone forceps. A partial excision is sometimes made.

J., upper, fracture of. Fracture of the superior maxillary bone alone is uncommon. It is generally accompanied by further injury to other of the facial bones.

J., upper, resection of, osteoplastic. (*L. resectus*, cut off; Gr. *ὄστιον*, a bone; *πλαστικός*, fit for moulding.) An operation suggested by Huguier, in 1852, and since several times performed, whereby the jaw was moved from its position, the diseased portion taken away, and the remainder replaced, either in its old site or in a new one.

J., upper, resection of, temporary. Same as *J., upper, resection of, osteoplastic*.

Jawbone. (*Jaw*; *bone*.) The superior maxillary bone; also the inferior maxillary bone.

Jawfoot. (*G. Kiefferfuss*.) The same as *Maxillipede*.

Jaxfeld. Germany, in Würtemberg, near Heilbronn, on the Neckar. A strong salt water, containing sodium chloride 1965 grains, calcium chloride 3·37, magnesium chloride 2·3, and calcium sulphate 43·92 grains in 16 ounces.

Jazam. Same as *Juzam*.

Jazon. See *Joss*.

Jazow. Austria, in Galicia, near Jaworow. A purgative water, containing magnesium and sodium sulphates, sodium chloride, and hydrogen sulphide.

Jeannette. See *Martigné-briant*.

Jecinus. (*L. jecur*.) An old term for the liver.

Jec'oral. (*L. jecur*, the liver.) Relating to the liver.

J. tone. (*F. son jecoral*.) The dull sound produced by percussion over the liver.

Jecoraria. (*L. jecur*.) The *Marchantia polymorpha*.

Also, an old term for the hepatic vein; or, according to some, for the basilic vein, inasmuch as blood was let from it in diseases of the liver.

Jecorarious. (*L. jecur*.) Relating, or belonging, to the liver.

Jec'orose. (*L. jecorosus*, having much liver; from *jecur*.) Of an hepatic habit; inclined to liver disturbance.

Jectigatio. (*L. jacio*, to throw.) Van Helmont's term for a tremulous, strongly convulsive, or spasmodic emotion, either of the whole body, or of the heart, or of some other organ.

Jecur. (*L. jecur*; Gr. *ἥπαρ*, in which the π has replaced a κ .) The liver.

J. uterinum. (*L. uterus*, the womb.) The placenta; formerly so called because it was supposed to have similar functions in relation to the uterus to those that the liver has to the body.

Jed'war. Same as *Zedoary*.

Jeffersonia. (After President Jefferson, of the United States of America.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Berberidaceæ*.

J. Bartonia. The *J. diphylla*.

J. diphylla. Asa Gray. (*Δίς*, twice; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) Twin leaf rheumatism-root. Hab. North America. The rhizome contains an

acid substance like polygalic acid, which is supposed to be the active principle; it is used as an expectorant, antirheumatic, diaphoretic, and diuretic; it is emetic in large doses.

Jejunal. Relating to the *Jejunum*.

Jejunitas. (*L. jejunitas*, a fasting.) Hunger.

Jejunitis. Inflammation of the *Jejunum*. The symptoms are those of *ileitis*.

Jejunium. (*L. jejunium*, a fasting.) Hunger; fasting.

Jejun'ileum. A term applied to the part of the small intestine below the duodenum. See *Ileum* and *Jejunum*.

Jejunostomy. (*Jejunum*; Gr. *στόμα*, the mouth.) An operation for the making of an artificial opening in the abdominal wall to communicate with the cavity, and to become adherent to the walls, of the jejunum. The operation has been performed by Golding Bird in a case of cancer of the pylorus, to enable food to be introduced into the small intestine above and below the opening.

Jejunum. (*L. jejunus*, that has not eaten or drunk. *F. jejunum*; *L. digiuno*; *S. yeyuno*; *G. Leerdarm*.) The part of the small intestine between the duodenum and the ileum, so called because it was supposed to be generally found empty after death. It is seven or eight feet long, and about an inch and a half in diameter, is attached posteriorly by the mesentery, and lies in convolutions in the umbilical, left lumbar, and left iliac regions.

Jelen. Hungary, County Gömör. A chalybeate water with free carbonic acid.

Jelly. (*Mid. E. gely*, *gelly*; from *F. gelte*; from *geler*, to freeze; from *L. gelo*, to congeal. *L. gelatina*; *S. jalea*, *gelatina*; *G. Gelce*, *Gallerte*.) A viscid, glutinous substance, tremulous, and not, or only just, able to keep form.

J., analeptic. See *Analeptics*, *gelatinous*.

J., animal. A term for *Gelatin*.

J., bread. See *Bread jelly*.

J., Corsican moss. See *Gelatina de helminthocorton*.

J. fish's. The *Medusa*.

J., glycerin. See *Glycerin jelly*.

J., hart's horn. See *Gelatina de cornu cervi*.

J., Ice'land moss. See *Gelatina de lichene islandico*, and *G. lichenis islandici*.

J., Irish moss. See *Gelatina de fuco crispo*.

J. of cord. Same as *Wharton's jelly*.

J. plant. The *Eucheama spinosa*.

J., sea'weed. Same as *Isinglass*, *Japanese*.

J., veg'etable. A substance obtained from the recently expressed juice of certain fruits. It consists of mucilage, gum, and vegetable acid.

J., wa'ter. The *Hydropeltis purpurea*.

J., Whart'onian. See *Wharton's jelly*.

Jenatz. Switzerland, Canton Graubünden, near Fideris in the Prätigau Valley. An earthy chalybeate water of a temperature of 13° C. (55·4° F.)

Jenepere. Same as *Juniper*.

Jenkinsonia. (*Jenkinson*, an English botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gernaniaceæ*.

J. antidy'senterica. The *Pelargonium antidy'sentericum*.

Jen'zat. France, Département de l'Allier. Bicarbonated sodic waters from three sources, containing .6 gramme of sodium bicarbonate with a very small quantity of iron in a litre.

Jequir'ity. The *Abrus precatorius*.

J., bacillus of. Rods, 2 to 4.5 mm. long and .58 mm. thick, described by Sattler, which are speedily found in infusions of jequirity seeds, along with the ferment *Abrin*. The bacilli are now believed to have no action.

J. ferment. The poisonous principle in infusion of jequirity seeds. It is called *Abrin*.

J. seeds. The seeds of *Abrus precatorius*. They are small, hard seeds of a bright scarlet colour, with a black spot at the hilum. They contain a ferment, called *abrin*; bacteria appear very soon in an infusion of them; at one time these were thought to produce the ophthalmic inflammation. When moistened with water and introduced under the skin the seeds speedily kill as large an animal as an ox. The infusion is used to produce conjunctival inflammation, so as to cure granular lids, as well as corneal opacities and trachoma; it has been employed with advantage in chronic granular metritis. An emulsion is applied to lupus and foul ulcers.

Jerbo'a. (Ar. *yarbu*, the flesh of the loins; so called with reference to its long and strong hind legs.) The Species of the Genus *Dipus*, of the Order *Rodentia*. It is much esteemed as food.

Jericho. A city of Palestine.

J., rose of. The *Anastatica hierochuntina*.

Jerk. An old English word originally meaning to lash with a whip; now used to describe the act or process of throwing with a sudden start and arrest of the motion.

Jerking. Participle of the verb *Jerk*.

J. breathing. See *Respiration, jerking*.

J. pulse. See *Pulse, jerking*.

J. respiration. See *Respiration, jerking*.

Jerof'heris. Same as *Gilliflower*.

Jersey. The largest of the Channel Islands. It has a mild and moist climate, with much wind.

J. cud'weed. The *Gnaphalium luteoalbum*.

Jerup'iga. A compound of elderberry juice, brown sugar, unfermented grape juice, and brandy. Used for the adulteration of port wine.

Jeru'salem. The chief city of Palestine. As applied to the *J. artichoke*, it is a corruption of *J. girasole*, the sunflower; from *girare*, to turn; *sole*, the sun.

J. artichoke. The *Helianthus tuberosus*.

J. bals'm. The compound tincture of benzoin.

J. cher'y. The *Solanum pseudocapsicum*.

J. cows'lip. The *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

J. oak. The *Chenopodium botrys*.

J. oak of America. The *Chenopodium anthelminticum*.

J. sage. The *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

Jervia. Same as *Jervin*.

Jervic acid. $C_{14}H_{10}O_{12} \cdot 2H_2O$. A white crystalline acid obtained from *Feratrum album*. It is very sparingly soluble in alcohol and ether, more easily in water. Said to be identical with *Chelidonic acid*.

Jervin. (S. *jerva*, green hellebore root.) $C_{25}H_{37}NO_5$. An alkaloid found by Simon in the root of *Feratrum album*, it occurs also in that of *F. viride*. It forms white crystals with two atoms of water; it is soluble in alcohol, slightly

soluble in water; concentrated sulphuric acid colours it yellow, then green; hydrochloric acid when heated colours it yellow. Jervin diminishes muscular power and reflex action, produces tremors, a slow pulse, salivation, convulsions, and death by asphyxia.

Jervinum. See *Jerrin*.

Jesem'inum. The *Jasminum officinale*.

Jes'samine. (Also spelt *jessemin*.) Same as *Jasmine*.

J., yellow. The *Gelsemium sempervirens*.

Jes'uit. (Old F. *Jesuite*; S. *Jesuita*.) A member of the Society of Jesus, founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534.

J.'s bals'am. Same as *J.'s drops*.

J.'s bark. The term under which cinchona bark was for a long time known, in consequence of its introduction into Europe by Cardinal de Lugo, a Jesuit.

J.'s bark tree, orig'inal. A term applied to the tree described by Lambert, and called in Peru *Quinquino*, under the erroneous supposition that it was a cinchona bark.

J.'s drops. Guaiacum 7 ounces, peruvian balsam 4 drachms, sarsaparilla 5 ounces, macerated in spirit of wine 3 pints, and strained.

Also, a term for *Tinctura benzoini composita*.

J.'s nuts. The seeds of *Trapa natans*.

J.'s powder. Powdered cinchona bark which the Jesuits sold for its weight in silver after its introduction into Spain by the Condesa di Chinchon.

J.'s tea. The leaves of *Ilex paraguayensis*.

Jet. (F. *jet*; from *jeter*, to throw; from L. *jaceo*, to throw. I. *getto*; S. *surtidor*; G. *Wasserstrahl*.) A spouting; a sudden rush of fluid from an orifice.

J. douche. (F. *douche*, a shower bath.) A douche in which an undivided jet of water is thrown upon a part of the body through a conducting pipe with a larger or smaller circular orifice.

Jetai'ba. The *Hymenæa courbaril*.

Jeticu'cu. The Mexican name of *Convolvulus mechoacanna*.

Jew. (Old F. *Juis*, Jews; from late L. *Judæus*; from Gr. *Ἰουδαῖος*, an inhabitant of *Ἰουδαία*, Judea; from Heb. *Yehūdāh*, Judah, the son of Jacob.) A Hebrew.

J.'s ear. The *Hirneola auricula-judæ*.

J.'s frank'incense. The resin of *Styrax officinale*.

J.'s harp. The *Trillium latifolium*.

J.'s mall'ow. The *Corehorus olitorius*.

J.'s pitch. A term for *Asphalt*.

J.'s stone. See *Lapis judæicus*.

Jew bush. The *Pedicularis tithymaloides*.

Jewel. (Mid. E. *iovel*, *uel*; old F. *joiel*, *jouel*; dim. of *joie*, pleasure.) A precious stone.

J. weed. The *Impatiens balsamina*.

Jidd'a gum. Same as *Gum, gedda*.

Jig'ger. Same as *Chiggre*, or *Chigoe*.

Jim'pson weed. Same as *Jimson weed*.

Jim'son weed. A corruption of *Jamestown weed*.

Jim'ston weed. Same as *Jimson weed*.

Jinjili oil. The oil of the seeds of *Sesamum indicum*.

Jiquit'iba. The *Pyxidaria macrocarpa*.

Joane'sia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

J. prin cipis. Vellozo. (L. *princeps*, a prince.) The *Anda Gomesii*.

Joanette. Same as *Martigné-briant*.
Joannin. Same as *Saibusse*.
Job. France, Département du Puy de Dôme. A weak saline water from three sources.
Job. The patriarch of Holy Scripture.
J's tears. The seeds of *Voix lachryma*.
Jobert de Lamballe, Antoine
Joseph. A French surgeon born at Matignon, Département Côtes du Nord, in 1799; he was surgeon to the Hôpital St. Louis and to the Hôtel Dieu, in Paris, and died in 1867.

J's suture. See *Suture, Jobert's*.
J's trident. See *Trident, Jobert's*.
Joboli. (Ἰοβόλος, shedding venom. F. *joboles*.) Ritgen's term for the poisonous snakes.
Jobsbad. Saxony, near Annaberg, 1360 feet above sea-level. An earthy alkaline mineral water.

Jodina. See *Iodina*.
Jodoformium, G. Ph. See *Iodoform*.
Jodum, G. Ph. See *Jodium*.
Johan'sdorf. Austria, close to Melnik, near the junction of the Moldau and the Elbe. It is a cold earthy chalybeate water.

Johanne'sia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.
J. princeps, Velloz. (L. *princeps*, chief.) The *Anda Gomesii*.

Johan'sbad. Austria, in Bohemia; 600 mètres above sea-level. A mineral water from two sources, one of a temperature of 8° C. (46.4° F.), and the other of 29.5° C. (85.1° F.), containing very small quantities of alkaline and earthy sulphates and bicarbonates, with some chloride of sodium and a very little iron. Used in chronic rheumatic and neurotic affections.

Johan'sberg. Germany, in Prussia, Province of Hesse-Nassau, near Geisenheim. A mineral water containing sodium chloride 2.28 grammes, sodium sulphate .174, magnesium sulphate .5183, calcium sulphate 8.8654, calcium bicarbonate 1.6233, silicic acid .014, and ferrous carbonate .034 gramme. Used in serofula, rickets, and other cachectic conditions.

Johan'nisin. An alkaloid, said by Couty to be inert, found by Olliveira in *Anda oil*.

Johnny-jump-up. The *Viola tricolor*.
Johnson's springs. United States of America, Virginia. Weak sulphur waters.

Johnstown. A chalybeate spring formerly called *Ballyspellan*.

Joint. (Mid. E. *ioynt*; Old F. *joint*; from *jointure*; from L. *junctura*, a joining; from *jungo*, to yoke. F. *joint*, *jointure*; I. *giuntura*; S. *cojuntura*; G. *Gelenk*.) A place where things are united; an articulation.

In Geology, the term is applied to fissures in rocks not in the line of stratification; also, to the fissures between the prisms of columnar basalt.

J.-adhesions, forcible rupture of. A method of straightening joints which have become fixed by disease or long-continued rest. It consists in breaking down the adhesions by manipulation under an anæsthetic.

J., ankylo'sis of. See under *Ankylosis*.
J., arthro'dial. See *Arthro'dia*.

J., ball and sock'et. (E. *ball*, a round body; from Old F. *balle*; from Mid. High G. *balle*; E. *socket*, a hollow for the reception of a thing; from Old F. *soket*; from L. *soccus*, a sock. G. *Kugelgelenk*.) Same as *Euarthrosis*.

J.s, develop'ment of. In the earliest stage there are no cavities, but the adjacent bone matrices are united by connective tissue,

which forms a sort of articular plate between them. In the human embryo there appears in the centre of this plate, at the seventh or eighth week, a small slit, which gradually extends circumferentially until about the end of the fourth month, when it has assumed the permanent shape of the joint cavity.

J.-disease, Charcot's. (*Charcot*.) An affection of the joints occurring in the course of the disease or diseases known as locomotor ataxia or tabes dorsalis, and first described by Charcot. The knee-joint is that most commonly affected, after that the hip-joint, and then the shoulder, but the disease may also affect the others, including the phalangeal joints. After, it may be, a somewhat sudden increase of lightning pains, the joint becomes swollen from effusion of fluid into its cavity and into the surrounding tissues, with little if any pain, and without any increase of temperature. After a short time the fluid is absorbed, but the joint is left unduly lax and somewhat distorted, and there is creaking or grating on movement. As time goes on, other joints may become affected in like manner, or, as frequently happens, a renewed attack appears in the first affected joint, and leaves it more disorganised; large osteophytes gradually form and displacement of the bones occurs, producing much deformity and diminution of range of movement. During the time of osteophytic growth and distortion of the joint there may be some pain, but afterwards the joint, although the bones are displaced, gives but little discomfort. At first, the synovial membrane is thickened and its fringes hypertrophied, the ligaments are softened, and the cartilage undergoes fibrous degeneration; subsequently the synovial membrane and then the cartilage is removed, the ligaments waste, and the adjoining parts of bone become absorbed and worn down, while outside the area of pressure lips and irregular bosses of badly developed bone are thrown out. The true nature of these changes is as yet unsettled. Some, following Charcot, believe that it is a trophic change due to, and peculiar to, the degeneration of the spinal cord which causes the ataxy; others contend that it is really rheumatoid arthritis occurring in a person already the subject of ataxy; and others, as Sir James Paget, suggest that it is the joint product of certain morbid conditions, as gout, rheumatism, and syphilis, concurring in one whose nervous system is diseased.

J.-disease, puer'peral. See *Puerperal arthritis*.

J.-disease, pyæ'mic. See *Pyæmic arthritis*.

J.-disease, qui'et. Howard Marsh's term for those cases of disease of the joints which are marked by no pain, no tenderness, little swelling, and no fever, only slowly-increasing stiffness. If not subjected to absolute rest these cases develop the ordinary symptoms of serofulous inflammation, and end in suppuration and destruction of the joint. With rest they may be quite cured, or in some ankylosis may result.

J.-disease, serof'ulous. Inflammation of a joint occurring in a serofulous person, usually a child, and tending to retrogressive or degenerative changes, such as occur in serofula. It may commence in the synovial membrane, which becomes swollen, softened, infiltrated with exudation products, and subjected to pulpy degeneration and caseation; pus is formed and the

degenerative processes extend to the cartilages and bones, which ulcerate and necrose; or it may arise in the cancellous ends of the bones and proceed to destruction of the articular lamella and implication of the joint-cavity. The disease is generally of slow progress and painless; and unless carefully treated with prolonged and perfect rest, it proceeds to such destruction of tissue that excision or amputation has to be resorted to.

J.-disease, syphilitic. The joints are seldom affected by syphilis, and only at a late period of the disease, in the secondary or tertiary stage, or in congenital syphilis; the lesion may consist of chronic synovitis, of gummatous deposit of the perisynovial tissue, or of articular periostitis.

J.-disease, tabetic. (*Tabes.*) Same as *J. disease, Charcot's.*

J., double. A term applied to those cases of rachitic enlargement of the lower end of the radius where the depression of the wrist-joint appears to be repeated a little higher up.

J., dove'tail. Same as *Sutura.*

J., drop'sy of. A form of chronic synovitis known as *Hydrops articuli.*

J. e'vil. A term for *Elephantiasis nodosa.*

J., excision of. (*L. excisus*, part. of *excido*, to cut out.) The removal of a part, or the whole, of the ends of the bones forming a joint. It is performed for the removal of a diseased joint; for a severe injury; or for ankylosis producing a rigid limb, when a fibrous union with a false joint may result, or producing deformity, when the position of the limb may be improved.

J., false. A joint formed by the non-union of a fractured bone. By constant motion the end of one part of the fractured bone becomes convex and the end of the other part becomes concave, while the surrounding areolar tissue becomes thickened, so as to form a kind of capsule.

The term is also applied to the cases of imperfect union of a fractured bone where no bony deposit has occurred, and only fibrous tissue unites the two ends.

J.-firs. The *Gnetaceæ.*

J., hinge. One in which motion is in one plane only. Same as *Ginglymus.*

J., hysterical affections of. A mimicry of severe disease of a joint, generally the knee or the hip, occurring in a person of hysterical disposition. Pain and difficulty of movement are the symptoms chiefly complained of; the pain is described as very severe, but the other signs of inflammation, heat, redness, and swelling, are almost or entirely absent; there may, indeed, be some transient redness, some superficial swelling, and some crackling on moving the joint, but the temperature, as indicated by the thermometer, is natural, and there is no effusion into the joint. Many of these cases are difficult of diagnosis, especially if they have been treated with blisters and splints under a mistaken view of their character.

J., imperfect. One in which the joint surfaces are not smooth, but are connected by ligament or cartilage, and allow only of such motion as is permitted by the elasticity of the connecting substance.

J., inflammation of. See *Arthritis.*

J., ir'ritable. Agnew's term for the condition in which sudden inflammation occurs in a joint after an interval of some weeks or months from the infliction of an injury.

J.-le'sion, Char'cot's. See *J.-disease, Charcot's.*

J.s, loose bod'ies in. (*F. corpus mobile articularis*; *G. Gelenkkörper, Gelenkmäuse.*) Firm, variously shaped, and variously constituted bodies found, sometimes singly, sometimes in great numbers, in the cavity of some joint, especially the knee. They may consist of or contain fibrous, fibro-cartilaginous, cartilaginous, osseous, fatty, or fibrous tissue, and are said to have either an inflammatory or a traumatic origin; they may be hyperplastic or inflamed synovial fringes, or fibrinous exudations, or osteophytic or cartilaginous outgrowths which have become detached; or fibrinous effusions or blood clots which have become condensed; or chips of cartilage which have been broken off by injury, or have become detached by means of a necrotic process; or an inflammatory effusion around a foreign body which has accidentally entered the joint. At times they become caught between the bones and produce great pain, with fixation of the limb and frequently subsequent synovitis.

J.s, loose cartilages in. See *J.s, loose bodies in.*

J. mouse. (*G. Gelenkmäuse.*) The German term for a loose body in a joint, with reference to its speedy slipping back into the joint when it is by chance felt outside it.

J. mur'rain. A term for a form of malignant pustule in cattle.

J.s, neuralgia of. See *Neuralgia of joints.*

J. oil. Same as *Synovia.*

J., perfect. One in which two smooth surfaces, covered with cartilage and synovial membrane, move freely on one another.

J., piv ot. One in which one bone rotates on another as on a pivot, as in the atlao-axoid articulation.

J., rig'id. An *Amphiarthrosis.*

J., screw-hinge. The modified hinge-joint which constitutes the humero-ulnar articulation and the ankle-joint. In these the movement is not simple flexion and extension, but takes place in a spiral direction.

J., shack'le. (*E. shackle*, a fetter; from Sax. *scceawl*, a bond.) A form of attachment between the spiny bones of the exoskeleton of Siluroid fishes; the base of one has a perforation which receives an osseous ring arising from the bone below.

J., spi'ral. The form of articulation represented by the knee-joint, in which the antero-posterior section of the condyle of the femur represents a spiral.

J., stiff. Same as *Anchylosis.*

J.s, strumous disease' of. See *J.-disease, serofibrous.*

J.s, suppuration in. See *Synovitis, purulent.*

Joint'ed. Having a Joint.

J. char'lock. The *Raphanus raphanistrum.*

J. glass'wort. The *Salicornia herbacea.*

Jolif'fia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ.*

I. africa'na, Del. Hab. Madagascar. Oil of seeds used for culinary purposes.

Jonas. A corruption of *F. jaunisse*, jaundice.

Jones's springs. United States of America, in Carolina, near Warrenton. Mineral

waters from two sources; one, the White sulphur spring, contains sodium sulphide; the other, the Chalybeate spring, contains bicarbonate of iron.

Jonquil. (F. *jonquille*, from *jonc*, a rush; I. *giunchiglia*, from *giunco*, a rush; S. *jonquillo*, from *junco*, a rush. All in allusion to its rush-like leaves.) The *Narcissus jonquilla*, Linn.

Jos. os. Germany, Württemberg, near Biberach. A mineral water, containing small quantities of calcium and magnesium bicarbonate, with a very little bicarbonate of iron.

Also, another name of *Jazon*.

Joppa. Scotland, County Edinburgh, near Portobello. A chalybeate spring.

Jordan, Furneaux. An English surgeon, born in 1830, and now living.

J's amputation. A mode of performing amputation at the hip-joint. An incision is made down to the bone extending from just above the great trochanter to the middle of the thigh, the femur is bared and disarticulated, the head is protruded from the wound by adduction of the limb, bleeding vessels are secured by forceps, the soft parts are grasped so as to compress the blood-vessels, are divided at the junction of the upper and middle third, and the arteries ligatured.

Jordan's barometer. See *Glycerin barometer*.

Jordan's white sulphur springs. United States of America, in Virginia, near to Winchester. The water contains a little potassium carbonate with hydrogen sulphide.

Jordansbad. Württemberg, near Biberach. An earthy chalybeate water, containing calcium carbonate 2.28 grammes, and iron carbonate .262 gramme in 1000.

Josephsbad. Austria, near Aussig. An earthy mineral water containing a little iron and much free carbonic acid.

Jouhe. France, Département du Jura, near Rochefort. A saline spring containing sodium chloride .7969 gramme, and magnesium chloride .478 gramme, in 1000.

Joule. An English physicist of the present century.

J's equivalent. (L. *æquus*, equal; *valere*, to be worth.) The number of foot pounds, 772, of work equivalent to the heat required to raise one pound of water through one degree Fahrenheit, or 1390 foot pounds for one degree Centigrade. The same thing is now differently expressed as the amount of heat required to raise one kilogramme of water from 0° C. to 1° C., being 41,573,025,475 ergs., or one calorie.

J's law. The equation expressing the relations of the facts discovered by Joule that the number of units of heat developed in a conductor by the passage of an electric current is proportional to its resistance, to the square of the strength of the current, and to the time that the current lasts.

Joulus. Same as *Julus*.

Jovian. Brongniart's term for *Post-diluvian*.

Joyote. The native name of *Thvetia yecotti*.

Juba. (L. *juba*, the mane of a horse.) The long hairs which are developed from the neck and chest and spinal region of some animals.

In Botany, a loose paucile with a deliquescent axis.

Jucato calleloe. The *Phytolacca dendrandra*.

Judæus. See *Lapis judaicus*.

Judaicus lapis. See *Lapis judaicus*.

Judam. Same as *Juzam*.

Judas tree. The *Cercis siliquastrum*, so called because it was said that it was on a tree of this species that Judas hanged himself.

Judgment. (F. *jugement*; from *juger*, to judge; from L. *judicio*, to decide. I. *giudizio*; S. *juicio*; G. *Urtheilskraft*.) The act or process of judging. An intellectual operation by which the characteristics of ideas or facts presented to the mind are valued or compared so that opinion or action may be guided by the result.

Judicatorii dies. See *Dies judicatorii*.

Juga. Nominative plural of *Jugum*.

J. alveolaria. Same as *Alveolar arch*.

J. cerebri lia. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.)

The prominences on the inner surface of the cranial bones separating the digital impressions and corresponding to the anfractuositities of the brain.

Jugal. (L. *jugalis*, pertaining to a yoke. F. *jugal*; I. *giòle*.) Uniting; yoking together.

J. bone. (G. *Joehbein*.) The malar bone.

The jugal bone of Cuvier is the zygoma which forms a distinct bone in many oviparous vertebrates. That of Geoffroy St. Hilaire is the part of the frontal bone which forms part of the orbit on one surface and of the zygomatic fossa on the other, and which is a distinct bone in reptiles.

J. point. A point situated at the angle which the posterior border of the frontal process of the malar makes with the superior border of its zygomatic process.

J. process. The *Zygoma*.

J. region. The region of the cheek or malar bone.

J. square. (F. *carré jugal*.) The first piece of the zygomatic arch of birds.

J. suture. (L. *sutura*, a seam.) An old term applied both to the sagittal suture, to the zygomatic suture, and to the suture between the malar and the superior maxillary bones.

Jugalè os. (L. *jugalis*; *os*, a bone.) The malar bone.

Jugamentum. (L. *jugamentum*, that which joins together.) The *Malar bone*.

Jugate. (L. *jugum*, a yoke.) Coupled together, as the pairs of leaflets in compound leaves.

Juglanda'ceæ. (L. *juglans*, a walnut tree.) A Nat. Order of monochlamydeous, angiospermous Exogens of the Alliance *Quernales*, or a Family of the Order *Amentaceæ*, having unisexual flowers, the male in amentia, the female solitary or in small terminal clusters, an inferior ovary, two- to four-celled at the base, one-celled above, and a solitary, erect ovule.

Juglandæ. (L. *juglans*.) A Family of the Order *Amentaceæ*, or an Order of the Cohort *Quernales*, having monoicous flowers, each kind in distinct catkins; each bract bears in its axil one flower; ovary dimerous; ovule single, erect, orthotropus; fruit drupaceous; leaves pinnate and aromatic.

Juglandic acid. An acid, having some analogy with chrysophanic acid, found by Thiebaud in the bark of *Juglans cinerea*. It is volatilisable, and forms short, bright orange-

yellow crystals. Probably identical with *Nucin*.

Juglandin. An acrid bitter substance found in the leaves of *Juglans regia*.

Also, the impure resin obtained from the root of the *Juglans cinerea*. It is a moderately powerful hepatic stimulant and a mild cathartic.

Juglands. The plants of the Nat. Order *Juglandaceæ*.

Juglans. (*L. juglans*, a walnut tree; from *Jovis glans*, the nut of Jove. *F. noyer*; *G. Walnussbaum*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Juglandaceæ*.

Also, the walnut, the fruit of the *J. regia*.

Also, U.S. Ph., the inner bark of the root of the butternut, *J. cinerea*, collected in autumn. It has a short, delicately checkered, transverse fracture, a feeble odour, and a bitter, somewhat acrid taste. It contains a bitter extractive oily matter, an orange-yellow crystallisable acid, juglandic acid, a colourless acid, a volatile acid, and some resin. It is a mild cathartic. Used in habitual constipation and in dysentery, in the form of liquid extract. It is said to be an abortifacient.

J. cathartica, Michx. (*Καθαρτικός*, purgative.) The *J. cinerea*.

J. cinerea, Linn. (*L. cinereus*, ash-coloured. *F. noyer gris*; *G. grauer Walnussbaum*.) Bitter nut. Hab. United States of America. Supplies *Juglans*, U.S. Ph. Bark rubefacient.

J., extract of. See *Extractum juglandis*.

J. nigra, Linn. (*L. niger*, black.) Hab. United States of America. Leaves used as those of *J. regia*. Rind of unripe fruit used in ringworm and favus; in decoction, employed as an anthelmintic, and in diphtheria.

J. oblonga, Mill. The *J. cinerea*, Linn.

J. regia, Linn. (*L. regius*, royal. *F. noyer commun*; *I. noce*; *S. nogal*; *G. Walnussbaum*.) The walnut tree. A native of Persia. Young fruit, when preserved in sugar, a laxative, when pickled, said to be anthelmintic. Leaves detensive and diaphoretic, used in gout and syphilis, as well as the green rind of the fruit. Bark said to be emetic and cathartic. Expressed oil of the seeds laxative.

Juglone. $C_{36}H_{12}O_{10}$. Same as *Nucin*.

Jugomaxillary. (*L. jugum*, a yoke; *maxilla*, the jaw.) Relating to the jugal or zygomatic arch and the jaw.

J. muscle. A name for the masseter muscle, from its attachments.

Jugular. (*L. jugulum*, the throat. *F. jugulaire*.) Relating to the throat.

J. apophysis. (*Ἀπόφύσις*, an offshoot.) The *J. process*.

J. collapse. Collapse of the walls of the jugular vein during the diastole of the heart which Friedreich has observed, along with a depression of the supra-clavicular region, and which he believes to be a sign of pericardial adhesion. He suggests that the diaphragm being adherent to the heart is drawn upwards during systole, and falling during diastole tends to produce a vacuum, whereby the blood is pressed out of the jugulars.

J. dilatation. A rhythmical dilatation of the jugular veins, caused by the respiratory movements.

J. distension. Excessive fullness of the internal and external jugular veins. It may be

caused by tricuspid regurgitation or by dilatation of the right heart, or by the pressure of a tumour or aneurysm on the innominate veins or the superior vena cava. It is increased or decreased by posture.

J. eminenca. The *J. process*.

J. fac'et. A small irregular surface on the inside of the stylo-mastoid foramen of the petrous portion of the temporal bone which is connected by synchondrosis with the jugular process.

J. fish'es. See *Jugulares*.

J. foramen. (*G. Drosseladerloch*.) The *Foramen lacerum posterius*.

J. fos'sa. See *Fossa jugular*.

J. gang'lion. See *Ganglion jugular*.

J. murmur. See *Murmur jugular*.

J. notch. (*G. Drosselanschüttel*.) A hollow on the anterior margin of the jugular process of the occipital bone, which, with a similar notch in the adjoining part of the temporal bone, forms the jugular foramen.

J. process. (*G. Drosselfortsatz*.) A prominence on the outer side of the condyle of the occipital bone, which unites by synchondrosis with the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

J. pulsa'tion, præ'systolic. (*L. præ*, before; *Gr. συστολή*, a contraction.) A visible, rhythmical beating in the jugular veins occurring just before the ventricular systole. It is supposed to be caused by the contraction of the right auricle.

J. pulsa'tion, systolic. (*L. pulso*, to beat; *Gr. συστολή*, a contraction.) A visible, rhythmical beating in the jugular veins, most evident at the commencement of inspiration and when lying down, and caused by the systole of the right ventricle. It generally occurs when the tricuspid and the venous valves are incompetent, and is then called direct; but it may be caused by the ventricular systole raising considerably a competent tricuspid valve, and thus causing a blood-wave, when it is called indirect. The pulse beat, as indicated by the sphygmograph is anadierotic.

J. undula'tion. (*L. unda*, a wave.) A non-rhythmical, wave-like movement in the jugular veins, produced by the joint action of the heart and the respiratory movements.

J. vein, anterior. (*L. anterior*, in front. *F. veine jugulaire antérieure*; *G. vordere Drosselblutader*.) A subcutaneous vein which commences in the submaxillary region, runs down the front of the neck near the anterior border of the sterno-mastoid muscle to the inner end of the clavicle, where it perforates the fascia and opens into the lower end of the external jugular vein, or into the subclavian vein. It is formed by veins from the submaxillary region, the lower lip and the chin, as well as by branches of the submental vein; in the neck it communicates with the external jugular vein, and at its lower end with a branch from the facial vein, and generally beneath the sternum with its fellow of the opposite side.

J. vein, common. (*G. gemeinsame Drosselblutader*.) The part of the internal jugular vein lying between the level of the division of the carotid artery and the entrance of the facial vein.

J. vein, exter'nal. (*L. externus*, outward. *F. veine jugulaire externe*; *G. äussere Drosselblutader*.) A vein which commences

near the angle of the jaw, descends vertically beneath the platysma myoides and across the sterno-mastoid muscle to the clavicle, where it perforates the fascia to which it is adherent at the margin of the opening, and enters the subclavian vein. It is formed by the union of the posterior auricular and the posterior division of the temporo-maxillary veins; it receives the posterior external jugular vein below the middle of the neck, the transverse cervical and supra-scapular veins at its lower end, and is generally joined by the anterior jugular vein.

J. vein, external, blood-letting form. See *Venesection, jugular*.

J. vein, external, posterior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) A vein which commences in the occipital region, and passes downwards to join the external jugular vein about the middle of the neck. It is formed by veins from the skin and superficial muscles of the back of the neck.

J. vein, gulf of. The *Bulbus venę jugularis*.

J. vein, internal. (L. *internus*, within. F. *veine jugulaire interne*; G. *innere Drosselblutader*.) A vein which commences at the base of the skull as a continuation of the lateral sinus, descends vertically to the clavicle, and opens into the subclavian vein. It receives the inferior petrosal sinus, the pharyngeal veins, the lingual veins, the common facial vein, the superior thyroid vein, and the middle thyroid vein.

J. vein, sinus of. (L. *sinus*, a gulf.) The *Bulbus venę jugularis*.

Jugulares. (L. *jugulum*. F. *jugulaires*; G. *Kehlflosser*.) Term applied to fishes in which the ventral fins are in advance of the pectorals.

J. pinnae. (L. *pinna*, the fin of a fish.) Term applied to the ventral fins of fishes when placed in advance of the pectoral fins.

Jugulation. (L. *jugulatio*; from *jugulo*, to cut the throat.) The sudden arrest of a disease by a powerful remedy.

Jugulo-cephalic vein. (L. *jugulum*; Gr. *κεφαλή*, the head.) An occasional vein which connects the cephalic and the external jugular veins; sometimes it passes over the clavicle, and occasionally it perforates that bone.

Jugulum. (L. *jugulum*, the collar-bone; from *jungo*, to join.) The clavicle.
Also, the throat.

Also, the hollow of the neck just above the upper border of the sternum.

Jugum. (L. *jugum*, a yoke; from *jungo*, to join; Gr. *ζυγόν*; from Aryan root *jug*, to join.) A yoke; a connecting or restraining part.

In Botany, applied to the ribs on the front of the Umbelliferae.

Also, to the pair of opposite leaflets of a compound leaf.

J. penis. (L. *penis*, the male organ. F. *presse-urethre*.) A form of padded forceps capable of being closed by means of a screw and applied to the penis so as to press upon the urethra, and so put a stop to incontinence of urine.

J. petrosus. (L. *petrosus*, stony.) The *Eminencia arenata*.

Juice. (Mid. E. *inse*, *incc*; from Old F. *jus*; from L. *jus*, broth; Gr. *ζωμός*; Sans.

yūsha, soup; from Aryan root *yu*, to bind, to mix. F. *jus, suc*; I. *succo, sugo*; S. *zumo, jugo, suco*; G. *Saft*.) The fluid of a vegetable or animal.

Also, see *Succus*.

J., belladonna. See *Succus belladonnae*.

J., broom. See *Succus scoparii*.

J. canal's. See *Canals, juice*.

J., can'cer. See *Cancer juice*.

J., dan'delion. See *Succus taraxaci*.

J., enteric. (Ἐντέρον, an intestine.)

See *Succus intestinalis*.

J., gastric. See *Gastric juice*.

J., hem'lock. See *Succus conii*.

J., hen'bane. See *Succus hyoscyami*.

J., intestinal. See *Succus intestinalis*.

J., Italian. Same as *J.*, Spanish.

J., lem'on. See *Succus limonis*.

J., mulberry. See *Succus mori*.

J., mus'cle. See *Muscle juice*.

J., pancreatic. See *Pancreatic juice*.

J., Span'ish. The impure, inspissated juice of the species *Glycyrrhiza*; liquorice.

Jujuba. Same as *Jujube*.

J. gallica. (L. *gallicus*, French.) The *Jujube berries*.

Jujube. (F. *jujube*; from L. *zizyphum*; from Gr. *ζίζυβον*; from Pers. *zayzafūn*, *zizafūn*, the jujube tree.) The fruit of the *Zizyphus vulgaris*.

J. berries. (G. *rothe Brustbeere*.) The fruit of *Zizyphus vulgaris* and *Z. lotus*.

J.s, great. The fruit of *Zizyphus ænolia*.

J. paste. (F. *pâte de jujubes*.) Gum arabic and sugar dissolved in a decoction of jujubes and evaporated to a proper consistence. Used as a demulcent in coughs and sore throats.

J. tree. The *Zizyphus vulgaris*.

Jula'ceous. (L. *julus*, for *ulus*, a catkin.) Resembling a catkin.

Julap'ium. A Latinised form of *Julep*.

J. cam'phoræ. The *Aqua camphoræ*.

Juleb. Same as *Julep*.

Julep. (F. *julep*; from S. *julepe*; from Pers. *julab*; from *gulab*; from *gul*, a rose; *ab*, water.) A liquid medicine of agreeable taste and demulcent property.

J., cam'phor. (F. *julep camphré*.) The *Aqua camphoræ*.

J., chalk. The *Mistura cretæ*.

J., mint. See *Mint julep*.

Julepum. See *Julep*.

Julifloræ. (L. *julus*, a catkin; *floræ*, a flower.) A Subclass of the Class *Dicotyledones*, having small inconspicuous flowers, naked or with a simple perianth, generally diclinous, and usually arranged in dense inflorescences.

Jul'ius-hall. Germany, in Brunswick. A strong sodium chloride spring, 700 feet above sea-level. The whey cure and pine-leaf baths are also used.

Julus. (Ἰούλος, down.) The first fine hair which appears on the chin.

Also, the same as *Ulnus*.

July. (L. *Julius*, in honour of Caius Julius Caesar, who was born in this month. F. *juillet*; I. *luglio*; S. *julio*; G. *Juli*.) The seventh month of the year.

J. flower, clove. The *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

Jumalgota. An ancient Indian drug, probably chiefly consisting of the seeds of *Baliospermum montanum*.

Jumble beads. The seeds of the *Abrus precatorius*.

Jumentous. (L. *jumentum*, a beast of burden. F. *jumentoux*.) A term applied to urine which is high coloured, strong smelling, and turbid, like that of the horse.

Jumnisum. Old term for yeast. (Ru-land, and Johnson.)

Jumpers. A religious sect which arose in 1760 in Cornwall, and were so called because in their devotional exercises they worked themselves up to a state of phrenzy, and began to jump in a strange excited manner.

Also, a name given to certain families of Canadian birth and French descent, who live near Moose Head Lake, in the northern part of Maine, in whom is developed an hereditary nervous affection manifested by a sudden impulsive movement, accompanied by a loud cry, when suddenly ordered to jump, or strike, or throw, or drop it, or when any unexpected and loud noise occurs. The persons subject to this peculiarity are strong and robust, and of average intelligence.

Juncaeae. A Nat. Order of hypogynous Monocotyledones of the Alliance *Juncales*, or a Family of the Order *Liliiflorae*, having regular scattered flowers, inferior, six-partite, persistent perianth, superior one- to three-celled ovary, and minute undivided embryo.

Juncaeous. (L. *juncus*, a rush.) Resembling the *Juncacea*.

Juncaginæae. (L. *juncus*.) An Order of the Cohort *Alismales*, or a Family of the Order *Helobiae*, having sepaloid and inconspicuous perianth-whorls, extrorse anthers, 1—2 anatropous ovules, and a straight embryo.

Juncaginous. (L. *juncus*, a rush.) Like to the Genus *Juncus*.

Juncales. (L. *juncus*.) An Alliance of *Endogens*, having herbaceous, dry and permanent, or scarious if coloured, flowers with a calyx and corolla, and not attached to the ovary.

Juncæe, De Cand. Same as *Juncacea*. The Juncæe of Nees von Esehbeck are the *Restiacea*.

Juncæous. (L. *juncus*. F. *joncé*; G. *binsenartig*.) Like to the Genus *Juncus*.

Junciform. (L. *juncus*; *forma*, shape.) Long and slender like a rush.

Junctura. (L. *junctura*; from *jungo*, to join.) A joining; an articulation.

Juncus. (L. *juncus*, a rush. F. *jonc*; I. *juncu*; S. *juncu*; G. *Binse*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Juncacea*.

J. acutus. Linn. (L. *acutus*, sharp. F. *jonc des marais*.) Root used as a diuretic in dropsy, dysuria, and bladder affections.

J. aromaticus. (Ἀρωματικός, spicy.) The *Andropogon citratus*.

J. conglomeratus. Linn. (L. *conglomerato*, to roll together.) Used as *J. acutus*.

J. effusus. Linn. (L. *effusus*, spread far and wide.) Used as *J. acutus*.

J. odoratus. (L. *odoratus*, sweet-smelling.) The *Andropogon citratus*, or the *A. lanigerus*.

Jungbrunnen. Germany, Würtemberg, near Rottweil. A romantically situated place, 692 metres above sea-level, with an earthy mineral spring. There is a whey cure also.

Jungermanniaeae. (After Ludwig *Jungermann*, a German botanist.) Scale-mosses. A Suborder of the Nat. Order *Hepaticaceae*, of

the Alliance *Muscales*, or an Order of the Class *Hepaticæ*, having oval sporangia without a columella, but with claters, opening vertically by four valves.

Jungle. (Hind. *jangal*, *jangal*, a thicket; from Sans. *jaṅgala*, dry, desert.) A district covered with trees and brushwood.

J. fever. See *Fever, jungle*.

Juniper. (L. *juniperus*.) The *Juniperus communis*.

Also, the berries of the *Juniperus communis*.

J. berries. (F. *baies de genévrier*; I. *bacche di ginpro*; S. *bayas de cnebro*; G. *Wachholderbeeren*.) The fruit of *Juniperus communis*. See *Juniperus*, U.S. Ph.

J. gum. Same as *J. resin*.

J., oil of. See *Oleum juniperi*.

J. resin. The resinous exudation found in the bark of *Juniperus communis*. Called German sandarach.

Also, the same as *Sandarach*, the resin of *Callitris quadrivalvis*.

J., spirit of. See *Spiritus juniperi*.

J., spirit of, compound. See *Spiritus juniperi compositus*.

J. wood. The wood of *Juniperus communis*. Used as an alterative and diuretic in rheumatic affections and skin diseases.

Juniperi. Genitive singular of *Juniperus*.

J. bacæe. (L. *bacca*, a berry.) See *Juniper berries*.

J. cacumina. (L. *cacumen*, the tip of a thing.) The tops of the *Juniperus communis*.

Juniperin. A name given by Steer to a black resin-like substance obtained by him from juniper berries. It is brittle, tasteless, insoluble in water and ether, but soluble in alcohol. When rubbed with water it changes to a yellow powder, which is then soluble in water, and forms with it a bitter solution.

Juniperum vinum. (L. *juniper*, made of the juniper tree; *vinum*, wine.) Wine impregnated with juniper berries.

Juniperus. (L. *juniperus*, the juniper tree; from *juvenis*; *pario*, to produce; in reference to its evergreen appearance. F. *genévrier*; I. *ginpro*; S. *cnebro*; G. *Wachholderbaum*.) A Genus of the Suborder *Cupressæe*, Nat. Order *Conifereæ*.

Also, U.S. Ph. (F. *baies de genévrier*; S. *bayas de cnebro*; G. *Wachholderbeeren*), the fruit of the *Juniperus communis*. The berries are the size of a pea, globular, slightly shrivelled when dry, blackish purple in colour with a glaucous bloom, and marked at the apex with three furrows. They have an aromatic odour and a sweetish, bitterish, balsamic taste. They contain resin, glucose, gum, wax, lignin, pectin, malic acid, saline matters, and a volatile oil, on which their properties depend.

J. communis. Linn. (L. *communis*, common. F. *genévrier ordinaire*; G. *Wachholderbaum*.) The species affording juniper berries. See *Juniperus*, U.S. Ph.

J. depressa. (L. *depressus*, lying low.) Hab. North America. Perhaps a variety of *J. communis*.

J. lycia. Linn. (*Lycia*, a country in the south-west of Asia Minor.) Formerly supposed, in error, to yield *Olibanum*.

J. na'na. Willd. (L. *nanus*, a dwarf.) A dwarf northern species; probably a variety of *J. communis*.

J. oxycedrus. Linn. (Ὀξύκεδρος, the

red juniper with pointed leaves; from *ὄξος*, sharp; *κίβδος*, the cedar tree. *F. oxycedre, cade.*) The red heartwood supplies the empyreumatic oil of juniper called *Oleum cedinum*.

J. phœnicia, Linn. Hab. South Europe. Properties as *J. sabina*.

J. sabina, Linn. (*L. Sabinus*, Sabine; the Sabines were an ancient Italian people adjoining the Romans. *F. sabine, savinier.*) Savine. Supplies *Sabina cacumina*.

J. succica. (*L. succicus*, Swedish.) The *J. communis*.

J. virginiana, Linn. (*F. cèdre de Virginie, cèdre rouge*; *G. rothe Cedar.*) Hab. Canada, United States. The red cedar. The tops were formerly official in the U.S. Ph., and were supposed to possess in some degree the properties of savin; the berries are diuretic, and the gall-like excrescences of the branches were used as an anthelmintic.

Junk. (*Port. junco*, a rush; from *L. junceus*, a rush.) Pieces of old cable, so called in reference to rush-made ropes.

In Surgery, a thin cushion stuffed with horse-hair and strengthened or not by strips of wood or cane, used to support a broken or sprained limb. The junk is made so wide that when the limb is placed in it the edges may be folded up by straps or bandages, so as to form a closely applied trough.

A junk is also used for support only, and for this purpose it may be in the form of an inclined plane.

The original junk, which is still employed, consisted of reeds or stiff straw quilted between two pieces of stout calico.

Junker von Lang'egg, Ferdinand Adalbert. A surgeon, born at Vienna, and now living in England.

J.'s inhaler. An apparatus for the administration of an anæsthetic vapour. It consists of a bottle to contain the liquid, a mask for the nose and mouth, and the bellows of a Clark's spray apparatus; the bottle has a screw cap with two tubes, one reaching to the bottom of the bottle below the surface of the liquid, and to which the bellows is attached, another short one not reaching to the liquid and to which the mask is attached by a tube. The bellows being urged, air is passed through the liquid, and passes to the mask charged with the anæsthetic vapour.

Juno. (*L. Juno*, the goddess, the guardian deity of women.) The alchemical name for atmospheric air.

J.'s tears. The *Verbena officinalis*.

Junod, Victor Theodore. A French physician, born at Bonvillars in 1809, and now living.

J.'s boot. (*F. botte de Junod*; *G. Junod'scher Schröpfstiefel.*) A stiff leather boot-shaped case, into which the leg may be placed and retained by a broad band of india rubber at the opening, so arranged that no air can enter the case when the foot is in it; an air-pump communicates with the interior of the case, and by its action the contained air may be rarefied, so that the atmospheric pressure being diminished the vessels of the limb dilate and receive an excess of blood. It has been used for the relief of congestions and inflammations of the different viscera.

Jupiter. (The chief god of the Romans, son of Saturn.) An old name for tin.

J.'s a'corn. The chesnut tree, *Castanea vesca*.

J.'s beard. The *Sempervivum tectorum*.

Jurassic. (*Jura*.) Relating, or belonging, to the Jura mountains between France and Switzerland. The term is used in the same sense as *Oolitic*.

Juré. France, Département de la Loire. A water containing alkaline and earthy bicarbonates, and having a temperature of 10° C.—15° C. (50° F.—59° F.)

Juribali. A name of a febrifuge bark derived from a plant allied, probably, to *Securidarya*. It acts as a cordial, a purgative, and a diaphoretic.

Jurin, James. A French physicist, of the eighteenth century.

J.'s law. The height of the ascent of one and the same liquid in a capillary tube is inversely as the diameter of the tube.

Juripeba. The *Solanum paniculatum*. Same as *Jurubeba*.

Jurisprudence. (*F. jurisprudence*; from *L. jurisprudentia*; from *jus*, law; *prudentia*, skill.) The knowledge of law.

J., medical. A term used to signify the application of medical knowledge to the principles and practice of law.

Juowca. Galicia, in County Sanok. A cold sodium chloride spring.

Jurubeba. The Brazilian name of the leaves, fruit, and root of the *Solanum paniculatum*; it is used in South America, in many forms, in intermittent fevers, diseases of the liver and spleen, catarrh of the bladder, anæmia, chlorosis, and dysmenorrhœa.

Jury. (*F. jurée*; from *jurere*, to swear; from *L. juro*, to swear; from Aryan root *yu*, to bind. *F. juré*; *I. giuri*; *S. jurado*; *G. Geschwornengericht.*) A body of men sworn on oath to inquire into and to determine facts.

J. of matrons. A body of twelve matrons or discreet women, directed by the judge to be empannelled and sworn on oath, to inquire into and determine the presence or absence of pregnancy in a convicted murderess who has put in that plea as a stay of execution. They may call in a medical man to assist them; and their verdict must be "quick with child" or not. They are chosen *de circumstantibus* from the body of the Court.

Jus. (*L. jus*, broth.) Soup or broth.

J. bovinum. (*L. bovinus*, pertaining to oxen.) Beef tea.

J. coagulum. (*L. coagulo*, to cause to curdle.) Jelly.

J. gelatum. (*L. gelo*, to congeal.) Jelly.

Jusculum. (*L. jusculum*, a decoction.) Broth or soup, especially when made chiefly of vegetables.

J. anglicum. (*L. anglicus*, English.) Strong beef tea.

J. carnis. (*L. caro*, flesh.) Meat broth or soup.

J. carnis gelatinosum. Finely cut fresh beef 500 parts, common salt 3, potassium chlorate 1, carrot, turnip, and onion, of each 30, and water 1000 parts, boiled down to 500, and then 50 parts of gelatin dissolved in it.

J. coactum. (*L. coactus*, part. of *cogo*, to curdle.) Jelly.

J. lactis Liebigianum. See *Milk-soup, Liebig's*.

J. lima'cum. (*L. limax*, a snail.) A

JUSQUIAMUS—KABBALIST.

decoction of 24 parts of snails, *Helix pomatia*, with one part of *Adiantum canadense*, in 200 parts of water. Used in pulmonary diseases.

J. nigrum Lacedæmoniorum. (L. *nigra*, black.) An old restorative food made, it is supposed, of pig's blood.

Jusquiamus. Same as *Hyoscyamus*.

Jussa. An old name of *Gypsum*.

Jussiaea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Onagraceæ*.

J. exaltata, Roxb. (L. *exaltatus*, raised.) The *J. villosa*.

J. peruvia'na, Linn. Leaves emollient.

J. repens, Linn. (L. *repens*, creeping.) An astringent in diarrhœa.

J. suffruticosa, Linn. (L. *suf*, for *sub*, under; *fruticosus*, bushy.) The *J. villosa*.

J. villosa, Lam. (L. *villosus*, hairy.) Hab. India. Used in decoction as a vermifuge and purgative; when steeped in buttermilk used in dysentery.

Jus'sieu, Antoine Laurent de. An eminent French botanist, born at Lyons in 1748, died in 1836.

J.'s classification of plants. Jus-sieu divided plants into three primary groups: Acotyledones, Monocotyledones, and Dicotyledones. The Monocotyledones were subdivided into those with epigynous, perigynous, and hypogynous stamens. The Dicotyledones were subdivided into Apetalæ, Monopetalæ, Polypetalæ, and Diclinales irregulares. The Apetalæ were again further subdivided into those with epigynous, perigynous, and hypogynous stamens, the Monopetalæ into those with hypogynous, perigynous, and epigynous corollæ; and the Polypetalæ into those with epigynous, hypogynous, and perigynous stamens. The epigynous Monopetalæ were further divided into those with connate, and those with distinct, anthers.

Justicia. (*J. Justice*, a Scotch botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Acanthaceæ*.

J. adhatoda, Linn. The *Adhatoda vesica*.

J. bicalyculata, Vahl. An alexeteric.

J. biflora, Vahl. (L. *bis*, twice; *flor*, a flower.) Hab. India. Leaves emollient.

J. bivalvis. (L. *bis*; *valvæ*, the valves of a door.) See *Adulso*.

J. ecbolium, Linn. (Ἐκβόλιον, a drug for causing abortion.) Hab. India. A diuretic.

J. echioides, Linn. (Ἐχίον, the viper's bugloss; ἔϊκος, likeness.) A diuretic.

J. gendarus'sa, Linn. The *Gendarussa vulgaris*.

J. nasuta, Linn. (L. *nasutus*, large-nosed.) The *Rhinacanthus communis*.

J. paniculata, Burm. The *Andrographis paniculata*.

J. parvifolia, Lam. (L. *parvus*, small; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Adhatoda tranquebariensis*.

J. pectoralis, Jacq. (L. *pectoralis*, belonging to the breast.) A vulnerary and resolvent. Used in chest diseases and as a stomachic.

J. procumbens, Linn. The *Rostellaria procumbens*.

J. scandens, Vahl. (L. *scando*, to climb.) The *Rhinacanthus communis*.

J. tranquebariensis. The *Adhatoda tranquebariensis*.

Jute. (Bengali *jût*.) The fibres of the bark of *Corchorus capsularis* and *C. olitorius*. Used for making a coarse canvas, and employed in surgery, when medicated, as a wound-dressing.

J., carbolised. A pound of jute is soaked in a percolator with a solution consisting of carbolic acid 700 grains, paraffin 700 grains, resin 2800 grains, and benzene 3 pints. Used in the antiseptic treatment of wounds.

Ju'va tree. The *Jatropha curcas*.

Juvariantia. (L. *juvo*, to help.) Things helping or aiding. Applied to medicaments and other agents which assuage pain or relieve suffering.

Juventus. (L. *juventus*, the season of youth; from *juvenis*, young.) A term formerly applied to the third stage of life, the period between the twenty-fifth and the thirty-fifth years.

Ju'via nuts. Same as *Brazil nuts*, the fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*.

Juxtangina. (L. *juxta*, near; *angina*, a quinsy.) An old term for inflammation of the pharyngeal muscles.

Juxtaposition. (L. *juxta*, near; *positio*, a placing.) Nearness; closeness of contact.

Juzam. (Arab.) Old name for *Elephantiasis græcorum*.

K.

K. This letter was formerly used to designate a compound of gold.

Also, the symbol of potassium, from its name *Kali*, or its Latinised form *Kalium*.

Also, used to signify *Kathode*.

K. C. C. A contraction of *Kathodic closure contraction*.

K. C. Te. A contraction of *Kathodic closure tetanus*.

K. D. T. A contraction of *Kathodic duration tetanus*.

K. O. C. A contraction of *Kathodic opening contraction*.

Ka. Used to signify *Kathode*.

Ka'ath. Old name for *Catechu*.

Ka'awy. A drink prepared from maize. (Castellus.)

Kabala. See *Kabbala*.

Kabbala. A word derived from the Hebrew, and signifying that body of traditional doctrine which has been transmitted by the mouths of the patriarchs and prophets ever since the first creation of man. It especially deals with the realism of the Deity, the divine emanations or Sephiroth, the creation of angels, the earth and man, their destiny and the import of the revealed law. The medical Kabbala was a system of the cure of disease by means of supernatural agencies.

Kabbalist. One who is familiar with

kabbalistic lore; one who relies on traditional knowledge.

Kabnos. (Καπνός, smoke.) Old term for smoke.

Kabolapolyána. Hungary, Marmaros County, near Szigeth. A chalybeate water, containing carbonates of calcium, magnesium, sodium, iron, and manganese, with free carbonic acid.

Kachamia. (Κακός, bad; αἷμα, blood.) A disordered or diseased condition of the blood.

Kachexia. See *Cachexia*.

Kachu. The *Arun colocasia*.

Kachymia. See *Cachymia*.

Kacir. (Arab.) Old name for tin.

Kacodyle. See *Cacodyl*.

Kacs. Hungary, near Miskolez. An indifferent mineral water, having a temperature of 22° C. (71·6° F.)

Kadana'ku. Old name for *Aloes*.

Kadsura. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Schizandraceae*.

K. japonica, Dum. The *Schizandra japonica*.

Kadsurads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Schizandraceae*.

Kämpferia. See *Kämpferia*.

Kafeh. (Arab.) Same as *Coffee*.

Kaffee. (Arab.) Same as *Coffee*.

Kafir. Same as *Kafir*.

Kafir. (Ar. *kāfir*, an unbeliever.) A bronze-coloured race of men, with woolly-tufted hair, living in South-eastern Africa. Also, spelt *Kaffir* and *Caffre*.

K. bread. Same as *Caffre bread*.

Kageneckia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rosaceae*.

K. oblonga, Ruiz and Pavon. Bark said to be emetic, diuretic, and cathartic.

Kahincæ radix. See *Cahincæ radix*.

Kahweh. Same as *Caffre*.

Kaiapha. Greece, in the Peloponessus, Province of Olympia. Sulphur springs, having a temperature of 32° C. (89·6° F.) Used from very ancient times in chronic rheumatic conditions and in skin diseases.

Kaib. (Arab.) Old term for sour milk.

Kaiput. Same as *Cajput*.

Kaifa. Greece, on the east coast of the Morca. A sulphur spring. Used in chronic skin diseases.

Kail. The northern English form of *Cole*.

Kain'ca. Same as *Cahinea*.

Kainite. A mixture of magnesium and potassium sulphates and chlorides, from which potassium sulphate is prepared in Kalusz.

Kainozoic. Same as *Cainozoic*.

Kainzenbad. Bavaria, near Partenkirchen, 783 metres above sea-level. Two springs, one of which contains sodium bicarbonate ·482 parts in 1000 parts of water, with free carbonic acid; the other contains sodium bicarbonate ·516 parts, calcium bicarbonate ·117, magnesium bicarbonate ·027, ferrous carbonate ·001, potassium sulphate ·043, sodium sulphate ·054, and sodium chloride ·024 parts in 1000 of water, with much free hydrogen sulphide. Mud baths and pine-needle baths are also employed.

Kairin. $C_{10}H_{13}ON \cdot HCl + H_2O$. The hydrochlorate of oxyhydromethylquinolin prepared synthetically by Fischer. It is readily soluble in water, and forms colourless, shining, monoclinic, tabular crystals; in commerce it is a greyish or yellowish crystalline powder, with

a slight smell of carbonic acid, and a bitter, aromatic, saltish taste. It has been used as an antipyretic, but this property has been doubted, except when given in toxic doses, when it produces collapse from failure of the heart's action, with cyanosis of the lips and tongue. Dose, 4—5 grains, gradually increased. In fatal doses it produces, in addition, convulsions of an epileptic character, cutaneous anaesthesia, paralysis, coma, and death. The arterial blood is black and the heart arrested in diastole.

The kairin now employed is the hydrochlorate of the ethyl derivative, $C_{10}H_{15}NO$, of quinolin.

Kairocoll. $C_{11}H_{11}NO_2$. A substance sparingly soluble in water, readily in alcohol and in ether. Said to be antipyretic.

Kairolin. $C_{10}H_{13}N$, possibly. Sulphate of tetrahydromethylquinolin. Said to be antipyretic.

Kaiserbad. See *Ofen*.

Kaiserbrunnen. See *Homburg*.

Kaissaria'ni. Greece, at the foot of Hymettos. An indifferent mineral water of very ancient reputation. In the vicinity is a spring famed for its cure of sterility. The neighbourhood is frequented in summer for its bracing air.

Kajput. See *Cajput*.

Kaki. The *Diospyros kaki*.

Kak-ke. (Of Chinese origin, from *kiaku*, leg; *ki*, disease.) A disorder peculiar to Japan, very similar to, but possibly not identical with, *Beriberi*. It occurs in the spring with pain and stiffness of the legs, along with oedema and diminution of sensation; there is generally palpitation, and sometimes endocarditis, and the mental faculties and the capacity for exertion are dulled; it leaves great anaemia and weakness and tremors of the limbs, and sometimes paralysis with atrophy of the part affected. Like beriberi, it is characterised by the presence of multiple neuritis.

K. contagium of. A microphyte, perhaps a spirillum, found in the urine, and its spores in the blood, of persons suffering from kak-ke. It has been cultivated by Wallace Taylor, and the disease produced by inoculation of the pure culture in monkeys and rabbits; the spores were found in numbers in the blood and the mycelium in some of the tissues. The organism was especially plentiful in the sheaths of the nerves, in the ganglia, and in the kidneys. It has been found in rice and in the water of canals.

Kakkerlak. One who is the subject of *Kakkerlakism*.

Kakkerlakism. (Dut. *kakkerlak*, a cockroach, which comes out only in the dark.) A synonym in Java of *Albinism*.

Kakochroia. (Κακός; χροία, colour.) A bad complexion.

Kakochymia. See *Cacoehymia*.

Kakodyl. Same as *Cacodyl*.

Kakothes. See *Cacothes*.

Kakoplasia. See *Cacoplasia*.

Kakosmia. (Κακός, bad; ὀσμή, a smell.) Having, or perceiving, a bad smell.

K. subjective. A disturbance of the olfactory centre in some hysterical, or insane, or epileptic, or syphilitic persons, which causes the perception of a bad smell.

Kakot'clin. See *Cacothelin*.

Kakotrophia. See *Cacotrophia*.

Kaladana. The Indian name of the *Ipomoea carulea*, or *Tharbitis nil*.

K., extract of, Ind. Ph. Kaladana seeds, in coarse powder, a pound are macerated for seven days in four pints of rectified spirit, then pressed and filtered; the spirit is distilled off so as to leave a soft extract; the residual seeds are macerated for four hours in a gallon of water, expressed, and strained; the resulting liquid is evaporated to a soft extract; the two extracts are mixed and evaporated to pill consistence. A quickly-acting and efficient purgative. Dose, 5—10 grains.

K., powder of, compound. See *Pulvis kaladanae compositus*.

K., res in of. See *Resina kaladanae*.

K., tincture of. See *Tinctura kaladanae*.

Kalaf. A medicated water made with the sweet-scented male catkins of the *Salix aegyptiaca*, celebrated in the East for its cardiac and sudorific properties.

Kalagirah. See *Calagirah*.

Kala-jira. See *Calagirah*.

Kala kaug'ni. The Hindustani name of Italian millet, *Setaria italica*.

Kalan'choë. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Crassulacæ*.

K. braziliensis, Adanson. Used as a refrigerant.

K. glandulosa, Hochst. Eudaholla. Hab. Abyssinia. Used to excite uterine contraction and to expedite labour.

Kalauria. An island of the Grecian Archipelago, also frequently called Sidra. A weakly mineralised water, containing free carbonic acid. Used in kidney troubles and abdominal congestions.

Kald. (Arab.) Old term for vinegar.

Kale. Same as *Kail*.

K., Indian. The *Colocasia esculenta*.

K., sea. The *Crambe maritima*.

Kalha'o. The fruit of *Mesa picta*, an Abyssinian taniacide.

Kali. (Arab. *gali*, the ashes of the glasswort, the species of *Salsola* and *Salicornia*, or the plant itself.) An old term for *Potash*.

K. acetas. The *Potassii acetas*.

K. aceticum. See *Kalium aceticum*.

K. acetatum solutum. (L. *solutum*, dissolved.) The *Liquor kalii acetici*, G. Ph.

K., acidulated. The *Soda tartarisata effervesens*.

K. arsenicicum. *Potassium arseniate*.

K. arsenicosum. *Potassium arsenite*.

K. arsenicosum solutum. (L. *solutus*, dissolved.) The *Liquor kalii arsenicosi*, G. Ph.

K. bicarbonicum. The *Kalium bicarbonicum*, G. Ph.

K. bichromicum. The *Kalium bichromicum*, G. Ph.

K. bisulfurosum. *Potassium sulphide*.

K. bitartaricum. The *Potassii tartras acida*.

K. carbonicum. The *Kalium carbonicum*, G. Ph.

K. carbonicum acidulum. The *Potassii bicarbonas*.

K. carbonicum crudum. The *Kalium carbonicum erudum*, G. Ph.

K. carbonicum depuratum. (Low L. *depuratus*, cleansed.) The *Potassii carbonas*.

K. carbonicum e tartaro. Carbonate of potash.

K. carbonicum purum. Pure carbonate of potash.

K. causticum cum cal'cö. The *Potassa cum calce*.

K. causticum fu'sum, G. Ph. (G. *geschmolzenes Atzkali*.) The *Potassa caustica*, B. Ph.

K. causticum sic'cum. (L. *siccus*, dry. G. *trocknes Atzkali*.) The *Potassa cum calce*.

K. chlo'ricum. The *Kalium chloricum*, G. Ph.

K. chromicum rubrum. (L. *ruber*, red.) The *Potassii bichromas*.

K. citricum. The *Potassii citras*.

K. e tartaro. Same as *K. præparatum e tartaro*.

K. ferro-borus'sicum. The *Potassii ferrocyanidum*, B. Ph.

K. hydricum fu'sum. (L. *fusus*, melted.) The *Potassa caustica*, B. Ph.

K. hydricum sic'cum. Same as *K. causticum siccum*.

K. hydricum sol'utum. (G. *ätzende Kalilauge*.) The *Liquor kali caustici*, G. Ph.

K. hydriodicum. The *Potassii iodidum*.

K. hydrobromicum. The *Potassii bromidum*.

K. hydroiodicum. The *Potassii iodidum*.

K. hypermanganicum. The *Potassii permanganas*.

K. hypophosphorosum. The *Potassii hypophosphis*.

K. inermis. (L. *inermis*, unarmed; inoffensive.) The *Salsola soda*.

K. muriaticum oxygenatum. *Potassium chlorate*.

K. natrona'to-tartaricum. The *Soda tartarata*, B. Ph.

K. nitricum. The *Potassii nitras*.

K. oxalicum acidulum. *Potassium oxalate*.

K. oxymanganicum. The *Potassii permanganas*, B. Ph.

K. oxymuriaticum. *Potassium chlorate*.

K. phosphoricum. *Potassium phosphate*.

K. picricum. *Potassium picrate*.

K. picronitricum. Same as *Potassium picrate*.

K. præparatum. (L. *præparatus*, made ready beforehand.) The *Potassii carbonas*.

K. præparatum e tartaro. (L. *è*, from.) *Potassium carbonate* prepared by incinerating *potassium bitartrate*.

K. purum. (L. *purus*, pure.) A name for *Potassa fusa*.

K. soda. The *Salsola kali*.

K. spinosum cochlea'tum. (L. *spinosisus*, thorny; *cochlea*, a snail-shell.) The *Salsola kali*.

K. stibicum. (L. *stibium*, antimony.) The *Antimonium calcinatum*.

K. subcarbonas. The *Potassii carbonas*.

K. sulfuricum. *Potassium sulphate*.

K. sulfuricum acidum. *Bisulphate of potash*.

K. sulfurosum. *Potassium sulphite*.

K. sulph'as. The *Potassii sulphas*.

K. sulphure'tum. Potassium sulphide.
K. sulphu'ricum. The *Potassii sulphas*.

K. tartar'icum. The *Potassii tartras*.
K. tartar'icum boraxa'tum. The *Tartarus boraxatus*, G. Ph.

K. tartar'icum ferra'tum. The *Ferrum tartaratum*, B. Ph.

K. tartar'icum natrona'tum. The *Soda tartarata*, B. Ph.

K. tartariza'tum. The *Potassii tartras*.

K. vitriola'tum. (*Vitriol.*) The *Potassii sulphas*.

Kaliceph'alus. (Καλός, beautiful; κεφαλή, the head.) A Genus of sexually mature nematode worms, found chiefly in the intestines of snakes and lizards.

K. appendicula'tus, Molin. (L. *appendicula*, a little appendage.) Found in the intestines of *Ophis Merremii*, Wagler.

K. bothrop'is, Molin. Found in the intestine of *Bothrops jararaca*, Wagler.

K. brevipenis, Molin. (L. *brevis*, short; *penis*, penis.) Found in the intestine of *Ophis rhodogaster*, Fitz.

K. inermis, Molin. (L. *inermis*, unarmed.) Found in the stomach and intestines of *Crotalus horridus*, and in the intestines of *Bothrops jararaca*, Wagler.

K. mucrona'tus, Molin. (L. *mucronatus*, pointed.) Found in the intestines of *Crotalus horridus*.

K. strumo'sus, Molin. (L. *strumosus*; from *struma*, a serofulous tumour.) Found in the intestines of *Coluber Lichtensteini*, Neuwied.

K. subula'tus, Molin. (L. *subula*, an awl.) Found in the intestines of *Bothrops jararaca*, Wagler.

Kalicium. Relating to *Kali*.

K. hy'dras. Hydrate of potash, *Potassa caustica*.

Kalie-zee'rie. Same as *Calageri*.

Kaligen'ous. (*Kali*; Gr. *γεννάω*, to generate.) An old term for those metals which form alkalies with oxygen.

Kalimanes'té. Roumania. A mineral water, containing sodium chloride 101.384 grains, magnesium chloride 14.634, and calcium chloride 10.061 grains, in 16 ounces, with much hydrogen sulphide.

Kalimeter. Same as *Alkalimeter*.

Kalimetry. Same as *Alkalimetry*.

Kaline. Same as *Alkaline*.

Also (G. *kalihaltig*), containing potash.

Kalisaccharic acid. (*Kali*; Gr. *σάκχαρον*, sugar.) Pelegot's term for *Glucic acid*.

Kalium. The Latinised form of *Kali*; same as *Potassium*.

K. aceta'tum. Same as *K. aceticum*.

K. aceticum, G. Ph. (G. *essigsaures Kali*.) The *Potassii acetas*.

K. aceticum solu'tum, Aust. Ph. The *Liquor kali acetici*, G. Ph.

K. aëra'tum. (L. *acr*, air.) The *Potassii carbonas*.

K. arsenico'sum. (G. *arsenicsaures Kali*.) Potassium arsenite.

K. bicarbon'icum, G. Ph. (G. *doppeltkohlensäures Kali*.) The *Potassii bicarbonas*.

K. bichrom'icum, G. Ph. (G. *doppeltchromsäures Kali*.) The *Potassii bichromas*.

K. bioxalicum. (G. *Kléesalz*.) Potassium bioxalate.

K. bisulphu'ricum. (G. *saures schwefelsaures Kali*.) Bisulphate of potash.

K. bitartar'icum. (G. *Weinstein*.) The *Potassii tartras acida*, B. Ph.

K. bitartar'icum cum natro biborac'ico. The *Tartarus boraxatus*, G. Ph.

K. boru'sicum. The *Potassii ferro-cyanidum*.

K. broma'tum, G. Ph. (G. *Kaliumbromid*.) The *Potassii bromidum*, B. Ph.

K. carbon'icum, G. Ph. (G. *kohlensaures Kali*.) The *Potassii carbonas*, B. Ph.

K. carbon'icum acidu'lum. The *Potassii carbonas*, B. Ph.

K. carbon'icum cru'dum, G. Ph. (L. *crudus*, raw. G. *rohes kohlen-saures Kali*.) Pearl-ash.

K. carbon'icum depura'tum. Purified pearl-ash.

K. carbon'icum e tart'aro. Carbonate of potash prepared by igniting cream of tartar.

K. carbon'icum solu'tum. (L. *solvo*, to loosen.) The *Liquor kali carbonici*, G. Ph.

K. caust'icum. The *Potassa caustica*.

K. caust'icum liq'u'idum. The *Liquor kali caustici*, G. Ph.

K. chlora'tum. (G. *salzsaures Kali*.) The *Potassium chloride*.

K. chlo'ricum, G. Ph. (G. *chlorsaures Kali*.) The *Potassa chloras*, B. Ph.

K. chlo'ridum. The *Potassium chloride*.

K. chro'micum ac'idum. (G. *doppeltchromsaures Kali*.) The *Potassii bichromas*, B. Ph.

K. chro'micum fla'vum. (L. *flavus*, yellow.) The *Potassii bichromas*.

K. chro'micum neutra'le. (L. *neuter*, neither of two. G. *einfach chromsaures Kali*.) Potassium chromate.

K. citricum. (G. *citronsaures Kali*.) The *Potassii citras*, B. Ph.

K. cyana'tum. The *Potassii cyanidum*.

K. cyanogena'tum. The *Potassii cyanidum*.

K. fer'ro-cyana'tum. The *Potassii ferro-cyanidum*.

K. fer'ro-tartar'icum, Aust. Ph. The *Ferrum tartaratum*, B. Ph.

K. hydrocarbon'icum. The *Potassii bicarbonas*.

K. hydrocyan'icum. The *Potassii cyanidum*.

K. hydro-oxyda'tum. The *Potassa caustica*.

K. hydrotartar'icum, Aust. Ph. The *Potassii tartras acida*, B. Ph.

K. hypermangan'icum. (Υπίρη, above.) The *Potassii permanganas*.

K. hypochloro'sum solu'tum. The *Aqua Javelli*.

K. hypophosphoro'sum. The *Potassii hypophosphis*.

K. ioda'tum. The *Potassii iodidum*.

K. ioda'tum hydrargy'ratum. The *Hydrargyri et potassii iodidum*.

K. joda'tum, G. Ph. The *Potassii iodidum*, B. Ph.

K. na'trio tartar'icum. The *Soda tartarata*.

K. ni'tricum, G. Ph. The *Potassii nitras*, B. Ph.

K. oxalicum ac'idum. Potassium bioxalate.

K. permanganicum, G. Ph. The *Potassii permanganas*.

K. pic'ro-ni'tricum. See *Kali picro-nitricum*.

K. salicylicum. Potassium salicylate.

K. silicicum. Potassium silicate.

K. stibia to-tartaricum, Aust. Ph. The *Antimonium tartaratum*, B. Ph.

K. stib'icum. The *Antimonium calcinatum*.

K. stib'io-tartar'icum. The *Antimonium tartaratum*.

K. subsulfuro'sum. Potassium hypsulphite.

K. sulfura'to-stibia'tum. The *Hepar antimonii*.

K. sulfura'tum, G. Ph. The *Potassa sulphurata*, B. Ph.

K. sulfura'tum ad bal'neum. (L. ad, for; *balneum*, a bath.) Impure sulphuret of potassium made by heating one part of sublimed sulphur with two parts of pearlshes. Used for making a sulphur bath.

K. sulfu'ricum, G. Ph. The *Potassii sulphas*, B. Ph.

K. sulfu'ricum ac'idum. Bisulphate of potash.

K. sulfuro'sum. Sulphate of potassium.

K. tartar'icum, G. Ph. The *Potassii tartras*, B. Ph.

K. tartar'icum boraxa'tum. The *Tartarus boraxatus*, G. Ph.

K. tartar'icum neu'trum. (L. *neuter*, neither of two.) The *Potassii tartras*, B. Ph.

Kalmia. (Peter Kalm, a Swedish botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ericaceae*.

K. angustifolia, Linn. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) Sheep laurel. Used as *K. latifolia*.

K., broad-leav'ed. The *K. latifolia*.

K. cunea'ta. (L. *cuneatus*, wedge-shaped.) Used as *K. latifolia*.

K. glau'ca, Aiton. (L. *glauca*, bluish grey.) Swamp laurel. Properties as those of *K. latifolia*.

K. hirsu'ta. (L. *hirsutus*, shaggy.) Properties as those of *K. latifolia*.

K. latifolia, Linn. (L. *latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf. F. *laurier des montagnes*.) Calico bush, mountain laurel. Hab. North America. Leaves contain arbutin. Poisonous to sheep and other animals. Decoction and powder of leaves used in scabies, ringworm, and herpes, as well as in syphilitic diseases and chronic dysentery. The powder of the twigs is a sternutatory.

The flesh of grouse and other birds that have fed upon the berries is said to be poisonous, but not fatally so. There is nausea, abdominal pain, vertigo, dimness of vision, singing in the ears, loss of the power of motion and sensation, slow breathing, small pulse, coldness of surface, and pallor or lividity of the countenance.

K., narrow-leav'ed. The *K. angustifolia*.

Kalo. The *Arum esculentum*.

Kalodeometria. Same as *Alkali-metry*.

Kalodeomet'rium. Same as *Alkali-meter*.

Kama'la, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (Hind. *kamal*.) The powder, consisting of minute glands and hairs, which covers the fruit of *Mallotus philippinensis*. It is brownish-red in colour, very mobile, with

little smell or taste; it is insoluble in cold water, very slightly so in boiling water, but alcohol, ether, chloroform, and alkaline solutions dissolve a large part of it, forming a deep red liquid. It contains rottlerin, a resin extracted by ether, starch, gum, tannin, albumen, and oxalic and citric acids. It is used in the treatment of tapeworm, being an active purgative. Externally it is employed in some skin diseases. It has been injected into hydatid cysts for the purpose of destroying the parasite. Dose 30 grains to '24 ounce.

K.-red. (G. *Kamalaroth*.) Same as *Rottlera-red*.

K., tincture of. See *Tinctura kamala*.

Kamar. (Arab.) Old name for silver.

Kamarunga. The *Zverrhoa carambola*.

Kamas root. The root of *Camassia esculenta*.

Kambou. A name of the *Laminaria saccharina*.

Kamee'la. Same as *Kamala*.

Kaminietz. Russia, in Podolia. A sulphur spring containing some iron.

Kamir. (Arab.) Old term for yeast.

Kämpferia. (*Kämpfer*, a German naturalist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Zingiberaceae*.

K. galan'ga, Linn. Hab. India. Used as an ingredient of betel. Mixed with honey, or boiled in oil, the root is employed in coughs and colds. The *Alpinia galanga*.

K. longa, Redout. (L. *longus*, long.) The *K. rotunda*.

K. rotun'da, Linn. (L. *rotundus*, round.) Hab. India. The powdered plant is used for the absorption of ecchymoses and of collections of pus, and as an ointment to promote the healing of wounds. The root is used in anasarca. The *Cureuma aromatica*.

Kämpferid. A yellow crystalline substance found by Brandes in galanga root. It is yellowish, tasteless, and inodorous, insoluble in water, and slightly soluble in alcohol and ether.

Kämpferin. Same as *Kämpferid*.

Kamphur. Same as *Camphor*.

Kam'sin. See *Khamsin*.

Kamtchat'ka. Asia, in Siberia, a promontory lying between Behrings Straits and the Sea of Okhotsk. The Valley of Malka contains many thermal springs, but their chemical constitution is unknown.

Kana'ri. The *Canarium commune*.

Kandahar'. A city of Afghanistan.

K. sore. A local disorder of probably the same nature as *Delhi boil*.

Kandaha'ri hing. The name in the Indian bazaars for a fine variety of assafoetida obtained from the leaf bud in the centre of the root of *Narthex assafoetida*.

Kandelia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rhizophoraceae*.

K. Rheed'ii, Wight and Arnold. Hab. India. An astringent. Bark mixed with dried ginger, long pepper, and rose water, used in diabetes.

Kan'for. (Arab.) Old name for tin.

Kangaroo. (The native name. F. *kangarou*; I. *cangaroo*; S. *cangare*; G. *Känguruh*.) The species of the Genus *Macropus*. They are used as food.

K. apple. The fruit of *Solanum laciniatum*.

K. lig'ature. (*L. ligo*, to bind.) A ligature for the tying of blood-vessels, made of the small tendons of the kangaroo's tail and preserved in carbolic oil. It was first used by Girdlestone, of Melbourne.

Kantzerbad. Bavaria, in Oberbayern. An alkaline mineral spring, 2500 feet above sea-level, containing sodium carbonate 2.08 grains, and sodium iodide .05 grain in 16 ounces, according to Helfft. In the neighbourhood are also several chalybeate springs.

Kankroid. See *Canceroid*.

Kaolin. (Chinese *kauling*, high ridge, the name of a hill where it is found.) A porcelain earth, being a nearly pure silicate of alumina formed by the decomposition of felspathic rocks. Its composition is variable; an average is, silica 48, alumina 39, and water 13, per cent.

K. præparatus. (*L. præparo*, to make ready beforehand.) Native kaolin purified by elutriation from free silica and undecomposed felspar. Used as an absorbent powder to chafed skin, and as an application to an inflamed mucous surface, as in gonorrhœa; and, from its neutral properties, as a diluent of such matters as potassium permanganate in pill or powder.

Kaphur. Same as *Camphor*.

Kapnomor. Same as *Capnomor*.

Kaposi, Moriz. A professor in the University of Vienna, born at Kaposvár, in Hungary, in 1837.

K.'s disease'. A disease of the skin, first described by Kaposi in 1870 under the title xeroderma, a term which had previously been applied to a different disease by Erasmus Wilson. It occurs in persons below the age of puberty with reddish spots, which fade into apparent freckles; these stains become dry, wrinkled, and atrophied; the skin contracts so as to produce eversion of an eyelid or deformity of a joint; pigment spots appear and stigmata, which grow, become vascular, and subsequently warty, form large bosses on the nose, cheeks, or ears, and in the end become true epithelial cancer. When one child is affected others of the same family develop the disease also. It is intractable to treatment and fatal.

Kaprili. (Arab.) Old name for sulphur.

Karabé. See *Carabe*.

Karabic acid. (*Carabe*.) A term for *Succinic acid*.

Karabitus. (Arab.) An old term for *Phrenitis*.

Karakin. Same as *Methysticin*.

Karapat. An old term for castor oil.

Karcom. The Biblical name of *Crocus sativus*.

Kardio-pneumatic. (*Kardia*, the heart; *πνεύμα*, breath.) Relating to the heart and the breath.

K. movements. The movements of the air in the lungs caused by the movements of the heart and great vessels. If the glottis be open and respiration stopped, the systole of the heart, which causes a diminution of its bulk, results in the admission of air into the lungs, and the diastole, which causes an increase of its size, results in the expulsion of air from the lungs. See *Kardiopneumograph*.

Kardiopneumograph. (*Kardia*; *πνεύμα*; *γράφω*, to write.) An instrument invented by Landois to exhibit the kardiopneumatic movements. It consists of a tube about 1" in diameter and 6" or 8" in length, bent at a

right angle near its end, which communicates with a small, shallow, metallic dish, over which is loosely stretched a membrane consisting of collodion and castor oil, and having attached a style which records the motions of its free end on the surface of a glass plate moved by clock-work. The tube is placed in the mouth, which is closed upon it, the nostrils are stopped, the glottis is kept open, and respiration is arrested.

Karena. Same as *Carena*.

Karil root. The root of *Sterculia ficifida*.

Karingh'ota. The *Samadera indica*.

Karithe'na. Greece, in Arcadia. A cold sulphur spring.

Kariyat. The *Andrographis paniculata*.

K., infusion of, compound. The *Infusum andrographis compositum*.

K., tincture of, compound. The *Tinctura andrographis composita*.

Karkin'oma. See *Carcinoma*.

Karls'bad. See *Carlsbad*.

Karlsbrunn. See *Carlsbrunn*.

Karlsdorfer - Sau'erbrunnen.

Austria, in Styria. A mineral spring, containing sodium chloride .7049 gramme, lithium chloride .0043, potassium sulphate .1867, sodium sulphate .3368, sodium bicarbonate .8235, magnesium bicarbonate .736, calcium carbonate .7713, ferrous carbonate .0317, and silicic acid .0475 gramme, in 1000 grammes.

Karlshafen. Prussia, on the Weser, at the entrance of the valley of the Diemel. A strong salt water or soot water. In 10,000 grammes there are found of sodium chloride 203.03 grammes, lithium chloride .0376, and sodium bromide .0618 gramme, with some alkaline and earthy carbonates and sulphates.

Also, spelled *Carlshafen*.

Karlsruhë. Germany, in Baden. An earthy chalybeate water springing between Karlsruhe and Durlach.

Kar mes. Same as *Kermes*.

Karpfen. Same as *Körporia*.

Karphologia. See *Carphology*.

Karson khay'i. The bark of *Swietenia speciosa*.

Karus. See *Carus*.

Karwah thistle oil. The oil of *Argemone mexicana*.

Karyokine'sia. Same as *Karyokinesis*.

Karyokine'sis. (*Κάρων*, a nut, a kernel; *κίνησις*, movement.) A term applied to the indirect mode of division of a cell, animal or vegetable, in which complicated movements occur in the nucleus before the division of the protoplasm. See *Nucleus, division of*.

Karyokinetic. Relating to *Karyokinesis*.

Karyolysis. (*Κάρων*, a nut; *λύσις*, a loosing.) The process of division or segmentation of the nucleus of a cell.

Karyolytic. Relating to *Karyolysis*.

K. figure. Auerbach's term for the appearance of a double star which is seen in the nucleus of a cell during *Karyokinesis*.

Karyoplasm. (*Κάρων*, a nut; *πλάσμα*, anything formed.) The formed material of a cell nucleus. Also called *Nucleoplasm*.

Kasch'in. Russia, about 180 versts from Moscow, on the right bank of the Masletka. A cold chalybeate water.

Kas'dir. (Arab.) An old name for tin.
Kasiz'eros. (Arab.) An old name for tin.
Kaska'ti. The catechu of Pegu.
Kassa'der. The *Convolvulus pandurensis*.
Kas'sam. (Arab.) An old term for iron.
Kas'saree-dholl. The name in India of *Lathyrus sativus*.
Kassau'der. Same as *Kassader*.
Kass'u. The form of catechu obtained from *Arca catechu*.
Kas'sur-baras. The same as *Borncol*.
Kastanow'ka. Russia, in the Government of Kief. A cold sulphur spring.
Kastenloch. Switzerland, Canton Appenzell. A weak earthy alkaline spring.
Kaszon-Jakabfal'va. Hungary, near Csik-Szent-Márton. An alkaline chalybeate water, containing sodium carbonate 19·2 grains, calcium carbonate 6·4, magnesium carbonate 3·2, sodium sulphate 4·8, and iron carbonate ·6 grain, in 16 ounces.
Kát. See *Khát*.
Katabolic. (Καταβολή, a throwing down.) Destructive; taking in pieces.
K. metab'olism. See *Metabolism, katabolic*.
K. nerve. See *Nerve, katabolic*.
Katab'olism. (Καταβολή.) Same as *Metabolism, katabolic*.
Katacro'tic. Same as *Catacro'tous*.
Katactic'rotism. (Κατά, downward; δίκροτος, double beating.) The occurrence of dirotism in the downward stroke of a sphygmographic tracing.
Katactic'rotous. (Κατά; δίκροτος.) Relating to *Katacticrotism*.
Katakaus'is. See *Catacausis*.
Kataklys'ma. See *Cataclysm*.
Kataleps'ia. See *Catalepsy*.
Katalysin waters. A name for the mineral waters of *Gettysburg*.
Katalysis. See *Catalysis*.
Katamenia. See *Catamenia*.
Katapas'ma. See *Catapasma*.
Kataph'ora. See *Cataphora*.
Kataphoric. (Καταφορία, to carry down.) A term denoting the property of an electric current by virtue of which the fluid in a moist porous body collects at the negative pole when the current passes from the positive pole to it.
Kataplas'ma. See *Cataplasm*.
Katapot'ium. See *Catapotium*.
Kat'aract. See *Cataract*.
Katar'rhus. See *Catarrh*.
Katasar'ka. Same as *Catasarca*.
Katastag'mus. See *Catastagmos*.
Katastaltic. (Κατασταλτικός, fitted for checking.) See *Catastaltic*.
Katas'tasis. See *Catastasis*.
Katonia. Kahlbaum's term for *Catotomy*.
Kataton'y. See *Catotomy*.
Katcha'mo. The *Myrsine africana*.
Katch'ung oil. The oil of the seeds of *Arachis hypogæa*.
Katechu. Same as *Catechu*.
Katelectro'tonus. See *Catelectrotonus*.
Kathæretica. See *Cathæretics*.
Katharin'en-bad. Russia, in the Caucasus. An alkaline saline water with a minute quantity of sodium sulphide.
Katharin'enburg. Russia, in the Ural mountains. A chalybeate water.

Katharism. (Καθαρισμός, cleansing.) Tomlinson's term for the rendering of a chemical nucleus clean.

Kathar'sion. Greece, in the island Lesbos. A saline water, containing 5 grains of sodium chloride, 2 of sodium sulphate, and one of calcium chloride, in 16 ounces of water.

Kathar'sis. See *Catharsis*.

Kathar'tica. See *Cathartic*.

Kathar'tin. See *Cathartin*.

Kath'eter. See *Catheter*.

Katheteris'mus. See *Catheterism*.

Kathetom'eter. See *Cathetometer*.

Kathode. See *Cathode*.

Kathodic. Relating to a *Kathode*.

K. cl'osure contra'ction. A term used in electrophysiology to signify the muscular contraction produced with a weak galvanic current on closing the circuit when the kathode is applied to a motor point.

K. cl'osure tet'anus. A term used in electrophysiology to signify the tetanic contraction of a muscle on closing the circuit when the kathode is applied to a motor point.

K. dura'tion tet'anus. A term used in electrophysiology to signify the tetanic contraction of a muscle which lasts during the continuance of a current when the kathode is applied to a motor point.

K. o'pening contra'ction. A term used in electrophysiology to signify the muscular contraction produced with a stronger galvanic current on opening the circuit when the kathode is applied to a motor point.

Katholicon. See *Catholicon*.

Katim'ia. An old term for *Cadmia*.

Kation. See *Cation*.

Katipo. A poisonous spider of New Zealand, the bite of which is said to produce dangerous symptoms. The bitten part swells like a very large spot of nettle-rash and is painful; there is much prostration, with pallor or lividity of surface, cold extremities and very weak pulse; much nervous depression and bodily weakness is left for some time. It is said that there have been fatal cases. It is the female of *Latrodectus katipo*, Powell, the male being much smaller, very different in appearance, and apparently not poisonous.

Kat'ochus. See *Catochus*.

Katokathartic. See *Catocathartic*.

Kato-Mus'ka. Greece, in the Morea. A sulphur spring, of a temp. of 25° C.—32° C. (77° F.—89·6° F.)

Katop'tric. See *Catoptric*.

Kat'otica. See *Catolica*.

Kau'denbach. Prussia, near Bertrich. An earthy chalybeate spring, having a temp. of 28° C. (82·4° F.)

Kauri gum. Same as *Dammar resin*.

Kava. A beverage prepared by the natives of the Fiji Islands from the root of *Piper methysticum*. The old dried root is chewed into a pulp, triturated with water in a large wooden bowl, the tanoa, and strained through a filter of hibiscus fibre; the product has a muddy, brown appearance. According to Leighton Kesteven, it is a stimulating but not an intoxicating drink, reinvigorating the body when fatigued and allaying thirst; when freely taken it interferes with locomotion, but the intellect is unclouded. Leighton Kesteven has used it most successfully in chronic cystitis and in gleet.

Also, called *Arca*.

K. resin. A resin obtained from the root of *Piper methysticum*. It is said to be a local anæsthetic. It is also called *Kawine*.

K'avahin. Same as *Kavain*.

K'avain. Same as *Methysticin*.

Kava-kava. The root of *Piper methysticum*.

Kaviac. Same as *Caviare*.

K'ava. The Hawaiian name of the root of *Piper methysticum*.

K'avahin. Same as *Kavain*.

Kawine. The proposed name of the acrid resin found in the root of *Piper methysticum*.

Kayl. (Arab.) An old term for sour milk.

Kay'sir. (Ar.) An old name for pumice stone.

Kaz'dir. (Ar.) An old name for tin.

Keber, Gott'hard August Ferdinand. A German physician, born at Elbing in 1816, died at Dantzig in 1871.

K., organ of. Two dark brown, crescentic, membranous folds lying on the upper surface of the heart of lamellibranchiate Molluscs; they are pierced by fine openings, and serve with ducts of the organ of Bôjanus as an outlet of the pericardium.

Keel. (Mid. E. *kele*; Sax. *ceól*, a ship; Icel. *kjöll*; Sw. *köl*, the chief timber of a ship. F. *quille*, *carène*; I. *chiglia*, *carena*; S. *quilla*; G. *Kiel*.) The bottom, or chief timber of the bottom, of a ship; locally, a barge.

In Botany (F. *carène*; G. *Kiel*), the lower petal of a papilionaceous flower, formed of the two anterior petals cohering by their margin, which projects, as in the pea.

Also, a central, dorsal ridge like the keel of a boat.

In Zoology, a projecting ridge upon a plane or curved surface.

Keeled. (*Keel*. F. *caréné*; G. *gekielt*.) Provided with a keel. Same as *Carinatæ*.

Keuper. A bar of soft iron applied to the poles of a horseshoe or other magnet when not in use, in order to prevent loss of the magnetism.

Also called *Armature*.

Kef. (Arab.) Same as *Bang*.

Also, the same as *Kefir*.

Kef'ir. (Rus. *keif*, delight.) A creamy, sparkling liquid, with an acid taste and a smell as of buttermilk, made in the Caucasus mountains from cow's and other milk, which is subjected to the action of a peculiar ferment called kefir seeds. Kefir produced by one day's fermentation is called weak, and is laxative; that produced by three days' fermentation is called strong, and is constipating. It is employed in anæmic conditions, gastric catarrh and dyspepsia, phthisis, chronic bronchial catarrh, and dysentery.

K. ferment. The so-called kefir seeds. A tenacious solid substance containing masses of zoogloea, spores of *Saccharomyces*, *Oidium lactis*, a bacterium called by Kern *Dispora caucasica* or *Bacillus caucasicus*, other bacteria, albuminates, peptones, fat, and insoluble matters. Its origin is doubtful; by some it is said to be found on mountains below the snow-line on a certain kind of bush; by others it is said to be obtained by putting fresh goat's milk into a narrow-necked oaken vessel, earthing it with a piece of the stomach of the calf, and exposing to the air.

K. seeds. Same as *K. ferment*.

Kefyr. Same as *Kefir*.

Ke'ri. See *Cheiri*.

Ke'ta. The Hottentot name of *Monsonia ovata*.

Ké'ked. Hungary, near Kaschan. A cold sulphur bath. Used in gout, rheumatism, and chronic catarrhal conditions.

Kek'ui. Same as *Kekone*.

Kek'uné oil. The Ceylon name for the oil of the fruit of *Aleurites triloba*.

Kelectome. (Κήλη, a tumour; ἐκτομή, a cutting out. F. *kelectome*.) Buisson's term for a cutting instrument introduced through a cannula into a tumour for the removal of a small part of it for examination.

Kelengu. The potato, *Solanum tuberosum*.

Kelis. (Κηλís, a stain.) A stain or spot. A synonym of *Keloid*.

K. genu'na. (L. *genuinus*, native.) Same as *Keloid*, true.

K. spur'ia. (L. *spurius*, false.) Same as *Keloid*, false.

K. vé'ra. (L. *verus*, true.) Same as *Keloid*, true.

Kel'berg. Bavaria, not far from Passau, on the left bank of the Danube, 1200 feet above sea level. A chalybeate water. Pine-leaf baths are also used.

Kellin. Ibrahim Mustapha's term for a glucoside obtained by him from the seeds of the *Ammi visnaga*, from its Egyptian name *Kel*. It forms white, inodorous, bitter tasting crystals, soluble in water and in alcohol. It is an emetic and a narcotic.

Kellner's eye'piece. See *Eye'piece*, *Kellner's*.

Keloid. (The name *kéloïde* was given by Alibert to the skin disease first described by him under the term *caneroïde*, and its etymology has been much discussed. By some, it was supposed to be derived from κηλís, a stain, and εἶδος, likeness; by others, from κήλη, a tumour, and εἶδος; and by others, from χυλή, a crab's claw, and εἶδος. If this latter be correct, the word should be *Cheloid*, but Alibert's own spelling with a *k* is here adopted. F. *kéloïde*, *chéloïde*; I. *cheloïde*; S. *queloidé*; G. *Keloidá*.) A rare disease of the skin commencing as a firm, smooth, elastic, slightly raised, flat nodule of a pinkish or mottled pink and white colour; from and in this central patch, which becomes paler and somewhat depressed, claw-like bands arise, which gradually contract and produce the puckered appearance of a hypertrophic scar. It is a slow growing disease, and there is seldom more than one in the same person. It occurs chiefly in young males, and is always tender, generally painful, but is never covered by scales or scabs. The morbid structure is a dense fibrous tissue occupying the cutis vera and the subcutaneous tissue, the papillæ and the epidermis being intact; it commences by the growth of spindle-shaped cells about the arteries of the corium; it is a form of fibroma. It produces atrophy of the papillæ, the glands, and the hair follicles, and causes thinning of the epidermis. It generally persists through life. Keloid also occurs in the tongue. Keloid usually originates in cicatricial tissue; indeed the form called true keloid is by some thought never to occur.

K., cicatric'ial. (L. *cicatrix*, a scar. G. *Narben-Keloid*.) The form of keloid which commences in a scar, and which differs from true keloid only in the necessary absence of

papillæ. By some this is believed to be the only form.

K., consecutive. (L. *consequor*, to follow.) The *K., cicatricial*.

K., false. The form which originates in a pre-existing scar. The *K., cicatricial*.

K., idiopathic. (Ἰδιοπαθής, affected for one's self.) The *K., true*.

K. of Addison. (Thomas Addison.) Same as *Morphaea*.

K. of Alibert. The disease described under the chief heading.

K. of scars. (G. *Narben-Keloid*.) Same as *K., cicatricial*.

K., spontaneous. (L. *sponte*, of one's own accord.) Same as *K., true*.

K., spurious. (L. *spurius*, false.) The *K., cicatricial*.

K., true. The form which originates in the natural skin. Its existence is doubtful.

Also, Addison's term for the form of scleroderma called *Morphaea*, or *Scleroderma, circumscripta*.

Kelotomy. See *Celotomy*.

Kelp. (Of unknown origin.) The calcined ashes of seaweeds.

K. ware. (E. *ware*, commodities.) The *Fucus vesiculosus*.

Keme. The fruit of the *Cucurbita citrullus*.

Kéménd. Hungary, in Hunyadi County. An earthy saline water, containing much carbonic acid.

Kem'mern. Russia, near to Riga. A mineral water, containing sulphates and hydrogen sulphide. Used in skin diseases. Mud baths are also employed.

Ken'chreæ. Greece, in the Isthmus of Corinth. A hot spring, containing sodium chloride 18·879 grammes, magnesium chloride 5·729, calcium chloride ·651, sodium carbonate 1·042, calcium carbonate 2·083, and sodium sulphate 3·047 grammes in 1000.

Kenen'chyma. (Κενός, empty; ἔγχυμα, an infusion. G. *Leerzellengewebe*.) A variety of permanent tissue of a plant in which the whole of the living contents disappear and dry material only remains; such is cork tissue.

Ken'give. The fruit of the *Cucurbita citrullus*.

Kenne. Old name for a stone said to be generated in the eye of the stag and used against poisons as a bezoar.

Ken'nelwort. The *Serophularia nodosa*.

Kenospu'dia. (Κενοσπουδέω, to be zealous after frivolities; from κενός, empty; σπουδή, zeal.) A term formerly used to express what is known as a brown study.

Also, a term for somnambulism.

Ken'sington. England, a suburb of London. A well called St. Roman's exists in Kensington Gardens. It was formerly thought to be a purgative, but recent analyses show no purgative salt.

Kentish, Edward. An English surgeon who practised in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and died at Bristol in 1832.

K.'s liniment for burns. Half a pint of oil of turpentine mixed with thirteen ounces avoirdupois of melted resin cerate.

Ken'tro-kin'esis. (Κέντρον, the centre of a circle; κίνησις, movement.) Ferrier's term for the influence of a nervous centre which produces movement.

Ken'tro-kinetic. (Κέντρον; κίνησις.) Relating to *Ken'tro-kinesis*. A term formerly used by Ferrier as a substitute for *Excitomotor*.

Kentrophyllum. (Κέντρον; φύλλον, a leaf.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

K. lana'tum, De Cand. The *Carthamus lanatus*.

Kentrosporium. (Κέντρον; σπόρος, seed.) A Genus of the Family *Nectriææ*, Sub-order *Pyrenomyces*.

K. mitra'tum, Wallr. (L. *mitra*, a coil.) The *Claviceps purpurea*.

Kentuck'y. One of the United States of America.

K. cor'fee tree. The *Gymnocladus canadensis*.

K. mahog'any. The *Gymnocladus canadensis*.

K., min'er'al waters of. At Bigbone there are saline waters containing a large quantity of common salt; at Grayson there are sulphuretted saline waters; at Estill sulphuretted, chalybeate, and alkaline waters; and at Louisville sulphuretted saline waters.

Kephalalgia. See *Cephalalgia*.

Kephalanthium. See *Cephalanthium*.

Kephaleps'alis. (Κεφαλή, the head; ψαλίς, a pair of scissors.) An instrument formerly used in embryotomy, whereby portions of the head of fetus were cut in such a fashion that the piece was separated.

Kephalhæmato'ma. See *Cephalhæmatoma*.

Kephalic. See *Cephalic*.

K. acid. A fatty acid obtained by Thudichum from the decomposition of *Kephalin*.

Kephalin. (Κεφαλή, the head.) $C_{42}H_{79}NPO_{13} = C_{42}H_{69}NPO_8 + 5H_2O$. Thudichum's term for a substance contained in brain,

and which, he says, may be regarded as a body in which two hydroxyls of the glycerin molecule are replaced by fatty acids, and in which the third hydroxyl is replaced by phosphoryl, which latter in its turn has one hydroxyl replaced by an ammonium base.

The term has been used by Wiley for what he calls the normal union of brain hypophosphites with albumen and glycerin.

Kephalitis. See *Cephalitis*.

Kephalogenesis. See *Cephalogenesis*.

Kephalograph. See *Cephalograph*.

Kephaloidin. (Κεφαλή, the head; εἶδος, likeness.) Thudichum's term for a substance resembling kephalin obtained from brain-matter.

Kephalo'ma. See *Cephaloma*.

Kephalom'eter. See *Cephalometer*.

Kephalom'etry. (Κεφαλή, the head; μέτρον, a measure.) The measurement of the head; the use of the *Cephalometer*.

Kephalon. (Κεφαλή, the head.) Virchow's term in Anthropology for a large skull.

Kephalopharyngeus. See *Cephalopharyngeus*.

Kephalophosphoric acid. A phosphorylated acid obtained by Thudichum from kephalin.

Kephalostat. See *Cephalostat*.

Kephalothoracop'ages. (Κεφαλή, the head; θώραξ, the chest; πάγν, anything that fastens.) Same as *Janiceps*.

Kephalotripsy. See *Cephalotripsy*.

Kephir. Same as *Kéfir*.

Kephyr. Same as *Kéfir*.

Keracole. (*Kéras*, horn; *κύλη*, a tumour.) A horny tumour of the external surface of the hoof of the horse.

Keraphyllocele. (*Kéras*; *φύλλον*, a leaf; *κύλη*, a tumour.) A horny tumour of the horse's hoof which lies immediately underneath the outer wall.

Keraphyllous. (*Kéras*; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) Consisting of horny laminae.

K. tissue. Braey Clark's term for that part of the corneous tissue of the parietes of the hoof of the horse which forms vertical laminae, which interdigitate with corresponding laminae of the podophyllous tissue.

Kerargyrite. (*Kéras*, horn; *ἀργυρος*, silver.) Native silver chloride.

Kerasin. (*Kéras*, horn.) $C_{46}H_{91}NO_9$. Thudichum's term for a nitrogenised, non-phosphorised principle of brain-structure, which he regards as a cerebroside, or a body which contains the sugar cerebrose combined with at least two other radicals.

Keratine. (*Kéras*.) Horny in appearance.

Kerate. (*Kéras*.) Native silver chloride, from its cutting like horn.

Keratactasia. (*Kéras*, horn; *ἐκτασις*, extension.) The yielding of the cornea and its complete or partial protrusion forwards. The bulging part may either be transparent, as in *Cornea, conical*, or opaque, as in *Staphyloma corneae*, where the prominence is usually the result of the intraocular pressure acting upon a cicatrix.

K. ex ul'ceré. (L. *ex*, out of; *ulcus*, a sore.) A projection of the cornea due to the yielding of the cicatrix of an ulcer.

Keratectasy. (*Kéras*; *ἐκτασις*, extension.) See *Keratactasia*.

Keratotomy. (*Kéras*; *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. F. *keratotomy*; S. *queratotomy*.) Excision of a part of the cornea.

Kerathylé. (*Kéras*, horn; *ἔλη*, stuff.) An old name for horny tissue.

Keratiasis. (*Kéras*, a horn.) The growth of a cutaneous horn.

Keratic. (*Kéras*. F. *keratique*.) Relating to horn or to horns.

Keratin. (*Kéras*. F. *kératine*; G. *Hornstoff*.) The insoluble residue of epithelial structures, or developments of the ectoderm, such as cuticle, horn, nails, hairs, and feathers, when they are boiled successively in ether, alcohol, water, and dilute acids. It is probably a mixture of different substances, and, though varying a little according to its derivation, contains carbon 50—51.6, hydrogen 6.4—7.2, nitrogen 16.2—17.9, oxygen 20—22.4, and sulphur 7—5 parts per cent. It swells in boiling water, is soluble in boiling alkalis, the solution giving off hydrogen sulphide when treated with acids. When boiled with dilute sulphuric acid it yields aspartic acid, volatile fatty acids, such as acetic, butyric, and propionic acids, ammonia, leucine, and tyrosine. It melts when heated, and burns with a smell of burnt feathers.

Keratinian. (*Kéras*. F. *keratinien*.) Relating to horn, or to keratin.

K. membrane. The portion of skin which covers the core of horn on the frontal bone. It is analogous to the matrix of the nails.

K. tissue. The tissue of the horny covering of the hoof of ruminants.

Keratinisation. (*Kéras*.) The modification in texture and in chemical composition which the epidermic cells undergo as they become more superficial by the pressure of new undergrowth.

Also, in Pharmacy, the coating of pills so as to prevent them from being dissolved in the stomach, and so allowing the ingredients to act directly on the intestine; the substance employed is made by digesting horn-turnings with artificial gastric juice, heating the residue, with ammonia or glacial acetic acid, until it is dissolved, and allowing it to evaporate to a mucilaginous consistence.

Keratitis. (*Kéras*, horn. F. *kératite*; L. *ceratitide*; S. *queratitis*; G. *Hornhautentzündung*.) Inflammation of the cornea.

In the more common and simpler forms of this disease the cornea becomes cloudy, and blood-vessels may advance over or penetrate into its substance. A well-marked perikeratitis zone of redness is seen. The pain is in general trifling. The cloudiness of the cornea results chiefly from the diffusion of cells between its laminae, the origin of which has led to much discussion, some regarding them as proceeding from the proliferation of the cells known to exist in the corneal tissue, whilst others attribute them, with more likelihood, to the migration of the white corpuscles of the blood, which either escape from the overcharged blood-vessels in the vicinity of the cornea and wander through the tissue, or make their way along the minute channels that constitute the lymph spaces of the corneal substance. In general, inflammatory processes in the cornea are slow, and the opacity that remains gradually clears up; ulceration or suppuration are sometimes seen. When suppuration occurs the anterior and posterior elastic laminae long remain intact, but may at length give way, allowing the pus and debris of the tissue to burst internally, producing hypopyon; or externally, when an ulcer forms; or in both directions, as in perforating ulcer. The degree of vascularisation of the cornea varies considerably in different instances, and there may be little redness, heat, or pain, even when the tissue of the cornea is infiltrated with cells. The results of keratitis are permanent cloudiness and want of transparency, which when slight is nebula, when considerable and deep, leucoma; loss of polish and roughness of the surface from alteration of the epithelium and formation of vessels; change in the curvature of the cornea, so that its surface becomes faceted; and yielding of the cornea owing to softening of its texture, so that it either constitutes a total or a partial staphyloma, with more or less error of refraction, usually in the direction of myopia and astigmatism.

K. a frigore. (L. *a*, from; *frigus*, cold.) Inflammation of the cornea from exposure to cold.

K., asthenic. (*Ἀσθένεια*, want of strength.) A form of inflammation of the cornea described by Arlt as occurring in insufficiently-fed infants.

K., astigmatic. (*Ἄ*, priv.; *στίγμα*, a spot. F. *kératite astigmatique*.) A form of inflammation of the cornea described by Georges Marten, of Bordeaux, associated, according to him, with astigmatism, occurring in young people who are engaged in work requiring much

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exercise of the accommodation, and usually con-
founded with scrofulous keratitis.

K., atheromatous. (Ἀθήρωμα, a tumour
full of gruel-like matter; from ἀθήρη, groats.)
Arlt's term for the ulcerative process which
sometimes occurs in old corneal opacities when
they have become the subject of fatty or calca-
reous degeneration.

K., avascular. (L. *a*, neg.; *vasculum*,
a little vessel. F. *kératite avasculaire*.) Term
applied to those forms of inflammation of the
cornea in which vessels do not develop in or on
its tissue.

K., bullous. (L. *bulła*, a bubble. F.
kératite bulleuse.) A form of inflammation of
the cornea in which, from time to time, one or
more vesicles, often of considerable size, form on
its surface, the fluid being collected between the
epithelium and Bowman's layer. The affection
is usually seen in eyes that have been long
affected with iridocyclitis or glaucoma, or which
are otherwise diseased.

K., cachectic. (Καχεξία, a bad habit
of body. F. *kératite cachectique*.) A form of
inflammation of the cornea causing haziness of
its tissue, noticed by Arlt, and resulting from
paludal cachexia.

K., central. (L. *centrum*, a centre.)
Inflammation of the central part of the cornea.
It occurs in ill-nourished children and in ex-
hausted states of the system.

K., chronic. (Χρόνος, time. F. *kéra-
tite chronique*.) Inflammation of the cornea,
lasting for a long time, and gradually progressive.
It is usually the result of some constitutional
affection. It is seen in *K., punctata*, and in *K.,
interstitial*.

K., cicatric'ial. (L. *cicatrix*, a scar. F.
kératite cicatricielle.) A form of inflammation
of the cornea, admitted by Arlt, in which old leu-
comata, having undergone fatty degeneration,
inflammate and ulcerate.

K., circumscribed. (L. *circumscribo*,
to enclose in a circle. F. *kératite superficielle
circonscrite, kératite ulcerante simple*.) Keratitis
limited to a particular region of the cornea. It
may or may not terminate in an ulcer.

K., creta'ceous. (L. *creta*, chalk. F. *kéra-
tite crétacée*.) A chronic form of inflammation of
the cornea, admitted by Galezowski, in which a
whitish spot forms, occupying by preference the
centre of the cornea and tending to elongate in
the transverse meridian. The opacity is quite
superficial, is not attended with much pain, ob-
scures vision, and is very incurable.

K., deep. Same as *K., punctata*.

**K. dendritica exulcerans my-
cotica.** (Δενδρίτης, of a tree; L. *exulcero*, to
cause to ulcerate; Gr. *μύκης*, a fungus.) Em-
mert's term for a form of ulcerative inflamma-
tion of the cornea in which, with photophobia,
lacrimation, and injection of the ocular con-
junctiva, there is a greyish subepithelial opacity
of the cornea, which grows by putting out pro-
cesses; as the disease advances, the epithelium
is cast off and branched furrows are exposed;
the ulcers heal in three to six weeks, and the
resulting opacities clear up in a few months.
Numerous double bacilli are found in the ulcer-
ations.

K., diffuse. Same as *K., interstitial*.

K., dot'ted. Same as *K., punctata*.

K. ex lu'è congenita. (L. *ex*, out of;
lu'è, a contagious disease; *congenitus*, born to-

gether with.) Inflammation of the cornea due
to hereditary syphilis.

K., fasci'ular. (L. *fasciculus*, a small
bundle. F. *kératite à bandelette, kératite pan-
niforme*; G. *büschelförmige Hornhautentzünd-
ung*.) A form of inflammation of the cornea
in which a superficial leash of vessels extends
from the periphery towards the centre of the
cornea. It is usually consecutive upon a
phlyctenula.

K., gran'ular. (L. *granulum*, a small
grain. F. *kératite granuleuse*; G. *körnige
Hornhautentzündung*.) The same as *Pannus*;
vascularisation of the cornea the result of
granular lids.

K. here'do-syphilitica. (L. *heres*, an
heir; *syphilitis*.) Inflammation of the cornea
resulting from hereditary syphilis. A form of
K. parenchymatous.

K., herpet'ic. (Έρπης, a vesicular skin
eruption that creeps on round the body. F.
kératite herpétique.) A form of inflammation of
the cornea that appears to proceed from lesion
of the trunk of the fifth pair of nerves. See
Herpes corneæ.

K. herpet'ica. The same as *Herpes
corneæ*.

K., hypop'yon. See *Hypopyon-keratitis*.

K., infil'tration. The same as *K., inter-
stitial*.

K., interlam'lar. (L. *inter*, between;
lamella, dim. of *lamina*, a thin plate. F. *kératite
interlamellaire*.) A synonym of *K., interstitial*.

K., interstitial. (L. *interstitium*, a
space between. F. *kératite interstitielle*; G.
zwischenräumliche Hornhautentzündung.) A
form of parenchymatous inflammation of
the cornea in which its substance becomes cloudy
or opaque from the pressure of numerous
nuclei and cells and often from the invasion of
its substance by blood-vessels. The signs of
inflammation are not well marked. The im-
pairment of vision is great. In favourable cases
the cornea becomes perfectly clear again. The
disease is most commonly seen in infants as a
manifestation of hereditary syphilis, but it may
also result from acquired syphilis, and may
occur in scrofulous persons. It is more common
in girls than in boys. Hutchinson is of opinion
that interstitial keratitis in its typical form is
always a consequence of syphilis.

K., lymphatic. Same as *K., phlye-
tenular*.

Also, a synonym of *K., interstitial*.

K., marg'inal. (L. *margo*, an edge.) In-
flammation of the cornea affecting the periphery
of the membrane to a greater or less extent.

Also, a synonym of *K., phlyctenular*.

K., mycot'ic. Inflammation of the cor-
nea caused by the presence of a microbe.

K., necrot'ic. (Νεκρός, dead. F. *kéra-
tite nécrotique*.) Inflammation of the cornea
pursuing in general a rapid course, and termi-
nating in death of its substance, the membrane
becoming infiltrated with pus and assuming a
yellowish hue. It is seen, after slight injuries,
in reapers and in women during lactation. See
Hypopyon-keratitis.

K., neuro-paralytic. (Νεύρου, a
nerve; παράλυσις, palsy. F. *kératite neuro-
paralytique*; G. *neuroparalytische Hornhaut-
entzündung*.) Inflammation of the cornea fol-
lowing lesion of the fifth pair of nerves in any
part of its course. It has been observed to fol-

KERATITIS.

low fractures of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, contusion of the supra- and infra-orbital nerves, resection and stretching of the same branches undertaken to cure rebellious neuralgia, hæmorrhage, sclerosis, and softening of the nerve centres, orbital and intracranial tumours, affections of the bones and of the meninges, and, though rarely, neuralgia from cold. The cornea often, as the result of such injuries, becomes anæsthetic, and Brown-Séquard suggested that it was consequently more exposed to the entrance of foreign bodies and to dryness; and Snellen showed that by protecting the globe the progress of disease could be stayed. Experiment has proved that this form of keratitis especially follows lesion of the internal part of the fifth nerve in front of the Gasserian ganglion, and hence Meissner regarded it as due to the destruction of trophic nerves.

K., neuropathic. (Νεύρον, a nerve; παθός, disease.) The same as *K., neuroparalytic*.

K. of oyster shuckers. (E. *shuck*, a shell; perhaps from *shock*, shaggy.) A form of inflammation of the cornea described by McDonnell in 1879 as occurring amongst those who deal in oysters, either from exposure to wet and cold or from direct injury to the cornea from chips of the shells.

K. of reapers. (F. *keratite des moissonneurs*; I. *cheratite dei miettori*.) Inflammation of the cornea resulting from a scratch by a blade of grass or an awn of rye or barley. It often runs a destructive course, and ends in leucoma or necrosis of the cornea. See *Hypopyon-keratitis*.

K. pannosa. (L. *pannus*, a piece of cloth. F. *keratite panneuse*.) An inflammation of the cornea in which blood-vessels advance over its surface. It is often associated with granular lids, and then affects a large portion of the upper or lower margin of the cornea, ending abruptly at the line where the lid covers the globe. See *Pannus*.

K., parenchymatous. (Παρίγχυμα, the peculiar substance of the viscera.) Inflammation of the substance of the cornea, such as *K., interstitial*, and *K., profound, circumscribed*.

K., parenchymatous, diffuse. (Παρίγχυμα, the peculiar substance of the viscera; L. *diffusus*, spread abroad. F. *keratite parenchymateuse*.) The same as *K., interstitial*.

K., parenchymatous, fatty. (F. *keratite parenchymateuse graisseuse*.) Term applied by Cuiquet to a chronic form of inflammation of the cornea commencing with a small, deep-seated, whitish spot, which gradually increases in size, and the formation of which is sometimes accompanied by much pain and frontal headache. The spot is composed of fat globules, and of the cellular elements of the cornea; small vessels run up to and penetrate it. It is very refractory to treatment.

K., parenchymatous, malignant. (Παρίγχυμα; L. *malignus*, evil. F. *keratite parenchymateuse maligne*.) A term applied by Abadie to interstitial keratitis when the vessels and opacity show little or no tendency to become absorbed.

K., phlegmonous. (Φλεγμονή, an inflamed tumour. I. *cheratite flemonosa*.) Inflammation of the cornea from traumatic or other cause, which if not arrested by treatment passes through the various conditions of cell proliferation, suppuration, ulceration, and sloughing.

K., phlyctenular. (Φλύκταινα, a blister. F. *keratite phlycténulaire*, *keratite en bandelette*; G. *phlyktänöse Keratitis*.) A disease which commences with small, superficial, well-defined, rounded and cloudy spots, which may be single, and are then usually near the centre of the cornea, or multiple, when they are commonly situated near the sclero-corneal junction. A vesicle forms and bursts over these spots, leaving an ulcer. The ulcer has an inflamed base, to which a leash of vessels often runs; it is frequently accompanied by much intolerance of light, pain, and lacerimation. Relapses are common. It is Stellwag's *Herpes corneæ*.

K. post-variola. (L. *post*, after; *variola*, smallpox. G. *Hornhautentzündung nach Pocken*.) Inflammation of the cornea caused by the formation of a smallpox pustule. It usually occurs some days after the pustules on the skin have matured.

K., primitive. (L. *primitivus*, first of its kind. F. *keratite primitive*.) Inflammation of the cornea, in which the disease commences in the cornea itself.

K., professional. (F. *keratite professionnelle*.) A term which has been applied to deposits of lead on the cornea of workers in that metal by Bellouard.

K., profound circumscribed. (F. *keratite profonde circonscrite*, or *sclérosante*.) The same as *K. punctata*.

K., profound diffused. The same as *K., interstitial*.

K., proliferative. (L. *proles*, progeny; *fero*, to bear.) The same as *K., interstitial*.

K. punctata. (L. *punctum*, a point. F. *keratite ponctuée*, *deseemétite*, *hydromeningite*, *aquocapsulite*.) A form of keratitis, usually chronic, characterised by the presence of minute dots in the substance, or on the anterior or posterior surface of the substance of the cornea or on the membrane of Descemet. They are generally arranged in the form of a triangle with the base at the periphery of the cornea. The disease causes dimness of vision, and there is a slight circumcorneal zone, but as a rule the pain is slight. It occurs in women more frequently than in men, and in those who are rheumatic and over forty years of age.

K., purulent. (L. *purulentus*, festering. I. *cheratite purulenta*.) A general term applied to any inflammation of the cornea attended with the formation of pus.

K. pustulosa. (L. *pustulosus*, full of blisters.) The same as *K., phlyctenular*.

K., recurrent. (L. *recurro*, to run back. G. *recidivierende Hornhautentzündung*.) The same as *K., phlyctenular*.

K., reflex. (L. *reflecto*, to turn back. F. *keratite reflexe*.) Inflammation of the cornea consequent upon lesion of some other part, as, for example, blows upon the forehead, injuring the supraorbital nerve, and earious teeth.

K., rheumatic. (Ρευματισμός, a flux.) An affection in which there is diffused cloudiness of the cornea, with a perikeratitic zone of redness, slight chemosis, lacerimation, intolerance of light, and relatively severe pain in the eye and brow, especially at night. An ulcer sometimes forms, and is then usually situated near the margin of the cornea, and presents an elongated form, with sharp, irregular edges.

K., scleroticising. (Σκληρός, hard. G. *sclerosirende Hornhautentzündung*, *bandförmige*

KERATOCELE—KERATOGENOUS.

Hornhautentzündung.) A form of keratitis seen in some cases of episcleritis and of anterior sclerochoroiditis. It is characterised by a cloudy condition of the cornea, extending from that part of the periphery which is near the inflamed region of the sclerotic towards the centre. It terminates by a raised border. When the disease has run its course the cornea appears white at the affected spot, as if the sclerotic had advanced over it.

Also, the same as *K.*, *profund circumscripta*.

K., scrofulous. (*L. scrofa*, a sow.) The same as *K.*, *interstitial*, but occurring in a scrofulous subject.

K., secondary. (*L. secundus*, second. *F. k ratite secondaire*.) Inflammation of the cornea in which the disease does not commence in the cornea itself, but spreads to it from some adjoining part.

K., strumous. (*L. struma*, a scrofulous tumour.) The same as *K.*, *scrofulous*.

K. superficialis. (*L. superficies*, the upper side. *G. oberfl chliche Hornhautentz ndung*.) Inflammation of the anterior layer or layers of the cornea.

K. superficialis avasculo'sa. (*L. superficies*, the upper side; *a*, neg.; *vasculum*, a little vessel.) A superficial inflammation of the cornea unattended with the development of vessels on its surface, but often ending in superficial ulceration.

K. superficialis circumscripta. (*L. superficies*; *circumscriptus*, marked off.) Same as *K. superficialis avasculo'sa*.

K. superficialis vasculo'sa. (*L. superficies*; *vasculum*.) Inflammation of the anterior layers of the cornea, accompanied by the development of blood-vessels, which may be few and isolated, or so numerous as to give a rosy hue to the cornea, which becomes the seat of ulcerations or greyish infiltrations. When chronic and considerable it is called *Pannus*.

K., suppurative. (*L. suppurio*, to gather matter. *F. k ratite suppurative*; *G. eitrig parenchymat se Hornhautentz ndung*.) Inflammation of the cornea leading to abscess in its substance.

K., sympathetic. (*Συμπ θεια*, fellow-feeling. *F. k ratite sympathique*.) Inflammation of one cornea supervening on lesion of the opposite one.

K., syphilitic. (*L. syphilis*, syphilis.) The same as *K.*, *interstitial*, but occurring in a subject suffering from syphilis.

K., trachomatous. See *Trachoma*.

K., traumatic. (*Τραυμα*, wound. *F. k ratite traumatique*; *G. traumatische Hornhautentz ndung*.) Inflammation of the cornea resulting from wound or other injury. It is not unfrequently seen in mowers and reapers, in whom the cornea is abraded by a leaf of grass, or by an awn of barley or rye. It is also common in nursing mothers whose eyes are scratched by the sharp rough nail of their infants. It leads in some cases to suppuration of the cornea and loss of the eye.

K. ulcero'sa. (*L. ulcus*, a sore. *F. k ratite ulc reuse, ulc re d'emblic e*.) Inflammation of the cornea ending in ulcer. It may be the consequence of cold, or of the action of toxic agents, as zinc or arsenic; and it is often associated with some disease of the lacrimal apparatus. See *Cornea, ulcers of*.

K. ulcero'sa perforans. (*L. ulcus*;

perforo, to bore through. *F. k ratite ulc reuse perforante*.) See *Cornea, ulcers of*.

K., variolous. The same as *K.*, *post-variolosa*.

K., vas'cular. (*L. vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, a vessel. *F. k ratite vasculaire, k ratite panniforme*; *G. b schelformige Hornhautentz ndung*.) Inflammation of the cornea, attended with the development of vessels, either on the surface or on the substance of the cornea. A synonym of *K. fascicularis*.

K., vas'cular, simple. The same as *K.*, *fascicular*.

K. vasculo'sa. See *K., vascular*.

K., vesic'ular, superficial. (*L. vesicula*, a small blister; *superficies*, the upper side.) The same as *Herpes corneae*.

K. vesicularis neural'gica intermittens. (*L. vesicula*; *Gr. νεϋρον*, a nerve; * λγος*, pain; *L. intermittens*, leaving off for a time.) The same as *Herpes corneae*.

K. vesiculo'sa. (*L. vesicula*. *F. k ratite vesiculeuse, phlyct nes de corn e*.) The same as *Herpes corneae*.

K. xerot'ica. (*Χηρ s*, dry.) A form of inflammation of the cornea induced, according to Feuer, by dryness of this membrane.

Ker'atocel . Same as *Ceratocele*.

Keratoconjunctivitis. (*K ρας*, horn; *L. conjungo*, to join together.) Inflammation of the cornea and the conjunctiva.

K., scrofulous. (*F. keratoconjunctivitis scrofulose*.) Term applied by Arlt to *Ophthalmia, phlyctenular*.

Keratoconome'ter. (*K ρας*; *κ νος*, a cone; *μετρον*, a measure.) An instrument invented by de Wecker to determine by reflection from the surface of the cornea the dioptries of the amount of astigmatism.

Keratoco'nus. (*K ρας*, horn; *κ νος*, a cone. *F. ceratocone*; *I. cheratocone*.) The same as *Cornea, conical*.

Keratocri'oid. (*K ρας*, a horn; *κρικός*, a ring; *ειδος*, likeness.) Relating to the cornua of the ericoid cartilage.

K. muscle. A short, slender muscle described by Merkel. It arises from the lower border of the ericoid cartilage behind the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage, to which, after passing obliquely upwards and outwards, it is attached.

Ker'ato-cricoï'deus. The *Kerato-ericoid muscle*.

Ker'atode. (*K ρας*; *ειδος*, likeness.) The horny substance of the skeleton of some sponges, the *Keratosa*.

Keratodeï'tis. (*K ρας*.) A synonym of *Corn itis*.

Keratoder'ma. (*K ρας*; *δ ρμα*, the skin. *F. keratoderme*; *G. Hornhaut*.) A horny covering or skin.

A term for the cornea.

Keratodermati'tis. (*K ρας*; *δ ρμα*.) Same as *Corn itis*.

Keratoder'matocele. (*K ρας*; *δ ρμα*; *κ λη*, a tumour.) Staphyloma of the cornea.

Keratodermatomala'cia. (*K ρας*; *δ ρμα*; *μαλακία*, softness.) A softened condition of the cornea.

Keratog'enus. (*K ρας*; *γενν ω*, to produce. *F. k ratog ne*.) Relating to the formation of horn, or horny tissue.

K. mem'brane. The layer of corium from which the nails and hoofs grow.

Keratoglobus. (*Kéras*; *L. globus*, a ball. *I. cheratoglobos*.) The same as *Hydrophthalmus*.

Keratoglossus. See *Ceratoglossus*.

Keratohyal. See *Ceratohyal*.

Keratohyaline. (*Kéras*, horn; *υάλος*, glass.) A term applied by Waldeyer to the substance of the granules composing the stratum granulosum of the epidermis.

Keratoid. (*Kéras*; *εἶδος*, likeness.) Like to horny tissue, or to a horn, or to the cornea.

Keratoiritis. (*Kéras*; *iritis*. *F. keratoirite*; *I. cheratoirite*.) A synonym of *Arpocapsulitis*.

Keratolysis. (*Kéras*; *λύσις*, a loosening.) Auspitz's term for a diminished growth of the horny part of the epidermis.

Keratoma. (*Kéras*. *F. keratome*; *G. Horngewächs*.) A horny tumour. A tumour formed of the horny layer of the epidermis or its derivative.

Also, a tumour of the cornea which in great part preserves the characteristic transparency of the natural tissue.

K., diffuse. (*L. diffusus*, spread abroad.) Dense, hard thickening of the horny layer of the epidermis of a great part or the whole of the body.

Keratomalacia. (*Kéras*; *μαλακία*, softness. *F. keratomalacie*; *I. eratomalacia*; *S. queratomalacia*; *G. Hornhauterweichung*.) A term originally employed by Fischer and by Arlt to indicate a peculiar ulceration of the cornea consequent on suppressed measles, and subsequently applied by v. Graefe to ulceration of the cornea associated with infantile encephalitis. Others have seen it in cases of great exhaustion from diarrhoea.

The term is also applied by Landolt to central ulcer of the cornea. It causes hyperopia, or longsightedness, from flattening of the surface of the cornea.

Keratome. (*Kéras*; *τομή*, section.) See *Keratolome*.

Keratometer. (*Kéras*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument for determining the curvature of the cornea and ascertaining any differences that may exist between the curvatures of different meridians. See *Keratoscope*.

Keratomyco'sis. (*Kéras*; *μύκης*, a fungus.) Disease of the cornea produced by minute fungi.

K. aspergillina. (*Aspergillus*.) Lebert's term for an intense suppurative inflammation of the cornea produced by the inoculation of *Aspergillus* spores. It can be produced in rabbits by direct inoculation, and he has observed one case in a man in which the impregnation was probably effected by the awn of an oat which struck the eye.

Keratosis. (*Kéras*; *νόσος*, a disease.) Auspitz's term for anomalies in the development of the horny structures of the epidermis.

Keratonyxis. (*Kéras*, a horn; *νόξις*, a pricking. *F. keratonyxis*; *I. ceratonyssi*; *S. queratonyxis*; *G. Hornhautdurchstechung*.) A mode of operating for the removal of cataract by reclinatio. It consists in penetrating the cornea below its middle with a needle, the handle of which is then depressed and the capsule of the lens divided; the lens is rotated on its transverse axis by pressing the upper part,

and slowly made to fall through the vitreous out of the line of vision.

Keratopharynge'us. See *Ceratopharyngus*.

Keratophyte. (*Kéras*; *φυτόν*, that which has grown.) A cutaneous horn.

Also, Cuvier's term for a polyp with a horny axis.

Keratoplastic. Relating to *Keratoplasty*.

Keratoplasty. (*Kéras*, a horn; *πλασσω*, to form. *F. keratoplastie*; *S. keratoplastia*.) The forming of a new cornea by the transplantation of another one from an animal after the removal of the old one. It may be accomplished with a trephine, by means of which a circle of exactly the same size is removed from both the diseased and from the healthy eye, under antiseptic conditions; when the bleeding, if any, from the wound in the former has ceased, the new and healthy cornea is carefully applied to it, and a bandage placed over both eyes. Sutures cannot be used, but the circular wound can be protected from external contamination, and the retention of the position of the new cornea secured, by separating the conjunctiva from the sclerotic for some distance, drawing it over the cornea, and bringing its edges together by a circular suture. Union takes place, but in all cases hitherto done the new cornea, though transparent at first, gradually becomes opaque and contracts to a button.

Kerato'sa. (*Kéras*.) Horny sponges. A Division of *Spongia*, being those the skeleton of which is composed of horny, matted, and reticulated fibres or *Keratode*.

Keratosiscleritis. (*Kéras*, a horn; *σκληρόσις*, hard.) Inflammation of the sclerotic and cornea. It is typically seen in cases of rheumatic ophthalmia.

Keratoscope. (*Kéras*; *σκοπῖον*, to observe.) An instrument for inspecting the cornea.

K., de Wecker's. (*L. de Wecker*, a living French surgeon.) This is a small compound microscope mounted on a tripod, two legs of which, when the instrument is in use, are supported on the forehead of the patient, whilst the third rests on the malar bone; a lens at the extremity of a hinged arm is attached to the side and allows a strong light to be thrown obliquely upon the cornea.

K., Placido's. (*Placido*, an Italian surgeon.) A disc of cardboard, wood, or zinc, 23 cm. in diameter. On one side is drawn a series of concentric circles, alternately black and white. In the centre of the disc is a circular opening, 1 cm. in diameter. The other side is painted black, and is provided at the centre with a small tube, 3 cm. long. The instrument is held by a handle. The patient's eye and that of the observer should be at the same height, and the person examined is made to fix the centre of the instrument, whilst the observer directs his own eye down the axis of the tube. The examined eye should be in the shade and the disc well lighted up, and the observer then sees as many concentric circles as the disc contains white and black zones. If the curvature of the cornea is equal in all the meridians the reflexes of the circles appear round, if not, that is, if the cornea be astigmatic or irregular, they are oval or irregular, and it is not difficult to measure the degree of the inequality of the curvatures.

Keratocopy. (*Kéras*; *σκοπῖον*, to

look at.) Term applied by Cuignet, of Lille, to the mode of examining the refraction of the eye, now generally termed *Retinoscopy*, or *Skiascopy*.

Also, the use of the *Keratoscope*.

Ker'atose. (Κέρας.) Horny.

Also, a flexible hard substance found in bands and filaments in the skeleton of sponges. Also called *Keratode*.

Kerato'ses. (Κέρας.) The class of skin diseases which includes those which consist of a thickening of the epidermis, such as callosities, corns, warts, and cutaneous horns.

Kerato'sis. (Κέρας. F. *keratose*.) The growth or development of a *Keratophyte*.

Also, Lebert's term for the excessive development of the horny layer of the epidermis or its derivatives.

K. circumscript'a. (L. *circumscriptus*, marked off.) One of Lebert's divisions of skin diseases, being cutaneous horns, which may be epidermic, situated on the free surface of the epidermis; or follicular, proceeding from the cutaneous glands.

K. diffu'sa. (L. *diffusus*, spread out.) One of Lebert's divisions of skin diseases in which flat horny scales cover a large part of the body. The same as *Ichthyosis*.

K. difu'sa intrauteri'na. (L. *diffusus*; *intra*, within; *uterus*, the womb.) Lebert's term for the disease described as *Ichthyosis congenita*.

K. lin'guæ. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.) Same as *Leucoma of tongue*.

K. pigment'o'sa. (L. *pigmentum*, paint.) Neumann's term for *Verruca sevilis*.

K. pila'ris. (L. *pilus*, a hair.) A hypertrophic condition of the hair follicles, with distension from accumulated sebaceous secretion and epidermic debris, producing hard papules, which give the appearance of severe goose-skin, and a very rough sensation to the touch. It is the *Lichen pilaris* of Willan.

Keratostaphylinus. See *Ceratostaphylinus*.

Kerat'otome. (Κέρας; τομή, a cutting. F. *keratotome*; I. *ceratotomy*; S. *queratotomo*; G. *Keratotomy*.) A knife with a triangular or trowel-like blade bent at an angle to the handle, much used for making the incision into the cornea required for iridectomy, and sometimes for that required in the extraction of cataract. The point is entered at the sclero-corneal junction, and as it is pushed forwards the edges make a clean wound, the size of which can be accurately limited, and the edges of which can be brought into apposition without difficulty.

Keratotomy. (Κέρας; τομή. F. *keratotomy*; I. *ceratotomy*; S. *queratotomia*; G. *Hornhautschnitt*.) The formation of the corneal flap in the operation for the extraction of a cataract; it may be superior or inferior.

Also, Sämisch's term for an incision of the cornea for the purpose of opening an abscess.

Keraunographic. (Κεραυνός, thunder and lightning. F. *kéramographique*.) Relating to lightning.

K. impression. (F. *empreinte keranographique*.) The impression of neighbouring objects which a lightning stroke sometimes produces on the body struck.

Kerck'ring, Theodorus. A Dutch anatomist, born in Hamburg in 1640, where he died in 1693.

K., valves of. The *Valvule conniventes*.

Kerectomy. (Κέρας, a horn; ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) The excision of the superficial layers of the cornea when opaque.

Ke'ri'on. (Κυρίον, a honeycomb.) A synonym of *Favus*.

Also, a pustular dermatitis such as that produced by the external application of croton oil.

K. Cel'si. A circumscribed inflammation of the hair-follicles of the scalp first described by Celsus; often associated with ringworm, but sometimes occurring alone. It consists of a soft, boggy swelling of a portion of the scalp, the hair-follicles being distended with a transparent honey-like fluid, which exudes from the surface; occasionally permanent baldness results.

Ke'rium. Same as *Kerion*.

Ke'r'mes. (Ar. and Pers. *qirmiz*, crimson; from Sans. *krimija*, produced by an insect; from *krimi*, a worm. F. *kermès*, *graines d'écarte*; I. *chermes*, *chermisi*; S. *quermes*.) The dye-stuff used in the East, consisting of the dried bodies of the fully-developed females of *Coccus ilicis*, collected from a species of oak, the *Quercus coccifera*, growing in the mountainous parts of the Morea, Greece, France, and Spain. It consists of globular, smooth, reddish-brown grains, of the size of a pea, which yield a carmine-coloured powder and form a scarlet dye with a salt of tin. It was formerly used as an aphrodisiac and an analeptic; and to prevent abortion.

K. animal. The substance described under the chief heading.

K. ber'ry. The fruit of *Phytolacca decandra*.

K. ber'ry root. (G. *Kermesbeerenwurzel*.) The root of *Phytolacca decandra*.

K., Ger'man. The sulphurionate of sodium.

K. grains. The substance described under the chief heading.

K. ilicis, Dumeril. The *Coccus ilicis*.

K. insect. The *Coccus ilicis*.

K. min'er'al. (F. *kermès minéral*; I. *chermes mineral*; S. *quermes mineral*; G. *Karthaüserpulver*.) The amorphous trisulphide of antimony, or *Antimonii sulphuretum*, so called from its red colour; formerly official.

K., na'tive. Same as *K., mineral*.

K. oak. (F. *chêne garouille*; I. *chermes quercia*; S. *coscoja*; G. *Kermes-Eiche*.) The *Quercus coccifera*.

K. veg'etable. The substance described under the chief heading.

Ke'rn'el. (Mid. E. *kirnel*; Sax. *cyrnel*, a dim. of *corn*. F. *amande*, *noyau*; I. *nocciolo*, *granello*; S. *almendra*; G. *Kern*.) The nucleus of a seed; a part enclosed in a shell or husk; the central part of a thing.

K.s, wax. See *K.s, waxing*.

K.s, wax'ing. (E. *wax*, to grow.) A popular term for enlarged lymphatic glands in children, especially those of the neck, in consequence of their being supposed to be caused by the act of growth.

K.-wort. The figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa*.

Ke'r'o. Transylvania, near Décs. A cold spring, containing hydrogen sulphide, with sodium chloride 38 grains, and sodium sulphate 36 grains, in 16 ounces.

Ke'r'o'form. Same as *Kerosolene*.

Keroid. (Κεροειδής, horn-like.) Like to the cornea.

Kerosene. (Κηρός, beeswax.) A liquid hydrocarbon distilled in America from petroleum and other like matters and employed as a lighting oil. It has been used in spray for the production of local anaesthesia from cold.

Kerosolene. A colourless, volatile liquid obtained by distillation of the residue of the extraction of kerosene. It has a sp. gr. of .632, boils at 58° C. (136.4° F.), and smells like chloroform. It is an anaesthetic.

Keruly. Transylvania, in Udvarhely District. A mineral water, containing sodium chloride 4 grains and calcium carbonate 3.3 grains in 16 ounces, with much free carbonic acid.

Kerva. The castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*.

Kes' so. The name in Japan of the root of *Patrinia scabiosifolia*.

Ke'tab. The name in Abyssinia for the inoculation of smallpox.

Ketmia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Malvaceae*.

K. aegyptiaca. The *Abelmoschus moschatus*.

Ketone. A name applied to the bodies produced from the secondary alcohols by oxidation when they lose two atoms of hydrogen; or they are described as organic compounds consisting of carbon monoxide united with two alcohol radicals. They are thin, colourless liquids having a peculiar penetrating smell; they differ from aldehydes in having little tendency to take up oxygen from the air. Acetone is an example.

K., aromatic. A ketone containing two aromatic alcohol radicals, or one aromatic and one alcohol radical; such is acetophenone.

Kettle. (Mid. E. *ketel*; Sax. *etel*; G. *Kessel*; from L. *catillus*, a small bowl. F. *bouilloire*, *chaudière*; I. *caldaja*, *caldarotto*; S. *caldera*.) A metal vessel in which to boil water.

K. boiling sound. Scott-Alison's term for a thoracic sound of this character heard at the commencement of phthisis, and owing, according to him, to pressure on the veins of the lung, producing oscillations of the blood and vessels.

K., bronchi'tis. A closed vessel with a long spout, so that when the vessel is filled with water and placed on the fire the steam, as it boils, is projected into the room. Used to keep up a moist atmosphere in croupal bronchitis.

K. singing sound. Same as *K. boiling sound*.

Key. (Mid. E. *keye*; Sax. *eage*. F. *clef*; I. *chiave*; S. *llave*; G. *Schlüssel*.) The implement for opening a lock.

In Dentistry, an instrument for drawing teeth. It consists of a steel stem with a cross-handle at one end, and a hinged claw, to catch the tooth, at the other end at right angles to it; the lower end of the stem is thickened and roughened to prevent slipping.

In Botany, the same as *Samara*.

In Electricity, an apparatus for opening or breaking a circuit, and for changing the direction of a current. Also called *Commutator*.

Key, Charles Aston. An English surgeon, born in London in 1810, died there of cholera in 1849.

K.'s hernia director. A flat director,

about .25 inch broad, rounded at one end, and having a flat, roughened handle at the other; it has a slightly concave surface, which faces upwards, and possesses a groove for the hernia knife running to within .25 inch of the end.

K.'s lithotomy knife. See *Lithotomy knife*, *Key's*.

K.'s lithotomy staff. See *Lithotomy staff*, *Key's*.

Keyri che'ri. The *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

Keyser's pills. (*Keyser*, a Scotch surgeon. F. *dragées de Keyser*.) An anti-syphilitic which has been much used in France, consisting, according to Soubeiran, of protoacetate of mercury .6 gramme, manna in tears 12 grammes, mixed intimately, and divided into 72 pilules made into drages.

The original formula ordered pure quicksilver, to be reduced to a red calx by heat, and dissolved in 8 parts of vinegar, and mixed with manna 2 pounds to a pint of the solution; the mass is then dried and rolled into pills.

Kha'la mi'muc. Same as *Bit-loban*.

Kham'sin. (Arab. *chamsin*, fifty.) A wind of Egypt which blows for twenty-five days before the vernal equinox and twenty-five days afterwards. It is hot, dry, and full of dust.

Khât. The young shoots of *Catha edulis*.

Khaya. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cecrelaceae*.

K. senegalen'sis, Guil. and Per. The *Sivietenia senegalensis*.

Kheesah. The Indian name of a flesh-glove made of goats' hair.

Khus-khus. The *Andropogon muricatus*.

Kiafar. Same as *Kefir*.

Kiaster. Same as *Chiastre*.

Kibbie's cot. A bed muck used in America to facilitate the employment of cold water for reducing temperature in such diseases as puerperal fever. It consists of a strong elastic cotton net, on which the patient lies, suspended over rubber cloth, so adjusted as to drain the fluid which may fall on it to a vessel at its foot.

Kibe. (A Celtic word; Welsh *eibwest*, chilblains.) A broken chilblain; a skin-crack caused by cold.

Kibis'itome. (Κίβισις, a pouch; τριμή, section.) Petit-Radel's name for the *Cystitome*.

Kibric. Old term for what is described by Ruland as the parent of mercury and other fusible and liquefiable things, and the first material out of which mercury is made. It was said by Libavius to be the head and father of alumen, salts, and the liquefiable metals.

Kibrith. Old term for sulphur.

Kibrius. Old term for arsenic.

Kid. (Scand. *kid*; from Low G. root *ki*, to produce; from Aryan root *ga*, to generate. F. *chevreau*; I. *capretto*; S. *cabrito*; G. *Böckchen*.) The young of the goat. Used as food.

Kidin'go pépo. The native name of an exanthematous disease prevalent in Zanzibar; probably the same as *Dengue*.

Kidney. (A corruption, according to Skeat, of Mid. E. *kidneer*, *kidnere*; formed of *kid*, a corruption of *quid*, for *quith*; from Icel. *koðr*, the womb; and Mid. E. *neve*, from Icel. *nyra*, a kidney. F. *rognon*, *rein*, from L. *ren*, the kidney; I. *arnioue*; S. *riñon*; G. *Niere*.)

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The tubular gland which secretes the urine. One kidney is placed on each side of the vertebral column, in front of the first dorsal and the first and second lumbar vertebrae, the right being the lowest; they lie behind the peritoneum, and are surrounded by much loose fat-laden areolar tissue. Each kidney is about 4 inches long, 2.5 broad, and 1.25 thick. In the male the average weight is from 4.5 oz. to 6 oz., in the female 4 oz. to 5.5 oz.; the left is the heavier by about 2 drachms, being longer and thicker than the right. The kidney has the shape of a haricot bean, is smooth on the surface, with indications of the fetal lobules, and has on the inner border a notch, the hilum renale, opening into the sinus through which pass its blood-vessels, lymphatics and nerves, and its excretory duct, the ureter. The kidney consists of a compact, friable parenchyma surrounded by a dense, fibrous capsule, and divisible into an inner paler red, fibrous-looking medullary portion, and an outer darker red, granular-looking, cortical portion. The medullary portion consists of 8 to 18 conical masses, the pyramids of Malpighi, corresponding to the early fetal lobules of the kidney, and having the apex, the papilla, directed towards the hilum. Each Malpighian pyramid is subdivided into the boundary layer of Ludwig lying next to the cortical portion, and the papillary layer; the boundary layer consists of opaque longitudinal striae, which are continuations of the medullary rays containing the urinary tubules, being the looped tubes of Henle, and the collecting tubules and transparent striae containing the blood-vessels, each lying in the meshes of the interstitial connective tissue; the papillary portion consists chiefly of collecting tubules. The cortical portion forms the outer layer of the parenchyma of the kidney, covering the bases of the pyramids of Malpighi by the cortical arch, sending down processes, the columns of Bertini, between the contiguous sides of the pyramids of Malpighi, and enclosing these everywhere except at the papilla; it is composed of the Malpighian corpuscles, with the convoluted tubules separated into layers by the medullary rays, which consist of straight tubules arranged in conical form with the apex a little within the capsule of the kidney, and forming the pyramids of Ferrein. The excretory duct or ureter commences by a short wide funnel or calyx, which is attached to the base of one or more papillae, so as to surround them; several of the calices join to form a short tube, and these unite to form the infundibulum, from which the narrower ureter is given off, which descends to the urinary bladder.

The true kidney, or metanephros, as distinct from the mesonephros, or Wolffian body, only occurs in Amniota, that is, in Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals. It arises in the intermediate cell mass behind the Wolffian body, of which it may be regarded as a special portion developing late. The first part to appear is the ureter, which is a dorsal outgrowth from the posterior part of the Wolffian duct. The true kidney blastema in the Fowl extends from the thirty-first to the thirty-fourth segment, and collects round swellings of the ureter, from which renal tubules grow out. The ureter soon loses its connection with the Wolffian duct, and acquires an independent opening into the cloaca.

There are no excretory organs in the Protozoa, nor are any found in Ctenophora and Hydro-

medusae. In *Porpila*, however, a whitish, spongy body, existing in the disc-like trunk of the colony, was found by Kölliker to contain guanin.

In Vermes no kidneys have been found.

No urinary organs are known to exist in the Echinodermata, unless some glandular structures which open into the cloaca or near the anus, and known as the Cloacian organ, in Asteroidea and Holothuroidea, are to be so considered.

In Insecta the kidneys are represented by tubes, varying in number inversely with their length, and numbering from 4 to 100 or more, which contain a whitish or brownish, finely granular mass, composed in part of uric acid.

The kidneys of Crustacea have not as yet been distinguished with certainty.

In Myriapoda and Arachnida the organs believed to be the kidneys resemble those of Insects. In spiders the tubes unite to form two excretory ducts, which open into the dilated extremity of the intestine. In Tardigrada and Pycnogonida no urinary organs have been discovered, but two long, tortuous, or brush-like tubes have been found.

In Mollusca, with the exception of the majority of the Tunicata, urinary organs are present in the form of cavities, which open externally on the surface of the body, and internally communicate with the intestine.

In Lamellibranchiata the urinary organs are named also the organs of Bojanus, and are placed symmetrically between the heart and gills. They are brownish sacs with spongy walls, which are well supplied with blood, and they communicate with the sac of the pericardium. They open by a slit at the base of the gills near the genital opening, or with it.

In many Pteropoda, Heteropoda, Abranchiata, and Gymnibranchiata the water-vascular system is so largely developed that their excretory activity is but feebly marked.

In Gasteropoda there is an azygous sac-like structure, of yellowish or brownish colour, presenting many rugae and lamellae internally, the excretory duct of which runs near the rectum and opens close to the anus. In the Pulmonata it lies near the heart in the respiratory cavity.

In Cephalopoda the urinary organs are symmetrical, and are formed of sinuous, dilated, vascular villi connected with the venae cavae. They are composed of muscular fibres and connective tissue, and project like a large glomerulus into a pyriform cavity, which opens externally at the apex of a papilla near the anus. The internal surface is covered with a layer of secreting cells. It is not clearly ascertained whether they communicate with the cavity of the blood-vascular system.

In Pisces the kidneys are in general elongated slender structures situated outside the peritoneal sac and along the abdominal portion of the vertebral column. The Branchiostoma is the only genus in which none have been discovered. In Myxinoidea a series of Malpighian corpuscles or vascular tufts lie each within a sac; the sacs communicate by a narrow opening with a short wide branch, which is the uriniferous tube, and these tubes open serially into a duct which extends on either side of the body from the urogenital pore. In Chondropterygii the kidneys are usually lobulated and occupy the posterior half or more of the hinder part of the abdominal cavity. The ureters are short, join

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together, and open into the cloaca. In the Ganoidei the kidneys occupy the same position, and the ureters sometimes open into a cloaca, and occasionally, as in *Amia*, there is a urinary bladder. In Teleostei the kidneys sometimes reach from the skull to between the muscles of the tail, and are sometimes irregular, sometimes compact in form. The ureters end in a urinary bladder.

In Reptilia the kidneys are placed far back near the cloaca, except in Snakes, where they advance further forwards and are longer.

In Aves the kidneys are symmetrical, usually three-lobed, sometimes compact and undivided, at others deeply fissured. They lie along the lumbar vertebrae, and receive blood from the aorta and the femoral and sciatic arteries.

In Mammalia the kidneys are in general compact bodies, but occasionally they are lobulated, as in the Whales, Bear, and Otter, in which case each lobule represents a Malpighian pyramid, presenting a division into a cortical and medullary part. They have no reno-portal system.

Also, the *Lactarius volemus*.

K., abscess of. Suppuration in the substance of the kidney itself.

The term has also been loosely employed so as to include cases of suppurative pyelitis, of suppurative nephritis, and of suppuration in the perirenal tissues.

K., abscess of, metastatic. (Μεταστάσις, a being put into a different place.) The abscess of the kidney which sometimes occurs in pyæmia or septicæmia.

K., abscess of, phlegmonoid. (Φλεγμονή, an inflamed tumour; είδος, likeness.) A circumscribed suppuration caused by a blow, or a renal calculus, or following a suppuration in the lower part of the urinary passages. It generally opens into the pelvis of the kidney, but it may burst into the intestine, or the peritoneum, or the thorax, or externally; or the pus may become inspissated and form a dry, putty-like substance containing altered pus-cells and granules of calcium phosphate and carbonate.

K., a'ching. A term used by Mathews Duncan to denote cases in which there is a heavy, wearying pain deep in the hypochondriac region in the situation of the kidney; it is frequently accompanied by pain along the course of the sciatic nerve, and occasionally in that of the anterior crural nerve of the same side; the pain is most frequently felt at the monthly periods; and on palpation a fulness may often be perceived, sometimes accompanied by tenderness. It is not caused by pyelitis or renal calculus, and is usually not increased by exercise. In some cases a small quantity of albumin may be found at intervals in the urine.

K., albuminoid disease' of. (*Albumin*; Gr. είδος, likeness.) Same as *K.*, degeneration of, *lardaceous*.

K., amyloid disease' of. (*Αμυλον*, fine meal; είδος, likeness.) Same as *K.*, degeneration of, *lardaceous*.

K., anæmia of. (*Αναμία*, want of blood.) A deficient supply of blood to the kidney in consequence of general defect or thickening or spasm of the walls of the renal arteries; it may lead to degeneration or atrophy of the kidney structures.

K.s., anomalies of. (*Ανωμαλία*, irre-

gularity.) The kidneys may be unnatural in respect to size, one being exceedingly large by reason of defect or absence of the other; they may be connected with each other by a band of gland structure at one or other end, as in the horseshoe kidney, or more rarely by a central band; they may retain the lobulated condition of the fetal state; they may be fused into one organ, occupying a lateral position; or a supernumerary kidney or more may be developed.

K., argyrosis of. (*Αργυρος*, silver.) A deposit of particles of silver in the tissue of the kidney, especially in its medullary substance, giving it a dark grey colour. It has been occasionally observed in cases where a salt of silver has been taken for a long time.

K., arteries of. The blood supply of the kidney is derived from the *Renal artery*, the branches of which, after entering the hilum, split up into the arterie proprie renales, which penetrate the substance of the kidney at the columns of Bertini, which they traverse until they reach the junction of the cortical and the boundary layers of the parenchyma, giving off on their passage the afferent vessels of the Malpighian bodies situated in the columns; at this place they divide into two sets of branches, the *Interlobular arteries of kidney*, which form the glomeruli of the Malpighian bodies, and the *Vasæ rectæ*, which enter the bases of the pyramids of Malpighi, supply their structure, and terminate in a nervous plexus at the papilla.

K., arteries of, interlobular. See *Interlobular arteries of kidney*.

K., arte'rio-capillary fibroid. Sir W. Gull's term for the contracted granular kidney of Bright's disease. See *Fibrosis, arterio-capillary*.

K., arte'rioles of, afferent. See under *Interlobular arteries of kidney*.

K., atrophy of, acute. (*Ατροφία*, want of nourishment.) A rare disease, in many cases associated with acute yellow atrophy of the liver, or occurring during pregnancy. In the first stage the organ is enlarged and flaccid, the urinary tubules distended with a dense opaque matter, which compresses the blood-vessels, and the renal epithelium enlarged and full of granular matter, which soon becomes fatty; later the kidney shrivels, the tubules lose their epithelium, which undergoes fatty disintegration; there is a large amount of albumen in the scanty urine with many tube casts and often marked uræmic symptoms, with tendency to hæmorrhages. It is generally fatal.

K., atrophy of, arteriosclerotic. (*Ατροφία; σκληρία*, an artery; *σκληρώσις*, an induration.) Ziegler's term for the condition described by Gull and Sutton as arterio-capillary fibrosis when it produces atrophy and diminution of the kidney. The condition may be a primary one, or may be associated with interstitial nephritis. The intima of the renal arteries becomes thickened so as to obstruct the lumen, so that the glomeruli which they supply suffer atrophy, and the corresponding tubules become collapsed or filled with degenerated epithelium or hyaline colloid masses; the connective tissue is only slightly, or not at all, thickened.

K., atrophy of, chronic. (*Ατροφία*.) The shrinking of the kidney which occurs in *Hydronephrosis* and in *K., cirrhosis of*.

K., atrophy of, congenital. (*Ατροφία; L. congenitus*, born together with.) A

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shrunken condition of kidney at birth; the true renal structures, urinary tubes, and glomeruli being almost or entirely absent, and the mass consisting of fibrous tissue only. It may be caused by defective development or by inflammatory processes.

K., atrophy of, red granular. (*Ἀτροφία*; L. *granulum*, a small grain.) A synonym of *Nephritis, interstitial, chronic*, from the appearance of the kidney.

K., atrophy of, senile. (*Ἀτροφία*; L. *senilis*, belonging to old age.) The diminution in size of the glomeruli and the urinary tubules which occurs in parts of the kidneys of old persons, producing, when superficial, depressions in the organ.

K., atrophy of, tropical. (*Ἀτροφία*.) A form of atrophy of the kidneys observed by Dundas in Europeans living in Brazil. No symptoms of renal disturbance during life had been observed, but at the post-mortem the kidneys were found to have the cortex pale and narrow, and the medullary substance dark. He attributed the condition to diminished activity of the organ consequent on profuse sweating.

K. bean. See *Kidney-bean*.

K., biliary infiltration of. The presence of yellow or brown granules composed of bile-pigment which occurs in some cases of long-lasting jaundice. They are found in both the medullary and the cortical substance; in the former chiefly in adults, in the latter in infants.

K., boundary zone of. Ludwig's term for the part of each Malpighian pyramid of the kidney which is nearest to the cortex, and where the blood-vessels begin to be arranged in lines.

K., bran'ny. The condition of kidney seen in chronic parenchymatous nephritis when the fatty degeneration which follows has occurred in small patches, so that the cortical substance looks as if it were studded with bran.

K., Bright's disease' of. See *Bright's disease*.

K., Bright's disease' of, acute'. Acute desquamative nephritis. See also *Bright's disease, acute*.

K., Bright's disease' of, chronic. See *Bright's disease, chronic*.

K., but'ter. (G. *Buttermiere*.) The kidney of *K.*, degeneration of, *lardaceous*.

K., calcareous infiltration of. See *K.*, *infiltration of, calcareous*.

K., calculus of. See *Renal calculus*.

K., cal'yx of. See under *Calyx*.

K., can'cer of. See *K.*, *carcinoma of*.

K., capsule of. (L. *capsula*, a small box.) The thin fibrous coating of the kidney. It consists of areolar tissue with elastic fibres closely applied to, but in health easily detached from, the substance of the organ. Some of the fibres accompany the blood-vessels which enter the cortex of the kidney; and, according to Eberth, there is a reticulated layer of unstriped muscular fibre cells on its inner surface.

K., carcinoma' of. All the forms of cancer have been met with in the kidney, but the encephaloid variety is by far the most common. It may be primary or secondary; the latter form may attain a large size and generally affects both kidneys, the primary disease being usually confined to one organ. It is frequently accompanied by albuminuria.

K., cirrho'sis of. (*Κιρρός*, reddish-yellow.) A synonym of *Nephritis, interstitial, chronic*.

K., cirrhot'ic. (*Κιρρός*.) The same as *K.*, *cirrrosis of*.

K., coarse. Same as *K.*, *granular*.

K., congestion of, active. (L. *congestio*, a heaping together.) A hyperæmic condition of the kidney, which may be part of an inflammatory disease of the organ, or the accompaniment of a febrile disease, such as scarlet fever, measles, erysipelas, and acute rheumatism, or the result of the action of irritant poisons, such as cantharides and turpentine. The Malpighian bodies are found full of blood, the urinary tubules choked with fibrous matter or blood, and the renal epithelium granular and clouded. The urine is albuminous and contains many hyaline tube casts, and sometimes blood.

K., congestion of, chronic. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting.) Same as *K.*, *congestion of, passive*.

K., congestion of, passive. A hyperæmic condition of the organ resulting from mechanical interference with the return of the blood through the renal veins, as in tumours pressing on the veins, pregnancy, emphysema of the lungs, pleuritic effusion, and valvular heart disease. The kidney at first is enlarged, smooth, heavy, and of a reddish livid colour, the vessels are full and the epithelium turgid; later the organ may contract and the surface become finely granular; there is increased growth of connective tissue in the cortex, which may cause atrophy of the urinary tubules and Malpighian bodies; the epithelium is swollen and granular or fatty, and with its débris chokes the tubes; the capsules of the Malpighian bodies may undergo thickening, with swelling of the epithelial cells; the arterial walls are thickened. The urine is albuminous, but there are few tube-casts, which are sometimes hyaline, sometimes granular, sometimes contain degenerated epithelium, and sometimes consist mainly of altered blood-corpuscles.

K., consump'tion of. Same as *K.*, *tubercular disease of*.

K., contracted granular. The condition of kidney which results from chronic interstitial nephritis.

K., contrac'tion of, embol'ic. The atrophied kidney, with irregular contraction, resulting from *K.*, *embolism of*.

K., cortex of. (L. *cortex*, bark.) The outer layer of the parenchyma of the kidney. See under chief heading.

K., cortical substance of. (L. *cortex*.) See under chief heading.

K., cyanotic induration of. (*Κυάνωσις*, dark blue colour; L. *induro*, to make hard.) The dark purple condition of the kidney which occurs in some cases of *K.*, *congestion of, passive*.

K., cystic disease' of. (*Κύστις*, the bladder.) A condition, one of the forms of Bright's disease, in which the kidney contains cysts varying in number, in size, and in the nature of their contents. The cases of chronic interstitial nephritis in which many small cysts are found have been separated by some under the head of *K.*, *microcystic*; and parasitic cysts are included under *K.*, *hydratids of*. The condition here described includes kidneys, sometimes greatly increased in size, which contain

cysts of large dimensions, with a fibrous wall of varying thickness, often lined with tessellated epithelium, some containing a limpid yellow or bloody fluid, and others a thick jelly-like substance; very rarely does urea or uric acid form part of the contents, but albumin is invariable, and blood-discs, leucocytes, and cholesterol plates are common.

K., degeneration of, amyloid. (*Άμυλον*, fine meal.) Same as *K., degeneration of, lardaceous.*

K., degeneration of, cloudy. The degeneration of the renal epithelium known as *Cloudy swelling.* According to Nauwerck, the striated cells of the cortex are first affected, the striations appearing to break up into granules, then the protoplasm becomes granular, the nucleus appears as a clear vesicle, and the cell is swollen and loosened from its neighbours; subsequently oil globules make their appearance, and then the cell breaks up. The cells of the glomeruli are not usually much affected. The kidney is slightly enlarged and the cortex is of a muddy-grey or a greenish-red colour. The degeneration is seen in typhus fever, smallpox, and other infective fevers.

K., degeneration of, cystic. See *K., cystic disease of, K., hydratids of, and K., microcystic.*

K., degeneration of, dropsical. A condition in which the epithelial cells of the kidney become greatly swollen, and vacuoles form in the protoplasm. It terminates in *K., degeneration of, necrotic.*

K., degeneration of, fatty. A chronic, non-inflammatory, fatty degeneration or infiltration of the renal epithelium occurring in exhausting disease, in old age, in starvation, and from phosphorus-poisoning. The same condition occurs in the course of chronic parenchymatous nephritis and other renal inflammations. The cortex is yellowish-white or mottled, and the surface is smooth and not adherent to the capsule.

K., degeneration of, glycogenous. (*Γλυκός*, sweet; *γεννάω*, to produce.) A condition in which the epithelium of Henle's loops becomes swollen and hyaline; it occurs, according to Ferriehs, as a constant change in diabetes. Iodine produces in the protoplasm of the cells brown granules.

K., degeneration of, granular. (*L. granulum*, a small grain.) Klebs's term for *K., degeneration of, cloudy.*

The term as used by Bright included many forms of acute and chronic nephritis; it is now sometimes used as a synonym of *Nephritis, interstitial, chronic.*

K., degeneration of, lardaceous. (*L. lardum*, the fat of bacon.) A kidney the subject of lardaceous or amyloid degeneration is often called a large, white kidney. When slight the appearance of the organ is little changed, but when extensive the cortex is pale and anæmic, of a greyish or yellowish tint, and somewhat translucent; sometimes it is soft, and sometimes firm like bacon, the pyramids being red; the surface is generally smooth, but is sometimes slightly granular and shrivelled in places, and the capsule peels off easily. The degeneration commences in the capillaries of the Malpighian bodies, whose walls become thickened and homogeneous; it soon spreads to the afferent and efferent vessels, the interlobular arteries,

and those of the medullary zone, and afterwards to the veins and the urinary tubules. The urine is generally pale and abundant, and contains albumen.

K., degeneration of, molecular. (*Dim.* of *L. moles*, a mass.) Same as *K., degeneration of, cloudy.*

K., degeneration of, necrotic. (*Νέκρωσις*, death.) A condition in which the epithelial cells after having been swollen and vacuolated, lose their nuclei, break up, or coalesce into a frothy-looking mass; the epithelium of the glomeruli is the most frequently affected. It occurs in acute yellow atrophy of the liver, septicæmia, diphtheria, and other infective diseases, as well as where irritant substances, such as cantharides, have passed through the kidney. The connective-tissue cells are less frequently affected by necrosis, but this is seen in septic nephritis, and is also a characteristic of the *K., gouty.*

K., degeneration of, parenchymatous. (*Παρέγχυμα*, the peculiar substance of the viscera.) Same as *K., degeneration of, cloudy.*

K., degeneration of, waxy. Same as *K., degeneration of, lardaceous.*

K., development of. See under *Urogenital organs, development of.*

K., drop'sy of. Same as *Hydronephrosis.*

K., duct of. (*L. ductus*, a leading.) The *Ureter.*

K., dystopia of. (*Δυσ*, same as prefix *mis-*; *τόπος*, a place.) Misplacement of the kidney.

K., embolism of. (*Έμβολος*, anything put in.) The plugging of some of the arteries of the kidney by a mass of fibrin or a blood clot usually deposited around a fragment from a diseased mitral valve. It may produce hæmorrhagic infarction, or gangrene of the part supplied by the blocked artery, or abscesses.

K., excision of. See *Nephrectomy.*

K., extirpation of. (*L. extirpo*, to pluck up by the root.) See *Nephrectomy.*

K., fatty. See *K., degeneration of, fatty.*

K., fatty, inflamed. (*G. entzündliche Fettniere.*) Ziegler's term for the kidney of parenchymatous nephritis in which the epithelium has undergone much fatty degeneration. It is soft and large, with a pale grey cortical portion enclosing opaque, whitish spots, and a dark red medullary portion.

K., floating. See *K., movable.*

K., glomeruli of. See *Glomerulus of Malpighi.*

K., gouty. The form of contracted granular kidney which occurs in gouty persons, and is frequently accompanied by uratic deposits in the epithelium of the urinary tubules, which have undergone necrotic degeneration.

K., granular. (*L. granulum*, a small grain.) The form of kidney seen in chronic interstitial nephritis.

K., granular contracted. The kidney of chronic interstitial nephritis.

K., granular degeneration of. See *K., degeneration of, granular.*

K., hæmorrhage from. See under *Hæmaturia*, and also *Hæmatinuria.*

K., hilus of. See *Hilum renale.*

K., horse-shoe. A variety of the kidneys of man in which they are connected by their

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lower ends, so as to make one horseshoe-shaped organ.

K., hydatids of. The cystic state in the human host of the *Tenia echinococcus* of the dog. It generally forms a large elastic swelling, and in many cases ends in recovery, after suppuration, either by bursting into the pelvis of the kidney or by absorption and caseation. When it bursts into the lungs or bronchi it is often fatal.

K., hyperæmia of. (ὑπερ, above; αἷμα, blood.) See *K., congestion of, active,* and *K., congestion of, passive.*

K., hypertrophy of. (ὑπερ; τροφή, nourishment.) Excessive size of one kidney the result of a defective condition of the other, and caused by a new formation of the renal tissues, as well as by increase in size of the urinary tubules and glomeruli.

K., inadequacy of. See *Renal inadequacy.*

K., incision of. See *Nephrotomy.*

K., infarction of. (*L. infarcio*, to fill in.) Same as *K., embolism of.*

K., infarction of, hæmoglobin. (*L. infarcio*.) The deposit sometimes found in the urinary tubules in hæmoglobinuria; it consists of reddish-yellow masses of hæmoglobin, pigment granules, and sometimes hæmoglobin crystals.

K., infiltration of, biliary. (*F. infiltration*; from *in*, into; *filtrer*, to strain; *L. bilis*, gall.) A deposit of yellow or brown granules of biliary colouring matter in the epithelial cells of the urinary tubules. It is not uncommon in icterus neonatorum.

K., infiltration of, calca'reous. (*F. in; filtrer*; *L. calx*, lime.) A deposit of calcium phosphate and carbonate found chiefly in the kidneys of old persons; it consists of larger or smaller granules, and lies chiefly in the looped tubules of the medullary zone, but may occur elsewhere.

K., infiltration of, hæmorrhagic. (*F. in; filtrer*; *Gr. αιμορραγία*, violent bleeding.) Effusion of blood into a Malpighian corpuscle, from which it may escape into its urinary tubule, forming a reddish cast; as the blood becomes disintegrated pigment granules are found in the epithelial cells.

K., infiltration of, leukæmic. (*F. infiltration*; from *in*, into; *filtrer*, to strain; *Gr. λευκός*, white; *αἷμα*, blood.) A condition which occurs occasionally in the progress of leukemia, and which consists of a new growth or infiltration of pale grey lymphoid tissue, which produces atrophy of the tubules.

K., infiltration of, pig'mentary. (*L. pigmentum*, paint.) The condition following hæmorrhagic infiltration, in which blood pigment is found in the epithelium of the tubules. Also, the same as *K., infarction of, hæmoglobin.*

K., infiltration of, urat'ic. (*F. in; filtrer*; *urate*.) The deposit of ammonium and sodium urates in the collecting tubules and the connective tissue of the kidney, especially of newborn or very young infants. Acicular crystals of uric acid may also be found.

K., inflammation of. See *Nephritis.*

K., infundib'ula of. (*L. infundibulum*, a funnel.) The part of the excretory duct of the kidney formed by the junction of several calices. They are three in number: upper,

middle, and lower, which unite to form the pelvis of the kidney.

K., labyrinth of cortex of. (Λαβύρινθος, a maze; *L. cortex*, bark.) That part of the cortical substance of the kidney which lies between and around the medullary rays; so called in consequence of the intricate arrangement of its urinary tubules.

K., large mottled. (*G. grosse bunte Niere*.) The kidney of chronic parenchymatous nephritis, which is large in size, with a broad, moist, soft, cortical portion, mottled with grey and greyish-red, and a red hyperæmic medullary portion.

K., large red. The kidney of Bright's disease, caused by parenchymatous nephritis, at an early stage, when it contains much blood.

K., large white. A kidney affected with lardaceous degeneration.

Also, the kidney of Bright's disease, caused by parenchymatous nephritis, at a late stage, when the cortex has become white or whitish-yellow.

K., lymphadenoma of. (*Lymph*; *Gr. αδην*, a gland.) This form of malignant disease is generally of secondary or of late occurrence in the kidney, and occupies the intertubular spaces only. See *Lymphadenoma.*

K., lymphatics of. These arise in a plexus lying beneath the capsule of the kidney and in lymph spaces between the urinary tubules of the cortical and the boundary layer; they surround the blood vessels, unite at the hilum, and after receiving those of the adrenals and the ureter open into the lumbar glands.

K., malformations of. See *K.'s, anomalies of.*

K., malignant disease' of. See *K., carcinoma of.*

K., malposition of. The kidney occasionally occupies a wrong position just above the brim of the pelvis; but the most important displacement occurs in *K., movable.*

K., mamillæ of. (*L. mamilla*, a teat.) Same as *K., papillæ of.*

K., medullary rays of. (*L. medulla*, marrow.) The groups of urinary tubules continued through the cortical substance of the kidney from the straight tubules of a Malpighian pyramid.

K., medullary substance of. (*L. medulla*, marrow.) The inner part of the parenchyma of the kidney. See under chief heading.

K., microcys'tic. (Μικρός, small; κύστις, a bladder.) The condition of the kidney in many cases of chronic interstitial nephritis in which it contains numerous small cysts varying in size from one that cannot be seen by the naked eye to one of the size of a small pea. They are by some believed to be distended Malpighian capsules; by others, as Simon, to be overgrown epithelial cells; but by most they are thought to be sections of urinary tubes. When they form irregular, noniliform rows, they are believed by Bristowe to be caused by constriction of the convoluted tubules by bands of fibrous tissue.

K., misplacement of. See *K., movable.*

K., mottled. See *K., large mottled.*

K., mo'veable. A condition, more common in women than in men, and on the right side than on the left, in which, from excessive length of the renal vessels, or from laxity of the abdominal walls, the kidney is capable of being

displaced from its usual position to a greater or less extent. The organ is generally healthy, but occasionally the displacement is caused by some carcinomatous or other growth. Much discomfort, and at times distressing pain, may result, but not infrequently there are no symptoms. In some instances the peritoneum covers its posterior surface, and is reflected on to the renal vessels, so as to form a mesonephron, which may be a congenital defect, but which also may, it is said, be the result of displacement in adult life and stretching of the membrane. This condition constitutes the *K., floating.*

K., muscular coat of. A thin, imperfect layer of unstriped muscular fibres lying beneath the capsule of the kidney.

K., mycosis of. See *Mycosis, renal.*

K., nerves of. Small nerves, possessing ganglia, derived from the renal plexus and from the lesser splanchnic nerves; they communicate with the spermatic plexus, and contain both sympathetic and spinal filaments, and accompany the arteries. Their mode of termination is unknown.

K., papillæ of. (*L. papilla*, a nipple.) The apex of the pyramids of Malpighi which projects into the calyx.

K., parasites of. (*Παράσιτος*, one who eats at the table of another.) The animal parasites of the human kidney are the hydatid of the *Tenia echinococcus*, the *Cysticercus cellulosæ*, the *Filaria sanguinis hominis*, the *Bilharzia hæmatobia*, the *Eustrongylus gigas*, and the *Pentastoma denticulatum*.

K., pelvis of. (*L. pelvis*, a basin.) The funnel-shaped expansion of the ureter at the hilum renale formed by the three infundibula.

K., pelvis of, inflammation of. See *Pyelitis.*

K., primordial. (*L. primordium*, the beginning.) The Wolffian body.

K., puncture of. The introduction of a trochar, connected or not with an aspirator, for the purpose of evacuating the contents of a hydronephrosis, a pyonephrosis, a serous, blood, hydatid, or other cyst. The trochar is introduced into the most prominent and fluctuating point of the swelling, if there be one; if there be no projection, an inch in front of the last intercostal space for the left kidney, and a little lower down for the right kidney, is generally selected.

K., rupture of. (*L. ruptus*, part of *rumpo*, to tear.) Tearing of the kidney substance from external injury; it may consist of superficial laceration or complete division of the organ; there is generally hæmaturia, collapse, pain in the lumbar or hypochondriac region, retraction of the testicle, and frequent desire to pass water. Death may occur speedily from hæmorrhage, or at a later period from peritonitis, or recovery may take place.

K., sacculated. (*L. sacculus*, a small bag.) The form of kidney produced by extreme hydronephrosis when, from absorption, the kidney consists chiefly of the distended pelvis and a thin layer of cortex.

K., sarcoma of. (*Σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrescence.) An occasional occurrence in the young. It may attain great size, forming a rounded, smooth, soft, elastic mass, weighing twenty or thirty pounds. It generally forms a soft, elastic, rapidly-growing tumour, affecting one kidney only, and destroying life within a year.

K., scrofulous. Same as *Pyelonephritis, strumous.*

K., sha'ped. See *Reniform.*

K., sinus of. (*L. sinus*, a gulf.) The continuation of the hilum renale into the interior of the organ.

K., small red. The red, granular, atrophied kidney of chronic interstitial nephritis.

K., small white. The later condition of the large white kidney when the organ has become atrophied.

K., spot ted. Same as *K., mottled.*

K., stone in. See *Renal calculus.*

K., stro'ma of, intertubular.

(*Στροΰμα*, anything spread; *L. inter*, between; *tubula*, dim. of *tuba*, a trumpet.) Connective tissue lying between the tubules and the blood-vessels of the kidney; it is small in amount and fibrous in the medullary substance and around the Malpighian corpuscles, more abundant in the cortical substance when it possesses many corpuscles, and at the apices of the papillæ.

K., supernumerary. (*L. super*, above; *numerus*, number.) A third mass, of the same structure as the kidney, lying in the neighbourhood of, and in addition to, the kidneys; there may be more than one additional gland.

K., suppuration of. See *Nephritis, suppurative*, and *Pyelitis.*

K., surgical. A term applied to many forms of kidney disease following urethral, or prostatic, or vesical disease, or catheterism, or operations on the urinary organs. The chief affection is probably pyelonephritis, but cases of acute and chronic interstitial nephritis, suppurative nephritis, and other forms of renal disease have been included; especially those which may arise from obstruction to the flow of urine or from the propagation of septic influences.

K., suture of. (*L. sutura*, a seam.) See *Nephrorrhaphy.*

K., syphilitic. Parenchymatous inflammation or gummatous deposit may occur in the course of Bright's disease, and may be accompanied by slight and temporary albuminuria. On absorption a cicatrix generally results.

K., tubercular disease of. The kidney may be affected by tubercle during the progress of general tuberculosis, or it may be a primary disease. The deposit consists at first of minute grey miliary nodules, especially in the cortex; these enlarge, coalesce, and undergo caseous degeneration; the kidney becomes enlarged and the tubercular masses break down, forming irregular cavities filled with detritus and pus; sometimes the gland shrinks and the contents of the cavities change into a putty-like material. Tuberculosis of the pelvis and ureter commences in the same way by the deposit of grey tubercles in the mucous lining, which undergo caseation, and then softening, produce ulcers.

K., tu'bules of. See *Urinary tubules.*

K., uratic infiltration of. See *K., infiltration of, uratic.*

K., veins of. The renal vein arises from three sets of veins: the *Vena stellata*, which lie just below the capsule and receive blood from the interlobular arteries; the *Vena recta*, which are branches of the venous plexus at the papillæ, and receive blood from the vasa recta; and the *Vena propria renales*, which receive blood from the arterie propria renales. These join to form the *Renal vein*.

K. **waxy degeneration of.** Same as *K.*, *degeneration of, lardaceous.*

K. **white.** A kidney affected with fatty or lardaceous degeneration.

K. **worm.** The *Eustrongylus gigas*.

Also, the *Stephanurus* of swine, from its habit.

K. **wounds of.** Penetrating wounds of the kidney, whether from gunshot or a knife, vary in symptoms and in importance according to their position and their depth; recovery is not infrequent, especially when the peritonæum is not involved, as when the wound is of the posterior surface. There is generally great lumbar pain and retraction of the testicle, vomiting, and frequent and painful micturition; if the cortical part only be injured, there may be external bleeding but no hæmaturia; if the medullary part be involved, blood will be found in the urine. When the peritonæum participates in the injury severe, and often fatal, peritonitis results. When the injury is of the posterior surface of the kidney, infiltration of urine into the retro-peritonæal, or the lumbar connective tissue, and diffuse suppuration may follow.

Kidney-bean. The *Phaseolus vulgaris*, from the shape of its seed.

K. **underground.** The *Arachis hypogæa*.

Kidney-vetch. The *Anthyllis vulneraria*.

Kidney-wort. The *Cotyledon umbilicus*.

Kid'ria terres'tris. (L. *terrestris*, belonging to the land.) A name for *Barbadoes tar*.

Kie-kie. The native name of the *Freyinetia Banksii*.

Kielmay'ra. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ternstroemiaceæ*.

K. ro'sea. A. St. Hil. (L. *roseus*, rose.) Hab. Brazil. Used as a mucilaginous emollient.

K. specio'sa. A. St. Hil. (L. *speciosus*, handsome.) Hab. Brazil. Used as *K. rosea*.

Kies'teine. See *Kyestëin*.

Kies'tin. See *Kyestëin*.

Ki'fir. Same as *Kefir*.

Kigeli'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Bignoniaceæ*.

K. africa'na. Used on the Gold Coast in dysentery.

K. pinna'ta. (L. *pinnatus*, feathered.) Hab. Africa. Fruit, when roasted, used as an application in rheumatic diseases.

Kik. The castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*.

Ki'ki. Some as *Kil*.

Kilburn. Middlesex, a little north of London. A saline water, containing magnesium, sodium, and calcium sulphate, magnesium and calcium carbonate, with a small amount of iron. Macpherson thinks that it has now lost its saline constituents.

Kil'kee. Ireland, Co. Clare. A chalybeate water is found here.

Kilken'ny. Ireland. A chalybeate spring.

Kill lamb. The *Andromeda maritima*.

Killymard. Ireland, Co. Donegal. A sulphur spring containing a little iron.

Kiln. (Sax. *cyln*, a drying house; from L. *culina*, a kitchen. F. *four*; I. *foinnace*; S. *horno*; G. *Brennofen*.) A large oven for burning or drying anything.

K.s. va'pours of. The vapours of lime-

kilns, cement-kilns, and brick-kilns are very dangerous to life. They contain carbonic acid and carbonic oxide, with sulphurous acid. In brick-kilns hydrogen sulphide, hydrochloric acid gas, and ammonia may also be found. Many deaths have occurred from exposure to these vapours when concentrated, and even when diluted brick-kiln vapours appear to produce considerable injury to health.

Kilodyne. (Χίλιοι, a thousand; *dyne*.) A thousand dynes.

Kilogramme. (F. *kilogramme*; from Gr. χίλιοι, a thousand; γράμμα, a small weight.) A French weight of 1000 grammes, equal to 2·2046213 pounds avoirdupois, or 154323·488 grains. It is the weight of a decimetre of water at 4° C. (39·2° F.)

Kilogram metre. (F. *kilogrammètre*; from Gr. χίλιοι; γράμμα; μέτρον, a measure.) The measure of the work performed in raising a kilogramme through one metre. It is equivalent to 7·233 foot pounds.

Kilolitre. (F. *kilolitre*; from Gr. χίλιοι; λίτρα, a pound.) A French measure of capacity containing 1000 litres, and equal to 1760·77341 pints, or 61027·05152 cubic inches.

Kil'ometre. (F. *kilomètre*; from Gr. χίλιοι; μέτρον, a measure.) A French measure of length containing 1000 metres, and equal to 1093·6330556 yards, or 39370·79 inches.

Kilostere. (F. *kilostère*; from Gr. χίλιοι; στερεός, solid.) A French solid measure, consisting of 1000 stères or cubic metres; equal to 35317·41 cubic feet.

Kim'berling spring. United States of America, Virginia, Bland County. A mineral water, containing calcium sulphate 2·3169 grains, magnesium carbonate 1·62, sodium carbonate 6·208, in an imperial gallon, with hydrogen sulphide.

Ki'miss. Same as *Koumiss*.

Kimpalun'gi. Wallachia. A mineral water, containing sodium chloride 12·857 grains and calcium chloride 4 grains in 16 ounces, with hydrogen sulphide.

Ki'na ki'na. A Peruvian name for cinchona bark.

Kinæsthe'sis. (Κινέω, to move; αἴσθησις, perception by the senses.) Bastian's term for the sense of movement, in substitution for that of muscular sense. He regards it as a form of sense whereby we are made acquainted with the position and movements of our limbs, whereby we judge of weight and resistance, and whereby the brain obtains much unconscious guidance in the performance of movements generally, but especially in those of the automatic type. In regard to the various components of this endowment, he is of opinion that impressions of various kinds combine for the perfection of this sense of movement, and that in part its cerebral seat or area coincides with that of the sense of touch; these impressions include cutaneous impressions and impressions from muscles, fasciæ, and other deep textures of the limbs; and in addition he believes that there is a highly important set of unfelt impressions which guide the motor activity of the brain by automatically bringing it into relation with the different degrees of contraction of all muscles that may be in a state of action.

Kinæsthetic. (Κινέω; αἴσθησις.) Relating to *Kinæsthesis*.

K. sense. Same as *Kinæsthesis*.

Kinate. A salt of *Kinic acid*.
K. of cinchonin. See *Cinchonin quinate*.

K. of quinine. See *Quinine quinate*.
Kincardine. Scotland, Kincardineshire. A chalybeate spring is found here.

Kin cough. Same as *Kink-cough*.
Kink cough. Same as *Kink-cough*.
Kindling-point. (E. *kindle*, to set fire to; Mid. E. *kindlen*; from Icel. *kyndill*, a candle; from Sax. *candel*; from L. *candela*, a light.) The temperature at which a substance bursts into flame.

Kinematic. Belonging to *Kinematics*.
Kinematics. (*Κίνημα*, a motion.) The part of science which deals with motion, without reference to the force producing it or to the body moved.

Kinesia. See *Cinesia*.
Kinesiaæ. (*Κίνησις*, movement.) Laycock's term for diseases of the motor nervous system.

Kinesiatics. (*Κίνησις*, movement; *ιατρικός*, relating to medical treatment.) The treatment of disease by movements.

Kinesiometer. (*Κίνησις*, motion; *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument for the measurement of the motion of a part or an organ.

Kinesioneuroses. (*Κίνησις*, motion; *νεῦρον*, a nerve.) Diseases of that part of the nervous system concerned with the production of muscular contraction.

K., external. (L. *externus*, outward.) Diseases of the nervous mechanism concerned in the production and regulation of the striped or external muscles of the body.

K., vascular. (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel.) Diseases of the nervous mechanism concerned in the regulation of the size of the blood-vessels, being disturbances of the vaso-motor system of nerves.

K., visceral. (L. *viscera*, the internal organs.) Diseases of the nervous mechanism concerned in the production and regulation of the contractions of the unstriped muscular tissue of the internal organs, exclusive of that of their blood-vessels.

Kinesipathic. Relating to *Kinesipathy*.

Kinesipathy. (*Κίνησις*, movement; *πάθος*, suffering.) See *Cinesipathy*.

Kinesitherapy. See *Cinesitherapy*.

Kinesodic. (*Κίνησις*, movement; *δόσις*, a way.) Conveying motor influence. A term applied to the motor tracts of the nervous system.

K. cells. The motor cells of the spinal cord.

K. nerves. The motor nerves.
K. substance. That part of the spinal cord which is capable of transmitting motor impulses only.

Kinetic. (*Κίνησις*, motion.) Causing motion. Relating to *Cinesia*.

Also, relating to *Kinetics*.

K. energy. See *Energy, kinetic*.
K. friction. (L. *frictio*, a rubbing.) The friction of a moving body.

K. stability. (L. *stabilis*, firm.) Continuance of motion in a given path.

K. theory of gases. See *Gases, kinetic theory of*.

K. unit. See *Unit, kinetic*.
Kinetics. (*Κίνησις*.) The part of science which deals with the forces producing motion.

Same as *Cinesia*.

King. (Contr. of Mid. E. *kining*, *kyning*; from Sax. *cyning*; from *cyn*, a tribe; *ing*, a suffix meaning belonging to; G. *König*. F. *roi*; I. *re*; S. *rey*.) A monarch.

K.'s clover. The *Melilotus officinalis*.
K. cup. The *Ranunculus bulbosus* and others of the genus.

K.'s cup. An old term for lemonade.
K.'s evil. An old term for scrofula, arising from the belief that this disease was cured by the king's touch, of whom in England Edward the Confessor was the first who practised it.

K.'s hood. The *Reticulum* of ruminants.
K.'s spear. The asphodel, *Asphodelus luteus*, and *A. ramosus*.

K.'s yellow. Old term for impure yellow sulphuret of arsenic or orpiment.

K.'s yellow worm. The *Redia* of pond snails.

King' cure. The *Pyrola maculata*.
King'dom. (Mid. E. *kingdom*, *kyngdom*; formed, with suffix *dom*, from Sax. *cyne*, royal.) The realm of a king.

Also, used as a term for the chief divisions in the classification of natural things, as the animal kingdom, and the vegetable kingdom.

King' fisher. The *Alcedo ispida*.
King' horn. Scotland, Fifeshire. An earthy mineral spring is found here.

Kingia'ceæ. Endlicher's term for a part of the *Juncaceæ*.

Kings' hood. The *Reticulum*.
King's ton springs. United States of America, Tennessee, Cheatham County. Sulphuretted and chalybeate waters.

Kinic acid. (F. *acid kinique*.) Same as *Quinic acid*.

Kinine. Same as *Quinine*.
Kinimum. A name for quinine.

Kinit. (*Κίνησις*, motion.) A term proposed by Everett for the unit of force required to move one pound, through one foot, in a second of time.

Kinium. Quinine or *Quinium*.
Kink cough. (*Kink*, to labour for breath in a severe fit of coughing; and a nasalised form of a root *kik*, to choke.) The *Whooping cough*.

Kinkina. Same as *Cinchona*.
Kino, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (From *kueni*, the Indian name of the juice of *Butea frondosa*. F. *kino*; I. *chino*; S. *quino*; G. *Kino*.) The inspissated juice of *Pterocarpus marsupium*, Roxburgh. It consists of small, angular, reddish-black, brittle fragments, shining ruby-red when thin; it is odourless, astringent to the taste, and when chewed tinges the saliva blood-red; it is soluble in rectified spirit and in water, but insoluble in ether. It consists chiefly of *Kino-tannic acid* and *Pyrocatechin* with extractive, gum, and a little resin; alkalies destroy its astringency. It is used as an astringent in diarrhoea, chronic dysentery, pyrosis, and passive hæmorrhages; as an injection in leucorrhœa and epistaxis; and in powder as an application to flabby ulcers. Dose, 10–30 grains (·65–1·95 grammes).

Kino was first introduced by Dr. Fothergill, and was obtained from the western coast of Africa. The term is also applied to the red astringent products of many plants.

K., African. The kind originally em-

KINOIC ACID—KIRSCHWASSER.

ployed by Dr. Fothergill. It is the product of *Pterocarpus erinaceus*.

K., Amboy na. The official *Kino*.

K., American. Same as *K., Columbia*.

K., Australian. The product of *Eucalyptus resinifera*, *E. rostrata*, and other species. Also, called *Gummi rubrum*.

K., Bengal. The produce of *Butea frondosa*. Also, called *Butea gum*.

K., Botany Bay. Same as *K., Australian*.

K., Bu'tea. Same as *K., Bengal*.

K., Carac'cas. Same as *K., West Indian*.

K., Colum'bia. Probably the same as *K., South American*.

K., East Indian. The official *Kino*.

K., Eucalyptus. Same as *K., Australian*.

K., Gambia. Same as *K., African*.

K., Jamaica. The same as *K., West Indian*.

K., Madu'ga. Same as *K., Bengal*.

K., Mal'abar. The official *Kino*.

K., Moul'mein. The product of *Pterocarpus indicus*.

K., New Hol'land. Same as *K., Australian*.

K., New York. The produce, according to Guibourt, of *Rhizophora mangle*.

K., Palas. Same as *K., Bengal*.

K., powder of, compound. See *Pulvis kino compositus*.

K.-red. (G. *Kinoroth*.) $C_{28}H_{22}O_{11}$. A bright-red substance deposited from a decoction of kino as it cools, and also obtained in the process for the formation of *Kinoïn*.

K., South American. Very like Jamaica kino, save that it contains little or no resinous matter. It is probably the inspissated juice of *Coccoloba wifera*.

K., tincture of. See *Tinctura kino*.

K., West Indian. The product, probably, of *Coccoloba wifera*. It is not so glistening nor so dark coloured as the official kino, but it is very astringent, and probably contains more resin.

Kino'ic acid. Hennig's term for *Kino-red*.

K'noïn. $C_{14}H_{12}O_6$. A substance obtained by Etti by treating kino with two parts of boiling dilute hydrochloric acid; kino-red separates and kinoïn remains in solution with a little kino-red, and crystallises out on evaporation. It is hardly soluble in water and slightly soluble in alcohol.

Kinom'eter. (*Kivwá*, to put in motion; μέτρον, a measure.) Routh's term for an instrument to determine the amount of mobility of the uterus in such cases as pelvic cellulitis or tumour. It consists of a tubular portion of wood, glass, or metal, which is introduced into the vagina, having its inner end covered with a thin membrane and its outer end terminating in a glass tube bent at a right angle and furnished with a tap. The instrument is filled with water and placed in the vagina; if the uterus be movable the water will rise in the outer bent part of the tube during inspiration and fall during expiration.

Kinone. Same as *Quinone*.

Kinotannic acid. (F. *acide kinotannique*; G. *Kinogerbsäure*.) A reddish-brown, translucent substance forming some 95 per cent.

of kino. It is a variety of tannic acid, probably identical with catechutannic acid.

Kino'va bit'ter. Same as *Kinovic acid*.

Kino'vate. A salt of *Kinovic acid*.

Kino'vic acid. Same as *Quinovic acid*.

Kino'vin. Same as *Quinovin*.

Kino'vous acid. $C_{24}H_{18}O_8$. Karwaller's term for a white or yellowish brittle substance obtained from the needles of *Pinus sylvestris*.

Kionocra'nia. See *Cionocrania*.

Kionorrhaphia. (*Kiow*, a pillar; the uyula; *παγή*, a seam.) The operation for uniting a cleft soft palate.

Kiotome. (*Kiow*; *τομή*, section.) An instrument invented by Desault for dividing accidental brides in the rectum or bladder, and for removing the tonsils. It consists of a broad silver cannula having at its extremity a notch for the reception of the structure to be removed and a cutting blade, which can be pushed down the cannula.

Kip'pa. The potato, *Solanum tuberosum*.

Kip'per nut. The *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

Kir'ályi. Hungary, County Gömör, on the left bank of the Sajó. An earthy mineral water, containing calcium carbonate and sulphate, with a temperature varying from 22° C.—28° C. (71·6° F.—82·4° F.)

Kir'ályme'zö. Hungary, Marmaros County, on the left bank of the Taraczka. A mineral water, containing iron, iodine, and bromine.

Kirate. A weight of four grains. (Blancard.)

Kirch'berg. Bavaria, near Reichenhall. An earthy, alkaline mineral water. Used with whey and infusions of herbs.

Kirch brunnen. Württemberg, near Heilbrunn. A mineral water, containing magnesium sulphate, and calcium chloride, carbonate, and sulphate.

Kirch'heim. Württemberg. A sulphur spring. Used in rheumatic affections and chronic skin diseases.

Kirch'hoff. A German physicist of the present century.

K.'s lines. The absorption bands observed by the spectroscope.

Kirch'leerau. Switzerland, Canton Aargau. An earthy mineral spring, 1600 feet above sea-level.

Kiriagh'ma. The *Asclepias lactifera*.

Kirkilis'sa. Bulgaria. A thermal spring.

Kirk'land. An English surgeon, born in 1721, died at Ashby in 1798.

K.'s neutral ce'rate. The *Ceratum neutrals*.

Kirrhon'osis. See *Cirrhonosis*.

Kirrho'sis. See *Cirrhosis*.

Kir'ronese. (*Kipodós*, orange-tawny. F. *kirronèse*.) Ollivier's term for a discoloration as if by jaundice.

Kirsch. Same as *Kirschwasser*.

Kirschwas'ser. (G. *Kirsche*, a cherry; *Wasser*, water.) A colourless spirit obtained from the fermentation and distillation of cherries and their kernels. It contains a little hydrocyanic acid. It is used as an alcoholic drink.

Kirstenpuls. Denmark. An indifferent mineral water in Copenhagen. Used in paralysis and rheumatic affections.

Kis-Czég. Transylvania, near Moes. An alkaline saline spring, containing sodium sulphate 105·6 grains, magnesium sulphate 24, and magnesium carbonate 2 grains, in 16 ounces, with much free carbonic acid. Used as a purgative.

Kisel'ak. Bosnia, near Visoko. A saline spring similar to Selters.

Kises. (Arab.) An old term for salt obtained from a stream or river.

Kis-Kalan'. Transylvania, near Hunyad. A mineral water, temp. 30° C. (86° F.), containing calcium carbonate 2 grains, magnesium carbonate 2·4, sodium carbonate 2·4, and sodium sulphate 1·8 grains, in 16 ounces, with much free carbonic acid.

Kiskito'mas nut. The *Hickory nut*.

Kis-Sáros. Hungary, County Sáros. A mineral spring, containing sodium, calcium, magnesium, and iron bicarbonates, with free carbonic acid.

Kissingen. Bavaria, in Unterfranken. A handsome town on the Saale, situated in an open valley bounded on each side by picturesque hills. There are six springs, the Rakoczy, the Pandur, the Maxbrunnen, the Soolsprudel, the Schönbornsprudel, and the Bitterwasser. The Rakoczy contains sodium chloride 5·822 grms., potassium chloride ·2869, lithium chloride ·02, magnesium chloride ·3424, sodium bromide ·0084, magnesium sulphate ·5871, calcium sulphate ·38937, magnesium carbonate ·017, calcium carbonate 1·06, ferrous carbonate ·03157, in 1000 grammes, with free carbonic acid. The Pandur contains the same elements in much the same proportion, save that the amount of iron is ·052 per 1000. The Maxbrunnen contains much less sodium chloride and no iron. The Soolsprudel contains more than double the amount of chlorides, and sodium sulphate in the proportion of 2·64 per 1000. The Schönbornsprudel is still stronger in common salt. The Bitterwasser contains sodium chloride 12·8 grammes and magnesium sulphate 10·9329 grammes in 1000. The Rakoczy and the Pandur are used for drinking, and sometimes the Maxbrunnen; the Soolsprudel and the Schönbornsprudel are used for baths and douches, and the Bitterwasser is used as a purgative. The Kissingen waters are of great benefit in chronic gastric and intestinal catarrh, and other forms of dyspepsia connected with gouty, rheumatic, or neuralgic conditions; liver obstructions, hæmorrhoidal conditions, and hypochondriasis; utero-vaginal catarrh, chronic catarrhal conditions of the respiratory mucous membrane, as well as of the urinary system and malarial cachexias, are all benefited. The time for the cure is from four to six weeks. Mud baths are employed, as well as soul-spray baths, consisting in the inhalation of the pulverised stronger salt waters at a temperature of 26° C.—30° C. (78·8° F.—86° F.), and also the application of the spray to the surface of the body.

K. spring. See *Savatoga springs*.

Kis'sos. (Κισσός.) The ivy, *Hedera helix*.

Kist. An old term for a weight of fifteen grains.

Kiszlawodsk. Russia, in the Caucasus. A mineral water, containing magnesium chloride 1·9812 grains, sodium sulphate 4·414,

calcium carbonate 8·417, ferrous carbonate ·02688 grains, in 16 ounces. It is used in kidney and bladder diseases.

Kite. (Mid. E. *kitë*, *kytë*; Sax. *cýta*; possibly, according to Skeat, from Teutonic root *skut*, to go swiftly. F. *milan*; I. *nibbio*; S. *milano*; G. *Hühnergeier*.) The *Milvus regalis*. The powdered flesh was given in gout; the testicles were drunk fasting, with spring water, to promote fecundity; and the blood was applied with nettles to a gouty limb.

Kiteja. The *Caryodaphne densiflora*.

Kitra'na. The Georgian name of the *Ecballium elaterium*, where the fruit is used in malarial fevers, and as a narcotic in hydrophobia.

Kitson's springs. United States of America, Oregon, Lane County, at Dexter. Two springs; one hot, containing sodium chloride 208 grains and calcium chloride 64 grains in a gallon; and the other cold, containing magnesium and calcium sulphate 28 grains, sodium chloride 180 grains, and calcium chloride 48 grains in a gallon.

Kittanning springs. United States of America, Pennsylvania, Armstrong County. A calcic chalybeate water, containing calcium bicarbonate 16·05 grains, manganese bicarbonate ·25, sodium sulphate 8·73, calcium sulphate 65·12, aluminium sulphate 1·53, magnesium sulphate 26·83, and iron sulphate 21·49 grains in a gallon.

Kittrell's springs. United States of America, in Vance County, North Carolina. Mineral waters containing salts of magnesium, calcium, sodium, potassium, iron, and aluminium, and having a great reputation in scrofulous affections.

Kl. A contraction of the German word Klang or sound.

Klap'roth, Martin Hen'ri. A German chemist, born in 1743, died in 1817.

K's iron tincture. The *Tinctura ferri acetatis*.

Klaprothi sulph'as. Sulphate of cadmium, in honour of *Klaproth*.

Klaprothium sulphuricum. Same as *Klaprothi sulph'as*.

Klastoplasts. (Κλαστός, broken in pieces; πλάσσω, to form.) The cells resulting from the partial segmentation of the ovum of Cephalopoda, which is confined to a flat, germinal disc at its pointed end; they form a sort of cap.

Klaus'sen. Austria, not far from Gratz. A mineral water, temp. 15° C. (59° F.), containing calcium carbonate ·46 grain, lithium carbonate ·276, and ferrous carbonate ·66 grain, in 16 ounces, with much free carbonic acid. Used in anæmia, catarrhal affections, and hysteria.

Klein-Chocholna. Hungary, near Frenesin, on the right bank of the Waag. A mineral water, containing sodium carbonate and sulphate and iron carbonate.

Klein'enberg, Nicola'us. A German anatomist of the present century.

K's fibres. Fine longitudinal filaments lying in a layer between the ectoderm and the endoderm of the Hydra, and which he calls neuro-muscular elements, combining the properties of both nerves and muscles. Huxley considers them intermuscular in function, and therefore the primary form of nerve.

Kleineng'stingen. Württemberg, near Marbach. A mineral spring, 2200 feet above sea-level, containing much free carbonic acid.

Klein'ern. Germany, in Waldeck, near Wildungen. Three springs, Dorfbrunnen, Hammerbrunnen, and Mühlbrunnen, containing sodium sulphate 3·2 grains, magnesium carbonate 1·333, calcium carbonate 2·666 grains, in 16 ounces, with much free carbonic acid.

Klein'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

K. an'ti-euphorb'ium, De Cand. The *Cacalia anti-euphorbium*.

K. neriifolia, Haw. (*L. nerion*, the oleander; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Cacalia Kleinii*.

Klein-Schir'ma. Saxony, between Freiberg and Chemnitz. A mineralised mud bath.

Kleistog'amous. See *Cleistogamous*.

Klemutz'ion. Greece, Morea, Province of Elis. A mineral spring known of old, temp. 26° C.—35° C. (78·8° F.—95° F.), containing sodium carbonate ·5 grain, calcium carbonate ·8, sodium chloride 9·58, magnesium chloride 3·5, sodium sulphate 1·65, magnesium bromide ·47 grain, in 16 ounces, with hydrogen sulphide and carbonic acid.

Kleptomani'a. (Κλέπτω, to steal; *mania*, madness. F. *kleptomanie*; G. *Stehl-sucht*.) The form of emotional insanity in which there is an overpowering impulse to commit theft; it is generally accompanied by some amount of mental imbecility, is not infrequently hereditary, and occasionally occurs in the early stage of general paralysis, as well as of pregnancy.

Klien'ingen. Austria, District of Klagenfurt. A mineral water, containing sodium carbonate 1·59 grain, calcium carbonate 2, and iron carbonate ·7 grain, in 16 ounces.

Klinocephalia. See *Clinocephalia*.

Klinocephalic. Relating to *Clinocephalism*.

Klinocephalism. Same as *Clinocephalia*.

Klinodiag'on'al axis. (Κλίση, a bed; *diá*, through; *γωνία*, an angle; *L. axis*, an axle.) The lateral axis of a crystal of the monoclinic system which is inclined to the vertical axis.

Klinometer. See *Clinometer*.

Klinorhomboid. See *Clinorhomboid*.

Klip'das. The *Hyrax capensis*.

Klippert's spring. United States of America, Tennessee, Hawkins County. A chalybeate water.

Klo'kocs. Same as *Osztrovsk*.

Kloof wind. A north-west wind prevalent in Cape Colony.

Klopemania. (Κλοπή, theft; *mania*, madness.) Same as *Kleptomania*.

Kloss, Hermann. A German physiologist, born in Frankfort in 1815, died in 1884.

Klos'sia. (Hermann Kloss.) A coccidium or egg-shaped psorosperm found in the kidneys of the garden snail, *Helix pomatia*.

Klos'ters. Switzerland, Canton Grisons, in the Prättigau Valley. A cold sulphur spring, 3700 feet above sea-level, containing calcium carbonate, hydrogen sulphide, and free carbonic acid.

Klumene. Same as *Acetylene*.

Klutschewsk. Russia, on the right bank of the Irgina, in the Government of Perm. A sulphur spring.

Klysopompe. (Κλύζω, to wash out;

F. *pompe*, a pump.) An enema apparatus with a pump-action.

Knap'bottle. The *Silene inflata*.

Knapweed. The plants of the Genus *Centaurea*, especially the *C. jacea*.

K., brown radiant. The *Centaurea jacea*.

K., moun'tain. The *Centaurea montana*.

Knaresborough. England, Yorkshire. The celebrated dropping or petrifying well here was used in abdominal fluxes, diabetes, and hectic fever.

Knaut'ia. (Christian Knaut, a botanist of Saxony, who died in 1716.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Dipsacaceæ*.

K. arvensis, Coulter. (*L. arvensis*, belonging to a field. F. *scabieuse*.) The field scabious. Leaves depurative in skin diseases, chest affections, and quinsy.

Knawel, annual. The *Scleranthus annuus*.

K., peren'nial. The *Scleranthus perennis*.

Knead'ing. (E. *knead*, to work flour and water into dough; from Sax. *cnedan*.) A term for the form of *Shampooing* or *Massage*, called by the French *pétrissage*. It is applied by rubbing in a circular direction with the ends of the fingers, or of the thumb, or with the palm of the hand.

Knee. (Mid. E. *kne*; Sax. *cnco*; G. *Knie*; L. *genu*; Gr. *γόνυ*; Sans. *jānu*; from Aryan base *ganu*, the knee. F. *genou*; I. *ginocchio*; S. *rodilla*.) The joint of the bones of the thigh and the leg. See *Knee-joint*.

K., amputation at. The amputation of the leg at the knee, with removal, by means of the saw, of more or less of the condyles of the femur. It was first employed by Syme, who made a short anterior and a long posterior flap. Carden modified this by making a long anterior flap and cutting almost transversely through the soft tissues behind. Gritti has adopted another modification by leaving the patella in the large anterior flap and removing its cartilage before its application to the cut end of the femur.

K., amputation at, supracondyloid. (L. *supra*, above; *condyle*.) Same as *K., amputation at*.

K., ankylo'sis of. See *Knee-joint, ankylosis of*.

K. brush. The tuft of hair on the knees of some antelopes.

Also, the thick-set hairs on the legs of bees which entangle the pollen of flowers.

K. cap. The *Patella*.

K., dislocat'ion of. See *Knee-joint, dislocation of*.

K. hol'y. The butcher's broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*.

K. hol'm. Same as *K. holly*.

K., house'maid's. See *Housemaid's knee*.

K., hyster'ical. See *Joint, hysterical affections of*.

K. jerk. A name given by Gowers to a tendon reflex, resulting in the kicking up of the foot, produced by striking sharply with the edge of the hand the patellar tendon when the leg is loosely hung over the knee of the other leg. It is almost always present in health, but in disease it may be absent, as in locomotor ataxy, or in excess, as in descending degeneration of the lateral columns of the spinal cord. Its centre

KNEE ELBOW POSITION—KNEE-JOINT.

is that part of the spinal cord lying within the third and fourth lumbar vertebrae.

K. joint. See *Knee-joint*.

K.-joint'ed. In Botany, the same as *Geniculate*.

K. of internal capsule. Flechsig's term for the obtuse angle formed by the junction of the anterior and posterior parts of the internal capsule.

K. pan. The patella.

K. phenom'enon. Westphal's name for *K. jerk*.

K. presenta'tion. See *Presentation, knee*.

K. re'flex. Same as *K. jerk*.

K. scab. The *Crusta genu equina*.

K., subluxa'tion of. (L. *sub*, under; *luxo*, to put out of joint.) Erichsen's term for a displacement of the internal semilunar cartilage either forwards or backwards. It is a very painful condition, and is generally produced by tripping upon an obstruction.

Knee elbow position. The prone position of the body when supported on a bed or couch by the knees and the elbows, so that the face is lower than the pelvis, and the abdominal muscles become relaxed. It is adopted, among other things, for aiding in the replacement of a retroverted uterus.

Knee-joint. (F. *articulation de genou*; I. *articolazione del ginocchio*; G. *Kniegelenk*.) The hinge joint between the lower end of the femur and the upper end of the tibia, with the patella in front. It allows of extension and flexion, with a small amount of rotation inwards and outwards. The ends of the bones are covered with cartilage, have interposed fibro-cartilages, and are held together by ligaments on the outside and within the joint.

K., amputa'tion at. A removal of the leg by disarticulation of the bones of the knee-joint, originally recommended by Hoin, of Dijon. It was performed by Velpeau, who used the circular method, but that is given up, and one of the following plans is adopted:

An incision is made across the leg just below the patella, the short skin flap made is dissected back, the joint is opened above the patella, the ligaments of the joint divided, and the knife carried downwards behind the tibia till a sufficiently long posterior flap is formed. The plan of Hoin.

Or a long anterior flap is formed by dissecting the soft parts and the patella from a transverse line four or five inches below the joint, dividing the ligaments, and making a posterior flap 2.5" or 3" long. The plan of Leveillé and Nathau Smith, of Newhaven.

Or lateral flaps may be made, of which the inner should be the larger, and the posterior angle higher up than the anterior angle. The plan of Stephen Smith, of New York, improved on that of Rossi.

Or an incision may be begun over the hinder part of the internal tuberosity of the tibia, 1.5" below the joint, carried downwards, then across the front of the limb, 2.5' to 3" below the tuberosity, with a downward convexity, then upwards on the other side to the head of the fibula, and lastly, across the back of the limb with a downward concavity; the anterior flap is dissected upwards, the ligamentum patellæ divided, the joint opened, the ligaments cut, and the knife carried through the tissues of the ham. The plan of Baudens.

K., ankylo'sis of. (Ἀγκύλωσις, a stiffening of the joints.) Adhesion of the ends of the bones forming the knee-joint; it may be by fibrous tissue constituting false ankylosis, or by bony tissue constituting true ankylosis; both being the result of inflammatory processes.

K., arteries of. Branches of the anastomotic artery of the thigh, of the popliteal artery, and of the recurrent branch of the anterior tibial, supply the knee-joint.

K., disloca'tion of. Displacement of the bones constituting the knee-joint. It may be congenital or accidental, from direct violence, or from muscular action. It is a rare accident.

K., disloca'tion of, back'wards. This form may be complete or incomplete, and is generally the result of direct violence. The head of the tibia lies in the popliteal space, compressing the vessels and nerves, and there is a depression below the patella in front; the leg is over-extended, and the ligaments more or less torn.

K., disloca'tion of, for'wards. This form may be complete or incomplete, the tibia projecting beyond or lying in front of the lower end of the femur, and the condyles of the femur bulging in the popliteal space and compressing the vessels and nerves there.

K., disloca'tion of, in'wards. An incomplete form in which the inner tuberosity of the tibia projects on the inner side of the joint and the external condyle of the femur on the outer side.

K., disloca'tion of, out'wards. An incomplete form in which the outer tuberosity of the tibia, with the head of the fibula, projects on the outer side of the joint, and the internal condyle of the femur on the inner side. There is usually some rotation of the leg outwards.

K., disloca'tion of, ro'tatory. The rare form in which the leg has been rotated outwards on the femur, so that the tuberosities of the tibia are situated in front and behind, and the patella on the outer side of the joint.

K., excision of. See *Excision of knee*.

K., frac'ture in to. Fracture of the lower end of the femur or of the upper end of the tibia may extend into the knee-joint, producing synovitis and possible ankylosis; chips of the joint ends of the bones may result from violence and become troublesome as loose bodies in the joint. Fracture of the patella usually implicates the synovial membrane, and is a fracture into the joint.

K., internal derange'ment of. Hey's term for a disturbed relationship of the bones of the knee-joint produced by an unequal tension of the crucial ligaments, or by some slight displacement of the semilunar cartilages.

K., lig'a'ment of, capsular. (L. *capsula*, a small bag. F. *ligament capsulaire du genou*; G. *Gelenkkapsel des Kniegelenks*.) The membranous ligamentous expansion which invests the knee-joint.

K., lig'a'ment of, external lat'eral. (F. *ligament latéral externe du genou*; G. *äusseres Seitenband des Kniegelenks*.) A rounded cord extending from the external tuberosity of the femur to the head of the fibula; it is separated from the capsule by adipose tissue.

K., lig'a'ment of, internal lat'eral. (F. *ligament latéral interne du genou*; G. *inneres Seitenband des Kniegelenks*.) A long, flat, fan-shaped ligamentous band extending from

the internal tuberosity of the femur to the posterior and upper part of the inner face of the tibia; its deep fibres are attached to the internal semilunar fibro-cartilage.

K., ligament of, posterior. (F. *Ligament postérieur du genou*; G. *hinteres Kniegelenkband*.) A broad, thin ligament, chiefly formed by an expansion of the tendon of the semimembranosus muscle, extending from the upper part of the intercondylar fossa of the femur to the posterior margin of the head of the tibia.

K., ligament of, transverse. (F. *Ligament jugal du genou*; G. *Querband der Bandscheiben des Kniegelenks*.) A ligamentous band, generally present, which connects the convex borders of the semilunar fibro-cartilages of the knee-joint.

K., ligaments of, crucial. See *Crucial ligaments of knee*.

K., nerves of. Branches of the obturator, anterior crural, external popliteal, and internal popliteal nerves, supply the knee-joint.

K., subluxation of. (L. *sub*, under; *luxo*, to put out of joint.) Same as *K., internal derangement of*.

K., synovial membrane of. The lining membrane of the joint. It covers the bones, the fibro-cartilages, and the crucial ligaments, and forms a pouch beneath the tendon of the quadriceps extensor femoris; on each side of the patella it projects under the aponeurosis of the vasti muscles, especially under that of the vastus externus; beneath the ligamentum patellæ it forms the ligamentum mucosum, with, on each side, the ligamenta alaria.

K., synovitis of. (*Synovia*.) Inflammation of the synovial or lining membrane of the knee-joint; it is accompanied with more or less effusion, and the pain is referred to the front of the inner condyle of the femur, just inside the edge of the patella.

Knee-jointed. Same as *Geniculate*.

Knes'is. See *Chnesis*.

Knesmonè. (*Κνησμόνι*.) An itching. A synonym of *Psora*.

Knesmos. See *Chnesmos*.

Knido'sis. See *Cnidosis*.

Knife. (Mid. E. *knif*, *enif*; Sax. *enif*; from Teut. base *knib*, to rip. F. *couteau*; I. *coltello*; S. *cuchillo*; G. *Messer*.) An instrument for cutting.

K., amputating. (F. *couteau à amputation*; G. *Amputationsmesser*.) A straight knife with a length proportioned to the size of the limb to be removed. The knife used for circular amputation is blunt at the end; that for flap amputation is pointed, and has a cutting edge for a short distance along the back.

K., blunt. A cutting knife with a blunt end or point.

K., cataract. (F. *couteau à cataracte*.) See *Cataract knife*.

K., Cheselden's. See *Cheselden's knives*.

K., crook'ed. (F. *couteau courbe*.) An amputation knife formerly used, which had a concave cutting edge.

K., crotch'et. (F. *crochet*, a hook.) A steel rod with a handle at one end and a curved cutting blade at the other. Used in *Embryotomy*.

K., disarticulating, of Larrey. (L. *dis*, apart; *articulum*, a joint; *Larrey*.) A

very short and strong double-edged knife for disarticulating bones. The blade is 80 mm. long.

K., double-edged. A knife with two cutting edges. Used in disarticulation of bones and for cutting the structures between the bones of the leg and forearm in amputations.

K.-edge. The fulcrum of a balance, being a prism of steel with a very fine edge, on which the beam rests or a pendulum swings.

K., galvanocautic. A knife with a platinum blade. Used for cutting through tissues in connection with the *Galvano-cautery*.

K.-grinder's disease. See *Grinder's asthma*.

K., her'nia. See *Hierna knife*.

K., interosseous. (L. *inter*, between; *os*, a bone. F. *couteau interosseux*.) Same as *K., double-bladed*.

K., iridectomy. See *Iridectomy knife*.

K., lenticular. (L. *lenticulus*, a small lens. F. *couteau lenticulaire*.) A knife for removing the projecting pieces of bone left by the trephine. The cutting edge, 27 mm. long, is terminated by a lenticular button 7—9 mm. in diameter, rounded on the outside and hollow on the inner side.

K., lithotomy. See *Lithotomy knife*.

K., polypus. Same as *Polyptome*.

K., root-cutting. A knife with a handle at one end and hinged by the other to a slab. Used for cutting roots and such like structures for pharmaceutical purposes; the root is put on the slab under the knife and the handle pressed down.

Knight. (Sax. *enih*.) A male attendant; no admitted to a certain military rank; the name of a dignity conferred by the crown.

K.'s spur. The *Delphinium consolida*.

K.'s wort. The *Stratiotes aloides*.

Knights'town springs. United States of America, Indiana, Henry County. A chalybeate water.

Knob. (A late spelling of *Knop*.) A round projection.

In Botany, an embryo bud which, in the course of its development, has reached the wood of a stem.

Knobweed. The *Collinsonia canadensis*.

Knock. (Mid. E. *knocken*; Sax. *cnucian*; Gael. *cnac*, to crack.) To strike.

K.-knee. (F. *genou cagneur*; G. *Knieck-bein*, *Kniebohrer*, *Bäckerbein*.) A deformity of the legs in which, when standing upright, the knees touch each other and the legs diverge, so that the feet are more or less apart from each other. It is commonly the result of rickets, but may also be caused by debility, or muscular contraction, or from long standing and relaxation of the ligaments.

K.-knee, statical. (*Στατικός*, relating to a stand-still.) The form caused by standing too long, when the ligaments become relaxed and lengthened.

Knoll springs. United States of America, Utah, Millard County. Sulphur waters having a temperature of 20·55° C. (69° F.)

Knop. (Sax. *cnæp*; Gael. *cnap*, a lump.) A round projection.

Knopweed. Same as *Knopweed*.

Knót. (Mid. E. *knottè*; Sax. *cnotta*; G. *Knoten*; F. *nœud*; I. *nodo*; S. *nudo*; L. *nodus*; root uncertain.) A tight tie of a cord; a rounded projection like one.

K. berry bush. The *Rubus chamaemorus*.

K., clove-kitch. See *Clove-kitch knot*.

K., granny. A tie of a cord in which in the second loop the end of one cord is over and the other under its fellow, so that the two loops do not lie in the same line.

K.-grass. The *Polygonum vulgare*.

K.-grass, German. The *Sceleranthus annuus*.

K.-grass, whor'ed. The *Illecebrum verticillatum*.

K., lig'ature. (L. *ligo*, to bind.) The knot used in the ligature of arteries, being the *K., reef*.

K., pack'ers'. (F. *nœud d'emballleur*.) A term for the *Bandage, knotted*.

K., reef. A tie of a cord in which in the second loop both the ends of the cord pass either over or under its fellow, so that the two loops lie in the same line.

K., surgeon's. A double knot made by passing the thread twice through the same loop.

Knotberry. The fruit of *Rubus chamaemorus*.

Knotless. In Botany, having no joints.

Knotroot. The *Collinsonia canadensis*.

Knotted. Having, or made of, a knot or knots.

In Botany, having joints.

K. band'age. See *Bandage, knotted*.

K. fig'wort. The *Scrophularia nodosa*.

Knotweed. The *Collinsonia canadensis*; and also the *Polygonum aviculare*.

Knotwort. Same as *Knotweed*.

Knotwords. The plants of the Nat. Order *Illecebraceae*.

Knowltonia. (Thomas Knowlton, an English botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceae*.

K. capen'sis, Salisb. Used as *K. vesicatoria*.

K. grac'ilis. De Cand. (L. *gracilis*, slender.) Used as *K. vesicatoria*.

K. vesicator'ia, Salisb. (L. *vesicatorius*, producing blisters.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Used as a blistering agent in rheumatism.

Knox's powder. Eight parts of sodium chloride mixed with three of chloride of lime.

Knuckle. (Mid. E. *knokil*; G. *Knöchel*, dim. of *Knok*, a knob.) The projection of the metacarpophalangeal joints of the hand.

Knutwyl. Switzerland, Canton Luzern, in the Surenenthal, 2100 feet above sea-level. A cold mineral water, containing magnesium sulphate .69 grain, calcium sulphate .87, magnesium carbonate 1.22, and ferrous carbonate .17 grain, in 16 ounces, with free carbonic acid. Used as a bath and for drinking in anæmic conditions and nervous disorders.

Kobalt. Same as *Cobalt*.

Kobelwies. Switzerland, Canton St. Gallen. A cold earthy mineral water, 456 metres above sea-level.

Köberlé, Eugène. A surgeon now living, Professor in the University of Strassburg, born at Schlettstadt in 1828.

K.'s serre-nœud. See *Serre-nœud, Köberlé's*.

Kobersdorf. Hungary, County Ödenburg. A cold mineral water, containing sodium sulphate 1.078 grain, sodium chloride 1.2, sodium carbonate 2.77, magnesium carbonate 2.68,

calcium carbonate 3, and ferrous carbonate 1.4766, with much free carbonic acid, in 16 ounces. Near the town is a second well with much the same composition.

Kobolt. Same as *Cobalt*.

Koc'cus. See *Coccus*.

Koch, Robert. A German physician, born at Clausthal in 1813, and now living.

K.'s comma bacill'us. A microbe, believed by Koch, but much doubted by others, to be the active agent in the production of cholera. It is named from its shape. See *Spirillum cholerae asiaticæ*.

Köchel. Bavaria, at the foot of the Aspenstein, on the border of the Lake Kochel. A cold mineral water from two springs, the Maricquelle and the Pfisterberger Quelle, the former containing sodium bicarbonate 7.248 grains and sodium sulphate 2.304 grains, in 16 ounces, with free carbonic acid; the latter is very similar. They are used in digestive disturbances. There is also a whey cure and a herb cure.

Koe'goed. A Hottentot name, signifying cowgood, for the *Mesembryanthemum tortuosum*.

Kohl-ra'bi. (G. *Kohl*, cabbage; L. *rapa*, a turnip.) Turnip cabbage. The *Brassica oleracea*, var. *gongylodes*. Used as an esculent vegetable.

Koinomias'mata. (Κοινός, common; μίαισμα, defilement.) Miller's term for terrestrial emanations or miasms.

Koīnosite. (Κοινός; σίτος, meat.) A communal which feeds on the food of its host.

Kokeygodynia. See *Coccygodynia*.

Kok'kia. See *Coccia*.

Ko'kum. The *Mangosteen*.

K. but'ter. (F. *beurre de Kokum, suif de Goa*; G. *Kokumbutter*.) A concrete oil obtained from *Garcinia indica*, Choisy. Used for pharmaceutical purposes in India.

Kola. The *Stereulia acuminata*.

K. acumin'a'ta. The *Stereulia acuminata*.

K. nut. The fruit of *Stereulia acuminata*.

K. nut, bitter. The fruit of *Garcinia kola*. It contains no caffeine.

K. nut, true. The fruit of *Stereulia acuminata*. It contains a substance analogous to, if not identical with, caffeine, as well as some theobromine, and is used in Central Africa in the same way as other nations use tea and coffee, and is tonic, excitant, and aphrodisiac. It is a cardiac tonic and a diuretic, and is useful in atonic dyspepsia and diarrhœa.

Koler'us. A name given by Paracelsus to a dry ulcer.

Kolica. Same as *Colic*.

Kolit'is. See *Colitis*.

Kölliker, Rudolf Albert von. A Swiss anatomist, now Professor of Anatomy in Würzburg, born in Zürich in 1817.

K., central grey nucle'us of. The neuroglia immediately surrounding the epithelium of the central canal of the spinal cord.

K.'s ost'eoelasts. See *Osteoclasts*.

Köllike'ria. A Genus of trematode worms.

K. filic'olis. (L. *filum*, a thread; *collum*, the neck.) Found in open follicles in the branchial cavity of *Brama Raii*.

Kollo'dium. See *Collodium*.

Kol'loid. See *Colloid*.

Kollon'e'ma. See *Collonema*.

Kolobo'ma. See *Coloboma*.
Kolotomia. See *Colotomy*.
Kolotyphus. See *Colotyphus*.
Kolpeurynter. See *Colpeurynter*.
Kolpocleisis. See *Colpocleisis*.
Kolpocystotomy. See *Colpocystotomy*.

Kolpohyperplasia. See *Colpohyperplasia*.

Kolpokleisis. See *Colpokleisis*.
Kolporrhaphy. See *Colporrhaphy*.
Kolto. A name for *Plica polonica*.
Ko'ma. An old name for quicklime.
 Also, see *Coma*.

Komar'tos. Same as *Koma*.
Kombé. The arrow-poison furnished by *Strophanthus kombe*. It produces cardiac paralysis with permanent contraction, and induces rigidity of the general muscles; it destroys the reflex function, but not the motor conductivity of the spinal cord.

Kombic acid. (*Kombe*.) A substance obtained, along with strophanthin, by Fraser, from the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus*.

Komenic acid. (*G. Komenisäure*.) See *Comenic acid*.

Kon'drau. Bavaria, district Regensburg. 1600 feet above sea-level. A cold mineral spring, containing sodium carbonate .9 grain, sodium chloride 2.15, sodium sulphate .25, potassium chloride .4, calcium carbonate .2, magnesium carbonate .25, and iron carbonate .1 grain, with much free carbonic acid. Used in catarrh of the urinary passages and in gravel.

Königsborn. Prussia, near Berg-Mark. A thermal salt spring, springing from the marl, at a temp. of 34° C. (93.2° F.), and containing much sodium chloride, and some iron and manganese oxides. It is used externally only in baths, douches, and as an inhalation, when pulverised, in scrofula, rheumatism, visceral engorgements, and chronic respiratory catarrhs.

Königsdorf-Jas'trzemb. Prussia, in the South of Silesia. A mineral water, temp. 17° C. (62.6° F.), 800 feet above sea-level, springing from the tertiary sandstone, and containing sodium chloride 87.9137 grains, potassium chloride .5862, calcium chloride 4.2355, magnesium chloride 2.6277, magnesium iodide .1382, magnesium bromide .2207, calcium carbonate .336, and ferrous carbonate .0329. It is used for drinking and baths in uterine congestion, menstrual troubles, leucorrhœa, uterine fibroids, lymphatic and glandular enlargements, joint diseases, syphilis, and skin diseases.

Königshütte. Prussia, in Silesia. An earthy chalybeate water, containing free carbonic acid.

Königswart. Bohemia, near Marienbad. A cold chalybeate water from many sources, springing in a valley 2160 feet above sea-level, in the Königswarter Gebirge. These mountains are covered with large pine forests, protecting the valley from the north and east winds, and charging the air with balsamic vapours. The Eleonorenquelle contains sodium bicarbonate .0682 gramme, magnesium bicarbonate .4050, calcium bicarbonate .5171, ferrous carbonate .1027, and manganese carbonate .0048 gramme, in 1000 grammes, with free carbonic acid; the Victorsquelle, Marienquelle, Neuquelle, and several others have much the same composition, many of them having somewhat less iron;

the Richardsquelle contains no iron. The water is used in baths and douches of all forms, including mud baths and pine-leaf baths, and for drinking in anæmia, serofula, lung diseases, chronic gout and rheumatism, and in atonic and anæmic diseases of the nervous system and of all the mucous tracts.

Konopk'wa. Austria-Hungary, in the north-east of Galicia, at no great distance from Tarnopol. A cold sulphur water, containing potassium sulphate .0115 gramme, sodium sulphate .0613, magnesium sulphate .0127, calcium bicarbonate .3735, ferrous bicarbonate .6041, and magnesium bicarbonate .0033 gramme, in a litre, with hydrogen sulphide and free carbonic acid.

Konstantin'ogorsk. Russia, in the Caucasus. A small town having a magnificent bath establishment, where the several waters of the neighbouring parts of the Caucasus are used for curative purposes. They are saline waters, chalybeate waters, and sulphur waters; both thermal and cold.

Konz-basse. See *Sierck*.

Kooch'la tree. The *Strychnos nux-vomica*.

Koondricum. The resin of *Boswellia glabra*.

Koor'chee. The bark of *Nerium antidysentericum*.

Koos'in. Same as *Kosin*.

Koosso. Same as *Cusso*.

Kooyah root. The root of *Valeriana officinalis* or *V. edulis*. Used by the Indians of Oregon, after burying in the ground for two days, to make a kind of bread.

Kopho'sis. See *Cophosis*.

Kop'opia. (*Κόπος*, weariness; *ὤψ*, the eye.) Weakness of vision; weariness of the eye. Same as *Copopsia*.

K. hysterica. (*Υστέρια*, the womb.) Term applied by Forster to the aggregate of symptoms indicating hyperæsthesia of the fifth and optic nerves, due to a reflex action proceeding from the uterus. These symptoms are loss of power of accommodation and inability to maintain a persistent effort of fixation on any object, the eye becoming painful and tired and the lid drooping.

Kopp, Jo'hann Hein'rich. A German physician, born in Hanau in 1777, and died there in 1858.

K's asth'ma. (*Ἀσθμα*, short breathing.) A term for *Laryngismus stridulus*.

Kopremesis. See *Copremesis*.

Kop'rikin. (*Κόπρος*, dung.) Hünefeld's term for a substance obtained from feces. It is probably a derivative of cholein mixed with mucus, or a residue of animal food which has not undergone chymification.

Kopros'tasis. See *Coprostasis*.

Kopyopia. Same as *Copopsia*.

Ko'ra. The name given by the Tartars to old dried koumiss, which they use as the ferment in the manufacture of koumiss.

Kordelestris. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Bignoniaceæ*.

Kor'é. See *Corë*.

Korectomia. Same as *Corectomy*.

Korectomy. See *Corectomy*.

Koredialysis. See *Corectodialysis*.

Korektopia. See *Corectopia*.

Korelysis. See *Corelysis*.

Koremorphosis. See *Coremorphosis*.

Koresteno'ma. (*Κόρη*, the pupil of

the eye; *σπίνοια*, a narrow place.) Coarctation or contraction of the pupil.

Koretomia. See *Corctomy*.

Kormozoa. See *Cormozoa*.

Kornwestheim. Würtemberg, near Ludwigsburg. A cold sulphur spring.

Korond. Hungary, at the foot of the Lopágy Mountain. An earthy alkaline water, having a temp. of 18° C.—20° C. (64·4° F.—68° F.), containing sodium sulphate 1·2 grain, calcium carbonate 4·4, magnesium carbonate 1·6, and iron carbonate ·2 grain, in 16 ounces, with much free carbonic acid.

Koroniko. The *Veronica parviflora*. Employed in China, according to Jardine, in chronic dysentery. The name is said to be that used in New Zealand for the plant.

Korocopy. (*Κόρη*, the pupil of the eye; *σκοπέω*, to observe.) Landolt's name for the *Shadow-test*.

Korpona. Hungary, on the river of the same name. A sulphur spring.

Kor'sov. Austria-Hungary, in Galicia. A mineral water, containing, according to Titz, iron carbonate ·278, sodium carbonate ·079, and calcium sulphate ·079. Used in strumous diseases.

Korytnica. Hungary, County Liptau. A mineral water from three springs, in a valley of the Carpathians, 796 metres above sea-level. The Albrechtsbrunnen and the Sophienbrunnen contain iron carbonate as well as calcium sulphate; the Franz-Josephbrunnen contains no iron.

Koryza. See *Coryza*.

Kösen. Prussia, in Saxony, on the Saale. A strong salt water, used as baths and for drinking in scrofula; the grape-cure and the whey-cure are also employed. The principal source is the Salzbrunnen, containing sodium chloride 41·0981 grammes, potassium chloride ·1223, magnesium chloride ·7252, sodium sulphate 2·748, calcium sulphate 4·0605, calcium carbonate ·6152, and iron carbonate ·041 gramme, in 1000 grammes. The water is purgative, tonic, and alterative.

Kosia. Roumania. A sulphur spring, containing also sodium chloride.

Kosin. $C_{31}H_{35}O_{10}$. A substance obtained by Pavesi from Cusco, the flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica*. It forms yellow rhombic crystals, nearly insoluble in water, but soluble in ether and chloroform, and sparingly in alcohol. It is not so powerful an anthelmintic as the impure form *Koussin*.

Kosmetica. See *Cosmetics*.

Kossala. Small, brown, kidney-shaped seeds, used in Abyssinia as a tanniacide. Their origin is unknown.

Kosseine. Same as *Koussin*.

Kosso. See *Cusso*.

Kostendil. Turkey, the chief town of the Sandjak of that name. Mineral waters, mostly sulphuretted, from more than twenty sources, arise near the town, and are used in chronic gout and rheumatism, intestinal affections, and skin diseases.

Kostreinitz. Austria, in Lower Styria. A mineral water, containing sodium carbonate 6·1013 grammes, calcium carbonate ·1369, magnesium carbonate ·3092, iron carbonate ·0225, and aluminium subphosphate ·0163 gramme, in 1000 grammes, with some free carbonic acid. Used in chronic digestive disorders.

Kos'tritz. Prussia, in a valley of the Elster, 170 metres above sea-level. A thermal establishment, where are used mud baths, pine-leaf baths, and baths of the strong salt spring of the neighbouring village of Heinrichshall. Rheumatic and scrofulous affections are treated here.

Kotschenowa. Russia, not far from Moscow. A mineral spring, containing calcium carbonate 1·78 grain and iron carbonate ·25 grain in 16 ounces, with free carbonic acid.

Kou'mish. Same as *Koumiss*.

Koumiss. (A word of Tartar origin. G. *Milchwein*.) A fermented liquor prepared from mare's milk, in the Steppes of Russia, by the Tartar and other Nomads. According to Herodotus, the Scythians made an intoxicating drink from mare's milk, but it is only in recent years that such a liquor has been used medicinally. It is prepared by putting fresh mare's milk, mixed with a little old koumiss, or sour cow's milk, or a ferment of yeast, flour, and honey, into a leathern bag, or an earthen or wooden vessel, which is placed in a warm situation, frequently shaken or stirred, and then bottled in champagne bottles. Its strength varies according to the length of time that the fermentation is allowed to proceed, being one to two days for weak koumiss, three to four or more for strong. When bottled the fermentation goes on with the formation of carbonic acid gas, and there results a milky fluid, frothing freely, of a sweetish-sour taste, and a peculiar smell. The chief change which occurs is the conversion of the milk sugar into alcohol, carbonic acid, and lactic acid, the former amounting to one per cent. or more. In the treatment of disease large quantities are drunk, from two to nine litres or more being given daily. Under its use the metabolism of the tissues is increased, the digestion and nutrition improved, and the secretion of urine augmented. It has been vaunted as a cure for phthisis, but it is probable that the open-air life of the Steppes had as much to do with the improvement as the koumiss. It is given with advantage in catarrhal conditions of the respiratory and gastric mucous membranes, in anæmia, chlorosis, and malarial cachexia.

Koumiss is also made from asses' milk, and from cow's milk. This latter may be made, according to the formula of Wolff, by dissolving half an ounce of grape sugar in four ounces of water and twenty grains of Fleischmann's compressed yeast, or well-washed and pressed out brewer's yeast, in two ounces of milk; the two solutions are mixed in a quart champagne bottle, and the bottle filled with fresh milk to within two inches of the top; it is then corked and wired, placed in a temperature of 10° C. (50° F.), and shaken up three times a day; in three or four days the koumiss is ready for use.

K., ferruginous. (*L. ferrugo*, rust of iron.) Ordinary koumiss in which lactate of iron has been dissolved.

Koumys. See *Koumiss*.

Kou'ri. Same as *Dammar*.

Kous-kous. See *Couscous*.

Kou'ssein. Same as *Koussin*.

Kou'ssin. The substance, also called *Kosin*, obtained by Pavesi from the flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica*; according to Flückiger, it is a mixture containing variable quantities of *Kosin*.

Also, a synonym of *Kosin*.

Koussó. See *Cusso*.

K., female. The name given in Abyssinia to the female flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica*; they are of a reddish colour.

K., infusion of. See *Infusum cusso*.

K., male. The name given in Abyssinia to the male flowers of the *Brayera anthelmintica*; they are of a greenish colour.

K., red. The female flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica*, from the abundance of the red colouring matter in them.

K. resin. The active principle of *Cusso*; it is said to alter its character by keeping, changing from green to yellow, losing its bitterness, and becoming inactive.

Kovászna. Austria-Hungary, in Transylvania, near Kronstadt. Mineral waters from several sources are used here. The Pokolsáv contains much sodium chloride and carbonate, and is used in rheumatism and gout; the Vajnafulvaerquelle is a mild chalybeate, with much free carbonic acid, and is used in baths for all forms of general debility; the Gasbad, which contains large quantities of carbonic acid and nitrogen, as well as much oxygen, is used in rheumatic conditions; and the Horgázquelle, which contains sodium carbonate and chloride, with iron carbonate, is used in dyspepsia and atonic conditions of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane.

Krähenbad. Württemberg. An alkaline earthy spring.

Krailsheim. Germany, Württemberg. An alkaline earthy carbonated spring, in a beautiful neighbourhood, 373 metres above sea-level.

Kraméria. (J. G. H. *Kramer*, a German botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Polygalaceæ*.

Also, U.S. Ph., same as *Krameria radix*.

K. argentæa, Martius. (*L. argenteus*, like silver.) Supplies the rhatany of Para.

K. cistoidæa, Hooker. (*Cistus*; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) Hab. Chili. Furnishes an astringent root like *Payta* rhatany.

K., extract of. See *Extractum kramerice*.

K., extract of, fluid. See *Extractum kramerice fluidum*.

K. granatensis. The *K. ixina*, var. *granatensis*.

K. grandiflora, Berg. (*L. grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) The *K. tomentosa*.

K. ixina, Linn. *Savanella* rhatany. One of the species which furnishes *Krameria radix*.

K. ixina, var. *granatensis*, Triana. Same as *K. tomentosa*.

K. secundiflora, De Cand. (*L. secundus*, second; *flos*, a flower.) Supplies Texas rhatany.

K., syrup of. See *Syrupus kramerice*.

K., tincture of. See *Tinctura kramerice*.

K. tomentosa, St. Hilaire. (*L. tomentum*, stuffing for cushions.) One of the species which supplies the official rhatany of the United States Pharmacopœia. Same as *K. ixina*, var. *granatensis*.

K. triana, Ruiz and Pavon. (*Τρείς*, three; *άνήρ*, a male.) Hab. Peru. Peruvian rhatany. One of the species which furnishes the official rhatany, *Krameria radix*.

K., troches of. See *Trochisci kramerice*.

Krameria cœæ. Martius's term for part of the *Polygalacææ*.

Krameria radix, B. Ph. (*L. radix*, a root. *ratanhia*; G. *Ratanhavurzel*.) Rhatany root. The dried root of Peruvian rhatany, *Krameria triandra*; and of *Savanilla*

rhatany, *Krameria ixina*. The former is dark, reddish-brown externally, and bright brownish-red within; the latter has a distinct dark-purple or violet hue. It contains ratanhiatannic acid, ratanhia red, wax, gum, and uncrystallisable sugar. It is used as an astringent both internally and locally in hæmorrhages, diarrhœa, dysentery, leucorrhœa, gleet, and incontinence of urine. Dose, in powder, 10 to 30 grains (·3 to ·6 gramme).

Krameric acid. (*P. acide kramérique*.) A doubtful crystalline substance obtained by Peschier from rhatany root; it has an astringent taste, and is very soluble in water.

Krania. The fruit of *Cornus mascula*.

Krankenhell. Germany, on the Isar, near Munich, 3450 feet above sea-level. Three springs, containing alkaline bicarbonates, sodium chloride, and a small amount of hydrogen sulphide. The Johangeorgenquelle contains some sodium iodide, as does the Bernhardtquelle and the Annaquelle. Used, as baths and for drinking, in scrofula, uterine catarrhs and congestions, and in skin diseases.

Krapina. Austria-Hungary, in Croatia. Indifferent hot springs, two in number, of a temp. of 42°–44° C. (107·6°–111·2° F.) They are employed in skin disease, paralytic affections, gout and rheumatism.

Krapina-Töplitz. Same as *Krapina*.

Kra'sis. See *Ucrasis*.

Kraurosis. (*Κραυρόσσις*, to become dry.) A condition of shrivelled dryness of a part so that it is completely atrophied.

K. pudendi. (*L. pudenda*, the privy parts.) Atrophy of the external female genitals; the labia minora and frenulum clitoridis disappear, the vestibule shrinks, making the urethral orifice patulous, and causing painful ulcerations, the skin becomes thin and smooth, and the sebaceous and sweat glands few and small.

K. vulvæ. (*Vulva*.) Same as *K. pudendi*.

Krausé, Wilhelm. A German anatomist, born in Hanover in 1833, and now Professor in the University of Göttingen.

K.'s corpuscles. See *Corpuscles of Krause*.

K.'s end-bulbs. Same as *K.'s corpuscles*.

K.'s membrane. The thin dark line of anisotropous substance in the light band of a striped muscular fibre when seen uncontracted.

K.'s muscle prism. See *Muscle-prism*.

Kreäsole. Same as *Creasote*.

Kreäston. See *Creasotum*.

Kreatic. (*Κρέας*, flesh.) Relating to flesh.

Kreatin. (*Κρέας*.) $C_4H_9N_3O_2 = NH.NH_2.CN.CH_3.CH_2COOH$. Methyl-nramido-acetic acid. A weak base found in muscle, brain, blood, and urine; when anhydrous it is an opaque, white substance, but taking up water it forms colourless, transparent, rhombic prisms. It is sparingly soluble in cold water and in alcohol, fairly soluble in hot water, and insoluble in ether.

Kreatinin. (*Κρέας*.) $C_4H_7N_3O$. A normal constituent of urine forming glistening, colourless, oblique prisms, soluble in hot water and in alcohol; it is a strong base, and is derived probably from kreatin by dehydration. It is increased in quantity during acute febrile conditions, and is diminished in anæmia, diabetes, chronic Bright's disease, and tetanus.

Kreatophagus. See *Creatophagus*.

Kreosotum, G. Ph. See *Creasotum*.

Kre'osol. See *Creasol*.
Kre'sol. See *Cresol*.
Kresylic acid. See *Cresylic acid*.
Kretinism'us. See *Cretinism*.
Kreuth. Bavaria, near the lake of Tegern. A climatic cure-place, 2900 feet above sea-level, in the midst of beautiful fir-clad mountains, and possessing four athermal saline springs, containing a small quantity of hydrogen sulphide. The water is laxative and diuretic; it is used for baths and for drinking in serofula and in chronic respiratory catarrh. The grape cure, the whey cure, and baths of herbs are also employed.
Kreuz'nach. Prussia, on the Nahe, 330 feet above sea-level, in a pretty neighbourhood, with a soft air, and protected by hills from the winds. There are three springs: the Elizenquelle, or Elizabethquelle, contains sodium chloride 9.52 grammes, calcium chloride 1.733, magnesium chloride .0328, potassium chloride .1268, lithium chloride .00979, sodium bromide .04, sodium iodide .00042, with minute quantities of the carbonates of strontium, barium, magnesium, iron, and manganese, as well as silica and aluminium, in 1000 grammes; the Theodorshalle is much like it, but the Oranienquelle contains greatly more sodium and calcium chlorides and magnesium bromide. The waters are used for baths and drinking in serofula, and especially in uterine enlargements, and fibroid tumours. Quite near are the similar waters of Münster am Stein.
Krikotomy. See *Cricotomy*.
Krin'osin. (Крiнов, a lily.) $C_{38}H_{77}NO_3$. Thudichum's term for a white, pulverisable mass, being a nitrogenised fat, obtained by exhausting erude kersin with ether; it is insoluble in cold, very soluble in boiling, alcohol.
Kri'sis. See *Crisis*.
Kri'thè. See *Crithe*.
Kroc'idism'us. See *Croc'idismus*.
Kron'berg. Prussia, in Nassau. Three sodium chloride springs, containing a little iron and much free carbonic acid.
Kron'dorf. Bohemia, near to Carlsbad. Two springs, containing sodium carbonate and iron carbonate. Used in catarrhal conditions of the respiratory, the gastro-intestinal, and the urinary passages.
Kron'thal. Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, near to Soden, in a picturesque neighbourhood. There are three sources, containing sodium chloride, a little iron, and much free carbonic acid. They are used for baths and drinking, pure or mixed with whey, in serofula, anæmia, and catarrhal conditions of the respiratory passages.
Krumb'ach. Bavaria, near to Uhn. A mineral water containing calcium carbonate. Used in rheumatic and cutaneous affections.
Krynica. Austria, in Galicia. An athermal, chalybeate water, containing calcium carbonate and much free carbonic acid. Used for drinking, and as baths and inhalations; mud baths and pine-leaf baths are also employed. They are administered in dyspeptic conditions, gastrodynia, especially that caused by gastric ulcer, chronic urinary catarrh, and cachectic conditions.
Kryp'tidin. $C_{11}H_{11}N$. One of the liquid bases obtained by the distillation of coal-tar.
Kryp'tolith. See *Cryptolith*.
Kryptophan'ic acid. See *Cryptophanic acid*.

Kryptophthal'mus. See *Cryptophthal'mus*.
Kryptor'chis. See *Cryptorchis*.
Krys'tallin. See *Crystallin*.
Krzes'sow. Austria, in Galicia. A chalybeate spring, and also a sulphur spring. Used as baths, as well as mud baths.
Krzeszowicé. Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the Vienna-Craeow line. Athermal carbonated and sulphated waters. Used in catarrhal conditions of the several mucous membranes.
Ksen'na. See *Ouenougha*.
Ku'a ka'ha. The *Curcuma longa*.
Ku'chelbad. Bohemia, near Prague, on the left bank of the Moldau. A chalybeate water containing lime. Used in gout, rheumatism, urinary calculus, and gall-stones.
Küch'enmeister, Gott'lob Fried'rich Hein'rich. A German physician, born at Buchheim, in Saxony, in 1821, and now living.
K's scis'sors. See *Scissors*, *Küchenmeister's*.
Kue'ni. The juice of *Butea frondosa*.
Ku'gelbad. Same as *Küchelbad*.
Ku'hul. (Arab.) The *Plumbum philosophorum*.
Kukui oil. The name in the Sandwich Islands for the oil of the fruit of *Aleurites triloba*.
Kumb'cephalic. See *Cymbecephalic*.
Kum'gara. Russia, in the Caucasus. A sulphur spring, temp. 31° C. (87.8° F.), containing sodium carbonate.
Kumis. See *Koumiss*.
Ku'miss. See *Koumiss*.
Kum'quat. The fruit of *Citrus japonica*.
Ku'myss. Same as *Koumiss*.
Kuna'ree. The *Nerium odorum*.
Kun'dah oil. The oil of the seeds of *Carapa touloucouma*.
Kunz'endorf. Prussia, in Silesia. A chalybeate spring containing sodium sulphide.
Kupfernick'el. (G. *Kupfer*, copper.) Native arsenide of nickel, so called from its yellowish-red colour like copper.
Kuppis. Russia, in Finland. An earthy chalybeate water.
Kurella, Ernst Gottfried. A German physician, born at Neidenburg, in East Prussia, in 1725, died in Berlin in 1799.
K., powder of. The *Pulvis glycyrrhizæ compositus*.
Kussan'der. The *Convolvulus panduratus*.
Kuss'maul, Ad'olf. A German physician now living at Strassburg, born at Graben, near Karlsruhe, in 1822.
K.'s co'ma. A synonym of *Diabetic coma*.
Kut'era. See *Gum, Kutira*.
Kutira. See *Gum, Kutira*.
Kutirah gum. See *Gum, Kutira*.
Kutirine. Same as *Bassarin*.
Kut'awa springs. United States of America, Kentucky, Lyon County. Mild, alkaline, carbonated waters, of a temperature of 16.66° C. (62° F.)
Kutteera gum. See *Gum, Kutira*.
Kutubuth. (Arab.) An old term for a form of melancholia which was said to affect people chiefly in the month of February, when they cannot find rest anywhere, but wander hither and thither continually, unconscious where they are going.

Kui'da. Russia, in Esthland. A cold sulphur spring.

Kwas. An alcoholic liquor much drunk in Russia, and prepared by fermenting the meal of rye with barley malt, rye malt, wheat meal, peppermint, yeast, and water.

Kwo'sein. Same as *Kousseïn*.

Kwo'sin. Same as *Brayerin*.

Kwo'so. Same as *Cusso*.

Kyanise. (*Kyan*, the inventor.) To steep wood, cordage, or other material, in a solution of mercuric chloride to preserve it from dry rot or decay.

Kyanol. Same as *Anilin*.

Kyanophyll. (*Káivos*, blue; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) A blue-green substance which, according to Kraus, in conjunction with xanthophyll, forms chlorophyll.

Kyaputty. Same as *Cajeput*.

Kydia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Malvaceæ*.

K. calcic'na. Roxb. Hab. India. A sudorific.

Kyes'tein. (*Κήσις*, conception; *ισθός*, a covering.) A soft, whitish, gummy pellicle, observed by Nauche in 1831, on the urine of a pregnant woman; it commences as a flocculent deposit in the centre of the fluid, which gradually rises, about thirty-six hours after it has been passed; it breaks up on the fifth day and settles to the bottom of the vessel. At one time it was thought to be a peculiar principle and to be diagnostic of pregnancy. It is now known to be chiefly composed of ammoniaco-magnesian phosphates, with fat-particles, vibrios, and bacteria, and to be found in putrefying urine other than that of a pregnant woman. It is probably produced by the decomposition of the urea in contact with mucus.

Kyklit'is. See *Cyclitis*.

Kylené. Greece, in the Peloponessus. A sulphur water from eight sources, of a temp. varying from 24·53° C. to 25·26° C. (76·154° F. to 77·468° F.), and containing calcium carbonate 1·042 gramme, sodium carbonate ·729, sodium chloride 12·479, magnesium chloride 4·557, sodium sulphate 2·148, calcium sulphate 1·432, and magnesium bromide ·612 gramme, in 1000 grammes, with hydrogen sulphide and carbonic acid.

Kyllin'gia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cyperaceæ*.

K. tri'ceps. Linn. (*L. triiceps*, three-headed.) Used in India as a remedy for diabetes.

Kylopod'ia. (*Κυλλοποδίου*, crook-footed; from *κυλλός*, crooked; *πούς*, a foot.) Same as *Cyllo'sis*.

Kylo'sis. See *Cyllo'sis*.

Kymatode. (*Κυματώδης*, like waves.) Undulated, like waves.

Kymia. A cucurbit with which distillation is performed.

Also, the same as *Massa*.

Kymograph. (*Κύμα*, a wave; *γράφω*, to write. *G. Wellenzichner*.) Volkmann's term for an instrument by means of which the varia-

tions of the blood pressure during cardiac action and repose can be registered on a blackened sheet of paper.

K., feath'er. (*G. Federkymographron*.) Same as *K. Fick's*.

K., Fick's. An instrument on the principle of Bourdon's manometer, consisting of a hollow, C-shaped, light, metallic spring, closed at one end, covered by a membrane at the other, and filled with alcohol; the covered end is connected with the interior of a blood-vessel by a junction-piece filled with a solution of sodium carbonate; the blood pressure tends to straighten the spring, and the amount of movement is registered on a moving surface by a style attached by a series of levers to the closed end of the spring. Hering and others have modified the instrument.

K., Lud'wig's. An instrument consisting of a U-shaped tube partially filled with mercury, one surface of which is in connection with the interior of a blood-vessel by means of a rigid tube, and the other carries a float to which is attached a style which records the varying level of the mercury on a uniformly rotating cylinder.

K., spring. Same as *K., Fick's*.

Kymograph'ion. Same as *Kymo-graph*.

Kyan'chè. See *Cyanche*.

Kyna. The *Opoponax chironium*.

Kynure'nic acid. See *Cynurenic acid*.

Kynu'rin. See *Cynurin*.

Kyphosis. See *Cyphosis*.

Kyphoskolio'sis. See *Cyphosekoliosis*.

Kyphot'ic. Relating to *Kyphosis*.

K. pel'vis. See *Pelvis, kyphotic*.

Kyra. The *Opoponax chironium*.

Kystein. Same as *Kyestëin*.

Kysthi'tis. See *Cystitis*.

Kysthopropto'sis. (*Κύσθος*, the female privy parts; *πρόπτωσις*, a falling down.) Prolapsus of the vagina.

Kyst'is. (*Κύστις*, the bladder.) A cyst.

Kystitome. Same as *Cystitome*.

Kystitomy. Same as *Cystitomy*.

Kystopto'sis. (*Κύστις*, a bladder; *πτώσις*, a falling.) The spontaneous bursting of a cyst.

Also, same as *Cystoptosis*.

Kystotome. Same as *Cystotome*.

Kystotomy. Same as *Cystotomy*.

Kyth'nos. Greece, an island in the Archipelago, formerly Dryopis. Thermal salt water from two sources: Caccavo, having a temperature of 50° C.—55° C. (122° F.—131° F.), contains sodium chloride 26·625 grammes, potassium chloride ·909, calcium chloride 1·731, magnesium chloride 2·282, calcium sulphate 2·463, calcium carbonate ·328, sodium bromide ·035, sodium iodide ·001 gramme, in 1000, with free carbonic acid; and St. Anargyres, with a temp. of 40° C. (104° F.)

Kyttarrhag'ia. (*Κύτταρος*, a cell; *ρήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) Bleeding from the socket of a tooth.

L.

L. Abbreviation of *L. libra*, a pound. Also, a synonym of *Lithium*.

L. A. Abbreviation of *L. lege artis*, by the rule of art.

La. The symbol of *Lanthanum*.

L'Allias. Switzerland, Canton de Vaud, six miles from Vevey, 3215 feet above the sea-level. A cold spring, the Source Sulfureuse, containing calcium sulphate 1.536 gramme, calcium carbonate .3002, calcium sulphide .0033, calcium hyposulphite .0032, strontium sulphate .0132, magnesium sulphate .2166, iron silicate .0144 gramme in a litre, with much free carbonic acid and some hydrogen sulphide. Used in atonic dyspepsia, catarrh of the gastrointestinal, respiratory, and genito-urinary mucous membranes, in chlorosis, serofula, rheumatic affections and skin diseases.

La Baraquette. France, département du Cantal. Cold bicarbonated chalybeate waters. Used in gastralgia, dyspepsia, and malarial visceral engorgements.

La Bas'sère. France, département des Hautes Pyrénées, about five miles from the town of Baguères de Bigorre, where the water is chiefly drunk. The temp. varies from 11.6° C. to 13.75° C. (52.88 F. to 56.75° F.) The water contains sodium sulphide .0464 parts in 1000. It is used in cases of chronic catarrh of the respiratory passages, and especially in cases of chronic laryngitis. It is artificially warmed when used.

La Bas'tide. France, département du Cantal. A cold chalybeate water, containing iron bicarbonate. Used in anæmia and atonic digestive disturbances.

La Bauche. France, département de la Savoie, near Chambéry. A mineral water, containing calcium bicarbonate .2518 gramme, magnesium bicarbonate .12129, ferrous bicarbonate .14257, ferrous crenate .305, ammonium bicarbonate .0285, and sodium hyposulphite .01215 gramme in a litre, with free carbonic acid and traces of hydrogen sulphide. Used in chlorosis, anæmia, amenorrhœa, malarious cachexia, and leucorrhœa.

La Boisse. See *Boisse*.

La Bour'boule. See *Bourboule*.

La Caille. France, département de la Haute Savoie, nine kilometres from Annecy. Here are alkaline sulphuretted thermal springs, temp. 30.2° C. (86.36° F.) They are used in diseases of the skin and mucous membranes, of the urinary apparatus, and of the bones, as in caries and necrosis.

La Chal'dette. See *Chal'dette*.

La Chap'elle-God'efroy. See *Chapelle-God'efroy*.

La Chap'elle-sur-Er'dre. See *Chapelle-sur-Er'dre*.

La Clav'ée. See *Clav'ée*.

La Con'damine. France, département du Cantal. A cold, bicarbonated, chalybeate water, used in chlorosis and anæmia.

La Cour'rière. One of the springs of *Isartal*.

La Fayette artes'ian well. United States of America, Indiana, Tippecanoe County. A saline sulphuretted spring, of a tem-

perature of 14.44° C. (58° F.), containing calcium carbonate 12.02 grains, calcium sulphate 56.01, sodium chloride 324.77, magnesium chloride 21.66 grains in a gallon, with much free carbonic acid, hydrogen sulphide and nitrogen.

La Fayette springs. United States of America, Mississippi, La Fayette County. A saline sulphuretted water.

La Fer'ranche. Same as *Chateauf-neuf-les-bains*.

La Fer'rière. France, département de l'Isère. A cold, feeble sulphur water, containing calcium carbonate .037 gramme, magnesium sulphate .149, sodium chloride .513, and iodine .007 gramme in a litre, with free carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide. Used in gastric disorders and skin diseases.

La Gad'inière. France, département du Gess. A cold chalybeate water, containing calcium sulphate .8545 gramme, magnesium sulphate .7353, calcium carbonate .2685, magnesium carbonate .0282, ferrous carbonate .014, and alumina .056 gramme in a litre.

La Go'laise. See *Golaise, la*.

La Her'mida. See *Hermida, la*.

La Her'se. France, département de l'Orne. Cold, weak chalybeate waters, from two sources, containing a little free carbonic acid.

La Hontalade. One of the springs of *St. Saviour*.

La Liche. France, département des Hautes-Alpes. A sulphur water.

La Mal'ou. France, département de l'Herault, 190 metres above sea-level. There are many springs here, hot, warm, and cold, varying a little in composition, but chiefly containing small quantities of the several earthy and alkaline bicarbonates, and a minute quantity of iron. Used in rheumatic affections, chronic nervous disorders, locomotor ataxy, and anæmic conditions.

La Mart'inique. See *Martinique*.

La Molla. Italy, in Piedmont. Several springs, of a temperature of 18° C. (64.4° F.), rise here, containing alkaline and earthy bicarbonates with some iron. Used in anæmic conditions.

La Motte-les-Bains. France, département de l'Isère, near Grenoble, in a narrow gorge. Weak sodium chloride waters from two sources, one of which has a temperature of 57° C. (134.6° F.), the other one of 60° C. (140° F.) Used in rheumatic affections.

La Paut'e. France, département de l'Isère. A cold, weak, sulphur water.

La Penna. See *Penna*.

La Poret'ta. See *Poret'ta*.

La Preste. France, département des Pyrénées-Orientales, in the Upper Tech Valley, 31 kilometres from Amelie-les-Bains, not far from the Spanish frontier. The nearest station is Perpignan, about 40 miles distant. The climate is that of a mountainous region. The season begins 1st July. The waters have a temperature of from 37° C. to 44° C. (98.6° F. to 111.2° F.), and contain a small proportion of sodium sulphide. They are recommended in urinary, phosphatic, and lithic acid affections, and vesical catarrh.

La Pu'da. Spain, province of Barcelona. Thermal waters, containing small amounts of sodium chloride, sulphide, and sulphate, with much free carbonic acid and some nitrogen. The temperature is about 30° C. (86° F.) Used in skin diseases, chronic catarrhal conditions of the respiratory passages, and of the gastro-intestinal and genito-urinary mucous membranes; in chronic rheumatism, syphilitic affections, and old wounds and ulcers.

La Pyronée. France, département du Cantal. A cold, bicarbonated, chalybeate water. A neighbouring spring of like properties is called Conches.

La Re'vaute. France, département du Cantal. A bicarbonated chalybeate water.

La Roche-Car'don. France, département du Rhône, near Lyons. A cold chalybeate water, containing small quantities of calcium, magnesium, iron, and manganese bicarbonates.

La Roche Posay. France, département de la Vienne, near Châtelherault. An athermal, weak, sulphur water with calcium sulphate.

La Saulce. France, département des Hautes-Alpes, near Gap. A feebly mineralised spring, containing some chloride of sodium and a little iron, having a temperature of 22.8° C. (73.04° F.) Used in anæmic and dyspeptic conditions and in malarial cachexia.

La Terrasse. France, département de l'Isère, near Grenoble. A mild sulphur water.

La Terrina. Italy, province of Florence. A chalybeate water, containing small quantities of carbonates of sodium, magnesium, calcium, and iron, with much free carbonic acid.

La Trolière. France, département de l'Allier, near Bourbon l'Archambault. A cold mineral water, containing iron in association with erenic acid.

La Veyrasse. France, département de l'Herault. A cold mineral water, containing alkaline and earthy bicarbonates with a little iron.

Lab. Hammersten's term for the hypothetical ferment of young animals which coagulates casein.

Labaria. The Demerara name of the *Dracontium polyphyllum*.

Labarium. (L. labor, to fall.) Loose-ness and falling out of the teeth.

Labarraque, Antoine Ger'main. A French chemist, born at Oloron in 1777, died near Paris in 1850.

L's disinfecting fluid. A synonym for the *Liquor sodæ chloratæ*.

L's liquor. (G. *Labarraque'sche Bleichflüssigkeit*.) The liquid obtained by passing chlorine into a solution of caustic soda; it is a solution of sodium hypochlorite mixed with sodium chloride. Used as a disinfectant, deodoriser, and a bleaching agent.

L's paste. A substance employed in the treatment of moist syphilitic mucous papules; it is made by moistening the papule with a solution of sodium chloride and then sprinkling it with calomel.

L's solution. The *Liquor sodæ chloratæ*.

L's solution of chloride of soda. (G. *unterchlorisäures Natrium*.) The same as *L's liquor*.

La barthe-de-Neste. France, département des Hautes Pyrénées, near Bagnères de Bigorre. A cold spring containing magne-

sium carbonate .024 gramme, calcium carbonate .012, iron carbonate .004, with a little magnesium and sodium chlorides, in 1000 grammes. Used in disturbances of digestion and of the nervous system and in chlorosis.

La'barthe-riv'iere. France, département de la Haute Garonne. A water not sufficiently analysed, of a temperature of 21.2° C. (70.16° F.) Used in neuroses.

La'bassere. See *La Bassère*.

Labdacis'mus. (Λαβδάκισμός, an over-partiality for the use of λ, λάβδα, or λάμβδα.) Difficulty of pronouncing the letter l, instead of which sometimes r, and sometimes n and d, are pronounced.

Lab'damen. Same as *Labdanum*.

Lab'danum. See *Labdanum*.

L. facticium. (L. *facticus*, false.) A substance compounded of yellow wax and hog's lard, of each six ounces, and burnt ivory four ounces.

Lab'ë. (Λαβί, a handle; a grip.) The initial symptoms of an acute attack of fever or other sickness.

La'bel. Same as *Labellum*.

Labellum. (L. *labellum*, dim. of *labrum*, a lip. F. *labelle*; S. *labello*; G. *Lippenchen*.) A little lip.

In Botany, the inferior lip of ringent and personate plants; especially the lower, often pendulous, petal of orchids.

Lab'eo. (L. *labeo*; from *labia*, a lip.) One who has thick lips.

Lab'es. (L. *labes*; from *labor*, to fall down. G. *Fall, Verderben*.) Term for a fall or declension; a deprivation.

Applied to a contagious disease, as the *Pestis*, or plague.

Also (L. *labia*, a lip), one who has thick lips.

Also, a drug mentioned by Serapion, supposed to be aloes.

La'bestz-Bis'caye. France, département des Basses-Pyrénées. Two cold mineral springs are found here; one sulphurous and the other chalybeate.

Lab'ia. (L. *labia*, a lip; also, nom. pl. of *labium*, a lip.) The lips of the mouth.

Also, the *Labia pudendi majora*.

Also, the prolongations of the neuropodium in Polychæta.

L. cer'e'br'i. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The margins of the cerebral hemispheres which form the lower part of the great longitudinal fissure of the brain, and overlap the corpus callosum.

L. cris'tæ os'sis fem'oris. (L. *crista*, a crest; *os*, a bone; *femur*, the thigh.) The outer and inner margins of the linea aspera of the femur.

L. cris'tæ os'sis il'i'i. (L. *crista*, a crest; *os*, a bone; *ilium*, the haunch-bone.) The outer and inner lips of the crest of the ilium.

L. cun'ni. (L. *cunnius*, the external female genitals.) The *L. pudendi majora*.

L. exter'na. (L. *externus*, outer.) The same as *L. pudendi majora*.

L. inter'na puden'di. (L. *internus*, within; *pudenda*, the privy parts.) The same as *Nympha*.

L. maj'o'ra. (L. *major*, greater.) The *L. pudendi majora*.

L. min'o'ra. (L. *minor*, less.) The *Nympha*.

L. orificii uteri. (*L. orificium*, an opening; *uterus*, the womb. *G. Lippen des Muttermundes*.) The anterior and posterior lips of the mouth of the uterus.

L. oris. (*L. os*, the mouth.) The lips.

L. pudendi majora. (*L. pudenda*, the privy parts; *major*, greater. *F. grandes lèvres de la vulve*; *G. grosse Schamlippen*.) The lips of the pudendum. They consist of a longitudinal fold of integument, rounded above and growing thinner below, extending on each side of the rima of the vulva from the mons veneris to the anterior border of the perineum. They consist on the outer surface of skin furnished with scattered hair, and on the inner surface of a continuation of the vaginal mucous membrane, enclosing between them adipose tissue, areolar tissue, a structure resembling the dartos of the male, blood- and lymph-vessels, nerves, and glands.

L. pudendi minora. (*L. pudenda*; *minor*, less.) *The Nymphæ.*

L. urethræ. (*Οὐρηθρα*, the tube by which the urine is discharged from the bladder.) The lateral margins of the external orifice of the meatus urinarius.

L. uteri. (*L. uterus*, the womb. *F. lèvres de l'utérus*; *G. Muttermundslippen*.) The thick lips of the os uteri.

Labia'cæ. (*L. labium*.) Same as *Labiatæ*.

Labial. (*L. labia*, a lip. *F. labial*; *I. labbiale*; *S. labial*; *G. labial, Lippen-gchörig*.) Relating to the lips; formed by the lips.

L. artery. (*F. artère labiale*.) The facial artery, according to Haller and Sabatier.

L. artery, inferior. (*L. inferior*, lower. *F. artère labiale inférieure*.) A branch of the facial artery. It passes beneath the depressor anguli oris muscle. The inferior coronary artery is also sometimes called the inferior labial.

L. artery, superior. (*L. superior*, that is above. *F. artère labiale supérieure*.) The same as the *Coronary artery, superior, of the lips*.

L. barbs. (*L. barba*, the beard.) The fleshy, sensitive projections from the lips of some fishes, as the mullet.

L. cartilages. (*G. Labial- or Lippenknorpel*.) Three rods or plates of cartilage found in the Selachians in front of the jaw arches. Two of these are embedded in the upper lip, and are applied to the palato-quadratum, and one is in the lower lip, which is applied to the mandible. The anterior or premaxillary cartilage constitutes only a segment of an upper arch, the posterior or maxillary cartilage unites with the inferior or premandibular cartilage to form a complete arch.

L. chancre. See *Lip, chancre of*.

L. consonants. (*L. con*, with; *sono*, to sound.) Those voice sounds which are mainly produced by movements of the lips, such *p, b, m, f* and *v*.

L. glands. (*L. glandula*, a gland. *F. glandes labiales*.) Small racemose glands situated between the mucous membrane of the lips and the orbicularis oris muscle, and opening on the inner surface of the lips.

L. line. See *Line, labial*.

L. muscle. (*F. muscule labial*.) *The Orbicularis oris.*

L. nerve of inferior dental. *The Mental nerve.*

L. nerves of infra-orbital. *The L. nerves, superior.*

L. nerves, superior. (*L. superior*, upper. *G. Oberlippenerven*.) Terminal facial branches of the infra-orbital nerve, three or four in number, which supply the integument of the fore part of the cheek, and the skin and mucous membrane of the upper lip.

L. veins. (*F. veines labiales*.) These correspond to the superior and inferior coronary arteries of the lip. They each commence in a close plexus in the orbicularis oris muscle. The superior opens into the facial vein and the inferior into the submental branch of the facial, or into the commencement of the anterior jugular vein.

Labialis. (*L. labium*, a lip.) *The orbicularis oris muscle.*

Also (*F. labial*), of, or belonging to, the *Labium*, or lip.

Labials. (*L. labia*, a lip.) The consonants which are formed chiefly by the lips, being *b, f, m, p, v*.

L., aspirate. (*L. aspiri*, to breathe upon. *G. Reibungs-Lippenlaute*.) The consonants *f* and *v*.

L., explosive. (*L. explodo*, to drive off the stage by elapping. *G. explosive-Lippenlaute*.) The consonants *b* and *p*.

L., resonant. (*L. resono*, to sound again. *G. Resonant-Lippenlaute*.) The consonant *m*.

L., vibrative. (*L. vibro*, to set in tremulous motion. *G. Zitter-Lippenlaute*.) The burring sound made by grooms.

Labiatæ, Jussieu. (*L. labia*. *F. labies*; *G. Lippenblüthler*.) A Natural Order of epipetalous, corollifloral angiosperms, of the Alliance *Echiales*; or a Family of the Order *Labiatæ*, Subclass *Sympetale*. Herbs or shrubs with decussate leaves and square stems; flowers arranged in verticillasters; stamens four, didynamous, sometimes two by abortion; ovary deeply four-lobed, each with a solitary erect ovule; seed with little or no albumen.

Also, an Order of the Subclass *Sympetale*, Class *Dicotyledones*, having pentamerous, zygomorphic flowers, with median symmetry, generally a two-lipped corolla, epipetalous stamens, the posterior stamen abortive or represented by a staminode, and two median carpels.

Labiate. (*L. labia*, a lip. *F. labii*; *I. labbiato*; *S. labiado*; *G. lippig, gelippt*.) Having lips; lipped.

L. corolla. (*L. corolla*, a little wreath. *G. Lippenblume*.) A gamopetalous corolla the limb of which is divided into two lips, one above the other; the upper lip is formed by the union of two contiguous petals, and the lower by the junction of three.

Labiatifloræ. (*L. labia*, a lip; *flos*, a flower. *F. labiatiflores*.) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*, according to De Candolle, having the hermaphrodite florets bilabiate, and the male and female florets ligulate or bilabiate.

Labiatiflorous. (*L. labium*, the lip; *flos*, a flower. *F. labiatiflore*; *G. lippenblüthig*.) In Botany, applied to a capitulum when the corolla of the florets are divided into two unequal lips.

Labiatiform. (*L. labium*, a lip; *forma*, likeness. *F. labiatiforme*.) Having the appearance of a lip. Applied to the corollæ of some *Compositæ*.

Labiation. (*L. labium*, a lip. *F. labia-*

tion.) Term used by L. C. Richard to designate the divisions of calyces and corollæ parted in the manner of lips.

Labidocleidion. (Λαβίς, a forceps; κλειδίον, a little key. L. *clavis forcipulæ*.) A lock forceps.

Labidometer. (Λαβίς, a forceps; μέτρον, a measure. F. *labidomètre*; G. *Labimeter*, *Zangenmesser*.) An instrument for ascertaining the dimensions of the child's head in the pelvis, and consisting of a graduated scale attached to the handles of a pair of midwifery forceps, which denotes the distance to which the blades are separated when applied to the fetal head.

Labidophorous. (Λαβίς, a forceps; φορέω, to bear. F. *labidophore*.) Having forceps at the extremity of the abdomen.

Labidoprion. (Λαβίς, a forceps; πριον, a saw. G. *Zangensäge*.) Name for serrated forceps.

Also, termed *Prionolabis*.

Labiduris. (Λαβίς, a forceps; οὐρά, a tail.) A sexually mature form of nematode worm.

L. gulo'sa, Rud. (L. *gulosus*, gluttonous.) Found in the large intestine of *Testudo græca*, and in the cæcum of *Chelonoides tabulatus*.

Labile. (L. *labilis*, easily gliding; from labor, to glide along. F. *labile*; G. *Laufällig*, *vergänglich*.) Falling off.

In Botany, synonymous with *Caduceous*, but little used. Applied to the calyptra of mosses when they fall easily.

In Electro-therapeutics, a term employed by R. Remak to denote the mode of applying the galvanic current, which consists in placing one pole, usually the positive, on a point and passing the other, the negative pole, in close contact with the skin, along the course of the nerve or the muscles intended to be affected; by this means the chemical action of the stable current is combined with the exciting action of voltaic alternatives in the production of muscular contractions.

Labimeter. See *Labidometer*.

Labio-alveolar. (L. *labium*, a lip; *alveolus*, a little trough.) Relating to the lips and the alveoli.

Labiochoreic form of stammering. (L. *labium*; *chorea*. F. *bégayement fermé*.) A form of stammering in which the patient is arrested by the sounds of the consonants *b, p, d, t, w, m*, which he endeavours to articulate by repeating the consonant three or four times *b b b, p p p, m m m*, pressing the lips forcibly together, or pressing the tongue against the lips till he is compelled to draw breath, and gains time to quiet down. There is usually a copious secretion of saliva.

Labio-dentals. (L. *labium*; *dens*, a tooth.) The consonants which are formed by the joint action of the lips and the teeth; being *f* and *v*.

Labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis. (L. *labium*, a lip; Gr. γλώσσα, the tongue; λάρυγξ, the larynx; παράλυσις, palsy.) A chronic and progressive affection of the nuclei of the medulla oblongata. It is characterised by a diminution and subsequent loss of motor power in the tongue, soft palate, and lips. The disease is fatal. See *Paralysis, glossolabio-pharyngeal*.

Labio-glosso-pharyngeal. (L.

labium; Gr. γλώσσα; φάρυγξ, the gullet) Relating to the lips, the tongue, and the pharynx.

La'biomancy. (L. *labium*; Gr. μαντεία, power of divination.) The faculty of understanding what is said by watching the movements of the lips of a speaker, without hearing any sounds which are made.

La'bio-men'tal. (L. *labium*; *mentum*, the chin.) Relating to the lip and the chin.

L. nerve. The supramaxillary branch of the cervico-facial division of the facial nerve.

La'bio-pal'atine. (L. *labium*; *palatum*, the roof of the mouth.) Relating to the lips and the palate.

Labioplast'ic opera'tion. (L. *labium*, a lip; Gr. πλάσσω, to mould.) An operation for restoring the upper or lower lip after injuries destroying their substance.

Labiose. (L. *labiosus*, from *labium*. G. *grosslippig*.) Large-lipped.

In Botany (G. *Lippenartig*), resembling a lip or lips; also, applied to a structure having the appearance of two lips.

Labiotenaculum. (F. *labium*, the lip; *tenaculum*, an instrument for taking hold of a part. F. *labiotenaille*; G. *Lippenhalter*.) An instrument for drawing the lip forward from its natural position.

Labipalpus. (L. *labium*; *palpus*, a stroking.) Same as *Palpus, labial*.

Labis. (Λαβίς, a handle. F. *forceps*; G. *Zange*.) The instrument termed forceps.

Labitome. (Λαβίς, a pair of forceps; τομή, section.) A pair of cutting forceps.

Labium. (L. *labium*, a lip. F. *labre*; G. *lippe*.) The lip. Applied to structures in animals and plants which are like a lip.

In Zoology, the lower lip of Insecta; also, the inner border of the univalve shell of Mollusca.

In Botany, the lower lip of a labiate corolla.

L. du'plex. (L. *duplex*, twofold.) A congenital deformity in which there is a lengthy swelling of the mucous membrane of one or other lip, chiefly the upper, which is separated by a furrow from the true lip.

L. exter'na pudend'i. (L. *externus*, external; *pudenda*, the privy parts.) The same as *Labia pudendi majora*.

L. infer'ius. (L. *inferior*, lower. G. *die Unterlippe*.) The lower lip.

L. latera'le cris'tæ os'sis fem'oris. (L. *lateralis*, at the side; *crista*, a crest; *os*, a bone; *femur*, the thigh bone.) The outer margin of the linea aspera.

L. lepori'nium. (L. *lepus*, a hare. F. *bee-de-lievre*; G. *Hasencharte*.) The malformation called *Hare-lip*.

L. media'le cris'tæ os'sis fem'oris. (L. *medialis*, middle; *crista*, a crest; *os*, a bone; *femur*, the thigh.) The inner margin of the linea aspera.

L. mi'nus. (L. *minor*, less.) The name of each of the *Nymphae*.

L. supe'rius. (L. *superior*, that is above. G. *die Oberlippe*.) The upper lip.

L. tympan'i'cum. (L. *tympanum*, a drum. G. *Paukenlippe*.) The lower edge of the sulcus spiralis or grooved border of the osseous spiral lamina of the cochlea.

L. u'teri. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) The outer lip of the os uteri.

L. vestibula'rë. (L. *vestibulum*, an antechamber. G. *Vorhofslippe*.) The upper

edge of the sulcus spiralis or grooved border of the osseous spiral lamina of the cochlea.

Lablab. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

L. vulgaris, Savigny. (*L. vulgaris*, common.) Black Egyptian bean. Seeds nutritive, but not pleasant; used as food.

Lab'or. See *Labour*.

Laborans. (*L. laboro*, to labour. *F. laborant*; *G. schwer arbeitend*.) Suffering; troubled; diseased; labouring.

Laboratory. (Formed from *L. elaboro*, to take pains. *F. laboratoire*; *I. laboratorio*; *S. laboratorio*; *G. Laboratorium, Werkstatt*.) A place in which chemical operations are performed.

Laborie, Jean Edouard. A French surgeon, born in Paris in 1813, died in 1868.

L.'s operation on the foot. Removal of the foot at the articulation between the os calcis and the cuboid and the scaphoid and cuneiform bones. It differs from Chopart's operation in retaining the scaphoid in addition to the calcaneum and astragalus.

Laboulbène, Jean Joseph Alexand're. A French physician, now living in Paris, born at Agen, département Lot-et-Garonne.

Laboulbeniæcæ. (*Laboulbène*.) A group of Fungi which are parasitic upon insects.

Labour. (Old *F. labour*; from *L. labor*, toil. *F. labeur*; *I. lavoro*; *S. labor*; *G. Arbeit*.) Work; toil.

Also (*F. travail*; *I. travaglio*; *S. trabajo*; *G. Kindesnöthen, Kreissen*), the process of parturition; the bringing forth of a child.

L., artificial. (*L. artificium*, craft. *F. accouchement artificiel*.) A labour which is not completed by the natural powers.

L., atonic. (*Ἄτονος*, languid.) Labour protracted by general or local weakness.

L. chair. A chair with an inclined back, furnished with cushions and straps, in which the woman is placed during the second stage of labour. It was formerly much used in Europe, and is still employed in a few of the more remote districts in Germany. It was never employed in England. In some parts of Ireland the husband or a neighbour fulfilled the functions of a labour chair.

L., complicated. (*L. complicatus*, folded together.) A labour which is attended with some dangerous or troublesome accident or disease connected in particular instances with the process of parturition, as puerperal convulsions.

L., difficult. The same as *Dystocia*.

L., divided. A term applied to a twin labour in which the births are separated from each other by some considerable time.

L., dry. A labour in which there is very slight discharge of liquor amnii; or a labour in which the discharge of waters takes place before, or at, the beginning of the uterine contractions.

L., forced. A labour induced by art.

L., impracticable. (*L. im*, for *in*, neg.; *Gr. πρακτικός*, fit for action.) The form in which the child, even when reduced in size, cannot pass through the pelvis.

By some, as Good, it is defined as labour impeded by misconfiguration of the fetus, or of the maternal pelvis.

L., induction of. (*L. inductio*, a bringing into.) See *Premature labour, induction of*.

L., inert. A labour in which there is inertia of the womb. See *Uterine inertia*.

L., instrumental. (*F. accouchement mécanique* of Capuron.) A labour requiring the use of extracting instruments for its completion, or alteration of the proportion between the size of the child and the capacity of the pelvis.

L., laborious. A labour attended with difficulty.

L.-like pains. Graily Hewitt's term for paroxysmal pains occurring in non-pregnant women and simulating labour pains; they may occur where there is menstrual, or puriform or other fluid retention, peri-uterine hæmatocele, uterine tumour, dysentery, uterine neuralgia, and in a case, observed by Leonard Sedgwick, where there was an enormously distended bladder.

L., metastatic. (*Μεταστατικός*, denoting change.) A labour in which the uterine and other muscular forces are temporarily suspended, the nervous power seeming to be directed into other channels.

L., mis'sed. A term by Oldham for a rare phenomenon in gestation in which, the fetus dying and remaining in utero, the labour does not come on at the usual time; the remains of the fetus being retained for a considerable time, until removed by artificial means, or discharged piecemeal by the vagina.

L., morbid. (*L. morbilus*, diseased.) A difficult or otherwise unnatural labour, from irregularity of symptoms, presentation, or structure.

L., multiparous. (*L. multus*, many; *pario*, to bring forth.) Labour in which there is more than one child.

L., natural. A labour which occurs at the end of the ninth month of pregnancy, the pains being regular and effective, the process not continuing beyond twenty-four hours, rarely more than twelve, and very generally not above six, the size of the head and the capacity of the pelvis being duly proportioned, and no morbid state supervening either to prevent delivery or endanger the mother's life.

L. pains. (*F. douleurs*; *I. le doglie*; *S. dolores*; *G. Wehen, Geburtsschmerzen, Mutterweh*.) The painful contractions of the uterus during labour.

L. pains, false. See *Pains, labour, false*.

L., perverse. Labour impeded by pre-natural presentation of the child.

L., postponed. (*L. postpono*, to put after.) A labour which does not occur until after the usual period of pregnancy, nine months.

L., powerless. A labour in which the natural efforts are insufficient from exhaustion to complete delivery.

L., precipitate. (*L. precipito*, to hasten.) A very rapid labour. It may be caused by excessive force and rapidity of the pains, or by a very relaxed condition of the passages, or by both combined.

L., premature. (*L. prematurus*, too early.) Labour occurring considerably before the completion of the usual period of utero-gestation, but not so early as to prevent the child from surviving. The term is often confined to labour occurring during the last three months of pregnancy, but before the natural period.

L., preterna'tural. (L. *præter*, beyond; *natura*, nature.) That kind of labour in which the presentation or position of the child is different from that which occurs in natural labour; or labour in which the uterus contains a plurality of children.

L., protracted. (L. *protraho*, to lengthen out.) A labour delayed considerably beyond the usual period from defective expulsive action, or from undue rigidity of the maternal structures, or from tumours or other swellings, or from unnatural foetal conditions.

L., sequential. (L. *sequo*, to follow.) Diseased action or disturbance following labour.

L. show. The bloody mucous discharge which immediately precedes the commencement of labour.

L., sponta'neous. (L. *sponte*, of one's free will.) A labour completed by means of the natural forces without external help.

L., spu'rious. (L. *spurius*, false.) The occurrence of imaginary labour pains following an imaginary pregnancy; several cases have been recorded.

L., sta'ges of. The process of parturition has been variously divided into stages; Désormeaux's division into three stages is generally followed; the first stage being that from the commencement of labour to the complete dilatation of the os uteri; the second being that from this event to the birth of the child; and the third being that from the birth of the child to the expulsion of the placenta; a preparatory stage is sometimes spoken of which includes the time of the sinking of the womb into the pelvis before pains occur.

L., te'dious. A labour which continues beyond the usual period, the delay not being caused by malposition of the child or malformation in the mother, and the process being capable of safe termination without the use of instruments.

L., unpli'ant. Labour delayed by want of proper dilatation of some or other of the soft parts.

Labra. Plural of *Labrum*.

L. cartilagin'ea. The same as *L. fibro-cartilaginea*.

L. fi'bro-cartilagin'ea. (L. *fibra*, fibre; *cartilago*, gristle.) The fibro-cartilaginous margin of various joints, as of the cotyloid and glenoid cavities.

L. glenoï'dea. (Γλήνη, a shallow socket of a joint; εἶδος, likeness.) The fibro-cartilaginous rims of the glenoid and cotyloid cavities.

Labrador. A large peninsula on the northern part of the east coast of North America, being a dependency of Newfoundland.

L. tea. An infusion of the dried leaves of the *Ledum palustre* and *L. latifolium*. It is very strong in astringent and narcotic properties. The term is also applied to the plants themselves.

Labrax. (Λάβραξ, the basse.) A Genus of the Suborder *Acanthopterygii*, Order *Teleostei*, Class *Pisces*.

L. lupus, Cuv. (L. *lupus*, a wolf. F. *bars commun.*) The basse. Hab. Mediterranean. Used as food. The *Anarrhicas lupus*.

Labridæ. (Λάβραξ. G. *Lippfisch.*) A group of pharyngognathous fishes chiefly found in the seas around Europe and Africa. Scales cycloid; no teeth.

Labrisul'cium. (L. *labrum*, the upper lip; *sulcus*, a furrow.) A hard tumour or swelling of the lip.

La'brose. (L. *labrosus*, from *labrum*.) Having large lips.

La'brum. (L. *labrum*, for *lavabrum*; from *lavo*, to wash.) A kind of vessel for washing in; a bath.

Also (L. *labrum*, from *labium*, a lip. F. *labre*; I. *labbro*; S. *labro*; G. *Oberlippe*), the part of the mouth of insects which forms the upper lip; it consists of two or three elements united to each other and forming a single median structure lying above the mandibles.

Also, the outer lip of a univalve shell.

Applied (F. *labre supérieur*; G. *Oberlippe*) specially to the upper lip.

L. cer'ebr'i. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The infundibulum of the brain.

L. fi'bro-cartilagin'eum acetab'ull. (L. *fibra*, fibre; *cartilago*, gristle; *acetabulum*, a cup. G. *Pfannenlippe der Hüftpfanne.*) The fibro-cartilaginous lip of the cotyloid cavity, or acetabulum.

L. glenoï'deum acetab'ulli. (Γλήνη, the socket of a joint; εἶδος, likeness; L. *acetabulum*, the socket of the hip-bone.) Same as *L. fibro-cartilagineum acetabuli*.

L. glenoï'deum scapula'e. (Γλήνη; εἶδος; L. *scapula*, the shoulder-blade. G. *Pfannenlippen der Schultergelenkhöhle.*) The fibro-cartilaginous rim of the glenoid cavity of the scapula.

L. ven'er'is. (L. *Venus*, the goddess of love.) The *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

Labrus'cum. (L. *labruscum*, the fruit of the wild vine. F. *bryone dioïque*; G. *weisse Zaunrube.*) A name for the *Bryonia dioica*, or wild vine.

Labur'nic ac'id. A substance found by Scott Gray in the bark and seeds of *Cytisus laburnum*, and said by Marmé to be a mixture of organic and inorganic acids.

Labur'nin. (*Laburnum*.) An alkaloid found in the unripe pods and seeds of the *Cytisus laburnum* along with *Cytisin*. It is probably impure *cytisin*.

Laburnum. (Perhaps a variant of *L. alburnum*, sap-wood. F. *cytise-aubour*; I. *avornietto*; S. *codeso de los Alpes*; G. *Goldregen.*) The *Cytisus laburnum*. Leaves diuretic and resolvent. See also below.

L., poi'soning by. All parts of the plant are poisonous, owing to the presence of the alkaloid *cytisin*. The symptoms are violent irritation of the alimentary canal, manifested by pain, vomiting, and purging, great exhaustion, drowsiness and rigidity of the limbs, dilated pupil, and rapid pulse.

L., Scotch. The *Cytisus alpinus*; probably a variety only of *Cytisus laburnum*.

Labyrinth. (F. *labyrinthe*; from L. *labyrinthus*, from Gr. *λαβύρινθος*, a place having many windings and turnings. I. *labirinto*; S. *labyrintho*; G. *Labyrinth.*) The internal ear, comprising the cochlea, vestibule, and semicircular canals, osseous and membranous.

Also, a name given to the cells in the lateral masses of the ethmoid bone.

L., bo'ny. See *L. osseous*.

L., devel'opment of. See *Ear, development of.*

L., disea'ses of the. These affections of the internal ear are obscure and difficult to

diagnose. Amongst the most important are congenital defects of the structures entering into its formation, anaemia, hyperaemia, haemorrhages, accumulation of pigment and cholesterol, inflammation and its results, suppuration, caries and necrosis, thickening and hypertrophy of connective tissue, atrophy of the membranous labyrinth and fatty degeneration of the organ of Corti, infarction of the membranous labyrinth with pap-like, whitish-yellow detritus, calcification, ossification, and hyperostosis, morbid states of the endolymph, tuberculosis, and affections of the acoustic nerve, as glioma, gummata, and neuritis.

L. ethmoid'al. (L. *os*, bone; Gr. *ἦθος*, a sieve; *εἶδος*, likeness. G. *Siebbeins-Labyrinth*.) The irregularly divided space formed by the anterior, middle and posterior cells of the ethmoid bone. The labyrinth communicates towards the upper part with the cells on the inner border of the orbital plate of the frontal bone, behind it is bounded by the body and cornua of the sphenoid bone, and the orbital process of the palate bone, in front by the nasal process of the frontal bone, the superior maxillary and lacrimal bones. The inner wall of the labyrinth, which closes all the cells on the inner side, is vertical, parallel to the lamina perpendicularis, and from 2—5 mm. distant from it. It is then rough and full of small holes; it divides posteriorly into two curved laminae, which constitute the upper and middle turbinal bones.

L. membranous. (L. *membrana*, a membrane. F. *labyrinthe membraneux*; G. *häutiges Labyrinth*.) The delicate membranous apparatus of hearing which lies within the osseous labyrinth, and to which it is attached by fine fibrous bands, but separated to a great extent from it by the perilymph. It consists of two sacs contained within the vestibule, named the utricle and the sacculc; of the membranous semicircular canals, which open into the utricle; and of the canal of the cochlea, which opens into the sacculc by the canalis reuniens. It contains the endolymph. Its wall consists of three layers: outer, middle, and inner. The outer coat is composed of fibrous tissue containing some irregular pigment cells; it sends fascioli to the periosteum of the osseous labyrinth. The inner layer or tunica propria is a clear, glassy-looking structure, running off into the fibrous coat, and having on its inner surface many papilliform eminences; the inner coat consists of a single layer of polyhedral epithelial cells. The size of the labyrinth is about 210 cm., of which the cochlea occupies two fifths.

L. of kidney. See *Kidney, labyrinth of cortex of*.

L. olfactory. (L. *olfacio*, to smell.) The contorted structure formed by the upper and middle turbinate bones. See *L., ethmoidal*.

L. osseous. (L. *osseus*, bony. F. *labyrinthe osseux*; G. *knöchernes Labyrinth*.) The bony capsule of the internal ear. The central part is the vestibule, which communicates in front with the cochlea, and behind with the semicircular canals. It is lined with a delicate periosteal membrane, having between it and the membranous labyrinth a space containing a thin fluid, named the perilymph.

L. venous, of Santori'ni. (*Santorini*, a Venetian anatomist.) The venous plexus situated between the neck of the bladder and the symphysis pubis.

L. vesicle. (L. *vesicula*, a small bladder. G. *Labyrinthbläschen*.) The *Recessus labyrinthi*.

L., wa'ter of. (G. *Labyrinthwasser*.) The *Endolymph*.

Labyrinthbranch'ii. (Λαβύρινθος, a maze; βράγχια, a gill. G. *Labyrinthkieemer*.) A Group of *Acanthopteri*, characterised by having, in connection with the gill chambers, certain cavities in which is contained a plaited respiratory organ. Ex.: *Anabas*, *Polyacanthus*, *Macropodus*, *Osphromenus*.

Labyrinth'ic. (Λαβύρινθος. F. *labyrinthique*; I. *labirintico*; S. *laberintico*.) Relating to the *Labyrinth*.

L. cavity. The labyrinth of the ear.

L. nerve. A synonym of the *Auditory nerve*.

L. teeth. Teeth which have numerous radiating, sinuous, vertical grooves, which penetrate their substance and interdigitate with similarly shaped processes of the pulp-cavity; as in the *Labyrinthodon*.

Labyrinthiform. (L. *labyrinthus*, a labyrinth; *forma*, likeness. F. *labyrinthiforme*.) Applied to a body which presents narrow, tortuous furrows on its surface.

Labyrinthine. Like to, or related to, the *Labyrinth*.

L. vertigo. (L. *vertigo*, a turning round.) A condition characterised by sudden paroxysmal attacks of vertigo, supposed to depend upon disease of the semicircular canals of the inner ear; and hence this term is proposed instead of *Menière's disease*.

Labyrinthodon'ta. (Λαβύρινθος, a maze; ὄδός, a tooth. G. *Wickelzähler*.) A Group of extinct *Amphibia*, characterised by the complexity of the structure of their teeth.

Labyrinth'us. See *Labyrinth*.

L. auris int'imæ. (L. *auris*, the ear; *intimus*, inmost.) The labyrinth of the ear.

L. du'rus. (L. *durus*, hard.) The *Labyrinth, osseus*.

L. membrana'ceus. See *Labyrinth, membranous*.

L. moll'is. (L. *mollis*, soft.) The *Labyrinth, membranous*.

L. os'seus. See *Labyrinth, osseous*.

L. os'sis ethmoi'dei. See *Labyrinth, ethmoidal*.

L. pu'bicus im'par. (L. *impar*, unequal.) The same as *Plexus pudendalis*.

L. pudenda'lis exter'nus. (L. *externus*, outside.) The same as *Plexus pudendalis*.

L. pudenda'lis inter'nus. (L. *internus*, internal.) The same as *Plexus pudendalis*.

L. puden-do-vesica'lis. (L. *vesicalis*, belonging to the bladder.) The same as *Plexus pudendalis*.

L. veno'sus Santori'ni. (L. *venosus*, full of veins; *Santorini*, an Italian physician.) The same as *Plexus pudendalis*.

Lac. (L. *lac*; from root of Gr. γάλα, milk, having lost the initial *g*. F. *lait*; I. *latte*; S. *lecke*; G. *Milch*.) Milk; the juice of a plant or tree.

L. aceto'sum. (L. *acetum*, vinegar.) Sour milk.

L. ac'idum. (L. *acidus*, sour.) Sour milk.

L. ammoni'aci. (F. *lait ammoniacal*.) The *Mistura ammoniaci*.

L. amygdalæ. (F. *lait d'amandes*.) The *Mistura amygdalæ*.

L. arsenico'sum. (G. *Arsenicmilch*.)

Milk to which a medicinal dose of arsenical solution has been added.

L. asafœtidæ. (F. *lait d'asfétide*.) The *Mistura asafœtidæ*.

L. asini'num. (L. *asinus*, an ass. G. *Eselstutenmilch*.) Asses' milk.

L. asini'num artificia'lë. (L. *asinus*, of an ass; *artificialis*, belonging to art.) The *Decoctum helicum*.

L. a'vis. (L. *avis*, a bird.) The albumen of the egg.

L. bubali'num. (L. *bos bubalis*, the buffalo. G. *Büffelmilch*.) Buffalo's milk; considered to be especially nutritive.

L. bubul'um. (L. *bubulus*, of oxen.) Cow's milk.

L. cani'num. (L. *canis*, a dog. G. *Hundmilch*.) The milk of a bitch; it is said to be very rich in calcium phosphate, and has been employed in rickets.

L. concre'tum. (L. *concretus*, part. of *concreto*, to curdle. G. *geronnene Milch*.) Curdled milk.

L. ebutyra'tum. (L. *e*, out; *butyrum*, butter. F. *petit-lait*; I. *latticino*; S. *suero de manteca*; G. *Buttermilch*.) Butter milk.

L. emunc'tum. (L. *emunctus*, part. of *emungo*, to blow the nose. G. *abgerahmte Milch*.) Skim-milk.

L. femini'num. (L. *femininus*, feminine.) Human milk.

L. fermentans equi'num. (L. *fermento*, to ferment; *equinus*, belonging to a horse.) Koumiss.

L. fer'ri. Freshly precipitated and washed ferric phosphate mixed with about one per cent. of water.

L. gua'i'aci. (F. *lait de gâiac*.) The *Mistura gua'i'aci*.

L. hirci'num. (L. *hircinus*, belonging to a goat. G. *Ziegenmilch*.) Goat's milk.

L. hydrargyro'sum. (G. *Quecksilbermilch*.) Milk to which a medicinal dose of mercury has been added.

L. ioda'tum. (G. *Jodmilch*.) Milk to which a medicinal dose of iodine has been added whereby the casein becomes charged with it.

L. luna'e. (L. *luna*, the moon. G. *Mondmilch*.) A name of the *Agaricus mineralis*.

L. magne'siæ. Magnesia usta 8 parts, boiled with 40 parts of distilled water, and sugar and orange-flower water, of each 15 parts, added. Dose, a tablespoonful.

L. ma'ris. (L. *mas*, a male.) The spermatic fluid.

L. mercu'rii. The name given by Kunkel to calomel and to white precipitate.

L. ovil'um. (L. *ovillus*, belonging to sheep. G. *Schafmilch*.) Sheep's milk.

L. pres'sum. (L. *pressus*, squeezed.) The curd of milk; pressed milk.

L. prim'um puer'peræ. (L. *primus*, first; *puerpera*, a lying-in woman.) The *Colostrum*.

L. pur'gans. (L. *purgo*, to purge. F. *lait purgatif*.) Cow's milk in which is suspended scammony powder or the powder of its resin.

L. ro'sæ. See *Milk of roses*.

L. scammon'i. (F. *lait de scammonée*.) The *Mistura scammon'i*.

L. sulphuris. (F. *lait de soufre*; G. *Schwefelmilch*.) A name for *Sulphur præcipitatum*; milk of sulphur.

L. ter'ræ. (L. *terra*, land. F. *lait de terre*.) Carbonate of magnesia.

L. vacci'num. (L. *vaccinus*, of cows. F. *lait de vache*; G. *Kuhmilch*.) Cow's milk.

L. virginal'ë. (L. *virginalis*, belonging to a virgin.) Geber's term for the milky fluid produced by mixing acetate of lead with an alkaline solution.

L. virgin'eum. Another term for the *Acetum philosophicum*. See also *Virginii's milk*.

L. virginis. (L. *virgo*, a virgin.) Hagedorn's term for the white precipitate formed by adding water to an alcoholic solution of benzoïn.

Lac. (Pers. *lak*, *luk*; from Sans. *lakshâ*, for *raktâ*; from *rakta*, pp. of *ranj*, to dye. F. *laque*; I. *lacca*; S. *laca*; G. *Lack*, *Gummilack*.) A brownish-red, brittle substance found on the branches of *Aleuritis laccifera*, and several kinds of *Ficus* and other trees in the East Indies; it is usually supposed to be an exudation from the bark produced by the punctures of the *Coccus lacca*, but by some it is thought to be an exudation from the insect itself. It consists of resin, colouring matter, laccin, wax, and salts. When brought to this country in its native state, adherent to the twigs, it is called *Stick-lac*; gathered in small pieces or grains, it is called *Seed-lac*; melted, washed so as to be nearly colourless, and cast into thin plates, *Shell-lac*. Formerly used as a tonic and astringent; now only employed in dentifrices, and in solution in alcohol as a dressing to wounds, when painted on a bandage.

L., cake- Same as *L., lump-*.

L., dye. A substance consisting of the sediment of the liquor resulting from the washing of lac to make shell-lac, when treated with alum; itself is frequently washed and then pressed so as to form hard, purple cakes, which, by the addition of mordants, produce scarlet dyes.

L., grain- Same as *L., seed-*.

L., grape- Agglutinated small masses of lac obtained from the twigs.

L., gum. The inspissated and exuded juice of the fruit of *Ficus indica*.

L., in'sect. The *Coccus lacca*.

L., lump- Seed lac melted and run into a mass.

L., seed- (F. *laque en grains*; G. *Körnerlack*.) See chief heading.

L., shell- (F. *laque en plaques*; G. *Schelllack*.) See chief heading.

L., stick- (F. *laque en batons*; G. *Stock-lack*.) See chief heading.

L., white. Lac deprived of colour by dissolving in caustic potash water, passing chlorine through the solution, and then washing in hot water. It is pulled into twisted sticks.

Lac crateræ du Mont Indien. A sulphuric acid mineral water in Java.

Lac-Villiers. France, département du Doubs. A cold ehalybeate water, containing calcium bicarbonate .907 gramme, magnesium bicarbonate .15, and erenate of iron .11 gramme in a litre.

Lacaph'thon. This term, Castellus says, is often used by physicians, but what it may be is uncertain. It is mentioned by Paulus Ægineta in the composition of the *Cyphi magnum* called the solar, consisting of thirty-six ingredients, where he explains it to be the bark

of a pine or some other tree. Dr. Adams, in his *Translat.*, vol iii, p. 599, uses the term *Lacaphthus*. Castellus adds that Ruellius considers it to be corrupted from *Nasacaphthum*, or *Narcarphithum*, a kind of aroma brought from India, the best for suffumigations, as noted by Goureaux.

Lacaph'thum. The same as *Lacaphthon*.

Lacaph'thus. The same as *Lacaphthon*.

Lacaune'. France, département du Tarn, 900 metres above sea-level. There are three springs. Bel-Air has a temperature of 22° C.—24° C. (71·6° F.—75·2° F.), and contains sodium bicarbonate ·052 gramme, calcium bicarbonate ·546, magnesium bicarbonate ·13, magnesium sulphate ·053, ferrous oxide ·005, and calcium arseniate ·0006 gramme in a litre. It is used in eczema, rheumatic neuralgia, caries of bone, and old wounds and ulcers. Source Rouge contains ferrous bicarbonate ·044 gramme in a litre, and is used in chlorosis, anæmia, and digestive troubles. Source de la Montagne is feebly mineralised, and is only used in the hydropathic establishment.

Lac'ca. See the dye *Lac*.

L. alba. See *Lac, white*.

L. cæru'lea. (*L. cæruleus*, azure blue.) Litmus.

L. florenti'na. (Florence. *G. Florentinæ*.) The same as *L. in globulis*.

L. in bac'ulis. (*L. baculum*, a little stick. *G. Stocklack.*) Stick-lac.

L. in glob'ulis. (*L. globula*, a small ball. *G. Kugellac.*) Lac in large grains.

L. in gran'is. (*L. granum*, a grain. *G. Körnerlack.*) Lac in grain.

L. in mas'sis. (*L. in, in; massa*, a lump.) Same as *Lac, lump*.

L. in placen'tis. (*L. in, in; placenta*, a cake.) Same as *Lac, cake*.

L. in ram'is. (*L. ramus*, a branch.) Lac still adherent to branches of the fig or euphorbium.

L. in tabul'is. (*L. tabula*, a table. *G. Schelllack.*) Shell-lac.

L. mus'ci. (*L. muscus*, a moss. *G. Lackmus.*) Litmus.

L. mu'sica. The same as *L. musci*.

Lac'cate. (*Lac*, the resin.) Like lac; appearing to be varnished.

Lac'cic. (*F. laccique.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, the substance *Lac*.

L. acid. (*F. acide laccique.*) An acid of a wine colour obtained by John from stick-lac; it is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

Lac'cin. (*F. laccine.*) The resinous base of the various lacs of commerce, but not found in shell-lac. It is a red substance, melting at a low temperature, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

Lace. (Mid. E. *las, laas*; from old *F. las, lags*, a snare; from *L. laqueus*, a noose. *F. dentelle, point*; *I. merletto, gallone*; *S. encaje, pasamano*; *G. Spitze, Kante.*) A delicate network in patterns made of silk, or flax, or cotton.

L. bark. The liber of *Lagetta lintearea*, or the Jamaica lace bark tree.

L. suture. See *Suture, lace*.

L. tree. The *Lagetta lintearea*.

L. wings. The insects of the Order *Neuroptera*.

Lace-maker's disease'. *Lacc-*

makers are said to be liable to lead poisoning in consequence of the silk and lace being treated with lead compounds, or weighted with lead.

Lac'erate. (*L. lacervatus*, part. of *lacero*, to tear; from *lacer*, torn; *Gr. λακερός*, torn; from Aryan root *wrak*, to tear. *F. lacerer*; *I. laccrare*; *S. lacerar*; *G. zerreiben.*) To tear.

Also, the same as *Lacerated*.

Lac'erated. (*L. lacervatus. F. lacéré*; *I. lacerato*; *S. lacerado*; *G. zerzissen, zersetzt.*) Torn.

In Botany, having the edge irregularly divided so as to resemble rents.

In Anatomy, applied to openings or borders with jagged edges.

L. wounds. See *Wounds, lacerated*.

Lac'eration. (*L. lacero*, to tear. *F. laccration*; *G. Zerreißung.*) A tearing of the soft parts by violence.

Also, the torn wound so made.

L., subcuta'neous. (*L. sub*, under; *cutis*, the skin. *F. laccration sous-cutanée.*) The introduction of a delicate knife under the skin and the cutting in various directions of the subcutaneous structures; a mode of treatment of erectile tumours of the skin.

Lac'erative. (*L. lacero.*) Having power to tear or lacerate.

Lac'erator. (*L. lacero. F. laccrateur.*) An instrument for effecting *Laccration, subcutaneous*.

Lac'eratu'ra. (*L. lacero.*) A lacerated wound.

Lac'er'ta. (*F. lézard*; *G. Eidechse.*) A Genus of the Suborder *Fissilinguia*, Order *Sauria*.

See also *Lacertus*.

L. ag'ilis. Linn. (*L. agilis*, active. *F. lézard commun.*) The common lizard; formerly supposed to be sudorific and antisypilitic when eaten raw.

L. salaman'dra. Linn. The *Salamandra maculosa*.

L. scin'cus. Linn. The *Scincus officinalis*.

L. vir'idis. Dand. (*L. viridis*, green.) The green lizard. Employed as *L. agilis*.

Lac'er'ta ru'bra. (*L. ruber*, red.) A Spagyric term for the *Colcothar vitrioli*.

L. vir'idis. (*L. viridis*, green.) Term for a solution of *L. rubra*, to which a little copper is added.

Also, applied to a certain preparation of mercurial precipitate.

Lac'er'ti. (*L. plural of lacertus*, the arm.) Muscle.

L. adscit'ti'l. (*L. adscisco*, to associate.) Term applied to the straight and oblique bands of fibrous tissue which strengthen and partly form the capsular ligament of the wrist joint.

L. cor'dis. (*L. cor*, the heart.) The *Columba carnea*.

L. fibro'si. (*L. fibrosus*, full of fibres.) The thin, flat, superficial aponeurosis which is given off from the inferior tendon of the biceps brachii to the fascia of the forearm.

L. musculo'rum. (*L. musculus*, a muscle.) Muscular fasciculi.

L. prop'rii. (*L. proprius*, peculiar.) The same as *Lacerti adscititii*.

Lac'er'tian. Belonging to, or like to, the *Lacertidæ*.

Lac'er'tidæ. (*L. lacerta*, a lizard. *F. lacertiens*; *G. echte Eidechsen, Land-Eidechsen.*)

A Family of the Suborder *Fissilinguia*, Order *Sauria*. The lizards. Body elongated; teeth pleurodont, hollow at the root; tongue long, split at apex; membrana tympani visible.

Lacertiform. (*L. lacerta*, a lizard; *forma*, likeness. F. *lacertiforme*.) Formed or shaped like the *Lacerta*, or lizard.

Applied to a Division of the *Sauria*, comprehending those which resemble the lizard, that is to say, having four feet proper for walking, always very long and five-toed.

Lacertilia. (*L. lacerta*.) The same as *Sauria*.

Lacertine. (*L. lacerta*.) Resembling the *Lacertide*.

Lacertoid. (*L. lacerta*, a lizard; Gr. εἶδος, likeness. F. *lacertoïde*.) Resembling the *Lacerta*, or lizard.

Lacertous. (*L. lacertus*, muscle. F. *lacerteux*; G. *Muskelkräftig*.) Having, or full of, muscle.

Lacertuli. Dim. of *Lacerti*.

L. cordis. (*L. cor*, the heart.) The *Columnæ carneæ*.

Lacertus. (*L. lacertus*, the arm.) Term for the fleshy portions of the body without bones, as the brawn of the arms or legs, and therefore the same as *Musculus*, according to Bartholin, *Anat.* i, 5, p. 31.

Also, an old term for a bundle of muscular fibres.

L. medius Wrisbergii. (*L. medius*, middle; *Wrisberg*, a German anatomist.) That portion of the ligamentum longitudinale anterius which, commencing at the basilar crest of the occipital bone, extends to the anterior tubercle of the atlas.

L. rectus. (*L. rectus*, straight.) The same as *L. medius Wrisbergii*.

L. reflexus. (*L. reflecto*, to bend back.) The same as *Portio reflexa ligamenti pisonometacarpii*.

Lachanon. The same as *Lachanum*

Lachanum. (Λάχανον, garden herbs; from λαχάνω, to dig.) A kind of aliment formed from plants of slight nutrition, so that it does not contribute to the strength, but at least wards off starvation and defends from death. (*Galen, de Aliment. Facult.* ii, 43, *seqq.*)

Lacheria. A synonym for *Elephantiasis græcorum*.

Lachesis. Dand. (Λάχαισις, one of the three Pates.) A Genus of the *Crotalida*, or vipers. Also, a term for snake-poison.

L. picta. (*L. pictus*, painted.) The serpent from which it is supposed that the arrow poison of the Indians is derived.

L. rhombeata. Flammon. A poisonous serpent of Peru.

Lachlachatum. Old name of a certain stomach medicine.

Lachnanthes. (Λάχνη, wool; άνθος, a flower.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Hæmodoraceæ*.

L. tinctoria. (*L. tinctor*, a dyer.) The plant has a blood-red root, which is used in North America for dyeing. It has also astringent and tonic properties. In tincture it is used to check the cough in pulmonary phthisis.

Lachryma. (*L. lachryma*, a tear.) A tear.

An old term for the sap of the shoots of the vine, *Vitis vinifera*. It was formerly used in calculous disorders and in chronic ophthalmia.

L. Jobi. See *Job's tears*.

L. scammony. See *Scammony*, *lachryma*.

Lachrymæform. See *Lacrimaform*.

Lachrymal. See *Lacrimul*.

Lachrymin. (*L. lachryma*, a tear.) Same as *Dacryolin*.

Lacinia. (*L. lacinia*, the lappet or flap of a garment; from *lacer*, ragged. G. *Zipfel*, *Lappen*.) A hem, fringe, or rag.

In Botany, a tag of a fringed petal; also the fringe itself.

In Zoology, the posterior inner process of the stipes of the maxilla of *Insecta*.

Laciniaæ. Nominative plural of *Lacinia*.

L. tubarum Fallopii. The fringed extremity or fimbriae of the *Fallopian tube*.

Laciniate. (*L. lacinia*. F. *lacinîé*; I. *laciniato*, S. *laciniado*; G. *geschlitzt*, *zipfelig*, *zerschnitten*.) Jagged; irregularly fringed.

Laciniated. (*L. lacinia*.) Same as *Laciniate*.

Lacinifoliate. (*L. lacinia*; *folium*, a leaf. F. *lacinifolié*; G. *schlitzblätterig*.) Having laciniated or fringed leaves.

Laciniform. (*L. lacinia*; *forma*, likeness. F. *laciniforme*.) Presenting the appearance of a fringe.

Laciniolate. (*L. lacinia*.) Same as *Lacinulate*.

Laciniose. (*L. lacinia*.) Same as *Laciniate*.

Lacinula. (*L. dim.* of *lacinia*, a fringe. F. *lacinule*; G. *Zipfelchen*.) A small *Lacinia*. Applied by Hoffmann to the incurvated point of the petals of the *Umbelliferae*.

Lacinulate. (*L. dim.* of *lacinia*, a thing rent. F. *lacinulé*; G. *feingeschlitzt*.) That which is furnished with irregular divisions, or small laciniaæ.

Lacinulose. (*L. dim.* of *lacinia*. F. *lacinulé*.) Having, or full of, little fringes.

Lacis. (Λακίσις, a rent.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Podostemaceæ*. Many of the species are used for human food, as well as for cattle food.

Lacistemaæ. (Λακιστός, torn.) A Nat. Order of monochlamydeous Exogens of the Alliance *Violales*, or a Family of the Order *Amentaceæ*; shrubs having apetalous flowers in axillary catkins; one hypogynous stamen; and a superior, one-celled ovary, with numerous ovules attached to parietal placentæ.

Lacistemads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Lacistemaæ*.

Lacistemææ. Martius's term for *Lacistemaæ*.

Lacmum. (Du. *lackmoes*, a blue dye-stuff; from *lac*, lac; *mooes*, pulp; or possibly from its name *Lacca musci*.) The pharmacopœial name of *Litmus*.

Laconicum. (*Laconia*, a region of Peloponnesus, where they were much used. F. *bain de vapeur*; G. *Dampfbad*, *Schwitzbad*.) Old term for a sweating-room or stove; a vapour bath.

Lacquer. (F. *laque*, lac.) A solution of lac in alcohol.

L. plant. The *Rhus vernicifera*.

Lacrima. (*L. lacrima*, a tear; modified from older form *dacrima*; cognate with Gr. δάκρυ, a tear.) A tear.

L. papaveris. (*L. papaver*, the poppy.) The name under which Celsus describes opium.

Lacrimæform. (L. *lacrima*; *forma*, shape. F. *lacrimal*; G. *Thränenkörperig*.) Having the shape of a tear.

Lacrimal. (L. *lacrima*, a tear. G. *Thränenförmig*.) Relating to tears.

L. apparatus. (L. *vis lacrymalis*; F. *voies lacrymales*; G. *Thränenwerkzeug*.) It consists of the lacrimal gland with its excretory ducts, the lacrimal canal, lacrimal sac, and nasal duct.

L. artery. (F. *artère lacrymale*; G. *Thränenschlagader*.) The first and largest branch of the ophthalmic artery. It accompanies the lacrimal nerve and supplies the lacrimal gland, anastomosing with the palpebral, deep temporal, transverse facial, and middle meningeal arteries.

L. bone. (F. *os lacrymal*; G. *Thränenbein*, *Thränenknochen*.) An elongated rectangular bone situated on the side of the nose, at the front and inner part of the orbit on each side. The outer part presents a vertical ridge, the lacrimal crest, and in front of this a deep groove, which at its lower part joins with the ascending process of the superior maxillary bone to complete the nasal duct. The lacrimal bone articulates with the frontal, the ethmoid, and the superior maxillary bones. Horner's muscle arises from the crest of the bone. It is ossified from a single centre, which commences about the eighth week of fetal life, and is a membrane bone.

The lacrimal bones are ankylosed to the malar bones in dolphins, squirrels, and hogs, and are absent in seals; they are absent in Batrachia, and sometimes in Aves; they are very large in hares and armadillos, and especially in deer. They are united to the palatine bone in the rhinoceroses.

Also, called *Os unguis*.

L. bone, fracture of. The bone may be broken from direct injury, and the nasal duct be obstructed.

L. calculus. (L. *calculus*, a small stone.) Same as *Dacryolite*.

L. canal, inferior. (L. *canalis*, a pipe; *inferior*, lower. F. *conduit lacrymal inférieur*; G. *untere Thränenkanälchen*.) The larger and wider canal passing from the inferior punctum, which at first descends, and then runs almost horizontally inwards.

L. canal, superior. (L. *canalis*; *superior*, upper. F. *conduit lacrymal supérieur*; G. *obere Thränenkanälchen*.) The canal which passes from the superior punctum; it first ascends, then bends at an acute angle, and finally passes inwards and downwards to the lacrimal sac.

L. canaliculi. (L. dim. of *canalis*.) Same as *L. canals*.

L. canals. (L. *canalis*. F. *conduits lacrymaux*; G. *Thränenkanälchen*, *Thränenröhrenchen*.) The channels for the conveyance of the tears from the eye to the nose. They commence at the minute orifices or puncta lacrymalia seen on the margin of the upper and lower lids near the inner canthus, and convey the tears into the lacrimal sac, whence they pass into the nasal duct. They open into the nasal duct by a common opening in about 15 per cent. of all cases, and by two openings in the rest. Their length in man is about 9 mm., and their diameter varies from 0.6 to 1 mm. They are lined by about three layers of stratified pavement

epithelium, which rests on a basement membrane, external to which is a tunica propria, composed of connective, with much elastic tissue, outside this again are the fibres of Horner's muscle. See *L. canal, inferior*, and *L. canal, superior*.

L. canals, obstruction of. (G. *Verstopfung der Thränenröhrenchen*.) This may result from the presence of a micro-organism, as from streptococcus, from cicatrization after injury, or from a polypus. The tube is generally swollen, and the appearance presented is that of an hordeolum.

L. caruncle. (L. *caruncula*, a little piece of flesh. F. *caroncule lacrymale*; G. *Thränenkarunkel*, *Thränenhügel*.) The *Caruncula lacrymalis*, a small, fleshy, reddish glandiform body situated in the internal angle of each eye.

L. concretion. (L. *concretus*, part. of *concreco*, to grow together. G. *Thränenstein*.) A *Dacryolith*.

L. crest. (L. *crista*, a ridge. F. *crête lacrymale*; G. *Thränenkamm*.) The vertical ridge which divides the outer surface of the lacrimal bone into an anterior grooved portion and a posterior plane part.

See also *Crista lacrymalis ossis maxillaris superioris*.

L. cyst. (Κύστις, a little bag.) A dilatation of one of the crypts or ducts of the lacrimal gland.

L. director. An instrument with a small groove along one surface. It is used for guiding the knife in the operation of slitting up the canaliculus or lacrimal canal.

L. duct. (L. *ductus*, a leading. G. *Thränengang*.) The combined *L. sac* and *Nasal duct*.

L. duct, stricture of. See *L. canals, obstruction of*.

L. fistula. (L. *fistula*, a pipe. F. *fistule lacrymale*; G. *Thränensackfistel*, *Thränenfistel*.) A communication between the skin of the cheek and the interior of the lacrimal sac. It is one of the results of lacrimal abscess, when it has opened through the cheek, and has not cicatrised. The usual position of the opening is about a quarter of an inch below the inner canthus of the eye, though it is sometimes remote, and tears, or mucus, or a mucopurulent fluid constantly exude from it.

L. fluid. (G. *Thränenfeuchtigkeit*.) The *Tears*.

L. fos'sa. (L. *fossa*, a trench. F. *gouttière lacrymale*; G. *Thränengrube*.) The small depression in the orbital plate of the frontal bone in which the lacrimal gland lies. Its surface is often cancelled.

L. gland. (F. *glande lacrymale*; G. *Thranendrüse*.) The serous gland situated above the external angle of the orbit, in a depression of the frontal bone. It secretes the tears.

It is a compound acinous gland, and consists of two portions. The upper one, *glandula lacrymalis superior*, or *glandula inornata* of Galen, is much the larger. It occupies the fossa in the orbital plate of the frontal bone, and its cellular investment is fused with the periosteum. It is about 20 mm. long from side to side, 11 mm. broad in a sagittal direction, and 6 mm. thick. Its volume is 0.66 c.c.; its weight 0.72 gramme; the sp. gr. of the gland substance 1.0583. The lower one, *glandula lacrymalis inferior* of Rosenmüller,

is much less compact, and lies in the upper part of the upper lid, reaching as far as the ligamentum palpebrale. About 7—10 ducts arise from the upper gland, traverse and receive part of the secretion of the lower gland, and open by minute oblique valvular apertures on the outer and upper part of the internal surface of the upper lid. The lower gland is about 10 mm. long, 8 mm. broad, and 2 mm. thick. Its volume is 0.22 c.c., and its weight 0.22 gramme. The acini of both glands have a diameter of 0.035—0.05 mm. They are lined by low, columnar cells, which rest on a membrana propria. The nervous supply is from the lacrimal branch of the ophthalmic division of the fifth nerve; the arterial from special branches of the ophthalmic artery. Lacrimal glands occur only in the Sauroupsida and the Mammalia.

L. gland, accessory. The *Gland, lacrimal, inferior*.

L. gland, extirpation of. This may be accomplished in two modes: by making a horizontal incision 1.25 or 1.5 inch along, or just below, the supra-orbital ridge, and dividing the tissues till the gland is seen, which should then be seized by forceps and carefully dissected out; or by enlarging the palpebral fissure, everting and drawing up the upper lid, and reaching the gland through the mucous membrane. It is well to use antiseptic precautions. It has been recommended by C. Bernard for epiphora.

L. gland, fistula of duct of. A communication between the skin and one of the ducts of the lacrimal gland. A minute teardrop exudes from it from time to time.

L. gland, hypertrophy of. (Υπέρ, above; τροφή, nourishment.) Enlargement of the gland, generally single, occasionally symmetrical, due in most instances to increase in the quantity of connective tissue. There is usually only slight pain, diplopia is not constant. The eye is more or less displaced and its movements impeded.

L. gland, inferior. See *Gland, lacrimal, inferior*.

L. gland, inflammation of. See *Dacryoadenitis*.

L. gland, neoplasms of. (Νέος, new; πλάσμα, anything formed.) The chief tumours of the lacrimal gland are simple hypertrophy, adenoma, colloid tumour, sarcoma, myxoma, encephaloid and scirrhus cancer, chloroma, teleangiectasis, and hydatid cysts.

L. gland, palpebral. (*L. palpebra*, an eyelid.) The *L. gland, inferior*.

L. gland, superior. The chief part of the *L. gland*.

L. groove. (*G. Thränensacgrube*.) The bony channel which lodges the lacrimal sac. See *Groove, lacrimal*.

L. hernia. (*L. hernia*, a rupture.) A distension of the lacrimal sac owing to causes which prevent the escape of tears from it.

L. method. (*F. méthode lacrymale*.) Brachet's term for the plan of treating diseases of the eyes by promoting the secretion of the tears.

L. muscle. The *Tensor tarsi*, or Horner's muscle.

L. nerve. (*F. nerf lacrymal*; *G. Thränen-nerve, Thränenrüsennerv*.) A branch of the ophthalmic nerve. It arises in the skull, close by the sphenoidal fissure, through which it passes to the outer side of the orbit and above the ex-

ternal rectus muscle to the lacrimal gland, which, as well as the conjunctiva, it supplies; it communicates with the orbital branch of the superior maxillary nerve, and its terminal branches in the upper eyelid join branches from the facial nerve.

L. notch. A groove on the internal part of the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone behind the nasal process. It articulates with the lacrimal bone.

L. organs, statistics of diseases of. The proportion of the number of cases of lacrimal disease to that of other diseases of the eye is given by Knete and Hasner at 2 per cent., by Arlt at 2.3, by Pagenstecher at 2.6, and by Schermer at 4 per cent.

L. papilla. (*L. papilla*, a nipple. *G. Thränenpapille, Thränenwurzchen*.) A slightly elevated point situated upon each eyelid near the inner canthus. The summit of each papilla is perforated by a small opening, the punctum lacrimale, which forms the commencement of the lacrimal canals.

L. passages. (*F. voies lacrymales*; *G. Thränenweg*.) Same as *L. apparatus*.

L. probe. A silver probe, in graduated series, for exploring the nasal duct in cases of stricture. Also called *Bowman's probe*.

L. process of inferior turbinal. (*G. Thränenfortsatz*.) An ascending process of the inferior turbinal bone, which completes the lacrimal canal and articulates with the lacrimal bone.

L. puncta. (*L. punctum*, a point. *F. points lacrymaux*; *G. Thränenpunkte*.) The minute, nearly circular, and crateriform openings of the canaliculi on the margins of the lids. They are about 1-50th inch in diameter at the orifice, but can be considerably dilated.

L. puncta, contraction of. (*L. contractio*, to draw together. *F. retrécissement des points lacrymaux*; *G. Verengung der Thränenpunkte*.) The diameter of the puncta is normally about half a millimeter (1-50th inch), but as a result of inflammation of the borders of the lids they frequently become so greatly contracted as to be hardly visible.

L. puncta, eversion of. (*L. everso*, to turn out. *F. déviation des points lacrymaux en dehors*; *G. Auswärtskehrung der Thränenpunkte*.) That condition in which the puncta lacrimalia, instead of being in close apposition to the globe of the eye, and immersed in the fluid at the inner canthus of the eye, are turned outwards. It is a common result of blepharitis, and often follows the process of cicatrisation after wounds and burns.

L. puncta, obliteration of. (*L. oblitero*, to wipe out. *F. oblitération des points lacrymaux*; *G. Verschluss or Verstopfung der Thränenpunkte*.) Absolute closure of the openings of the lacrimal canaliculi. It may result from inflammation.

L. sac. (*F. sac lacrymale*; *G. Thränensack*.) The upper part of the lacrimo-nasal duct. It is lodged in the groove formed by the *L. bone* and the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone. It is composed of connective tissue and mucous membrane. It is about 11 mm. long and 5 or 6 mm. broad, is dome-shaped or pointed above, and is continuous with the nasal duct below. When laid open it presents the single or, more frequently, double opening of the canaliculi, and one or two folds

of the mucous membrane forming valves. Generally at the mouth of the canals the mucous membrane is raised as a circular projection. If this is defective at the upper border, the lower part is called the *valvula lacrymalis superior* of Béraud, or Arnold's valve; if the lower part is defective, the upper fold remaining, it is called Rosenmüller's valve. A second, sometimes circular, elevation of the membrane, situated somewhat lower down, at the commencement of the nasal duct, is the *valvula sacci lacrimalis inferior* of Béraud, which is less constant; and is also called the valve of Krause or of Béraud. Spiral folds are also sometimes found.

L. sac, abscess of. See *Dacryocystitis phlegmonosa*.

L. sac, extirpation of. (*L. exstirpo*, to root out.) This is accomplished by laying open the sac from the outside and extirpating it by the knife and scissors, or by the application of a caustic, or of the actual cautery.

L. sac, fistula of. Same as *L. fistula*.

L. sac, obliteration of. (*L. oblittero*, to blot out.) See under *L. sac, extirpation of*.

L. sac, polypus of. (*Πολύς*, many; *πόδος*, a foot.) A growth of connective tissue and vessels occasionally found in the lacrimal sac, constituting one of the causes of *naucocèle*.

L. sinus. (*L. sinus*, a gulf.) A large cutaneous follicle with an open mouth lying beneath the orbit; found in the antelope.

L. tubercle. A small projection of bone situated in the superior maxilla upon the orbital surface of the lacrimal groove.

L. veins. They accompany the lacrimal artery and open into the ophthalmic and palpebral veins.

Lacrima'tion. (*L. lacrima*. *F. lacrymation*; *I. lacrimazione*; *G. Thränen, Thränen-träufeln*.) The excretion of tears; weeping. This is usually a reflex action consequent on the entrance, and intended to effect the removal, of a foreign body from the eye, but it may result from stimulation of the retina by bright light, or from irritation of the nasal branch of the fifth nerve, or from mere congestion of the head, as in vomiting, or from mental emotion.

Also, the same as *Lacrimal method*.

L., sanguineous. (*L. sanguis*, blood. *G. Blutveinen*.) The same as *Dacryohæmorrhœa*.

Lacrimatome. (*L. lacrima*; *Gr. τίμνω*, to cut.) An instrument for dilating by section the canaliculi or the nasal duct. One form is composed of two blades, one of which is cutting, and is received into a deep notch on the other when the blades are closed. When introduced into the duct, pressure upon a lever causes the cutting blade to protrude and divide any stricture that may be present. In another form a grooved director is first introduced into the canal and a blade with cutting edge is run along the groove.

Lacrimin. (*L. lacrima*.) Same as *Dacryolin*.

Lacrimule. (*L. lacrimula*; dim. of *lacrima*. *G. Thränchen*.) A little tear.

Lacruma. (*L. lacruma*, a tear.) A tear.

Lacryma. (*L. lacryma*, a tear. *F. larme*; *G. Thräne*.) The limpid secretion of the lacrimal gland; a tear.

Lacrymæ. Plural of *Lacryma*.

L. cervi. (*L. cervus*, a stag.) Old term for hardened sordes in the angles of the eyes of the stag, of a dull and penetrating odour, said to

possess medicinal virtues, and to be an antidote to poisons.

Lacrymal. Same as *Lacrimal*.

Lacrymatum. See *Lacrimation*.

Lacrymatome. (*L. lacryma*, a tear; *Gr. τίμνω*, to cut.) Same as *Lacrimatome*.

Lacrymin. (*L. lacryma*, a tear.) An organic substance said to be found in the tears. Same as *Dacryolin*.

Lacsatin. A colourless, crystallisable, bitter substance, obtained by Pagenstecher from the leaves and stalks of *Lactuca sativa*.

Lactalbumin. (*L. lac*, milk; *albumen*, white of egg.) An alkaloid found by Commaille in milk along with *Casein*.

Lactamen. (*L. lac*, milk; from the white colour of the pustules. *F. croûte de lait*, or *croûte laiteuse*; *G. Milchschor*.) Old name for *Achor*; also for *Crusta lactea*, milk-blotch, or milk-scab; the *Porriigo larvatis*.

Lactamethane. $C_3H_{11}NO_2$. Formed by treating diethyl lactate with aqueous ammonia, expelling the excess of ammonia and water by means of a water bath when the lactamethane remains as a liquid, which solidifies on cooling as broad, brilliant, crystalline plates, greasy to the touch, and soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It is an isomer of *Ozycurvin*.

Lactamic acid. Same as *Alanine*.

Lactamide. $C_3H_7O_2N = CH_3 \cdot CH(OH) \cdot CO \cdot NH_2$. A crystalline body obtained by the action of ammonia upon ethyl lactate, lactide, or lactic anhydride. It is freely soluble in alcohol and in water, with difficulty in ether.

Lactamine. $C_6H_7NO_3$. An alkaline body formed by the union of aldehyde with hydrocyanic acid and water.

Lactarius. (*L. lac*, milk. *F. lactaire*.) Applied to some of the agarics which yield a milky juice, as the *Agaricus lactifluus*.

Lactarium. (*L. lactarium*.) Food prepared with milk.

L. edulium. (*L. edulis*, eatable.) Old epithet for various kinds of food prepared from milk.

Lactarius. (*L. lac*. *G. Milchschwamm*.) A Genus of the Family *Agaricini*, Suborder *Hymenomyces*, Order *Basidiomyces*.

L. aspidæus, Paulet. (*Ἀσπίδιον*, a small shield.) Pileus plano-convex, with circularly-folded border, pale straw-colour; gills white; juice white, becoming violet; taste acrid. In woods and moist meadows. Poisonous.

L. chrysorrhæus. (*Χρυσός*, gold; *πότα*, a flow.) Yellow-juiced *lactarius*. Pileus fleshy, at first umbilicate, then infundibuliform, yellowish flesh-coloured with darker zones; gills decurrent, thin, crowded, yellowish; juice white, then golden-yellow, very acrid. In woods. Poisonous.

L. controversus, Bull. (*L. controversus*, disputed.) The blood-stain. Pileus compact, rigid, at first tomentose, viscid after wet, of a white colour, flecked with vinous spots; gills pink; smell slight, pleasant; milk plentiful, white, acrid. Under trees in summer and autumn. Esculent only when cooked.

L. deliciosus, Linn. (*L. deliciosus*, delightful. *G. Reizker, Ritsching, Tünnling*.) The red milk. Pileus fleshy, orange-coloured in zones, changing to greenish; gills salmon-coloured, stained green with juice; juice orange-red, changing to greenish, aromatic; smell

pleasant; taste sharp. Under firs in summer and autumn. Esculent. Powder used in pulmonary complaints.

L. fuliginosus, Fr. (*L. fuligo*, soot.) The smoky lactarius. Pileus very dry, compact, spongy, brownish, not zonular; gills pale blue, pulverulent; juice white, becoming rosy or orange; smell slight; taste soft, then somewhat acrid. In woods in autumn. Very poisonous.

L. mitis'simus, Fr. (*L. mitis*, mild.) Bright lactarius. Pileus orange and golden; gills pale orange; smell slight; taste bland, but somewhat bitter. On hedge banks in autumn. Esculent.

L. piperatus, Linn. (*L. piperatus*, peppered. *G. Pfefferling, Pfefferschwamm*.) Peppery lactarius. Pileus white, yellowish brown when bruised, compact, dry, rigid, umbilicate; gills numerous, decurrent, narrow, cream-coloured; juice white; smell slightly unpleasant; taste acrid. In woods in summer and autumn. Said to be esculent when cooked.

L. plumbeus, Bull. (*L. plumbeus*, leaden.) Pileus compact, convex, depressed in centre, leaden-grey; gills numerous, narrow, whitish, turning ochreous; juice white; smell somewhat disagreeable; taste very acrid and burning. In woods and wastes in summer and autumn. Very poisonous.

L. pyrogalus, Bull. (*Πύρ*, fire; *γάλα*, milk. *G. Brennreizker*.) Burning lactarius. Pileus livid-grey, tinted with yellow-orange, moist or dry, glabrous, depressed in centre; gills thin, decurrent, ochraceous; juice white; smell rather agreeable; taste very acrid and burning, except in youth. In woods and wastes in summer and autumn. Very poisonous.

L. quietus, Fr. (*L. quietus*, resting.) Modest lactarius. Pileus liver-brown, subzonal; gills white, then reddish; juice white; odour slight, but bug-like; taste mild. In woods in autumn. Esculent.

L. rufus, Scop. (*L. rufus*, red.) The slayer. Pileus umbonate or convex, chestnut-coloured, becoming reddish; gills pale ochraceous, becoming red; juice white; smell slight; taste very acrid. In fir woods in summer and autumn. Very poisonous.

L. scrobiculatus, Fr. (*L. scrobis*, a ditch. *G. Erdschieber*.) Pileus depressed, yellow, without zones; gills whitish; juice white, then becoming sulphur yellow, sharp. In summer and autumn in moist woods. Probably poisonous.

L. subdulcis, Bull. (*L. sub*, under; *dulcis*, sweet. *G. Süßling*.) Sweet-milk. Pileus cinnamon-red, with small central eminence, which becomes depressed; gills pink, then reddish, numerous, fragile; smell agreeable, slight; taste sweet, then rather acrid; juice white. In woods in summer and autumn. Esculent.

L. theiogalus, Fr. (*Θείον*, brimstone; *γάλα*, milk.) Pileus fleshy, convex, then depressed, viscid, smooth, reddish-tawny; gills thin, crowded, reddish-yellow; juice white, then sulphur-coloured; taste acrid. In woods. Poisonous.

L. torminosus, Schöff. (*L. torminosus*, subject to the colic. *G. Giftreizker, Birkenreizker*.) The fringed lactarius. Pileus clear orange, fleshy, with a somewhat viscid epidermis in wet weather, and an involute, thickly

fibrillose margin; gills pale yellowish-pink, decurrent, numerous, slender; smell feeble; taste acrid and burning; juice white. Said to be esculent. In woods in summer and autumn.

L. turpis, Wein. (*L. turpis*, ugly. *G. Mordschwamm*.) Dirty lactarius. Pileus compact, rigid, olive-brown, shaded with yellowish, with an involute and villous margin; gills pallid, then reddish-brown when bruised; juice white; smell musty; taste acrid. In fir woods in summer and autumn. Doubtfully esculent.

L. uvidus, Fr. (*L. uvidus*, moist.) Pileus at first arched, then flat and brown; gills yellowish-white, colouring violet when bruised; juice white, then violet or bluish. In moist woods. Probably poisonous.

L. vellerius, Fr. (*L. vellerius*, woollen. *G. Wollschwamm*.) The woolly white lactarius. Pileus compact, rigid, densely and finely tomentose, white becoming yellow or red; gills arcuate; smell very fetid; taste acrid. In woods in summer and autumn. Poisonous.

L. velutinus, Bertillon. (*G. Brätling*.) Very similar to *L. vellerius*, but with a tomentose, velvety pileus, and a white, bland juice. Probably esculent.

L. volemus, Fr. (*L. volemum* pirum, the warden pear.) The kidney. Pileus compact, rigid, orange; gills decurrent, whitish; juice white, turning golden-brown on exposure; smell pleasant; taste very mild. In woods in summer and autumn. Excellent for eating.

L. zonarius, Bull. (*L. zona*, a girdle.) Pileus compact, orange, with a thin involute border; gills white, becoming slightly yellowish; juice white; smell little; taste very acrid. In woods. Poisonous.

Lactas. Same as *Lactate*.

L. calcicus. See *Calcium lactate*.

L. ferro'sus. Same as *Ferri lactas*.

L. zincicus. See *Zinci lactas*.

Lactate. (*F. lactate*; *I. lattato*; *S. lactato*; *G. milchsauerer Salz*.) A salt of lactic acid. The lactates of the alkali metals are seldom crystalline, and are very deliquescent; they are soluble in alcohol, from which they are precipitated by ether; the metal salts crystallise easily and form with the alkaline lactates double salts.

L. of calcium. See *Calcium lactate*.

L. of iron. See *Ferri lactas*.

L. of magnesia. See *Magnesia, lactate of*.

L. of manganese. See *Manganese, lactate of*.

L. of quinine. See *Quinine, lactate of*.

L. of soda. See *Sodium lactate*.

L. of zinc. See *Zinc lactate*.

Lactatics. (*L. lac*.) Medicines which influence the secretion of milk.

Lactation. (*L. lactatio*; from *lacto*, to suckle. *F. lactation, allaitement*; *I. allattamento*; *S. lactacion*; *G. Saugen*.) Term for the act, function, or the period, of giving suck. It is usually continued to the seventh or eighth month of the child's life. It should not be practised if the mother suffers from tuberculosis, chronic skin disease, osteomalacia, fevers, or peurperal disease; from epilepsy or from syphilis; or by women whose milk is from any cause poor in quality or scanty in quantity. It is sometimes rendered impracticable by reason of the absence of nipples on the part of the mother, or owing to harelip, cleft palate, or other

deformity of the mouth or nose in the fœtus. The best milk is secreted by healthy women of from twenty to thirty years of age.

L., insanity of. See *Insanity of lactation*.

Lactéal. (L. *lac*, milk. F. *lacté*; I. *latteo*; S. *lacteo*; G. *milchig.*) Of, or belonging to, or resembling, milk; milky.

L. animals. Oken's term for *Acalephæ*.

L. calculus. See *Calculus, lacteal*.

L. diabetes. ($\Delta\iota\alpha\beta\eta\tau\eta\varsigma$. F. *diabète lacté*.) A synonym of *Chyturia*.

L. fever. (F. *fièvre lactée*; G. *Milchfieber*.) Same as *Milk fever*.

L. sac. (L. *saccus*, a bag.) Same as *Galactophorous sac*.

L. swelling. Same as *Lactiferous swelling*.

L. tumour. A circumscribed swelling of the secreting mammary gland from obstruction of the galactophorous ducts; or a diffused swelling from rupture of one or more of the galactophorous ducts, and extravasation of the contents into the tissue of the gland.

L. ves'cls. (F. *vaisseaux lactés*; G. *Milchgefässe*.) Name given by Aselli to the lymphatic vessels of the mesentery, originating in the small intestine, and conveying the chyle from thence to the thoracic duct; the term has reference to the milky character of their contents. They commence in two plexuses; one, the lymphatic plexus, lying between the mucous and muscular coats, and receiving the lacteals of the villi; and another, the lacteal plexus, lying between the layers of, and upon, the muscular coat; they pass to the attachment of the mesentery, traverse the mesenteric glands, and reach the root of the mesentery, when, near the origin of the superior mesenteric artery, they form one or more intestinal lymphatic trunks, which open into the end of the thoracic duct. Their structure is that of *Lymphatic vessels*.

Also, called ethyliferous vessels.

Lacteals. The *Lacteal vessels*.

Lactean. (L. *lac*.) Same as *Lacteal*.

Lacteine. (L. *lac*, milk. F. *lactéine*.) Milk evaporated to dryness; condensed milk.

Lacteous. (L. *lac*. F. *milchicht*.) Same as *Lacteal*; also, the same as *Lactic*.

Lactes. (L. *lactes*, the small intestines.) An old term for the *Mesentery*.

Also, a term for the *Pancreas*.

Lactescence. (L. *lactesco*, to turn to milk. F. *lactescence*; G. *Milchhartigkeit*.) The quality of any liquid that is thick, white, and resembles milk.

In Botany, the milky fluid which exudes from some plants when wounded.

Lactescent. (L. *lactesco*, to turn to milk. F. *lactescent*; G. *milchartig, milchgebend*.) Having milk, or resembling a milk-like fluid.

Lactethylamide. $C_3H_{11}NO_2$. An isomer of *Lactamethane*, formed by the action of ethylamine on lactide.

Lactic. (L. *lac*, milk. F. *lactique*; G. *milchig*.) Of, or belonging to, *Milk*.

L. acid. (F. *acide lactique*; G. *Milchsäure*.) $C_3H_5O_3 = CH_3 \cdot CH(OH)CO_2H$. Oxypropionic acid. An acid discovered by Scheele, in 1780, in sour milk, and called by him *acidum lactis seu galacticum*. For some time eminent chemists supposed it to be a compound, but its individuality was proved by Liebig and Mitscherlich in 1832. It exists in two isomeric

forms: ethylidene lactic, or isolactic, or α -oxypropionic acid and its modification paralactic acid, the lactic acid of flesh; and ethylene lactic or hydracrylic or β -oxypropionic acid.

Ethylidene-lactic acid is found in sour milk, and is produced in the *Fermentation, lactic*; it can also be formed artificially; it is a syrupy, tasteless, very acid liquor, of sp. gr. 1.215, consisting of the pure anhydrous acid with water.

For the lactic acid of flesh see *Paralactic acid*.

Ethylene-lactic acid, $C_3H_5O_3 = CH_2(OH) \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO_2H$, is a thick, uncrystallisable, syrupy fluid, obtained by heating β -iodopropionic acid with moist silver oxide.

The lactic acid of the Pharmacopœias is the ethylidene lactic acid. It is prepared by adding chalk or oxide of zinc to fermented whey, dissolving the resulting salt, which is thrown down, and precipitating the base. It has been used as a caustic, especially in the removal of diphtheritic membranes. Internally it has been employed in dyspepsia when the gastric juice is defective, in phosphaturia, and in diabetes by Cantani. Prout suggested that this acid was probably concerned in the production of rheumatism; and Richardson has observed the occurrence of endocarditis when lactic acid has been injected into the peritoneum of dogs, and although it has been said that cardiac vegetations are common in dogs, cases have been recorded in which the medicinal administration of lactic acid has produced painful swellings of the joints.

L. acid bacterium. (L. *bacillus*, a little rod. G. *Milchsäurebakterie*.) Pasteur and Lister have shown that many microbes effect the production of lactic acid in the carbohydrates, solutions of cane sugar, mannite, dextrose, and especially milk sugar. Amongst their active agents are the various species of *Staphylococcus*, which induce the formation of pus; the bacillus oxytocus perniciosus, bacterium coli commune, and bacterium lactis aerogenes; Hüppe has shown that the bacterium prodigiosum is effective, and has described a special form of microbe under the above name. This bacterium forms short, thick rods, united in pairs or fours. The mean length is 1–1.7 μ , and breadth 0.3–0.4 μ , but rods 2.8 μ long occur. The bacilli do not exhibit spontaneous movements. In saccharine solutions spores form at the end of the rods.

L. acid, concrete. A synonym of *Lactide*.

L. acid, diluted. Lactic acid three fluid ounces made up to a pint with distilled water. Dose, $\cdot 5$ –2 fluid drachms. The *Acidum lacticum dilutum*, B. Ph.

L. acid ferment. A substance present, according to Hammarsten, in the secretions of the stomach, which turns milk-sugar into lactic acid.

Also, the ovoid cells of *Penicillium glaucum*, which, according to some, cause the *Fermentation, lactic*; or the *Bacterium lactis*, which, according to others, is the effective cause of this fermentation. See also *L. acid bacterium*.

L. acid fermentation. See *Fermentation, lactic*.

L. acid series. (L. *series*, a row.) A group of diatomic acids derived from the oxidation of the glycols.

L. ether. $C_2H_4O_3$. Vapour density 4.14. A colourless liquid obtained when lactic acid is heated to 170° C. (338° F.) with absolute alcohol.

It has a faint smell, and boils at 156° C. (312.8° F.)

L. fermentation. See *Fermentation, lactic*.

L. fever. See *Milk fever*.

Lactica. The Arabian name for typhus fever, or the typhoid condition.

Lacticinium. (L. *lacticinium*, from *lac*, milk. F. *lacticinie*; G. *Milchspeisen*.) Old name for food prepared from milk.

Lactide. C₂H₂O₂. A substance obtained on heating any of the isomeric lactic acids. It crystallises in monoclinic tables, which are hardly soluble in water.

Lactidic acid. Laurent's name for *Dilactid acid*.

Lactiferous. (L. *lac*, milk; *fero*, to bear or carry. F. *lactifère*; I. *lattifero*; S. *lactifero*; G. *milchführend*, *milchenthaltend*.) Bearing or conveying milk or a milk-like fluid.

L. ducts. The *Galactophorous ducts*.

L. gland. The *Mammary gland*.

L. plants. Plants which have a milky sap.

L. swelling. Astley Cooper's term for a distension of the breast with milk from obstruction of one or more lactiferous ducts. See *Lacteal tumour*.

Lactific. (L. *lac*; *facio*, to make.) Producing, or yielding, milk.

Lactifical. Same as *Lactific*.

Lactification. (L. *lac*, milk; *fo*, to become.) The final process of involution during fatty degeneration. The disintegrated particles separate one from another and become suspended in a fluid.

Lactiflorous. (L. *lac*; *flos*, a flower.) Having flowers of a milky whiteness.

Lactifluous. (L. *lac*; *fluo*, to flow.) Having abundance of milky juice.

Lactiform. (L. *lac*; *forma*, shape. F. *lactiforme*.) Resembling milk.

Lactifuge. (L. *lac*, milk; *fugo*, to drive off. F. *lactifuge*.) Driving off milk.

Applied to medicines, or other means, for dispelling or checking the secretion of milk.

Lactigenous. (L. *lac*, milk; Gr. *γεννάω*, to produce. F. *lactigène*; G. *milchbildend*.) Milk-forming.

Lactigo. (L. *lac*, milk.) The crusted eruptions formerly called *Porriigo larvalis*.

Lactimide. C₃H₅ON. Produced by heating alanin to 180° C. (356° F.) in a stream of hydrochloric acid gas. It crystallises in needles or tablets, which melt at 275° C. (527° F.), and sublime when highly heated.

Lactin. Same as *Lactose*.

Lactinated. (L. *lac*.) Containing lactin or sugar of milk.

L. powders. Powders containing some active drug mixed with sugar of milk.

Lactinia. (L. *lactineus*, belonging to milk.) Food prepared with milk.

Lactiphagous. (L. *lac*, milk; Gr. *φαγέιν*, to eat. F. *lactiphage*; G. *milchfressend*.) Eating, or living upon, milk; milk-eating. A barbarous substitute for *Galactophagous*.

Lactipotous. (L. *lac*, milk; *poto*, to drink. F. *lactipote*.) Drinking, or living on, milk; milk-drinking.

Lactis. Genitive singular of *lac*, milk.

L. redundantia. (L. *redundo*, to overflow.) An excessive secretion of milk.

L. retentio. (L. *retentio*, a keeping back.) Retention or suppression of the secretion of milk.

L. sanguinolenti excretio. (L. *sanguinolentus*, bloody; *excretus*, part. of *excerno*, to sift out.) The secretion of bloody milk.

Lactisma. (Λάκτισμα, a kick.) An old term for the movement of the *fœtus* in utero perceptible by the mother.

Also, the kicking of an infant, as from stomach-ache.

Lactisugium. (L. *lac*, milk; *sugo*, to suck. F. *lactisugium*; G. *Milchpumpe*, *Milchsauge*.) Old term for a breast-pump; a milk-pump.

Lactivorous. (L. *lac*, milk; *voro*, to devour. F. *lactivore*.) Living upon milk; milk-devouring.

Lactobutyrometer. (L. *lac*; *butyrum*, butter; Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.) Same as *Butyrometer*.

Lactocaramel. C₂H₁₀O₃, or C₁₂H₂₀O₁₀. A brown, amorphous substance having the odour of caramel produced by heating lactose to 130° C. (266° F.)

Lactocœle. (L. *lac*, milk; Gr. *κρήνη*, a tumour. F. *lactocœle*.) A collection of milky or milk-like fluid.

Also, termed *Galactocœle*.

Lactodensimeter. (L. *lac*, milk; *densus*, thick; Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure. F. *lactodensimètre*; G. *Milchgütemesser*.) Same as *Lactometer*.

Lactoglu'cose. (L. *lac*, milk; Gr. *γλυκός*, sweet.) The dextrose of lactose, formerly regarded as a modification of, but now believed to be identical with, grape-sugar.

Lactolactic acid. CH₃.CH(OH)C O₂.CH(CH₃)CO₂H. A yellow amorphous substance, obtained by Pelouze by heating lactic acid to 130° C.—140° C. (266° F.—284° F.)

Lactoline. (L. *lac*, milk.) Milk evaporated to dryness; condensed milk.

Lactometer. (L. *lac*, milk; Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure. F. *lactomètre*.) An instrument consisting of a closed glass tube or stem expanded into a bulb at one end and weighted so that it sinks to a certain level in distilled water. The stem is graduated, and shows by the depth to which it sinks the density of the fluid.

Lactone. C₃H₅O₂. The product, along with lactide, resulting from the dry distillation of lactic acid. It is a colourless fluid, becoming yellow on exposure to the air. It burns with a beautiful blue flame. It has a burning taste and a peculiar aromatic smell.

Lactophosphate. A phosphate combined with lactic acid.

L. of lime. Made by dissolving the freshly precipitated phosphate of lime in lactic acid. It is employed in the form of syrup in the U.S. Ph. Dose, 1—4 drachms.

Lactophosphatide. Thudichum's term for the casein of milk.

Lactoprotein. An albuminous substance found by Commaille in milk, along with *Casein*.

Lactoscope. (L. *lac*, milk; Gr. *σκοπέω*, to examine. F. *lactoscope*; I. *lactoscopia*; G. *Milchmesser*.) An instrument for ascertaining the quantity and value of milk. Same as *Galactoscope*.

Lactose. (L. *lac*. F. *lactine*; S. *lactina*; G. *Milchzucker*.) C₁₂H₂₄O₁₂. C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ + H₂O.

LACTOSIN—LACTUCARIUM.

Milk sugar. Occurs when pure in the form of hard, colourless, rhombic crystals or four-sided prisms. It rotates the ray of polarised light to the right, and has little or no power of undergoing alcoholic fermentation, though it readily undergoes lactic and butyric fermentations, when it decomposes in the presence of *Casein*. It occurs in milk, and it is said to be found in the urine of a woman in the early days of nursing and just after weaning. It reduces copper in alkaline solutions, and when boiled with dilute acids forms *Galactose*. It was discovered in 1619 by Bartoletti, and was called by him *mamma seri lactis*; Berthelot gave it the name *lactose*. Lactose is used to sweeten infants' food, is a constituent of some dentifrices, and is the excipient in homœopathic globules.

Also, a term by Pasteur for the substance now called *Galactose*.

Lactosin. A carbohydrate found in Quillaja bark, and, according to Kobert, one of the constituents of impure commercial *Saponin*.

Lactosuria. (*Lactose*; Gr. *οἶπος*, urine.) The presence of the sugar of milk, lactose, in the urine. It occurs, according to Leone, in the last three months of pregnancy when the breasts are engorged, in the first five or six days after delivery in women who do not nurse, in nursing mothers occasionally, and for a few days in persons who have just ceased to suckle.

Lactotin. (*L. lac*, milk.) Solidified or condensed milk.

Lactous. (*L. lac*.) Same as *Lactic*.

L. fermentation. See *Fermentation, lactic*.

Lactovariolous. (*L. lac*, milk; *variola*, the smallpox. F. *lactovariolique*.) Relating to milk and smallpox.

L. inoculation. (*L. inoculo*, to ingraft an eye of one tree into another. F. *inoculation lacto-variolique*.) Brachet's term for the inoculation of smallpox lymph mixed with milk as a substitute for vaccination; based on the idea that natural vaccine virus is only smallpox virus modified by the milk contained in the udder and paps of the cow.

Lactu'ca. (*L. lactuca*, the lettuce; from *lac*, milk; from its milky juice. F. *laitue*; I. *lattuga*; S. *lechuga*; G. *Salat, Lattich*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

Also, B.P., the flowering herb of *Lactuca sativa*, the lettuce.

L. altis'sima. Bieb. (*L. altissimus*, sup. of *altus*, high. F. *laitue gigantesque*.) A species of lettuce cultivated at Clermont-Ferrand, Auvergne, which is probably a subspecies of *L. virosa*.

L. canadensis. Hab. North America. Used as a laxative; seeds employed to make emulsions.

L. capita'ta. De Cand. (*L. capitatus*, having a head. F. *laitue pommée, l. officinale*.) A variety of *L. sativa* having suborbicular and very wavy leaves.

L. cris'pa. (*L. crispus*, curled. F. *laitue frisée*.) A variety of *L. sativa* having sinuous, very undulating, deeply pinnatifid and crimped leaves which spread out into a rosette before the flowering of the plant.

L. clonga'ta. Mühl. (*L. clongo*, to lengthen.) Wild lettuce. Hab. United States. At one time it was supposed to have similar properties to *L. virosa*, but it is now said to be inert.

L. florida'na. The *Mulgedium florida-num*.

L. grave'olens. (*L. gravecolens*, strong-smelling.) The *L. virosa*.

L. mari'na. (*L. marinus*, pertaining to the sea.) The *Fucus vesiculosus*.

L. peren'nis. Linn. (*L. perennis*, lasting the year through. F. *gresillotte, laitue de bruyère*.) Hab. mountains in Europe. Said to restrain menstruation.

L. roma'na. (*L. Romanus*, Roman. F. *laitue romaine, chicon*.) A variety of *L. sativa* having oblong, concave, slightly undulated leaves which are imbricated before the flowering of the plant.

L. sati'va. Linn. (*L. sativus*, that is sown. F. *laitue cultivée, herbe des sages, romaine*; G. *Gartensalat*.) The garden lettuce. Used as food. Juice supplies *Lactucarium*. It is supposed to be slightly anodyne, laxative, and anaphrodisiac.

L. scari'ola. Linn. (For *seriola*, from Gr. *σείρις*, a kind of lettuce. F. *laitue sauvage*; I. *lattuga salvatica*.) Italian lettuce. The source of a kind of French *lactucarium*. It is more bitter than *L. sativa*.

L. sylves'tris. Lamk. (*L. sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *L. scariola*.

L. sylves'tris major odorè o'pil. (*L. sylvestris*; *major*, greater; *odorè*, a smell.) The *L. virosa*.

L. vertic'alis. Gater. (*L. vortex*, the top.) The *L. scariola*.

L. villo'sa. (*L. villosus*, shaggy.) The *Mulgedium acuminatum*.

L. viro'sa. Linn. (*L. virosus*, strong-smelling. F. *laitue vireuse*; I. *lattuga velenosa, cavallaccio*; G. *Giflattich, Giftsalat*.) The opium- or strong-scented lettuce, common in our hedges and ditches, having a strong smell like opium and bitterish acid taste, and said to be powerfully narcotic, slightly laxative, diuretic, and diaphoretic; its qualities reside in a milky juice, from which an extract named *Lactucarium* is obtained.

L. viro'sa, var. monta'na. (*L. virosus*; *montanus*, pertaining to a mountain.) A variety, according to Fairgrieve, from which *lactucarium* is made in Scotland.

Lactuca'rium. (*L. lactuca*, the lettuce plant. F. *lactucarium*; I. *lattugario*; S. *lactucario*; G. *Giflattichsaft*.) Duncan's name for the inspissated juice of the *Lactuca sativa* and *L. virosa*, and in France for that of the *Lactuca altissima*. It is prepared without the aid of heat at the flowering season of the plant. It is seen in angular pieces of a reddish-brown colour externally, and a creamy-white internally, having a strong, disagreeable, opium-like smell, and a very bitter taste. It contains colouring matter, albumin, gum, oxalic, citric, malic, and succinic acids, sugar, mannite, asparagin, volatile oil, lactucin, lactucerin, lactucic acid, lactucopierin, and nitrates and phosphates of potassium, calcium, and magnesium. It has an hypnotic action inferior to opium, and when taken into the stomach causes unpleasant dreams, promotes perspiration, dilates the pupil, and on the day following its administration causes mental confusion, headache, and faintness. When injected subcutaneously it lowers the involuntary and reflex movements, at first accelerates then retards the cardiac and respiratory movements, lowers the blood pressure

and temperature, and causes death by paralysis of the heart. It is said to be anaphrodisiac, and has been used to induce sleep, and to quieten cough. Dose, from 5—30 grains.

The lactucarium of the U.S. Ph. and of G. Ph. is the concrete milk-juice of *Lactuca virosa*.

L. anglicum. (Mod. L. *Anglicus*, English.) English lactucarium. Obtained from the *Lactuca virosa* grown in England.

L. gallicum. (L. *Gallia*, Gaul. G. *französischer Giftlattichsaft*.) French lactucarium made at Clermont-Ferrand, in Auvergne, from the *Lactuca altissima*.

Also (G. *Gartenlattichsaft*), applied to the expressed juice of the *Lactuca sativa*, or *Thri-dacium*.

L. fluid extract of. See *Extractum lactucarii fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

L. geninum. (L. *geninus*, natural.) Lactucarium from *Lactuca virosa*.

L. germanicum. (L. *Germania*, Germany.) German lactucarium. Obtained from the *Lactuca virosa*, from the district around Zell, on the Moselle.

L. optimum. (L. *optimus*, best.) Same as *L. geninum*.

L., syrup of. See *Syrupus lactucarii*, U.S. Ph.

Lactucein. Same as *Lactucione*.

Lactucella. (L. dim. of *lactuca*, the lettuce; from its milky juice.) A name for the *Sonchus oleraceus*, or sow-thistle.

Lactucerin. (F. *lactucérine*; G. *Lattichfett* of Walz.) $C_{15}H_{21}O$, or $C_{19}H_{30}O$, Flücker. A substance obtained from lactucarium. It occurs in colourless, inodorous, tasteless needles, insoluble in water, soluble in ether, alcohol, and benzine; it melts at 150° — 200° C. (302° — 392° F.), changing to an amorphous mass. See *Lactucerol*.

It has also been called *Lactuccon*.

Lactucerol. $C_{15}H_{30}O$. A substance occurring in two forms having the same composition, and together, according to O. Hesse, forming *Lactucerin*. α -Lactucerol occurs in delicate, long, silky needles, easily soluble in hot alcohol, ether, and chloroform, insoluble in water; β -lactucerol remains in the alcoholic solution from which α -lactucerol has been removed, and is obtained as a gelatinous mass by evaporation, which crystallises from its solution in ether or chloroform.

Lactucic acid. An indifferent crystallisable substance, without smell or taste, obtained by Ludwig in small quantities from *Lactucarium*.

Lactucim'ina. (L. *lacto*, to suckle. G. *Milchschröchen*.) Old term for *Aphthæ* of sucking children, or the thrush.

Lactucin. (L. *lactuca*, a lettuce. F. *lactucine*; I. *lattucina*.) $C_{11}H_{12}O_3 \cdot H_2O$. A crystalline body, forming pearly scales, resinous and bitter to the taste, which is contained, in the proportion of about 3 per cent., in lactucarium. It has anodyne properties.

Lactu'con. (L. *lactuca*, a lettuce.) $C_{15}H_{24}O$, or $C_{16}H_{30}O$, Flücker. A substance occurring in star-shaped needles, obtained by Lenoir from lactucarium.

Also, a term for *Lactucerin*.

Lactucopierin. (L. *lactuca*, a lettuce; Gr. $\piικρ\acute{o}s$, bitter.) $C_{44}H_{52}O_{21}$. A bitter, non-crystallisable substance obtained from *Lactucarium*; insoluble in ether, soluble in al-

cohol. Probably the result of the oxidation of lactucin.

Lactu'men. (L. *lac*, milk.) Name applied by Manardi to *Porriigo larvælis*.

Also, a term for aphthæ, from the appearance of the spots like small portions of curd.

Lactu'mina. (L. *lacto*, to suckle.) A name given by Amatus Lucitanus to infantile aphthæ, from the supposition that it originated in a vitiated condition of the milk. (Hoblyn.)

Lactu'minous. (L. *lac*. F. *lactu-meneux*.) Resembling the curd of milk.

Lacturamic acid. $CO < \begin{matrix} NH-CH_2CH_2 \\ | \\ NH_2CO.OH \end{matrix}$

A crystalline substance formed by warming lactyl urea with baryta water; it is hardly soluble in water.

Lactyl. C_6H_5 . The hypothetical radical of lactic acid.

L. chloride. $C_5H_4OCl_2$. A colourless liquid, becoming dark, formed by the action of phosphorus pentachloride upon calcium lactate.

L. guan'idine. $C_4H_7N_3O + H_2O$. Formed when alacreatine or guanidopropionic acid is heated to 170° — 180° C. (338° — 356° F.) It crystallises from water in long needles, and from alcohol in small rhombohedra.

L. ure'a. $C_4H_8N_2O_2 + H_2O = CO < \begin{matrix} NH_6.CH_2CH_3 \\ | \\ NH.CO \end{matrix} + H_2O$. Formed when equal

molecules of aldehyde ammonia, potassium cyanide, and potassium cyanate are evaporated with hydrochloric acid. It forms warty pieces or efflorescent rhombic crystals.

Lacuna. (L. *lacuna*, a ditch; dim. of *lacus*, any hollow. F. *lacune*; I. *lacuna*; S. *laguna*; G. *Lücke*, *Vertiefung*.) A little channel or hollow place.

In Botany (G. *Luftzelle*), an air-space in the tissue of plants formed by the disassociation of adjoining cells, by the rapid development of certain tissues which by their free growth produce rupture of the neighbouring structures, by the drying up of useless parts, or by the absorption of the contents of gum or resin cells.

Also, a pit on the upper surface of the thallus of lichens.

In Anatomy, a mucous follicle; also, a space in the connective tissue giving origin to a lymphatic.

Also, the anterior fontanelle.

Also, see *Lacunæ of bone*, and *Lacunar spaces*.

L. cerebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The infundibulum of the pituitary body.

L. labii superioris. (L. *labium*, a lip; *superior*, upper. G. *Liebesgrübenchen*.) The hollow of the upper lip beneath the nose.

L. magna. (L. *magnus*, great.) A mucous follicle larger than the rest, which is situated in the roof of the fossa navicularis of the male urethra.

L. Morgagni. (*Morgagni*.) The fossa navicularis of the male urethra.

L. musculorum. (L. *musculus*, a muscle.) The space on the outer side of the ilio-pectineal fascia through which the psoas and iliacus muscles pass.

L. vasorum cruralium. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *cruralis*, belonging to the leg.) The space on the inner side of the ilio-pectineal fascia through which the femoral vessels and nerves pass.

Lacu'næ. Nominative plural of *Lacuna*.

L. encapsuled. (F. *en*, in; L. *capsula*, a box.) One or more lacunæ circumscribed by a distinct line, first observed by Gerber in the cement of a horse's tooth; the line probably represents the non-obiterated outline of an osteoblast.

L. Graafianæ. The mucous follicles of the vagina.

L., How'ship's. See *Howship's lacunæ*.

L. Morga'gni. (*Morgagni*.) The lacunæ of the male urethra.

L. muco'sæ vulvæ. (L. *mucosus*, mucous; *vulva*, the female external genitals.) The mucous follicles of the vagina.

L. of bone. The small cavities in the bone substance which contain the bone corpuscles or osteoblasts; from each lacuna ramify a number of canaliculi. See under *Bone*.

L. of cement of teeth. See *Cement*.

L. of cornea. The spaces between the lamellæ of the cornea occupied by the corneal corpuscles.

L. of crystalline lens. See *Lens*, *crystalline*, *lacuna* of.

L. of ton'sil. The crypts of the *Tonsil*.

L. palpebra'rum. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid.) The Meibomian glands.

Lacunal. (L. *lacuna*, a ditch.) Pertaining to a space or *Lacuna*.

Lacunar. (L. *lacunar*, a panelled ceiling; so called from its *lacunæ* or sunken spaces.) Applied to a part which resembles a ceiling in position.

L. orbitæ. The vaulted roof of the orbit.

Lacunar. (L. *lacuna*, a ditch, a hole.) Having, or relating to, a space or cavity, or a *Lacuna*.

L. abscess. Abscess of the lacunæ of the urethra usually following upon gonorrhœa.

L. circulation. (L. *circulator*, to form a circle. F. *circulation lacunaire*.) The movement of nutritive fluid which takes place in the spaces between the elements of tissues, and especially of connective tissue and its modifications, fibrous tissue and bone, and in the spleen and in the cornea. The fluid is in some instances, as in the connective tissues, the lymph, or plasma of the blood which has escaped through the walls of the blood-vessels, whilst in other instances it is the blood itself which traverses spaces formed by the sudden and great dilatation of capillaries.

L. spaces. The irregularly shaped spaces or fissures which intervene between the fasciculi of connective tissue, and which constitute the commencement or rootlets of the lymphatic system of vessels. They are lined by flat, epithelial cells, and probably contain lymph corpuscles.

In many Mollusca and Articulata the lacunar spaces exist in the tissues and convey the nutritive fluid or blood. Legros has found that through a large part of them there is an epithelial lining, and so they should be accounted as blood-vessels. See *L. circulation*.

L. ventriculi quarti superior. (L. *ventriculus*, a ventricle; *quartus*, fourth; *superior*, upper.) The *Valve of Vieussens*.

Lacunose. (L. *lacuna*, a little channel. F. *lacuneux*; G. *löckig*.) In Botany, dotted; pitted; punctured.

Lacunosity. (L. *lacuna*. F. *lacuno-*

sité.) The condition of containing small spaces. Same as *Porosity*.

Lacunos-reticulate. (L. *lacuna*; *reticulum*, a little net. G. *netzig-grüblig*.) Having a reticulate or network-like surface with pits between the reticulations, as the surface of some seeds.

Lacunous. (L. *lacuna*.) Same as *Lacunose*.

Lacus. (L. *lacus*, a basin, a lake.) A hollow.

L. derivati'vi. (L. *derivo*, to divert a stream from its channel. F. *lacs dérivatifs*.) The venous dilatations in the dura mater and tentorium cerebelli communicating with the superior longitudinal and the lateral sinuses respectively; the former receive the external and superior cerebral veins, the latter the inferior cerebral veins.

L. lacrymalis. (L. *lacryma*, a tear. F. *lacrymal*; G. *Thränensee*.) The space at the inner canthus of the eye towards which the tears flow, situated between the smooth, rounded, inner margin of the lower lid and the caruncle.

L. sanguineus. (L. *sanguineus*, consisting of blood. F. *lac sanguin*.) A term applied to each uterine sinus.

Lacus'tral. (L. *lacus*.) Same as *Lacustrine*.

Lacustrine. (L. *lacus*, a lake. F. *lacustre*; G. *see-gchörig*.) Of, or belonging to, a *Lake*.

Applied to animals that live in lakes, and to plants that grow on their borders.

Lada. (F. *poivre commun*, *p. aromatique*; G. *gemeiner Pfeffer*.) The Malay name formerly used for *Piper nigrum*, or black pepper.

Ladanum. (L. *ladanum*; from Gr. *λάδανον*, *λάδανον*, the gum of the shrub *Λήδων*; from Sansc. *lādan*. F. *labdanum*, *ladanum*; G. *Labdanharz*, *Ladanumharz*.) A gum resin obtained by exudation from the leaves of the *Cistus creticus* and other Eastern species of *Cistus*. The best, which is very rare (F. *ladanum en masse*), is in dark coloured masses like soft plaster, and grows softer by being handled. Another kind is in long rolls coiled up (F. *ladanum en tour*), much harder, and not so dark. A third kind is mentioned by writers (F. *ladanum en bâton*), but is not to be met with in the shops. Formerly used as a stimulant, emmenagogue, and expectorant; and as an ingredient of plasters; it was supposed to strengthen the nerves and to arrest hæmorrhages. It is now only used in perfumery.

A ladanum is obtained in Spain by boiling the tops of the *Cistus ladanifer*; it is a black mass with a clean, vitreous fracture.

L. bush. The *Cistus creticus*.

L. creticum. (L. *creticus*, Cretan.) The *Cistus creticus*.

Ladenberg'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*.

L. dichot'oma. Klotzsch. The *Cinchona dichotoma*.

L. hexan'dra. Kl. ("Εξ, six; *ἀνθή*, a male.) Hab. South America. Supplies a false cinchona bark.

L. macrocar'pa. Klotzsch. The *Casareilla macrocarpa*.

L. magnifo'lia. Kl. The same as *L. oblongifolia*.

L. oblongifo'lia. Klotzsch. (L. *oblongus*, oblong; *folium*, a leaf.) Supplies one of the

febrifuge barks known as *China nova Grana-tensis*.

L. prismatosty'lis, Klotzsch. Supplies a febrifuge bark.

L. Riedelia'na, Klotzsch. A species inhabiting Brazil, yielding the *China rubra de Rio Janeiro*, or *Brasiliensis*.

Lady. (Mid. E. *lady*, *lefli*; from Sax. *klæfdige*.) The mistress of a house. Often applied distinctively to the blessed Virgin Mary.

L.'s bed straw. (F. *le gaillet jaune*; G. *Labkraut*.) The *Galium verum*, or cheese-reunet.

L.'s bed'straw, great'er. The *Galium mollugo*, or *G. album*.

L.-bird. (A corruption of *L. bug*.) The *Coccinella septempunctata*, and others of the genus.

L.'s bow'er. The *Clematis vitalba*.

L. bug. (*Lady*, in reference to the blessed Virgin Mary; *bug*, an insect.) Same as *L. bird*.

L.'s comb. The *Scandix pecten-veneris*.

L. cow. Same as *L.-bird*.

L. Crespigny's pills. Contain as active ingredients Sootrine aloes, extract of cinchona, cinnamon, and syrup of absinthe.

L.'s cushion. The *Armeria vulgaris*.

L. fern. The *Asplenium filix fœmina*.

L.'s fin'gers. The *Anthyllis vulneraria*.

L. fly. Same as *L.-bird*.

L. Hesketh's pills. Resemble *L. Crespigny's pills*.

L. Kent's powder. See *Cantianus pulvis*.

L.'s la'ces. The *Cuscuta epithymum*, dodder.

L.'s man'tle. The *Alechymilla vulgaris*.

L.'s night'cap. The *Convolvulus sepium*.

L.'s seal. Formerly and properly Solomon's seal, *Convallaria polygonatum*, L. In recent times the *Tamus communis*, L.

L. sign'et (L. *Sigillum Sanctæ Mariæ*.) The same as *L.'s seal*.

L.'s slip'per. The *Cypripedium spectabile*.

Also, the *Cypripedium calceolus*.

Also, the *Cypripedium*, U.S. Ph.

L.'s slip'per root. The *Cypripedium*, U.S. Ph.

L.'s slip'per, show'y. The *Cypripedium spectabile*.

L.'s slip'per, stem'less. The *Cypripedium acule*.

L.'s slip'per, yellow. The *Cypripedium luteum*.

L.'s smock. (F. *cardamine*.) The *Cardamine pratensis*, or cuckoo-flower.

L.'s thim'ble. The *Campanula rotundifolia*.

L.'s thistle. The milk thistle, *Cardus marianus*, L.

L.'s thumb. The *Polygonum persicaria*.

L.'s tra'ces. The *Spiranthes autumnalis*.

L.'s tres'ses. The *Neottia spiralis*, Rich.

L. Web'ster's din'ner pills. The *Phlæa albes et mastiches*, U.S. Ph.

Læmodip'oda. (Λαιμός, the throat; δίπους, two-footed. G. *Kehlfüsser*.) A Tribe of the Suborder *Amphipoda*. It includes Proto, Cappella, and Podalirius, attenuated lobster-like marine animals, having cervically placed anterior legs and rudimentary apodal abdomen.

Læmoparal'ysis. (Λαιμός, the throat; παράλυσις, palsy.) Paralysis of the œsophagus.

Læ'mos. (Λαιμός. F. *gorge*; G. *Kehle*.) Old term for *Gula*, the throat or gullet.

Læmosc'irrhus. (Λαιμός, the throat; σκίρπος, a hard tumour. F. *lémoscirrhe*; G. *Rachenskirrhus*, *Rachenkrebs*.) Scirrhus of the pharynx or œsophagus.

Læmosteno'sis. (Λαιμός, the throat or gullet; στένωσις, a being straitened. F. *lémostenose*; G. *Schlundverengerung*.) Stricture of the pharynx and œsophagus.

L. scirrho'sa. (Σκίρπος, a hard tumour.) Cancerous constriction of the pharynx or œsophagus.

Læmus. Same as *Læmos*.

Lænnec', René Thè'ophile Hyacinthe. The celebrated French physician, inventor of the stethoscope, and founder of the art of auscultation, born at Quimper in 1781, died in 1826 at Kertouanec in Brittany.

L.'s cirrho'sis. (Κίρρως, tawny.) Atrophic cirrhosis of the liver, due to inflammation of the interlobular connective tissue (interstitial hepatitis), leading to contraction of the whole organ. Same as *Cirrhosis, atrophic*.

Læ'er. Germany, in Hanover. A cold water, containing sodium chloride 11·892 grammes, magnesium chloride ·876, and calcium carbonate 1·086 gramme in a litre.

Læ'sio. (L. *lesio*; from part. of *lædo*, to hurt. F. *lésion*; G. *Verletzung*.) A term for a vitiated or depressed condition of any organ or part.

A term for a hurt, wound, or injury of a part.

L. contin'ui. (L. *continuus*, hanging together in its parts.) See *Lesion of continuity*.

Læ'tia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Flacourtiaceæ*.

L. apet'ala, Jacq. (A, neg.; πέταλον, a flower-leaf.) Hab. Antilles. An active purgative.

L. resino'sa, Merc. (L. *resina*, resin.) Hab. Antilles. A drastic purgative; it contains a resin.

L. theæform'is. The *Aphloia theæformis*.

Lætificent. (L. *lætificans*, part. of *lætifico*, to make glad. F. *létifiant, rejoissant*; G. *erheitern*.) Making glad; exhilarating; cheering.

Applied to certain medicines and confections favouring the activity of the blood and spirits, which are beneficial in melancholia and languor of the vital and animal strength.

Lævig'ate. See *Levigate*.

Lævig'atio. See *Levigation*.

Lævigra'da. (L. *lævus*, left; *gradus*, a step.) A synonym of *Podosomata*.

Lævitas intestinorum. (L. *lævitas*, lightness; *intestinum*, a gut. F. *lienterie*; G. *lienterie, Magenruhr*.) Old term for *Lientery*.

Lævocar'vol. (L. *lævus*.) The carvol of spearmint, which is lævogyrous. See *Dextro-carvol*.

Lævoglu'cose. (L. *lævus*, left; *glucose*.) Same as *Lævulose*.

Lævogy'rate. Same as *Lævogyrous*.

Lævogy'rous. (L. *lævus*, left; *gyrus*, a circle.) Capable of rotating the plane of polarised light to the left; it is indicated by the symbol —.

Lævoro'tatory. (L. *lævus*; *roto*, to turn round.) Same as *Lævogyrous*.

Lævo-tartaric acid. (*L. lævus.*) See under *Tartaric acid*.

Lævulan. (*L. lævus.*) $C_6H_{10}O_5$. An isomer of inulin, occurring in the molasses of beet-root sugar.

Lævulin. (*L. lævus.*) $C_6H_{10}O_5$. An amorphous deliquescent body found, along with inulin, in the tubers of certain Compositæ, as dahlia and helianthus, and in young rye grains. It is optically inactive, slowly ferments in the presence of yeast, and is converted by boiling with dilute acids into glucose and levulose.

Lævulinic acid. (*L. lævus.*) $C_6H_8O_5$ = $CH_3 \cdot CO \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO_2H$. β -Acetylpropionic acid. A sealy, crystalline body, obtained by boiling cane-sugar or levulose with dilute sulphuric acid. It is very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; its sp. gr. is 1.135, and it boils with slight decomposition at 239° C. (462.2° F.) It is optically inactive.

Lævulosan. (*L. lævus.*) $C_6H_{10}O_5$. Obtained by heating levulose to 170° C. (338° F.), when it gives up water, or by heating cane-sugar with yeast when the dextrose only ferments. When dissolved in water to a concentrated solution it again forms levulose.

Lævulose. (*L. lævus.*) $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Berthelot's term for the lævo-rotatory form of sugar which is found in many fruits and in honey in connection with dextrose, together forming fruit sugar or invert sugar; it may be obtained, along with dextrose, from cane sugar by warming it with dilute acid, or by treating it with yeast or with pectase. It is a thick, colourless, sweet syrup, which crystallises in thin needles with great difficulty; it reduces copper oxide only after boiling for half an hour.

Laforest, La Forest de. A French surname of the end of the eighteenth century.

L's sound. A small, curved, nasal sound.

Lag teeth. The molar teeth.

Lagam balsam. A balsam, very similar to gnrjun balsam, from an unknown tree of Sumatra.

Lag'anon. (*Λάγανον.*) A thin, broad cake prepared from coarse flour or meal and oil.

Lag'num. Same as *Lag'anon*.

Lagarde. France, département du Lot. An earthy water containing hydrogen sulphide.

Lag'arous. (*Λαγάρως, lax.*) That which is loose, soft, not distended.

Applied to the right ventricle of the heart as compared with the left.

Lag'ena. (*L. lagena;* from *λάγνος*, a large earthen vessel with a neck and handles; a flask.) The organ which represents the cochlea in the ear of Aves, Pisces, and Chelonia, so called by reason of its flask-like shape.

L. of coch'lea. The flask-shaped upper part of the uncoiled cochlea of Aves; it corresponds to the cupola of the mammalian cochlea.

Lag'eniform. (*L. lagena*, a flask; *forma*, resemblance, *F. lagéniforme;* *G. flaschenförmig.*) Having the form of a flask.

Lagenaga. An old name, used by Pliny, for the *Borago officinalis*.

Lagenandra. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Aracea*.

L. toxicaria. (*L. toxicum*, poison.) A poisonous plant.

Lagenaria. (*L. lagena.* *F. lagenaire, la courge, calabasse.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitacea*. The calabash.

L. vulgaris. Ser. (*L. vulgaris*, common.

F. courge; *G. Flaschenkürbis;* Beng. *lau;* Hind. *laukâ.*) Calabash, bottle-gourd. Fruit of cultivated plant boiled in vinegar used as food; fresh pulp aperient, used as a poultice; decoction of leaves used in jaundice. Seeds mucilaginous and emollient. The fruit of the uncultivated plant is poisonous.

Lag'eniform. Same as *Lagenaform*.

Lag'entomum. (*Λαγῶς*, a hare; *ἔπιτομος*, incised or divided. *F. lagochile.*) Term for *Harelip*.

Lagerströ'mia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lythraceæ*.

L. reginæ. (*L. regina*, a queen.) Hab. Asia. Seeds narcotic; leaves and bark hydragogue cathartic.

Laget'ta. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Thymelæacæ*. Some of the species are used in the Antilles in food.

L. lintearea. Linn. (*L. linteum*, a linen cloth.) Lace bark. Hab. West Indies. Bark separable into many thin lace-like layers; it is acid and vesicatory; used in rheumatic disorders.

Laghet'to dell'è isolè natan'tè. (*L. laghetto*, a small lake; *isola*, an island; *natante*, swimming.) Same as *Lago di golfo*.

Lag'mi. A name in Algeria. The sap of the date palm.

Lagnæ'a. Same as *Lagneia*.

Lagnei'a. (*Λαγνεία*, the act of coition.) Term for excessive venereal appetite.

Also, the same as *Coitus*.

Also, the *Semen genitale*.

Lagnë'sis. (*Λάγνυς*, lustful. *F. lagnèse.*) Good's term for inordinate desire of sexual commerce, with organic turgescence and erection.

L. furor. (*L. furor*, madness.) Good's term for lascivious madness with unbridled appetency, including nymphomania and satyriasis.

L. sala'citas. (*L. salacitas*, lust.) Good's term for salacity, the appetency being capable of restraint.

Lagneu'ma. (*Λάγνευμα.*) Same as *Lagneia*.

Lagni'a. The same as *Lagneia*.

Lagnô'sis. (*Λάγνος*, lustful.) Satyriasis.

L'ago d'Aver'no. Same as *Puzzola di Pienza*.

L'ago di Golfo, or *Lago delle Isole Natante*, from the floating islands which exist in it, is also known as *Albula*; a lake near Rivoli, in the Papal States. The water is clear, but nauseous, acid, and sulphurous. Galen recommended its use, but it is now only employed for bathing.

Lago'a. (*Λαγῶς*, a hare. *G. Hasenbraten, Hasenfleisch.*) Old term for hare's flesh, which forms a nutritive and stimulating kind of food.

Lagocheilus. (*Λαγῶς*, a hare; *χιλός*, a lip. *F. lagochile, bec de lièvre;* *G. Hasenseharte.*) Old name for the malformation called harelip.

Lagô'cia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferae*.

L. cumino'ides. Linn. (*Κύμνον*, cummin; *είδος*, likeness.) Wild cummin. Hab. Greece, Persia. Fruit carminative and digestive.

Lag'on. (*Λαγών*, the flank.) The hollow space between the ribs and haunch bone; the flank.

Lag'oni. (*I. lagone*, a pool.) A name in

some parts of Italy, as Tuscany, for a mineralised mud, rich in boric acid, used in veterinary medicine.

Lagonop'onos. (Λαγών, the flank; πόνος, pain. F. *lagonoponos*; G. *Seitenschmerz*, *Seitenstich*.) Term for pain or a stitch in the side.

Lagoon'. (I. *lagone*, *laguna*, a pool; from *L. lacus*, a lake or collection of stagnant water. F. *lagune*; G. *Lache*.) A lake of shallow water connected with the sea or with a river, often in marshy ground.

Ls boracic acid'. Circular basins of masonry built around the fissures which, in certain parts of Italy, emit hot watery vapour containing, among other things, boric acid; they are filled with water, through which the vapour is made to pass, and so to impregnate it with the boric acid and to heat it; the solution is concentrated and allowed to cool and crystallise. The crude substance thus obtained contains 75 per cent. of boric acid, with alum, ammonio-magnesian sulphate, and calcium sulphate.

Lagophthalmia. (Λαγώς, a hare; ὀφθαλμός, the eye; because hares were supposed to sleep without shutting the eyes. F. *lagophthalmie*; I. *lagofthalmia*; S. *lagofthalmia*; G. *Hasenauge-Krankheit*.) A disease in which there is imperfect power of closing the eye, being the condition *Lagophthalmus*.

Lagophthalmic. Of, or belonging to, *Lagophthalmia*.

Lagophthalmos. The same as *Lagophthalmus*.

Lagophthalmus. (Λαγώς, a hare; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *œil de lièvre*; G. *Hasenauge*.) Hare-eye, being inability to close one or both eyes; so called from the popular idea that the hare sleeps with its eyes open. It may be complete or partial, and may be due to paralysis of the seventh pair of cerebral nerves and orbicularis palpebrarum muscle, or to spasm of the levator palpebræ muscle, or to absence of the upper lid, or to cicatrices from wounds or burns. Also, applied to one thus affected.

Also, a term for the *Geum urbanum*.

L., organ'ic. (G. *organische Hasenauge*.) Inability to close the eye owing to contraction of the lids, cicatrisation, or other disease.

L. paralyticus. (Παράλυσις, palsy.) Inability to close the eye owing to paralysis of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

L. spasticus. (Σπαστικός, drawing in.) Inability to close the lids from spasm of the levator palpebræ muscle.

Lagopuros. (Λαγώπυρος, hare's wheat; from *λαγώς*, a hare; *πυρός*, wheat. F. *blé de lièvre*.) An old term, used by Hippocrates, for *Gnaphalium dioicum*.

Lagopus. (Λαγώπους, rough-footed like a hare; from *λαγώς*, a hare; *πούς*, a foot. F. *pié-de-lièvre*; G. *Hasenfuss*.) A Genus of the Family *Tetraonidæ*, Order *Gallina*, Class *Aves*. Grouse.

Also, applied to several plants, from the resemblance of the flower or leaves or stem to a hare's foot; such as the *Plantago lagopus*, and several species of *Trifolium*.

Also, applied to the fox, and some species of dog.

Also (G. *Hasenklees*), the *Trifolium arvense*.

The *Λαγώπους* of Dioscorides was probably the *Gnaphalium dioicum*, or, as some think, the *Trifolium arvense*.

L. albus, Vieill. (L. *albus*, white. F. *lagopède blanc*; G. *Moorschneehuhn*.) The white grouse of Scandinavia; used as food.

L. alpinus, Nills. The *L. vulgaris*.

L. mutus, Martin. (L. *mutus*, dumb. F. *lagopède muet*.) The *L. vulgaris*.

L. scoticus, Latham. (F. *lagopède d'Ecosse*; G. *Schottische Schneehuhn*.) The Scotch or red grouse; its flesh is of easy digestion.

L. vulgaris, Vieillot. (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *gîlinoie blanche*; G. *Sneehuhn*.) The ptarmigan; used as food.

Lagostoma. (Λαγῶς, a hare; στόμα, the mouth. F. *lagostome*; I. *lagostoma*; S. *lagostomo*; G. *Hasenmund*, *Hasenscharte*.) A term for hare-lip.

Laguncula. (L. dim. of *lagena*, a flask. G. *Fläschen*.) A small flask.

Laguncular. (L. *laguncula*, dim. of *lagena*.) Resembling a small flask.

Laguncularia. (L. *laguncula*, a small flagon; dim. of *lagena*, a flask.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Combretaceæ*.

L. racemosa, Gärtner. (L. *racemosus*, full of clusters.) Hab. Africa. An astringent.

Lagune'. (I. *laguna*, a pool) Same as *Lagoon*.

Lai four. France, département des Ardennes. A cold, weak, chalybeate water.

Lai mos. The same as *Lamos*.

Laimoscirrhus. See *Læmoscirrhus*.

Laimostenosis. See *Læmostenosis*.

Lairity's fir wool oil. The *Oleum pini sylvestris*. Used for rheumatism.

Laka. The fleshy fruit of *Inocarpus edulis*.

Lake. (Sax. *lac*; from *L. lacus*, a hollow, a lake. F. *lac*; I. *lago*; S. *lago*; G. *See*, *Lache*.) A large pool or sheet of water entirely surrounded by land.

Also (F. *lague*; from Pers. *lak*, a colour produced from *lak*, lac. I. *lacca*), a pigment obtained by precipitating salts of aluminium with coloured vegetable or animal solutions by means of an alkali.

Also, the colour of the pigment, being a sort of crimson.

L. fever. See *Fever, lake*.

L. weed. The *Polygonum hydropiper*.

Lake Auburn mineral spring. United States of America, Maine, Androscoggin County. A weak, alkaline water, containing sodium bicarbonate 1·2 grain, magnesium bicarbonate ·3, and calcium bicarbonate ·43 grain, in a gallon.

Laky. Of the colour of the pigment called *Lake*.

L. blood. That condition in which, owing to the discharge of hæmoglobin from the red blood corpuscles, the blood appears to be darker and more transparent. Blood which has been thawed after freezing is in the like condition.

Lalia. (Λαλιά, talking. F. *faculté de parler*, *parole*; G. *Sprechen*.) A term for speech.

Lallatio. (L. *lallo*, to sing lullaby. F. *lallation*; I. *lallazione*; S. *lallation*; G. *unverständliches Stammeln*, *Lallen*.) Unintelligible stammering, as in the infant, and also in progressive bulbar paralysis.

The term was formerly used to denote the mode of speech in which the letter *l* is made unduly liquid, or is substituted for the letter *r*.

Lallation. Same as *Lallatio*.

Also, the same as *Labdacismus*.

Lallemand, Claude François.

A French surgeon, born at Metz in 1790, died at Montpellier in 1853.

Lalo. A name for the bark of the *Adansonia digitata*. This bark, with the flour of millet and some flesh, forms the food called *Couseous* by the Africans.

Laloneuroses. (Ἄλλος, talkative; *neurosis*.) Impaired speech due to spasmodic neuroses. There are two forms, stuttering and aphthongia.

Lalopathy. (Ἄλλος, talkative; πάθος, disease.) Disorder of speech. Aphasia.

Lalophobia. (Ἄλλος; φόβος, fear.) Term applied by Schultess to the stutter spasm, comparing it to the spasm of photophobia.

Laloplegia. (Ἄλλος; πηλιγία, a stroke.) Paralysis of speech.

Lalouette. A French physician of the eighteenth century.

L's pyramid. (F. *pyramide de Lalouette*.) A conical prominence on the upper border of the thyroid gland.

Lama. Italy, near Sienna. An earthy mineral water.

Lama. (L. *lama*, a bog.) See *Leme*.

Lama. See *Llama*.

Lamac. Old name for *Gum arabic*.

Laman. A name for the young shoots of *Solanum nigrum*, which are eaten as spinach.

Lamarck, Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine, Chevalier de Monnet or Morret. A French botanist and zoologist. Born 1st August, 1744, at Bazentin, in Picardy; died in Paris December, 1829.

L's classification of animals. A classification based on the amount of sensibility possessed by animals; apathetic animals, such as Tunicata and Infusoria; sensitive animals, such as Insecta and Mollusca; and intelligent animals, including Pisces, Reptilia, Aves, and Mammalia.

Lamarckism. The doctrine of the origin of species as laid down by Lamarck. He conceived that matter acted on by heat or electricity might spontaneously generate living particles of a low degree of organisation which, if traversed by surrounding fluids, would grow. If the mass was destitute of irritability it became the type of vegetable life; if it possessed that property, animal. From such simple origin he thought all organisms proceeded. On this view species could not be regarded as immutable, and he accordingly held that there was in all organisms an innate tendency to variation and to progress which was called into play, directed, and modified partly by use, and partly by adaptation to surrounding conditions, resulting in some degree in the animal kingdom from their own volition, so that a land bird driven to seek its food in the water would, by its efforts to swim and the outstretching of its claws, lead to the expansion of the interdigital membrane and the production of the web-foot of a water bird.

Lamb. (Mid. E. *lamb*, *lomb*; Sax. *lamb*; G. *Lamm*; from Teut. base *lamba*. F. *agneau*; I. *agnello*; S. *cardo*.) The young of the *Ovis aries*, or sheep.

L's lettuce. The *Valerianella olitoria*. Also, the *Plantago media*.

L's quarters. The *Chenopodium album*. Also, the *Atriplex patula*.

L's toe. The *Anthyllis vulneraria*.

L's tongue. The *Plantago media*.

Lambda. (Λάμβδα, the Greek letter A.) The point of junction of the sagittal and lambdoidal sutures.

Lambdacismus. (Λάμβδα, the Greek letter A.) Same as *Labdacismus*.

Lambdoid. Same as *Lambdoidal*.

Lambdoid'al. (Λάμβδα; εἶδος, resemblance. F. *lambdoidal*.) Resembling the Greek letter A.

L. ridge. The edge of the occipital bone forming the lambdoid suture, which in some animals, as the cat, forms a salient ridge for the attachment of muscles.

L. suture. (L. *sutura*, a seam. F. *suture lambdoïde*; G. *A-förmige naht*, *Lambdanah*.) The suture connecting the two parietal bones to the occipital. See *Suture*, *lambdoid*.

Lambdoï'des. Synonymous with *Lambdoidal*.

L. os. (F. *os hyoïde*; G. *Zungenbein*.) A term for the *Os hyoides*.

Lambitivum. (L. *lambo*, to lick. F. *éclegme*, *lambitif*; G. *Lecksaft*.) Old term for a linctus, or medicine that is licked up.

Lambkill. (L. *lamb*; G. *kill*.) The *Kalmia latifolia*. The leaves are used in obstinate diarrhœa. They contain large quantities of tannin.

Also, the *Andromeda maritima*, which is said to be poisonous to calves and lambs.

Lambdoid'al. A misspelling of *Lambdoidal*.

Lame. (Sax. *lama*; G. *lahm*; from base *lam*, to break. F. *boiteux*; I. *zoppo*, *storpato*; S. *lisiado*, *estropeado*.) Crippled in the legs.

Lamella. (L. dim. of *lamina*, a plate of metal. F. *lamelle*; G. *Plättchen*.) A thin plate of metal or any other substance.

In Zoology, each of the thin plates composing the gills of Molluscs.

In Botany, each of the gills or plates on the inferior surface of the pileus of Fungi, which collectively constitute the hymenium.

Also, the foliaceous, erect scales of the corolla of some plants, as *Silene*.

See also *Lamellæ*.

Lamellæ. Nominative plural of *Lamella*.

L. atropinæ, B. Ph. Discs of gelatin, with some glycerin, each weighing about 1-50th of a grain, and containing 1-5000th of a grain of sulphate of atropine.

L. cocaïnæ, B. Ph. Discs of gelatin, with some glycerin, each weighing about 1-50th of a grain, and containing about 1-200th of a grain of cocaine hydrochlorate.

L. of bone. (F. *lamelles des os*; G. *Knochenplättchens*, *Knochenlamellen*.) The microscopically thin plates of bone, each arranged concentrically between two concentric series of lacunæ, around the Haversian canals, and also around the medullary cavity, the latter being specially noticeable at the periphery of the bone; between these systems there are intermediate lamellæ. The lamellæ consist of a fine network formed of decussating transparent fibres, themselves composed of fine, doubly-refracting fibrils, and united to each other by a homogeneous matrix; they are perforated by numerous fine apertures, being the canaliculi, and also by the perforating fibres of Sharpey.

L. of bone, circumferential. (L. *circumfero*, to carry round.) Tomes's term for the lamella, seen especially near the periphery, of long bones which are concentric to the axis of the bone.

L. of bone, concentric. (L. *con*, together with; *centrum*, a centre.) The lamella surrounding an Haversian canal.

L. of bone, ground. Same as *L. of bone, intermediate*.

L. of bone, Haversian. The *L. of bone, concentric*.

L. of bone, intermediate. (L. *intermedius*, that is in between.) The lamellæ which occupy the spaces between the systems of concentric lamellæ. They are probably parts of circumferential lamellæ.

L. of bone, secondary. The *L. of bone, concentric*.

L. of bone, special. The *L. of bone, concentric*.

L. physostigminae, B. Ph. Disks of glycerin, with some gelatin, each weighing about 1-50th of a grain, and containing 1-1000th of a grain of physostigmin.

L. plana. The *Os planum*.

Lamellar. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate of metal or other substance. F. *lamellaire*; G. *plättchenförmig*.) Having, belonging to, resembling, or composed of, thin plates, or *Lamelle*.

L. cataract. Same as *Cataract, zonular*.

L. tis'sue. See *Tissue, lamellar*.

Lamellate. (L. *lamella*, F. *lamellé*; I. *lamellato*; S. *lamellado*; G. *blättrig, plättchenartig*.) Consisting of, or possessing, thin plates or *Lamelle*.

Lamellated. (L. *lamella*.) Same as *Lamellate*.

Lamellibranchiata. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate of metal; Gr. *βράχια*, gills. F. *lamellibranches*.) A Class of the Subkingdom *Mollusca*, comprehending those which have the gills disposed symmetrically in large semicircular plates, to the number of two pairs on each side of the body. The name was given by De Blainville.

Lamellibranchiate. Belonging to the *Lamellibranchiata*.

Lamellicorn. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate of metal or other substance; *cornu*, a horn. F. *lamellicorne*.) Having lamellar or leaf-like antennæ.

Lamellicornes. Same as *Lamellicornia*.

Lamellicornia. (L. *lamella*, a little plate; *cornu*, a horn. G. *Blatthornkafer*.) A Family of the Suborder *Pentamera*, Order *Coleoptera*. The Scarab beetles. The last three joints of the antenna are lamelliform. The name was given by Latreille.

Lamelliciferous. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate of metal; *fero*, to bear. F. *lamellifère*.) Having *Lamelle*, as the elinanthium of certain Compositæ.

Lamelliform. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate of metal; *forma*, likeness. F. *lamelliforme*; G. *plättchenartig, plättchenförmig*.) Having the form of small plates.

Lamelligerous. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate of metal; *gero*, to carry. F. *lamelligère*.) Having, or bearing, *Lamelle*.

Lamellipede. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate of metal; *pes*, a foot. F. *lamellipède*.) Having flattened and lamelliform feet.

Lamelliros'tres. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate of metal or other substance; *rostrum*, a beak. F. *lamelliros'tre*; G. *Entenrögel, Zahnschnäbler*.) Applied to a Family of the *Palmpedes*, which have a thick bill, furnished at its edges with lamellæ, or little teeth.

Lamellose. (L. *lamella*. G. *blättrig, blättchenreich*.) Covered with, or consisting of, thin plates.

Lamellosodentate. (L. *lamella*; *dentatus*, having teeth. F. *lamellosodenté*.) Applied by Illiger to birds which have the border of the beak furnished with small plate-like teeth.

Lamellule. (L. dim. of *lamella*.) A small *Lamella*.

Lameness. (*Lame*. F. *état d'être boiteux*; I. *storpittura*; S. *cojera*; G. *Lähmung*.) The state or condition of being *Lame*.

L., intermitting. Weakness of one or both legs after brisk exercise, though none is observed during rest. It has been ascribed to spasm of one iliac, or of the aorta.

L., uterine. Inability to walk or move, or perform certain ordinary movements without causing pain, referable to the uterus. It is generally observed in cases of flexion or distention of the uterus. See *Dyscinesia, uterine*.

Lamia'ceæ. (L. *lamium*, the dead-nettle.) Lindley's term for *Labiata*.

Lamia'les. (L. *lamium*.) A Cohort of the Series *Ilypogna*, Subclass *Gamopetalæ*, having pentamerous flowers, a bilabiate corolla, epipetalous stamens, the posterior one abortive, the others didynamous, and generally a bilocular ovary.

Lamina. (L. *lamina*; perhaps from *la*, of Gr. *λάωω*, to beat out. F. *lame*; I. *lana*; S. *lamina*; G. *Blatt, Platte*.) A thin plate of metal.

Any thin layer of bone, membrane, or other substance.

In Botany, the border of the corolla of a polypetalous flower.

Also (G. *Blattfläche, Blattspreite*), the blade or thin expansion of a leaf.

In Geology, the thinner layers of which a stratum is composed.

L. ascendens os'sis pala'ti. (L. *ascendo*, to climb up; *os*, a bone; *palatum*, the roof of the mouth. F. *senkrechte Platte des Gaumenbeins*.) The vertical plate of the *Palate bone*.

L. ax'ile. (L. *axis*, an axle. F. *lame axile, ligne primitive*; G. *Axenplatte* of Remak, *Axenstrang* of His.) Remak's term for Von Baer's primitive streak of the blastoderm seen at nearly the very earliest period of its development.

L., ba'sal, of the placen'ta. (F. *lame basal*. G. *Basalplatte*.) The layer of the maternal placenta, which is described by Winkler as covering the cotyledons of the placenta; it is named the *Decidua placentalis sensu strictiori* by Kölliker.

L. basila'ris. (Mod. L. *basilaris*; from L. *basis*, a base. F. *lame basilaire*; G. *Grundplatte* of Kölliker.) The delicate layer of nerve tissue, continuous with the lamina terminalis, on the under surface of the infundibular region of the embryo brain, and from which the chiasma and part of the optic tracts are developed.

L. basila'ris cerebelli. (Mod. L. *basilaris*, from L. *basis*, a base. F. *lame basilaire*;

G. *Grundplatte des Kleinhirns*.) That portion of the cerebellum which is situated below the great transverse groove.

Also, the same as *L. basilaris cochleæ*.

L. basilaris cochleæ. (*L. basis*, a foundation; *cochleæ*.) The same as *Membrana basilaris*.

L., Bowman's. (Sir W. *Bowman*, an English surgeon.) The same as *L. elastica cornuæ anterior*.

L. cacuminis vermis superioris. (*L. cacumen*, the tip; *vermis*, a worm; *superior*, upper. G. *Wipfelblatt*.) The *Folium cacuminis*.

L., cardiac. (*Καρδιά*, the heart. F. *lame cardiaque*; G. *Herzplatte*.) Kölliker's term for a layer growing from the pharyngeal lamina of the early embryo which forms the outer wall of the heart.

L. cartilaginis cricoideæ. (*L. cartilago*, cartilage; Gr. *κρίκος*, a ring; *ἴδος*, form.) The posterior thicker part of the cricoid cartilage.

L. cellulosa submucosa. (*L. cellula*, a small cell; *sub*, beneath; *mucosus*.) The layer of connective tissue situated beneath the mucous membrane of the intestines.

L. cerebri. (*L. cerebrum*, brain.) The same as *L. terminalis*.

L. ciliaris retinae. (*L. cilium*, an eyelash. G. *Ciliartheil*.) The ciliary zone of the eye.

L. cinerea. (*L. cinereus*, ash-coloured. F. *lame grise*; G. *graue Schichte*.) The thin connecting layer of grey substance which occupies the space between the corpus callosum and the optic commissure. It is continuous above the optic commissure with the tuber cinereum, and forms part of the anterior boundary of the third ventricle.

L. cinerea fossæ rhomboideæ. (*L. cinereus*, ash grey; *fossa*, a groove; Gr. *ρῶμβοειδής*, lozenge-shaped.) A layer of grey substance found in the median line of the floor of the fourth ventricle, continuous with the grey central substance of the spinal cord. It is marked by the *Stria acustica*.

L. cinerea terminalis. (*L. cinereus*, ash grey; *terminalis*, belonging to boundaries.) The same as *L. cinerea*.

L. conarii. (*Κωνάριον*, a small cone. G. *Zirbelblatt*.) The under portion of the pineal body or conarium which curves downwards to become connected with the posterior commissure of the brain.

L. concharum. (*L. concha*, a shell.) The internal wall of the olfactory labyrinth. See *Labyrinth*, *ethmoidal*.

L. cornuæ. (*L. cornuus*, horny. F. *lame cornée*.) A delicate band situated in the lateral ventricle of the brain. A synonym of *Tenia semicircularis*.

L. Cortii. (*Corti*, an Italian anatomist.) The same as *Membrana tectorii*.

L. cribriformis. (*L. cribrum*, a sieve; *forma*, form.) The same as *L. cribrosa of the ethmoid bone*.

L. cribrosa. (*L. cribrum*, a sieve.) Term applied by Linhart to a layer he described as the internal part of the falciform process of the thigh covering the fossa ovalis, which is really a part of the fascia superficialis.

Also, the same as *Locus perforatus posticus*.

L. cribrosa antica. (*L. cribrum*, a sieve; *anticus*, in front.) The *Locus perforatus anticus*.

L. cribrosa bulbi. (*L. cribrum*, a sieve; *bulbus*, a bulb.) The *L. cribrosa of the sclerotic*.

L. cribrosa fasciæ latæ. (*L. cribrum*; *fascia*, a band; *latus*, broad.) The same as *Septum crurale*.

L. cribrosa fasciæ transversalis. (*L. cribrum*, a sieve; *fascia*, a band; *transversus*, turned across.) The same as *Septum crurale*.

L. cribrosa oculi. (*L. cribrum*; *oculus*, the eye.) The *L. cribrosa of the sclerotic*.

L. cribrosa of the ethmoid bone. (*L. cribrum*, a sieve. F. *lame criblée de l'ethmoïde*; G. *Siebplatte des Siebbeins*.) The cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.

L. cribrosa of the sclerotic. (*L. cribrum*; G. *Siebplatte des Augapfels*.) The perforated part at which the optic nerve penetrates the sclerotic coat of the eye.

L. cribrosa of the temporal bone. (*L. cribrum*; G. *siebformige Platte des Schläfenbeins*.) The plate of bone which terminates the internal auditory meatus. The branches of the auditory nerve perforate the numerous small openings at the lower part, whilst the facial nerve traverses the large opening above and in front.

L. cribrosa postica. (*L. cribrum*; *posticus*, hinder.) The *Locus perforatus posticus*.

L. cutanea. (*L. cutis*, the skin. F. *lame cutanée*; G. *Hautplatte*.) Remak's term for the *Soniatopleure*.

L. dentata. The *Fascia dentata*.

L. denticulata. (*L. dens*, a tooth.) A name given by Todd and Bowman to the limbus laminae spiralis. It is a thickened periosteal development near the edge of the osseous spiral lamina on the surface which looks towards the scala vestibuli in the internal ear.

L. dorsales. See *Laminae dorsales*.

L. elastica corneæ anterior. (*Elastic*; *L. corneus*, horny; *anterior*, in front.) Bowman's term for the apparently structureless membrane lying between the anterior epithelium and the fibrous tissue of the cornea. Also called *Bowman's membrane*.

L. elastica corneæ posterior. (*Elastic*; *L. corneus*; *posterior*, hinder.) Bowman's term for the membrane lining the inner surface of the cornea. It is also called the membrane of Descemet or Demours. See *Descemet's membrane*.

L. externa meningium. (*L. externus*, external; Gr. *ἔξωρος*, the coverings of the brain. F. *lame externe de la meningine* of Chaussier.) The arachnoid membrane of the brain.

L. externa peritonæi. (*L. externus*, external; *peritonæum*.) The same as *Fascia transversalis*.

L. externa processus pterygoidei. (*L. externus*, external; *processus*; Gr. *πτερυξ*, a wing; *ἴδος*, form.) The same as *Pterygoid process, external*.

L. fasciæ colli. (*L. fascia*, a band; *collum*, the neck. G. *Halshinde*.) The layers of the cervical fascia, of which there are two, a superficial and a deep layer.

L. femoralis interna. (*L. femur*, the thigh bone; *internus*, internal.) A thick lamina of compact bone, which extends obliquely downwards and outwards in the cancellous tissue, from the inner surface of the surgical neck of the femur, and strengthens it.

LAMINA.

L., fibro-amniotic. (L. *fibra*, a fibre; *amnion*.) Cadiat's term for the part of the *Somatopleure*, which by its inflection gives rise to the amnion.

L., fibro-cutaneous. (L. *fibra*, a fibre; *cutis*, the skin. F. *lamé fibro-cutanéé*.) The *Somatopleure*.

L., fibro-intestinal. (L. *fibra*, a fibre; *intestina*, the bowels. F. *lamé fibro-intestinale*; G. *Darmfaserplatte*.) Remak's term for the *Splanchnopleure*.

L. fusca. (L. *fuscus*, dark. G. *Oberaderhaut*.) The pigmented connective tissue of the sclerotic which unites it by delicate fibres to the choroid, and forms the outer wall of the perichoroidal sinus. This layer is sometimes spoken of as one of the coats of the choroid.

L. genu. (L. *genu*, the knee.) A thin layer of medullary tissue which extends backwards from the rostrum over the optic chiasma, to the lamina terminalis, forming the floor of the fifth ventricle, and passes on each side into the substantia perforata lateralis on the lower surface of the cerebral lobe.

L. horizontalis ossis ethmoidalis. The *L. cribrosa* of the ethmoid bone.

L. horizontalis ossis palati. (G. *horizontale Platte des Gaumenbeins*.) The horizontal plate of the *Palate bone*.

L. interna processus pterygoidei. (L. *internus*, internal.) The same as *Pterygoid process, internal*.

L., involuted medullary. (L. *involutus*, rolled in: *medulla*, marrow.) One of the superficial layers of the hippocampus major, consisting of medullated fibres continuous with those of the gyrus hippocampi.

L. iris anterior. (L. *iris*; *anterior*, in front. G. *vordere Begrenzungsmembran*.) The layer of epithelial cells on the anterior surface of the iris, continuous with those of the membrane of Descemet and with the basement membrane.

L. iris posterior. (L. *iris*; *posterior*, hinder. G. *hintere Begrenzungsmembran*.) A delicate, hyaline, basement membrane on the posterior surface of the iris, continuous with the *L. vitrea*.

L. lateralis processus pterygoidei. (L. *lateralis*, lateral.) The same as *Pterygoid process, external*.

L. medialis processus pterygoidei. (L. *medialis*, middle; *processus*, a going forward; Gr. *πτέρυξ*, a wing; *είδος*, form.) The same as *Pterygoid process, internal*.

L., median. (L. *medius*, in the middle. F. *lamé médiane*, l. *mojeanne*; G. *Mittelplatte*.) That portion of the mesoblast which, near the middle line of the embryo, and just external to the aorta and cardinal vein on each side, connects the fibro-cutaneous with the fibro-intestinal layers.

L. mediastinali. The laminae of the pleura which constitute the *Mediastinum*.

L. medullaris interna thalami optici. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *internus*, internal; Gr. *θάλαμος*, a bed; *ὄπτοιαι*, to see.) The same as *L. medullaris*.

L. medullaris circumvoluta. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *circumvolutus*, rolled round. G. *ungerolltes Markblatt*.) The layer of white matter, forming a continuation of the superficial fibres of the *Subiculum cornu ammonis*, and lying beneath the fimbria and the fascia dentata

in the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle.

L. medullaris profunda. (L. *medulla*; *profundus*, deep.) The *L. medullaris circumvoluta*.

L. medullaris triangularis cerebri. (L. *medulla*, narrow; *triangulus*, three-cornered; *cerebrum*, the brain.) The *Igyra*.

L., mesenteric. (Μεσεντέριον, the membrane to which the intestines are attached. F. *lamé mesentérique*.) The *L., median*.

L. modiol. (L. *modiolus*, the nave of a wheel. G. *Spindelblatt*.) The thin wall of the *Infundibulum of cochlea*.

L. mucosa tympani. (L. *mucosus*, mucous; *tympanum*, a drum. G. *Schleimhautbedeckung*.) The inner mucous lining of the *membrana tympani*, being an extension of the mucous membrane of the tympanic cavity.

L., muscle. (L. *musculus*, a muscle. F. *lamé musculaire*; G. *Muskelplatte*.) Remak's term for a layer in the cervical region of the embryo lying above the protovertebral lamina, and separated from it by a space, which is a remnant of the vertebral portion of the body-cavity. From this plate the episkeletal, as well as, probably, the hyposkeletal and limb muscles are formed, the longitudinal muscles of the back being first differentiated.

L., muscular, inferior. (F. *lamé musculaire inférieure*; G. *untere Muskelplatte*.) His's term for the *L., fibro-intestinal*.

L., muscular, superior. (F. *lamé musculaire supérieure*; G. *obere Muskelplatte*.) His's term for the *L., cutaneous*.

L. nasalis ossis palati. (L. *nasalis*, belonging to the nose; *os*, a bone; *palatum*, the roof of the mouth. G. *Nasenplatte des Gaumenbeins*.) The vertical plate of the *Palate bone*.

L., obturator, of placenta. (L. *obturo*, to stop up. F. *lamé obturante*; G. *Schlussplatte* of Winckler.) That layer of the maternal placenta which, according to Winckler, extends beneath the entire chorion and invests the stems of the trunks of the blood-vessels, but not the finer branches. According to Kölliker, it only extends from the region of the marginal sinus of the placenta, and lies beneath the chorion of that part. He terms it the *decidua placentalis subchorialis*, in opposition to the *decidua placentalis sensu strictiori* which invests the cotyledons of the placenta.

L., obturator, of third ventricle. (L. *obturo*.) The *L. cinerea*.

L. of vertebra. (L. *vertebra*, a spine bone. G. *Platte des Wirbelbogens*.) The broad, flat, posterior part of the neural arch of a vertebra.

L. orbitalis ossis ethmoidi. (L. *orbita*, the orbit; *os*, a bone. G. *Orbitalplatte des Siebbeins*.) The orbital plate of the *Ethmoid bone*, the *Os planum*.

L. palatina ossis palatini. (L. *palatum*, the roof of the mouth; *os*, a bone. G. *Gaumenplatte des Gaumenbeins*.) The horizontal plate of the *Palate bone*.

L., palatine. (L. *palatum*, the palate. F. *lamé palatine*; G. *Gaumenplatte*.) Kölliker's term for the internal projection of the maxillary branches of the first branchial arch of the embryo.

L. papyracea. (L. *papyrus*, paper.) The *Os planum*.

L. papyracea ossis ethmoidi. (L.

papyrus, paper; *os*, a bone. G. *Papierplatte des Siebbeins*.) The orbital plate, or *Os platum*, of the *Ethmoid bone*; so called from its thinness.

L. parietalis. (L. *paries*, wall.) That layer of a serous membrane which lines the wall of a cavity in opposition to the reflected layer that invests the contained organ, which is termed the visceral layer. Thus, in the case of the pleura, the layer lining the ribs is the parietal layer, that investing the lung is the visceral layer.

L. perforata anterior. (L. *perforatus*, bored through; *anterior*, in front.) The *Locus perforatus anticus*.

L. perforata media. (L. *medius*, middle.) The same as *L. perforata posterior*.

L. perforata posterior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The *Locus perforatus posticus*.

L. peritonæi externa. (L. *externus*, outward.) The external layer of the peritoneum.

L. perpendicularis ossis cribiformis. (L. *os*, a bone; *cribrum*, a sieve; *forma*, likeness.) The same as *L. perpendicularis ossis ethmoidæ*.

L. perpendicularis ossis ethmoidæ. (L. *perpendicularis*, according to the plumb-line. F. *lame perpendiculaire de l'ethmoïde*; G. *senkrechte Platte des Siebbeins*.) The median vertical plate of the ethmoid bone projecting from the anterior surface of the cribiform plate into the nasal cavity.

L. perpendicularis ossis palatini. (L. *perpendicularis*; *os*; *palatum*, the roof of the mouth. G. *senkrechte Platte des Gaumensbeins*.) The vertical plate of the *Palate bone*.

L. perpendicularis vomeris. (L. *perpendicularis*; *vomer*, a ploughshare.) The thin anterior extremity of the *Vomer*.

L., pharyngeal. (Φάρυγγ, the gullet. F. *lame pharyngéenne*; G. *Schlundplatte*.) A layer of fibres from the ventral surface of the mesoblast in the cephalic extremity of the embryo, from which the pharynx is developed.

L. pigmenti retinae. (L. *pigmentum*, paint.) The pigmentary layer of the *Retina*.

L. prima cutis. (L. *primus*, first; *cutis*, the skin.) The *Epidermis*.

L. propria. (L. *proprius*, one's own.) The middle fibrous layer of the *Membrana tympani*.

L. pterygoidea externa. The external pterygoid plate of the *Sphenoid bone*.

L. pterygoidea interna. The internal pterygoid plate of the *Sphenoid bone*.

L. quadrigemina. (L. *quadrigeninus*, fourfold. G. *Vierhügelplatte*.) The posterior wall or roof of the mesencephalon which bears the corpora quadrigemina.

L. quadrilatera lis. (F. *lame quadrilatère*.) That part of the sphenoid bone called *Olivus Blumenbachii*.

L. reticularis (L. *reticulum*; dim. of *rete*, a net. G. *Netzblatt*.) Kölliker's name for the extremely delicate, elastic, hyaline membrane which extends outwards from the outer process of the head of the conjoined rods of Corti in the internal ear to the supporting cells of Hensen. It is a cuticular structure, extending, parallel to the *membrana basilaris*, to the external wall of the ductus cochleæ, and covering the arches of Corti; it is perforated with oblong apertures, with thickened margins, through which the free ends of the outer hair-cells project; the

intervening parts between the apertures have the shape of the body of a fiddle, and are called the phalanges of Deiters. It is composed of a network of fine, hyaline, anastomosing fibres.

L. reticulata. (L. *reticulatus*, made like a net.) Same as *L. reticularis*.

L. semicircularis. (L. *semicirculus*, a half circle.) A white band of fibres, 2 mm. thick, convex externally, which is continuous with the internal capsule between the anterior and external surfaces of the optic thalamus and the internal surface of the corpus striatum. Its upper border is seen in the floor of the lateral ventricle between the corpus striatum and optic thalamus.

L. septi lucidi. (L. *septum*, a partition; *lucidus*, clear.) The thin plates of medullary substance which proceed on either side from the pedunculus septi pellucidi into the *substantia perforata lateralis*, in front of the anterior commissure, and below the lenticular nucleus.

L. spiralis. (L. *spira*, that which is coiled. F. *lame spirale du limaçon*.) A thin plate the inner half of which is osseous and the outer half membranous. It divides the tube of the cochlea into the *scala tympani* below, and the *scala vestibuli* above.

L. spiralis accessoria. (L. *spira*; *accessus*, a going to.) The same as *L. spiralis secunda*.

L. spiralis membrana cea. (L. *spira*; *membrana*, thin skin.) The outer membranous segment of the *lamina spiralis*. It forms the floor of the ductus cochleæ and supports the organ of Corti. The *Membrana basilaris*.

L. spiralis ossea. (L. *spira*, a coil; *osseus*, bony. F. *lame spirale*; G. *Schraubblatt*.) The thin, flat plate of bone that springs from, and winds in a spiral course round, the modiolus of the cochlea of the internal ear. It projects half way to the outer wall, and terminates at the apex of the cochlea in the hamulus. At its base is the canal *spiralis modiolii*.

L. spiralis primaria. (L. *spira*; *primarius*, of the first rank.) The same as *L. spiralis ossea*.

L. spiralis secunda. (L. *spira*; *secundarius*, of the second class. G. *Nebenschraubblattchen*.) A slight projection on the outer wall of the cochlea to which the *membrana basilaris* is attached. The same as *Ligamentum spirale accessorium*.

L. submucosa intestino rum. (L. *sub*, under; *mucosus*, mucous; *intestina*, the bowels.) The layer of connective tissue lying beneath the mucous membrane in the intestines, and connecting it with the muscular coat.

L. submucosa ventriculi. (L. *sub*; *mucosus*, mucous; *ventriculus*, the stomach.) The layer of connective tissue lying beneath the mucous membrane in the walls of the stomach.

L. suprachoroidea. (L. *supra*, above; *choroid tunic*.) A delicate membrane on the outer surface of the choroid tunic of the eye, containing fine elastic fibres, large flattened pigment-cells in groups or scattered, and some lymphoid cells; it is connected with the *lamina fusca* of the sclerotic by connective tissue and vessels, and in the intervals is covered with a layer of tessellated epithelium; the lymph-space thus formed between the sclerotic and choroid communicates by the canals in the sclerotic for vessels and nerves with the space of the capsule of Tenon.

L. tectoria cerebelli. (L. *tectorius*, belonging to a cover; *cerebellum*. G. *Deckplatte des Kleinhirns*.) That portion of the cerebellum which is situated above the great horizontal fissure.

L. terminalis. (L. *terminus*, a boundary. F. *lame de fermeture du cerveau*; G. *Schlussplatte des Vorderhirns*.) The thin, vertical, anterior wall of the third ventricle of the brain. The *L. eiverea*.

L. terminalis grisæa. (L. *terminus*; *grisæus*, grey.) The *L. eiverea*.

L. transversa superior. (L. *transversus*, turned across; *superior*, upper.) The *Commissura vermis tenuis*.

L. triangularis alæ magnæ. (L. *triangulus*, having three corners; *ala*, a wing; *magnus*, great.) The posterior, triangular, flat part of the great wing of the sphenoid bone. It is perforated by the foramen spinosum.

L. tympanica. The *Tympanic plate* of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

L., uniting, of cerebral hemispheres. (F. *lame unissante des hémisphères*; G. *Schlussplatte, or Verbindungsplatte der Hemisphären*.) A layer of epiblast occupying the anterior and inferior part of the brain in the embryo, and extending as far as the region of the optic commissure.

L., uniting, of fore-brain. (F. *lame unissante du cerveau antérieur*; G. *Schlussplatte des Vorderhirns*.) Same as *L., uniting, of cerebral hemispheres*.

L. vasculosa chorioidea. (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel. G. *Gefässschichte der Aderhaut*.) The vascular layer of the *Choroid tunic*.

L. velamentoza. (L. *velamentum*, a covering.) A name given by Deiters to the *L. reticularis*.

L. ventralis. See *Lamina ventrales*.

L. visceralis. (L. *viscera*, the intestines.) The reflected or internal layer of a serous membrane, being the layer which covers an organ.

L. vitrea. (L. *vitreus*, glassy. F. *lame vitrée*.) The continuation of the hyaline basement membrane of the iris, called the membrane of Bruch, over the ciliary processes and the choroid tunic of the eye.

Also, the inner table of the skull.

Laminae. Nominative plural of *Lamina*.

L. arcuatæ cerebelli. (L. *arcuatus*, arched; *cerebellum*.) The bands of medullary substance which appear to connect adjoining gyri of the hemispheres of the cerebellum at the bases of the laminae medullares cerebelli.

L. arcuatæ cerebri. (L. *arcuatus*, arched; *cerebrum*, the brain.) Those fasciculi of fibres which appear to connect the medullary substance of adjoining convolutions.

L. arcuatæ gyro-rum. (L. *arcuatus*, bent like a bow; *gyrus*.) The *L. arcuatæ cerebri*.

L. cartilaginis thyroidea. (L. *cartilago*, cartilage; Gr. *θυρεός*, a shield; *είδος*, likeness.) The right and left alæ of the thyroid cartilage.

L., cephalic. (Κεφαλίη, the head. F. *lames cephaliques*; G. *Kopfplatten*.) The proto-vertebral laminae of the head.

L. corneæ. The layers of the *Cornea*.

L. cranii. (L. *cranium*, the head.) The outer and inner tables or surfaces of the cranial bones.

L. cranii externa. (L. *externus*, external.) The outer table of the skull.

L. cranii interna. (L. *internus*, internal.) The inner table of the skull.

L. cranii vitrea. (L. *vitreus*, of glass.) The same as *Lamina cranii interna*.

L. cribrosæ cerebri. (L. *cribrum*, a sieve; *cerebrum*, the brain.) The anterior and posterior perforated spaces of the brain.

L. dorsales. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) Two ridges which grow up on each side of the medullary groove on the blastodermic vesicle, and which gradually unite and so form a canal; from them is developed the central nervous system, and the canal becomes the cerebro-spinal canal. They are also called *Medullary folds*.

L., epiphysary. (Ἐπίφυσις, an outgrowth. F. *lames epiphysaires*; G. *Epiphysenplatten*.) The discs resulting from the accessory points of ossification on the upper and lower faces of the bodies of the vertebræ at their circumference.

L. fasciæ superficialis femoris. (L. *fascia*; *superficies*, the upper side; *femur*, the thigh.) The same as *Lamina eribrosafascia lata*.

L. fibrosæ digitorum. (L. *fibra*, a fibre; *digitus*, a finger.) The *Ligamenta capitulorum metacarpi volaria*.

L. flavæ epithelii cutis. (L. *flavus*, yellow; *epithelium*; *cutis*, the skin.) Erasmus Wilson's synonym of his *Xanthoma*.

L., lateralis. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side. F. *lames laterales*; G. *Seitenplatten*.) Remak's term for the outer circumferential parts of the mesoblast beyond his *L., protovertebral*. They subsequently split into the somatopleure and splanchnopleure.

L. lentis. (G. *Blätte der Linse*.) The laminae of the *Crystalline lens*.

L. medulla res. (L. *medulla*, marrow. F. *lames medullaires*.) The *L. dorsales*.

L. medullares cerebelli. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *cerebellum*. G. *Markblätter, or Marklamellen*.) The processes of white matter, covered by grey matter, which constitute the arbor vitæ of the cerebellum.

L. ossis sphenoidales. (L. *os*, a bone; *sphenoid* bone.) The external and internal pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone.

L. ossium. (L. *os*, bone.) The same as *Lamellæ of bone*.

L., protovertebral. (Πρότος, before; L. *vertebra*, a spine bone. F. *lames protovertebrales*; G. *Urvirbelplatten*.) Remak's term for those parts of the mesoblast which lie on each side of, and nearest to, the chorda dorsalis, and in which the protovertebræ subsequently form.

L. transversæ breves et conspicuæ. (L. *transversus*, turned across; *brevis*, short; *et*, and; *conspicuis*, remarkable.) The posterior gyri of the vermis inferior posterior cerebelli in the incisura posterior cerebelli.

L. transversæ inferiores. (L. *transversus*, turned across; *inferior*, lower. G. *untere Querblätter*.) The *Commissura brevis inferiorum loborum*.

L. transversæ longæ et occultæ. (L. *transversus*, turned across; *longus*, long; *occultus*, hidden.) The lower and anterior gyri of the *Vermis inferior posterior cerebelli* in the incisura posterior cerebelli.

L. ventrales. (L. *ventralis*, belonging to the belly. F. *lames ventrales*; G. *Bauchplatten*.) Rathke's term for the extension

of the mesoblast on each side of the embryo which, as they grow, split and form the *Somato-pleure* and the *Splanchnopleure* of each side of the body; from the union of the latter the alimentary canal is produced, and from that of the former the abdominal walls.

L. viscerales. (*L. viscera*, the internal organs of the body. *F. lames viscerales*; *G. Fisceralplatten*.) Reichert's term for the *L. ventrales*.

Laminar arteries, anterior. (*L. arterus*, in front.) Name applied by Spooner to the numerous divisions of the unguis plantar artery, distributed in the laminae of the hoof of the horse and other animals.

Laminar. (*L. lamina*, a thin plate of metal. *F. laminaire*; *G. plattenformig, blechformig*.) Consisting of, or breaking up into, thin plates.

L. membrane. See *Membrane, laminar*.

L. tis'sue. (*F. tissu laminaire*.) Chausier's term for *Connective tissue*.

Lamina'ria. (*L. lamina*. *F. laminaire*; *G. Riementang*.) A Genus of the Family *Laminariæ*, Order *Fucoidæ*.

Also, *G. Ph.*, the dried lower part of the stem of the *Laminaria Cloustoni*.

L. bou'gie. (*F. bougie*, a wax candle.) A bougie of the stalk of *L. Cloustoni*, used for the dilatation of the urethra.

L. Cloustoni, Edmonston. (*F. laminaire digitæ*; *G. Riementang*.) A fungus growing abundantly in the North Sea. The stalks of the leaf-like expansions are round or subcylindrical in section, 6—12 mm. thick and of horny consistence, and composed of cells. They swell in water to three or four times their original dimensions, owing to which property they are used as dilators of canals in surgery.

L. digita'ta, Lamouroux. (*L. digitus*, a finger. *F. laminaire digitæ*.) The *L. Cloustoni*.

L. esculenta, Lamouroux. (*L. esculenta*, eatable.) Used as food.

L. porroi'dea, Lamour. (*L. porrum*, a leek; *Gr. εἶδος*, likeness.) The *Durvillea utilis*.

L. potato'rum. (*L. potator*, a drinker.) Hab. Australia. Esculent.

L. probe. (*G. Riementang-Sonde, Laminaria-Stiftle*.) A fine probe, made of the stalk of *L. Cloustoni*, used in ophthalmic surgery to dilate the canaliculi and nasal duct. These probes have fallen into disuse owing to their liability to break when traction is made upon them.

L. saccharina, Lamour. (*L. saccharum*, sugar. *F. laminaire saccharine*; *G. Zuckertang*.) A species eaten in some countries; it contains mannite to the amount of 10 to 15 per cent., which forms a white efflorescence on the surface when dry. Thallus a yard long; edges frilled.

L. sug'ary. The *L. saccharina*.

L. tent. A tent made of the stem of the *L. Cloustoni*, used to dilate the canal of the cervix uteri.

Lamina'rian. (*L. lamina*.) Pertaining to the *Laminariæ*.

L. belt. The zone of submerged land which extends from low-water mark to from 40 to 90 feet deep; being the range of growth of *Laminaria*.

Lamina'ric ac'id. $C_{12}H_{18}O_{11}$. A substance found in the species of *Laminaria*, probably arising from the oxidation of *Laminarin*.

Lamina'rin. $C_{60}H_{102}O_{51}$. A form of dextrin found by Schmiedeberg in the species of *Laminaria*.

Laminate. Same as *Laminated*.

Laminated. (*L. lamina*, a thin plate of metal or other substance. *F. laminé*; *G. blat-terig*.) Applied to parts that consist of thin layers or laminae lying closely upon each other.

L. tubercle. The anterior pointed termination of the inferior vermiform appendix of the cerebellum. It projects into the fourth ventricle, and is also called the *Nodule*.

Lamina'tion. (*L. lamina*.) The state of being arranged in thin layers.

In Midwifery, applied to the method of reducing the size of the skull in embryotomy by cutting it into slices by means of the forceps-saw or the wire cerasaur.

Lam'ing. The condition of being *Lame*.

L. of intes'tine. A term applied to a condition of paralysis of the muscular wall of the intestine, with congestion, occurring sometimes after the return of an intestinal hernia, and produced by prolonged constriction.

Laminif'erous. (*L. lamina*; *fero*, to bear.) Consisting of, or possessing, thin layers.

Laminiform. (*L. lamina*, a thin plate of metal; *forma*, likeness. *F. laminiforme*.) Having the form of a thin plate or leaf.

Laminiplan'tar. (*L. lamina*; *planta*, the sole.) Applied to the metatarsus of birds when the integument forms a continuous horny sheath along its anterior and lateral surfaces, as in thrushes.

Lamini'tis. (*L. lamina*.) In veterinary medicine, inflammation of the layers of the hoof of the horse.

Laminosio'ptes, Megnin. (*Laminar tissue*; *Gr. ὀπτομαι*, to be seen.) A Genus of the Family *Sarcoptidæ*, Order *Acaridæ*; so called because they are seen only in the laminar or areolar tissue of birds.

L. gallina'rum, Megnin. (*L. gallina*, a hen.) Found in the subcutaneous areolar tissue of gallinaceous birds, especially under the skin of the sides, flanks, thighs, and neck. When they die they become surrounded by a small deposit of calcareous salts.

Lamium. (*Λαίμωδ*, the throat; from the shape of the corolla. *F. ortie, lamier*; *G. Taubnessel*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiata*. The dead nettle.

L. al'bum, Linn. (*F. lamier blanc*, *ortie morte*; *Gr. Ταυβνησσελ, weisse Nessel*.) The dead nettle, or white Archangel nettle. Formerly used in infusion for uterine hæmorrhage and fluor albus, and as a tonic and astringent in diarrhæa and catarrhal affections generally.

L. amplexicau'le, Linn. (*L. amplexus*, elaspig; *caulis*, the stem.) Henbit dead nettle. Hab. Europe, North Africa, West Asia, introduced in North America. Tonic, diuretic, and laxative.

L. folio'sum. (*L. folium*, a leaf.) The *L. album*.

L. galeob'dalon, Crantz. The *Galeobdalon luteum*.

L. hirsu'tum, Lamk. (*L. hirsutus*, shaggy.) The *L. maculatum*.

L. lu'teum, (*L. luteus*, yellow.) The *L. galeobdalon*.

L. macula'tum, Willd. (*L. macula*, a spot. *F. lamier tacheté*.) Spotted archangel. Hab. Italy. Used in scrofula and leucorrhœa.

L. montanum. (*L. montanus*, pertaining to a mountain.) The *Melittis melissophyllum*.

L. orvala. Willd. (*F. orvale*.) Purple archangel. Hab. Italy. Leaves eaten in Sweden as a pot-herb. Infused with honey, used as a diaphoretic and expectorant.

L. Plin'ii. The *Melittis melissophyllum*.

L. purpureum. Linn. (*L. purpureus*, purple. *F. ortie rouge*.) Purple dead nettle. Used as *L. album*.

L. rubrum. Wallr. (*L. ruber*, red.) The *L. maculatum*.

Lamna. (*L. lamna*, for *lamina*, a thin plate of metal. *F. lamne*; *G. Nagel*.) Name given by Illiger to the nails; a thin flat nail.

Also, the same as *Lamina*.

Lamnar. (*L. lamna*, a thin flat plate. *F. lamnaire*; *G. nagelförmig*.) Applied by Illiger to those nails which are flat, broad, shortened, rounded before, and which cover more or less the superior aspect of the nail-phalanges; these are the nails properly so called.

Lam'rate. (*L. lamna*, a thin flat plate. *F. lamné*; *G. nagelig*.) Applied by Illiger to fingers or toes that are covered at their extremities with nails properly so called.

Läm'noli. See *Saint Gallen*.

Lamnunguia. (*L. lamna*, a thin, flat plate; *unguis*, a nail.) A synonym of *Hyracoides*, from their flattened nails.

Lamnunguius. (*L. lamna*; *unguis*. *F. lamnongué*.) Having nails properly so called.

Lamop'tes. (*Λαμπότης*, blear-eyed. *F. lamoptes*; *G. Triefauge*.) Term for the running or trickling down of serdes of the eyes.

La'mos. See *Laimos*.

La motte-les-Bains. See *La Motte-les-Bains*.

Lamp. (Mid. E. *lampe*; from *F. lampe*; from *L. lampas*; from Gr. *λαμπάς*, a torch; from base *lap*, to shine. *I. lampada*; *S. lampara*; *G. Lampe*.) A vessel containing oil or other substance for giving light.

L. black. Amorphous carbon prepared by the imperfect combustion of coal-tar or resinous matters.

L. mercurial. The lamp used in *Fumigation, mercurial*.

L.-oil seeds. The seeds of *Ricinus viridis*.

Lampadomancy. (*Λαμπάς*, a torch; *μαντεια*, prophesying.) A mode of divination by the observation of substances burned in a lamp.

Lampa'jum. Same as *Lampujang*.

Lampas. (*F. lampas*; *I. lampasso*, *lampasio*; *S. haba*, *feve*; *G. Trosch*.) A turgid and inflamed condition of the palatal mucous membrane of the mouth of the horse, immediately behind the upper incisor teeth, accompanied by a slight amount of fever. It prevents proper mastication.

Lamp'as. (*Λαμπάς*, a torch. *F. lampe*; *G. Lampe*, *Lampen*, *Leuchte*, *Licht*.) A torch or candle.

Also, the same as *Lucerna*.

Also, a lamp; a fiery meteor.

Lamp'ern. (*F. lamprote de riviere*; *G. Flusslamprete*.) The *Petromyzon fluviatilis* and *P. planeri*; and also the *P. branchialis* used as bait.

Lamp'ers. Same as the disease *Lampas*.

Lamp'ic acid. (*F. acide lampique*; *G. Lampensäure*.) Same as *Aldehydic acid*.

Lamprey. (Mid. E. *laumprei*, *laumpree*; from *F. lamproe*; from Low *L. lampreda*, or *lampetra*, a lamprey; from *L. lambo*, to lick; *petra*, a rock; because it lies close to, or licks, stones. *I. lampreda*; *S. lamprea*; *G. Lamprete*.) The *Petromyzon marinus*, and others of the genus.

L., great. The *Petromyzon marinus*.

L., riv'er. The *Petromyzon fluviatilis*.

L., sea. The *Petromyzon marinus*.

Lamprocarpous. (*Λαμπρός*, brilliant; *καρπός*, fruit. *F. lamprocarpe*; *G. glanzfrüchtig*.) Having shining fruit.

Lamprophony. (*Λαμπρός*, splendid; *φωνή*, the voice. *F. lamprophonie*.) Term for a clear and sonorous state of the voice.

Lamprophy'lous. (*Λαμπρός*, brilliant; *φύλλον*, a leaf. *G. glanzblättrig*.) Term applied to plants remarkable for their smooth and bright leaves.

Lamprosp'erm'ous. (*Λαμπρός*; *σπέρμα*, seed. *G. glanzsamig*.) Having bright, shining seeds.

Lamp'sana. Vaill. Same as *Lapsana*.

Lamp'sis. (*Λάμπις*, a shining. *F. splendeur*; *G. Glanz*.) A shining or glancing.

Lampujang. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Zingiberaceæ*.

L. majus. Rumphius. (*L. major*, greater.) An aromatic and excitant; used in snake bites. Probably the *Zingiber zerumbeth*, Roxburgh.

L. mi'nus. Rumph. (*L. minor*, less.) An aromatic and excitant; used in snake bites.

Lamp'yris. (*Λάμπυρις*, a glow-worm; from *λαμπω*, to shine; *οὐρά*, a tail. *G. Leuchtkäfer*.) A Genus of the Family *Malacoedermata*, Group *Pentamera*, Order *Coleoptera*.

L. noctilu'ca. Linn. (*L. nox*, night; *lucco*, to shine. *F. ver luisant*; *I. lucciola*; *S. luciernaga*; *G. Johannswurmchen*, *Leuchtwurmchen*.) The glow-worm. Formerly used as an anodyne and lithonriptic.

Lam'scheid. Germany, in Rhenish Prussia, near Coblenz. A mineral water, temperature 18° C. (64.4° F.), containing calcium carbonate .321 gramme, ferrous carbonate .12, manganese carbonate .07, and traces of baryta and strontian. Used in anæmia, chlorosis, leucorrhœa, mucous discharges, and dyspepsia.

Lamyra. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

L. triacanth'a. Cass. (*Τρεῖς*, three; *ἀκανθα*, a thorn.) The *Chamæpeuce casabone*.

La'na. (*L. lana*. *F. laine*; *I. lana*; *S. lana*; *G. Wolle*.) Wool.

In Botany, applied to a kind of pubescence which covers the surface of plants.

L. collo'dii. Same as *Pyrozylin*.

L. gossyp'ii. See *Gossypium*.

L. philosoph'ica. (*Φιλοσοφία*, love of wisdom. *G. Philosophenwolle*.) The light, woolly flakes which are condensed in the upper part of a vessel in which zinc is being burned; they consist of oxide of zinc.

L. pin'guis. (*L. pinguis*, fat. *G. Fettwolle*.) Carded sheep's wool soaked in olive oil; used as an application to rheumatic joints.

L. pini sylvest'ris. See *Fir wool*.

Lana'ria. (*L. lanarius*, belonging to wool.) The *Verbascum nigrum*. Also, the *Saponaria officinalis*.

La'nate. (L. *lanatus*, woolly. F. *lainé*; I. *lanato*; G. *wollig*.) Woolly.

In Botany (I. *veluto*), having a curly pubescence like wool.

In Zoology, covered with fine, long, and very curly hair.

Lanated. (I. *lanatus*.) Same as *Lanate*.

Lancaster black drop. Same as *Black drop*.

Lance. (Mid. E. *lancea*; from F. *lance*; from L. *lancea*, a lance; cognate with Gr. *λόγχη*, a lance. I. *lanca*; S. *lanza*; G. *Lanze*.) A long, thin shaft of wood tipped with metal.

L., Mauriceau's. See *Mauriceau's lance*.

L.-shaped. Same as *Lanceolate*.

Lanc'ete. (L. *lancea*. G. *lanzenförmig*.) Lance-shaped.

Lanc'et. Same as *Lancet*.

Lanc'eola. (L. dim. of *lancea*, a lance or spear. F. *lançette*; G. *Lanzette*.) A little lance; a lancet.

Lanc'olar. (L. *lanecola*.) In Botany, tapering towards each end.

Lanceolate. (L. *lanecola*, a little spear. F. *lancolé*; I. *lanecolato*; S. *lanecolato*; G. *lanzettlich*, *lanzettförmig*.) Having the form of a little lance or spear; lance-shaped.

In Botany, oblong and narrowing gradually towards the apex.

Lanceolate-linear. (L. *lanecola*; *linearis*, consisting of lines. G. *lineal-lanzettlich*.) In Botany, having a shape midway between linear and lanceolate.

Lanceolated. Same as *Lanceolate*.

Lanceola'to-oblong. (L. *lanecola*; *oblongus*, oblong. G. *länglich-lanzettlich*.) In Botany, shaped midway between lanceolate and oblong.

Lan'cet. (Mid. E. *lançet*, *lançset*, *lançent*; from F. *lancette*; dim. of *lance*; from L. *lancea*, a light spear; Gr. *λόγχη*, a spear-head. I. *lançetta*; S. *lançeta*; G. *Lanzetta*.) A thin-bladed, pointed knife, cutting on both edges for some distance.

L., abs'cess. A larger form, used for the opening of an abscess.

L., gum. A knife with a short cutting edge at its extremity only; or with an axe-like head with a cutting edge.

Lancet'ta. (F. *lançette*, a lancet; G. *Lanzetta*.) Same as *Lancet*.

Lancifo'liate. (L. *lancea*, a lance; *folium*, a leaf. F. *lancifolié*; G. *lanzettblättrig*.) Having lanceolated leaves or divisions of leaves.

Lancifo'lious. Same as *Lancifoliate*.

Lanciform. (L. *lancea*, a lance; *forma*, likeness. F. *lanciforme*; G. *lanzenförmig*.) Having the form of a lance or head of a lance.

Lancinate. (L. *lancino*, to tear to pieces.) To tear; to lacerate.

Lancinating. (L. *lancino*, to tear to pieces. F. *lancinant*; I. *lancinante*; S. *lancinante*; G. *zerreissend*, *schleudernd*, *reissend*.) Piercing as with a lance; applied to pain.

Lancing. The use of the *Lancet*.

Lanc'isi, Giovanni Maria. An Italian physician, born in Rome in 1654, died in 1720.

L., nerves of. Two white tracts which bound the raphe in the centre of the corpus callosum of the brain. They are also called the *striae longitudinales*.

Land. (Mid. E. *land*, *land*; Sax. *land*; G. *Land*; from an unknown root. F. *terre*; I. *terra*; S. *terreno*.) Earth; soil.

L. crab. The *Cancer ruricola*.

L. root. A plant root which penetrates the earth.

L. scur'vy. A term applied to *Purpura*.

Lande, Louis. A French physician of the present time.

L.'s the'ory of unilat'eral progres'sive atrophy of the face. (F. *aplusie lamineuse progressive*, or *atrophie du tissu connectif*.) Lande holds that this disease is not a neurosis, but a genuine primary atrophy of the fatty tissue, attended with disappearance of the cells and fibrils of the connective tissue, the elastic fibres alone remaining, which retract and render the skin anæmic, and lead to the neuralgic or paralytic sensations.

Land'eck. Germany, in Silesia, 1378 feet above the sea, containing six thermal springs. The waters are slightly impregnated with sulphates and chlorides of soda, potash, and lime, and contain much free nitrogen, and a little hydrogen sulphide. They are used both externally and internally; mud baths are also employed. The diseases treated here are especially nervous diseases; also disorders of the female genital organs, rheumatic and gouty troubles, chronic bronchial catarrh, and skin diseases.

Land'ette. Spain, province of Cuença. Waters containing earthy bicarbonates.

Landing-net. A pair of forceps with a small net attached to the blade, devised by A. Buchanan, for the removal of the calculus from the bladder in lithotomy.

Landolfi, Nic'olo. A Neapolitan army surgeon of the present century.

L.'s paste. (G. *Landolfi'sche Actzpaste*.) Equal parts of bromine chloride, zinc chloride, antimony chloride, and sometimes gold chloride, made into a paste with flour. Used as a caustic application in cancer. After the use of the caustic he applied pledgets of lint, covered with an ointment composed of turpentine 6 grammes, olive oil 30, yellow wax 24, spermaceti 6, powdered sandal wood 4, and camphor 2 grammes.

L.'s pills. Bromine chloride 1 gramme, extract of hemlock 5, and seeds of *Eranthe phellandrium* 1 gramme; mixed and divided into ten pills, of which two to four are given daily in the cases of cancer, to which *L.'s paste* is applied.

Landolph'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ*. Many of the species furnish *Caoutchouc*.

Land'reth's min'eral well. United States of America, Missouri, Knox County. A saline chalybeate water, containing calcium carbonate 40.25 grains, iron carbonate .27, sodium sulphate 30.86, calcium sulphate 18.41, and magnesium sulphate 23.54 grains in a gallon.

Land'ry, Jean Baptiste Oc'tave. A French physician, born in Limoges in 1826, died in 1865.

L.'s paral'ysis. (*Παράλυσις*, palsy.) A rare form of paralysis, first described as a distinct disease by Landry in 1859, and named by him *Paralysis ascendens acuta*; it is characterised by loss of motor power commencing in the muscles of the lower extremities, gradually extending to those of the upper extremities, and generally to those supplied by the motor nerves of the medulla, so that the respiratory muscles,

and the muscles of the tongue, pharynx and œsophagus gradually lose power; hypostatic congestion of the lungs occurs, and the patient dies from asphyxia. The disease lasts on an average from eight to twelve days, but in some cases it is fatal in two or three days, and in others it lasts from three to four weeks. Occasionally it ends in recovery. Its cause is unknown, no morbid appearances having ordinarily been observed after death, but Dejerine and Goetz have noticed degenerative changes in the anterior roots of the spinal nerves.

Lands'kron. Same as *Heppingen*.

Langa'sa. Greece. Sulphur springs, which form a small swamp, in which rheumatic persons lie for some hours. There is a saline spring near.

Lang'eac. France, département de l'Haute Loire. A cold chalybeate water.

Lang'EAU. Bavaria. A cold chalybeate water, containing magnesium bicarbonate .2171 gramme, calcium bicarbonate 1.4154, and ferrous bicarbonate .0326 gramme in a litre. Used as a tonic generally. The water is exported under the name of natural Selters water.

Lang'EAU, Nie'der. See *Nieder-Langenan*.

Lang'enbeck, Bern'hard Ru'dolph Konrad. A German surgeon, born at Horneburg in 1810, died in 1887.

L.'s band'age. A flat elastic bandage used as *Esmarch's bandage*.

L.'s cataract need'le. A narrow, sharp-pointed, triangular instrument, curved on the flat like Scarpa's needle.

L.'s method of amputa'tion. The mode of flap amputation, in which the flaps are cut from without inwards.

L.'s resection of the el'bow. It is performed by a single longitudinal incision over the back of the joint.

L.'s resection of the shoul'der. It is made through a longitudinal incision commencing at the most prominent part of the acromion, and extending downwards for four or five inches. The operation is planned to avoid cutting the long tendon of the triceps.

Lang'enbrücken. Germany, in Baden, near the Black Forest and the Odenwald, 138 metres, or about 400 feet above the sea-level. Here are weak, cold, sulphuretted springs, recommended in catarrh of the respiratory organs, in cutaneous diseases, and chronic rheumatism. The waters contain sodium sulphide 9 parts in 1000, calcium and potassium sulphide, and 219 parts of carbon dioxide.

Langeneibad. A spring, containing iron, in the Canton of Bern, Switzerland, to the west of Thun. About 2500 feet above the sea-level.

Langensal'za. Prussia. A station on the Gotha-Leinfeld railway. Here are cold sulphuretted mineral waters.

Langenschwal'bach. See *Schwalbach*.

Lang'erhans, Paul. A German surgeon of the present century.

L., gran'ular lay'er of. The stratum granulosum of the epidermis, being the uppermost layer of flattened cells of the rete mucosum or stratum Malpighii; they consist of kerato-hyalin.

Lang'oac. France, département de l'Haute Loire. Mineral waters containing carbonates of soda, magnesia, and a little iron.

Lango'dium, Rumphius. The *Vitex negundo* and *V. trifolia*.

Lang'sat. Same as *Lansch*.

Lang'uage. (Mid. E. *langage*; F. *langage*; from *langue*, the tongue; from L. *lingua*, the tongue. I. *lingua*; S. *lingua*; G. *Sprache*.) A set of words or signs adopted by consent for the expression of thought.

Languages are classified by Max Müller as Aryan, Semitic, Ural-Altaiic, Indo-Chinese, Dravidian, Malay-Polynesian, Kafir, and Polysynthetic or American.

The chief cerebral centre for language appears to be the third left frontal convolution. See *Centre, speech*.

In Phrenology, the organ of language is supposed to be situated in those convolutions of the brain which lie on and near the hinder part of the orbital plate of the frontal bone, and the amount of development is supposed to be indicated by the greater or less prominence of the eyeball.

Lang'uas. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amomaceæ*.

L. chinen'sis, Retz. The *Hellenia chinensis*.

Lang'uet. (F. *langue*, the tongue.) The tentacles of the Tunicata.

Languis, epilep'tic water of. Formerly used as a remedy in cases of epilepsy. It was prepared from the flowers of convallaria and lavender, Spanish wine, cinnamon, nutmeg, mistletoe, peony and dittany roots, long pepper, cubebs, and rosemary flowers.

Lang'uur. (F. *langueur*; from L. *langor*, from *langueo*, to be faint. I. *langore*; S. *desfallecimiento*; G. *Mattigkeit, Schmachten*.) A listless unwillingness to use any exertion, with a feeling of faintness.

Lang'wort. The *Veratrum album*, or white hellebore.

Lania'rii den'tes. (L. *lanio*, to rend; *dens*, a tooth.) The canine teeth.

Lani'ary. (L. *lanio*, to rend. F. *laniare*.) Tearing.

L. teeth. The canine teeth.

Lanif'erous. (L. *lana*, wool; *fero*, to bear. F. *lanifère*; G. *wolltragend*.) Bearing wool.

Applied to that which is villous like wool.

Laniflo'rous. (L. *lana*, wool; *flor*, a flower. F. *laniflore*.) Having woolly flowers, as the incisions or divisions of the limb of the corolla of *Aselepius laniflora*.

Lanig'erous. (L. *lana*, wool; *gero*, to carry. F. *lanigère*; G. *wolltragend*.) Bearing or carrying wool.

La'nipes. (L. *lana*, wool; *pes*, a foot. F. *lanipède*.) Having the petioles, or the feet, hairy; covered with fine, long, close hair.

Lan'jaron. A spa seven hours' journey south of Granada in Spain. Temp. 15° C.—30° C. The waters contain iron, and are recommended in gastric disorders.

Lannaske'dé. Sweden, district of Jövköping. Cold, sulphated, chalybeate waters. Used in anæmic conditions and in scrofula. Mud baths are employed.

La'nolin. (L. *lana*, wool.) Liebreich's term for the cholesterin-fatty matter extracted from sheep's wool; it is also found in feathers, hair, and other keratinous tissues. It is a compound substance, being a mixture of the cholesterin ether of stearic acid with those of palmitic, oleic, valerianic, benzoic, and other acids, a

resin-like body, and colouring matter. It has a sp. gr. of .973, melts at 40° C. (104° F.), burns with a smoky flame, and mixes with its own weight of water. It is unirritating to the skin, and is used as a basis for ointments, being very freely absorbed by the skin.

Lanolinum. Same as *Lanolin*.

Lanophanic acid. $C_{10}H_{16}N_2O_6$. Thudichum's term for a syrupy acid obtained by the chemolysis of hair and wool.

Lano'sa, Unger. (*L. lanosus*, woolly.) A Genus of *Fungi*.

L. nivalis, Fr. (*L. nivalis*, snowy. G. *Schneeschimmel*.) A mycelial form, according to Fueckel, of *Byssothecium circinans*. It occurs beneath the snow as a delicate, white, web-like growth on grasses and cereals, which it much damages.

Lanose. (*L. lana*, wool. G. *wollig*.) Woolly.

Lanosity. (*L. lana*. G. *Wolligkeit*.) The condition of being woolly.

Lans. (F. *argent*; G. *Silber*.) Old term for *Argentum mortuum*, or dead silver; probably the pure metal, as distinguished from *Argentum vivum*, or quicksilver.

Lan'seh. The fruit of *Lansium domesticum*.

Lansford spring. United States of America, Alabama, Lauderdale County. A saline water.

Lansing magnetic well. United States of America, Michigan, Ingham County. A mineral water, containing sodium bicarbonate 112.08 grains, calcium bicarbonate 107.59, magnesium bicarbonate 23.03, iron bicarbonate 1.88, sodium sulphate 30.06, potassium sulphate 14.94, sodium chloride 320.22, and silica 3.97 grains in a gallon, with much free carbonic acid.

Lansium. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Meliaceæ*.

L. domesticum, Bl. (*L. domesticus*, pertaining to the house.) Hab. India. Fruit refreshing, and much esteemed; seeds bitter, used as a vermifuge; bark highly aromatic, used as a perfume.

Lantal'ic acid. Laurent's name for *Lantanuric acid*.

Lanta'na. (The Italian name of the Viburnum; perhaps derived from *L. lento*, to bend.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Verbenaceæ*.

L. annua, Linn. (*L. annuus*, lasting a year.) Drupes esculent.

L. brazilia'na. Hab. South America. An antifebrile.

L. cam'ara, Linn. Bahama tea. Used as a diaphoretic and antirheumatic.

L. macrophylla, Martius. (*Μακρός*, long; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) Used in infusion as a stimulating tea.

L. melissæ'folia, Ait. (*L. melissa*, balm; *folium*, a leaf.) Diaphoretic and diuretic.

L. odora'ta, Linn. (*L. odoratus*, sweet-smelling.) Diaphoretic and diuretic.

L. pseudo the'a, Aug. St. Hilaire. (*Ψευδής*, false; *thea*.) Brazil tea. The leaves are used in Brazil in place of tea, under the name of *Capitao da mata*. It is said to be a diaphoretic, and is used in rheumatism and coughs, and to medicate baths.

L. salvit'olia, Jacquin. (*L. satria*, the sage; *folium*, a leaf.) Powdered leaves used for a poultice to wounds.

L. trif'o'lia, Linn. (*L. tres*, three; *folium*, a leaf.) Drupes esculent.

Lan'tanin. An alkaloid obtained from the *Lantana braziliana*; it is an antipyretic, slowing a quick circulation, and depressing a high temperature.

Lantanium. Same as *Lanthanum*.

Lantanuric acid. A compound discovered by Schlieper, and probably the same as *Allanturic acid*.

Lanterman. A German anatomist.

L's incisions. Small indentations seen in the white substance of Schwann in medullated nerve fibres.

Lan'tern. (Mid. E. *lanterne*; from F. *lanterne*; from L. *lanterna*, a lamp. I. *lanterna*; S. *linterna*; G. *Laterne*.) An apparatus in which to carry a light.

L. of Aristotle. See *Aristotle's lantern*.

Lan'thanum. (*Λανθάνω*, to escape notice. F. *lanthane*; I. *lantano*; S. *lantano*; G. *Lanthan*.) A rare metal which is found associated with cerium and didymium in cerite. Its atomic weight is 139, and sp. gr. 6.163. It is of iron-grey colour, speedily becoming steel-blue on exposure to the air.

Lantho'pia. Same as *Lanthopin*.

Lantho'pin. (*Λανθάνω*, to lie hid; opium.) $C_{23}H_{25}NO_4$. One of the alkaloids of opium. It is crystallisable, sparingly soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzol, freely soluble in chloroform. It does not become blue with ferric chloride.

Lanugin'ic acid. (*L. lanugo*, wool. F. *acide lanuginique*.) An acid obtained by boiling wool in potash.

Lanuginose. Same as *Lanuginous*.

Lanuginous. (*L. lanugo*, soft hair. F. *lanugineux*; I. *lanuginoso*; S. *lanuginoso, veloso*; G. *wolligt, flaumig, feinwollig*.) Having soft hairs, wool, or down; downy.

Lan'ugo. (*L. lanugo*; from *lana*, wool. F. *duvet*; G. *Flaumhaar, Wollhaar*.) Soft hairs, wool, or down. The first downy hair of the skin of the fœtus which appears about the fifth month of intra-uterine life.

L. gossyp'il. Same as *Gossypium*.

L. prima. (*L. primus*, first.) The first downy hair of the beard and whiskers.

L. pudendo'rum. (*L. pudenda*, the privy parts.) The hair of the pubes.

L. siliquæ hirsu'tæ. (*L. siliqua*, a pod; *hirsutus*, hairy.) The down of the pod of *Dolichos pruriens*.

Lan'ula. (L. dim. of *lana*, wool. G. *Wollflockchen*.) Fine wool.

Lan'ulous. (*L. lana*, wool. F. *lanuleux*.) Having, or full of, wool.

Lanu'vium. The vulva.

Laon'ica. Old term for the cure of gout by evacuation of the morbid matter by topical evacuant applications to the part affected, whilst the matter is still mobile.

La'os. (F. *étain*; G. *Zinn*.) Old name for stannum or tin. (Ruland, and Johnson.)

Lapac'tic. (*Λιπατικός*, purgative; from *λαπάσσω*, to empty. F. *lapacitique*.) Emptying; evacuating.

Applied to medicines which evacuate the belly; purgative.

Lapage'ria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Phlebotaceæ*, the species of which are said to have properties similar to those of the species of *Smilax*.

L. ro'sea. Ruiz and Pavon. (*L. roseus*, rosy.) Hab. Chili. Roots sudorific and depurative; used in syphilitic affections.

Lapag'ma. (Λάπαγμα, from λαπάσσω, to empty out. F. *lapagmè*; G. *Ausleerung*.) An evacuation; that which is evacuated.

Lap'ara. (Λαπάρα, the soft part of the body between the ribs and the hip; from λαπαρός, soft.) Old term (Gr. λαπάρα), used by Galen, de *Fractur.* ii, e, i, for the flank.

Laparec'tomy. (Λαπάρα, the flank; ἐκτίμνω, to cut out. F. *laparectomie*; G. *Darmausschneidung*.) An excision or cutting out of a portion of the intestine at the side.

Laparelytrot'omy. (Λαπάρα, the flank; ἔλπτρον, a covering or integument; τίμνω, to cut.) See *Laparo-elytrotomy*.

Laparcatar'rhus. (Λαπάρα; κατάρρως, catarrh. F. *laparcatarrhe*; G. *Darmkatarrh*.) Abdominal catarrh.

Laparocele. (Λαπάρα, the flank; κύλη, a tumour. F. *laparocele*.) Old term for ventral hernia at the flank or side of the belly.

Also, a term for *Hernia, lumbar*.

Laparocholecyst'omy. (Λαπάρα, the flank; χολή, bile; κύστις, a bag; τίμνω, to cut. F. *laparocholecystotomie*; G. *Gallenblasenschnitt*.) Term for cutting into the gall-bladder.

Laparocelec'tomy. (Λαπάρα; κόλον, the colon; ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) Same as *Colotomy, inguinal*, with removal of the diseased part.

Laparocecolot'omy. (Λαπάρα; κόλον, the colon.) An operation first performed by Duret in 1793, and recommended by Littre to be undertaken in the sigmoid flexure in the left iliac fossa, when the seat of the occlusion is in the rectum or lowest part of the sigmoid flexure. Amussat recommended that the colon should be opened in the lumbar region. See *Colotomy, inguinal*.

Laparocecolpot'omy. (Λαπάρα, the flank; κόλπος, a sinus; τίμνω, to cut. F. *laparocecolpotomie*; G. *Bauchmutter-scheidenschnitt*.) Term for cutting into the vagina through the abdominal walls.

Laparcystect'omy. (Λαπάρα; κύστις; ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) The operation for the removal of an extra-uterine fetus and its containing cyst through an abdominal incision.

Laparcystidit'omy. (Λαπάρα, the flank; κύστις, the bladder; τίμνω, to cut. F. *laparcystiditomie*; G. *Bauchblasenschnitt*.) Term for cutting into the bladder through the abdominal walls.

Laparcystot'omy. (Λαπάρα; κύστις; τομή, section.) The cutting through the abdominal walls into the cyst containing an extra-uterine fetus, for the purpose of removing its contents.

Also, a synonym of *Lithotomy, suprapubic*.

Laparo-elytrot'omy. (Λαπάρα; ἔλπτρον, a covering; τομή, section.) The cutting into the vagina through the abdominal parietes, for the purpose of delivering a fetus in utero through the os uteri and the abdominal wound when it cannot pass by the natural way; employed as a substitute for the Cæsarian section. The operation as now performed, according to the method of Thomas, differs from the *Gastro-elytrotomy* of the younger Baudeloque, in that the abdominal incision is made parallel with, and a little more than an inch above, Poupart's ligament, extending from a point an inch and three quarters above and to the outside of the spine of the os pubis to a point the same height above the

anterior superior spine of the ilium; the muscles and other tissues down to the peritoneum are divided, this structure is separated and lifted up, the vagina is opened, and the fetus delivered. The operation was originally suggested by Joerg in 1806, and performed by Von Ritzen, in 1820, and by Baudeloque the younger in 1823; it was revived by Gaillard Thomas, in 1870, under the term *Gastro-elytrotomy*.

Lap'aro-enterot'omy. (Λαπάρα; ἔντερον, an intestine; τίμνω, to cut. F. *laparo-enterotomie*; G. *Darmschnitt*.) A cutting into the intestine at the flank or iliac region, for the purpose of relieving an obstruction. It is employed as a generic term to include *Laparocecolotomy, Laparo-ileotomy, and Laparotymphlotomy*.

Laparogastrot'omy. (Λαπάρα; γαστήρ, the stomach; τίμνω, to cut. F. *laparogastrotomie*; G. *Magenschnitt*.) The cutting through the abdominal walls into the stomach.

Lap'aro-hysterec'tomy. (Λαπάρα; ὕστερα, the womb; ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) The removal of the uterus through an abdominal incision.

Lap'aro-hystero-oöphorec'tomy. (Λαπάρα; ὕστερα; ὠοφόρος, bearing eggs; τομή, a cutting.) A term for *Porro's operation*.

Lap'aro-hysterot'omy. (Λαπάρα; ὕστερα, the womb; τομή, a cutting.) The operation of cutting into the womb through an opening in the abdominal walls. It is performed for the removal of a fetus from a ruptured uterus. See *Gastro-hysterotomy*.

Lap'aro-ileot'omy. (Λαπάρα; ἔλεον.) The formation of an artificial anus in the groin, the ileum being opened above the seat of strangulation. Nélaton recommends that it should be performed in the right iliac region by a cut one inch to one and a half above and parallel to Poupart's ligament.

Laparomonodid'yml. (Λαπάρα, the flank; μόνος, single; δίδυμοι, double. F. *laparomonodidymlé*.) Twins born adhering together by the lower part of the abdomen.

Laparomyitis. (Λαπάρα; μυΐτις, inflammation of a muscle. F. *laparomyite*; G. *Bauchmuskelerzündung*.) Term for inflammation of the muscles of the belly; and abdominal myitis.

Laparoscope. (Λαπάρα, the flanks; σκοπέω, to examine. F. *laparoscope*.) An instrument for ascertaining the condition of the abdomen under disease; applicable to the stethoscope and the plessimeter.

Laparoscopy. (Λαπάρα; σκοπέω, to examine. F. *laparoscopie*.) A term for the examination of the abdomen by the stethoscope, plessimeter, and other means.

Laparosplenot'omy. (Λαπάρα; σπλήν, the spleen; τομή, a cutting.) The cutting down upon the spleen through the abdominal walls.

Laparotome. (Λαπάρα; τίμνω, to cut. F. *laparotome*.) The instrument or knife for performing laparotomy.

Laparotomy. (Λαπάρα; τίμνω, to cut. F. *laparotomie*; G. *Bauchschnitt*.) A cutting through the abdominal walls into the cavity of the abdomen. It is undertaken for exploratory purposes, and for the removal of a foreign body, or an intestinal obstruction from internal strangulation, volvulus, or intussusception, or an

extra-uterine foetation, or a foetus which has escaped from a ruptured uterus.

Laparo-typhlotomy. (Λαπάρα; τυφλός, blind; τομή, section.) The opening of the cæcum through the abdominal parietes for the establishment of an artificial anus.

Laparozoster. (Λαπάρα; ζοστήρ, a girdle. G. Gürtel.) Same as *Herpes zoster*.

Laryngotomy. (Λαράρι, the flank; ύστία, the womb; τέμνω, to cut. F. *laryngotomie*; G. *Mutterschnitt*.) The cutting into the womb through the abdomen.

Lapathin. Buehner's term for the bitter active principle of the root of *Rumex obtusifolius*. It is identical with the *Chrysophanic acid* of rhubarb.

Lapathum. (Λάπαθον, sorrel; from λαπάσσω, to empty; because it acts as a slight purgative. F. *oseille*; G. *Sauerampfer*.) The *Rumex acutus*, and the *R. patientia*.

L. aceto'sum. (L. *acetum*, vinegar. F. *oseille ordinaire*; G. *gemeiner Sauerampfer*.) The *Rumex acetosa*, common sorrel, or sour dock.

L. acu'tum. (L. *acutus*, sharp-pointed.) The *Rumex acutus*, or sharp-pointed wild dock.

L. aquaticum. (L. *aquaticus*, living in water.) The *Rumex hydrolapathum*, or water dock.

L. chinens'ë. The *Rheum palmatum*.

L. crisp'um. The *Rumex crispus*.

L. hortens'ë, Lamk. (L. *hortensis*, belonging to a garden.) Same as *Rumex patientia*.

L. orient'alë. (L. *orientalis*, eastern.) The *Rheum palmatum*.

L. pratens'ë, Lamarek. (L. *pratensis*, belonging to a meadow.) The *Rumex acetosa*.

L. sanguine'um. The *Rumex sanguineus*.

L. sati'vum. (L. *sativus*, that is planted. F. *patience officinale*; G. *Gartenampfer, Patientkraut*.) A name for the *Rumex patientia*.

L. scuta'tum. The *Rumex scutatus*.

L. sylvest'rë. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *Rumex acutus*, and the *R. obtusifolius*.

L. unctuo'sum. (L. *unctum*, an ointment.) A name for the *Chenopodium bonus Henrius*.

Lapathus. Same as *Lapathum*.

Lapaxis. (Λάπαξ, from λαπάσσω, to empty. F. *lapaxie*.) An emptying or evacuation, as of the stomach or the bowels.

Lapë. (Λάπη, the scum or mould which forms on the surface of liquids.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *de Morb.* xv, 9, for thin phlegm rejected from the mouth and accompanied by salivation.

Lapic'dous. (L. *lapicida*, a stone-cutter; from *lapis*, a stone; *cædo*, to cut.) A term applied to shells and other organic structures embedded in rock in such manner as if they had dug their way in.

Lapida'rius. (L. *lapidarius*, belonging to stone. F. *lapidaire*.) Consisting of, or found among, stones.

Lapidary. (L. *lapidarius*, a jeweller; from *lapis*, a stone. F. *lapidaire*; I. *lapidario*; S. *lapidario*; G. *Steinschneider*.) One who cuts precious stones.

L.s. disea'ses of. The chief affections to which the occupation of lapidary leads are phthisis, from the constrained position in which they sit during work and the consequent inter-

ference with the thoracic movements, and various ophthalmic affections, due to prolonged exertion of the accommodation of the eye on minute objects close to it.

Lapid'eous. (L. *lapis*, a stone. F. *pierreux*; G. *steinartig, steinern, steinhart*.) Of, or belonging to, stone; full of stone; hard like stone.

Lapides. Nominative plural of *Lapis*.

L. cancro'rum. (L. *caner*, a crab.) Crab's stones. See *Cancerorum lapilli*.

Lapides'cence. (L. *lapidesco*, to become stone.) The process of becoming stony; a stony concretion.

Lapides'cent. (L. *lapidesco*, to grow hard as a stone. F. *lapidescent*.) That which has the hardness of stone, as the *Dichotomaria lapidescens*.

Lapidif'ic. (L. *lapis*, a stone; *fic*, to become. F. *lapidifique*; G. *versteinern*.) Capable of converting into stone.

L. mater. An old term for a supposed formative juice from which stones were produced.

L. wa'ters. Waters containing salts which congregate on the bodies which are immersed in them.

Lapidification. (L. *lapis*; *fic*.) The act or process of conversion into, or formation of, stone.

Lapidill'um. (L. *lapis*, a stone. G. *Steinloffel*.) Blasius's name for a kind of spoon or scoop for removing fragments of a calculus or gravel from the bladder.

Lapidill'us. Same as *Lapidillum*.

Lapido'se. (L. *lapis*, a stone.) In Botany, growing in stony places.

Also, the same as *Lapideous*.

Lapilla'tio. (L. *lapillus*, a little stone. F. *lapillation*.) A Paracelsian term indicating the formation or generation of calculi.

Lapilli. Plural of *Lapillus*.

In Geology, a term for volcanic ashes which consist of small stony particles.

L. cancro'rum. (L. *caner*, a crab. G. *Krebsaugen*.) Same as *Crab's stones*.

L. glandulæ pineal'is. The *Accrulus cerebri*.

Lapilliform. (L. *lapillus*, a small stone; *forma*, likeness. F. *lapilliforme*.) Having the form of small stones; that which is in small grains.

Lapillous. (L. *lapillus*, a small stone. F. *lapilleux*.) Having, or full of, small stones.

Applied to a fruit in the flesh or pulp of which are found concretions, often very hard, which are commonly called stones.

Lapillus. (L. *lapillus*, dim. of *lapis*, a stone.) A little stone.

Also, a term for an *Otolith*.

Lapis. (L. *lapis*, a stone or rock. F. *pire*; G. *Stein*.) A stone. The alchemists called by this word *Lapis* every fixed thing which does not evaporate, and hence even human blood was termed *L. animalis*.

L. accip'itrum. (L. *accipiter*, a hawk.) Same as *Hieracites*.

L. æro'sus. (L. *æs*, copper ore.) Calamine.

L. æti'tes. See *Actites*.

L. agera'tus. See *Ageratus lapis*.

L. amianth'us. See *Amianthus*.

L. ammon'iaci. Impure *Ammoniacum*.

L. anima'lis. (L. *animalis*, living.) An old term for *Blood*.

LAPIS.

L. armenius. (*Armenia*.) Same as *Malachite*.

L. aureus. (*L. aureus*, golden.) An old name for *Urine*.

L. habbitisæ. A synonym of *Soapstone*.

L. bezoar occidentalis. See *Bezoar occidentalis*.

L. bezoar orientalis. See *Bezoar orientalis*.

L. bezoar'dicus. (*F. bézoar*; *G. Bezoarstein*.) The Bezoardic stone; a name for *Bezoar*.

L. bibulus. (*L. bibulus*, drinking readily. *G. Bimstein*.) Pumice stone.

L. bolonien'sis. (*Bologna*.) A heavy grey stone, about the size of a walnut, found near Bologna, and consisting chiefly of barium sulphate. When calcined it was used as a depilatory.

L. bufonites. See *Bufonite*.

L. cæruleus. (*L. cæruleus*, dark blue.) A name for the *L. lazuli*.

L. calaminaris. (*F. calamine, pierre calaminaire*; *G. Galmei, Galmeistein*.) A name for *Calamine*.

L. calcar'ius. (*L. calx*, lime. *F. sous-carbonat de chaux*; *G. kohlen-saure Kalkerde*.) A name for the native carbonate of lime, or limestone.

L. car'neolus. The *Carnelian*.

L. causticus. (*Καυστικός*, corrosive.) The *Potassa caustica*; also, the *Potassa cum calce*.

L. causticus chirurgorum. (*L. chirurgus*, a surgeon.) The *Potassa caustica*.

L. causticus Filho'sii. See *Filhos, caustic of*.

L. collymus. The *Actites*.

L. contrayer'væ. The *Pulvis contrayervæ compositus* made into balls.

L. cyan'us. (*Κυάνεος*, dark blue.) A name for the *L. lazuli*.

L. divinus. (*L. divinus*, pertaining to a deity. *F. pierre divine*; *G. Götterstein*.) A preparation of sulphate of copper, nitrate of potass, and alum, 16 parts each, powdered separately, then mixed together and fused in a glass vessel in a sand bath, adding one part of powdered camphor; also called *L. ophthalmicus*. A mildly stimulant and astringent application.

L. fulmin'us. (*L. fulmineus*, pertaining to lightning.) Same as *Ceraunium*.

L. hæmatites. (*Αἱματίτης*, blood-like. *F. hæmatite*; *G. Blutstein*.) A species of iron ore called blood-stone; see *Hæmatites*.

L. herac'leus. (*L. Heracleus*, belonging to Hercules.) The magnet.

L. hiber'nicus. (*L. Hibernia*, Ireland.) Same as *Hardesia*.

L. hys'tricis. (*L. hystrix*, a porcupine.) A name for the *Bezoar hystricis*.

L. infernalis. (*L. infernalis*, belonging to the lower regions. *G. Höllenstein*.) Fused nitrate of silver.

L. infernalis alkali'us. (*L. infernalis*.) A term for the caustic potash.

L. infernalis nitra'tus. (*L. infernalis*.) Nitrate of silver diluted with an equal part of potassium nitrate.

L. juda'icus. (*L. judaicus*, Jewish.) A stone found in Palestine, and formerly used as a diuretic and lithontriptic, as well as in fluxes.

L. lazuli. (*S. azul*, blue. *F. lapis-*

lazuli; *G. Lazurstein*.) A beautiful blue stone. It is a double silicate of aluminium and sodium with sulphur, and crystallises in dodecahedrons. Formerly used as purgative and emetic, and given in epilepsy.

Also called *L. cæruleus* and *L. cyanus*.

L. lyd'ius. Lydian stone, a variety of flinty slate, sometimes used as a touch-stone for gold and silver.

L. lyn'cis. (*Λύγξ*, a lynx.) An old name of amber, which was thought to be the petrified urine of the lynx.

L. malacen'sis. A name for the *Bezoar hystricis*.

L. medicamento'sus. (*L. medicamentum*, a drug.) Old term applied to a compound preparation of white vitriol, sal ammoniac, cerussa, Armenian bole, and vinegar, used as an application to ulcers and to loose teeth; also to another, of iron filings, mastich, aloes, myrrh, and saffron.

L. mirab'ilis. (*L. mirabilis*, wonderful.) The *L. medicamentosus*.

L. mitiga'tus. (*L. mitigo*, to make mild.) Nitrate of silver diluted with nitrate of potash.

L. nau'ticus. (*Ναυτικός*, pertaining to ships.) The magnet.

L. olla'ris. (*L. olla*, a pot.) A coarse granular variety of soapstone.

Also called *Potstone*.

L. ophthal'micus. (*Ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. *G. Augenstein*.) A name for the *L. divinus*, because it was used in collyria.

L. ophthal'micus Sancti Ives'ii. (*Ὀφθαλμός*; *L. sanctus*, sacred; *Ives*.) The *L. divinus*.

L. ossif'ragus. (*L. ossifragus*, bone-breaking.) Same as *Osteocolla*.

L. philosoph'icus. The same as *Alba terra*.

L. philosophorum. See *Philosopher's stone*.

L. phoenic'ites. (*L. Phoenicia*, the country of that name.) The *L. judaicus*.

L. porc'inus. (*L. porcus*, a pig.) A name for the *Bezoar hystricis*.

L. prunellæ. (*G. Salpeterkugelchen*.) Same as *Sal prunella*.

L. pumicis. Same as *Pumice stone*.

L. ru'beus. (*L. rubeus*, red.) An alchemical term for the venous blood of man.

L. sabulo'sus. (*L. sabulosus*, sandy.) Same as *Osteocolla*.

L. sanguin'us. (*L. sanguineus*, bloody.) Same as *Hæmatite*.

L. sard'ius. The *Carnelian*.

L. sept'icus. (*Σηπτικός*, putrefactive.) A term both for nitrate of silver and for caustic potash.

L. siderit'is. (*Σιδηρίτης*, of iron.) The magnet.

L. sim'ia. A name for the *Bezoar simia*.

L. smir'idis. Same as *L. Smyris*.

L. Smy'ris. (*Σμύρις*, emery powder.) A name of *Emery*.

L. specula'ris. (*L. speculum*, a mirror. *G. Marienglas*.) A kind of pellucid stone, which, cut into thin panes, was anciently used for glass. Native calcium sulphate.

Also, a term for the *Septum lucidum*.

L. spongia'rum. (*L. spongia*, a sponge.) The calcareous concretions found in ordinary sponges, formerly used as an antacid.

L. syriacus. (*Syria*.) Same as *L. judaicus*.

L. tutiæ. Tutty, an impure oxide of zinc used for eye lotions.

L. vini. (*L. vinum*, wine.) Impure cream of tartar.

L. zin'cius. (*G. Zinkstift*.) Zinc chloride in small rods or pencils.

Laportea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Urticaceæ*, the stinging leaves of which produce serious inflammation.

L. canadensis. Gaudichaud. The *Urtica canadensis*.

L. crenula'ta. Gaudich. (*Dim.* of *L. crena*, a notch.) Stinging leaves produce intense pain, tetanic symptoms, and, it is said, even death.

L. decuma'na. Wedd. (*L. decumanus*, of the tenth part.) Hab. Malay. Used as a counter-irritant in the form of urtication.

L. gigante'a. Gaud. (*L. giganteus*, belonging to the giants.) The *L. crenulata*.

L. g'igas. The *Urtica gigas*.

L. latifo'lia. Gaud. (*L. latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf.) The *L. crenulata*.

L. stim'ulans. Miq. (*L. stimulo*, to incite.) Hab. Java. Stinging leaves produce serious troubles.

Lappa. (*L. lappa*, a bur. *F. bardane*; *G. Klettendistel*, *Klettenkraut*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*, Tribe *Centaureæ*.

The pharmacopœial name, U.S. Ph., for the root of *L. officinalis*, the burdock.

See *Arctium lappa*.

Also, the *Galium aparine*.

Also, the same as *Lippitudo*.

L. gla'bra. Lamarck. (*L. glaber*, smooth.) The same as *Arctium minus*, or *L. minor*.

L. ma'jor. Gärtn. (*L. major*, greater.) The same as *L. officinalis*.

L. mi'nor. De Caud. (*L. minor*, less. *F. bardane*; *G. Klettendistel*, *Klettenkraut*.) Burdock, the root of which was formerly included in the U.S. Ph., as a diaphoretic and diuretic in chronic skin diseases, rheumatism, and syphilis; and as a substitute for sarsaparilla. It is probably the *L. officinalis*.

L. officina'lis. Allioni. (*L. officina*, a work-shop.) The same as *Arctium lappa*, *L.*; and probably also as *A. majus*, *A. minus*, and *A. tomentosum*.

L. tomento'sa. Lam. (*L. tomentum*, stuffing for cushions.) The same as *Arctium tomentosum*, and probably as *L. officinalis*.

Lappa'ceous. (*L. lappa*, a bur. *F. lappacé*; *G. klettenartig*.) Having curved, hooked points like the scales of the involucre of the capitulum of the burdock, *Arctium lappa*.

Lappa'go. The *Galium aparine*.

Lapped cap. The *Agaricus imbricatus*.

Lappin. A very bitter alkaloid obtained by Trimble and Macfarlan from the seeds of *Lappa officinalis*.

Lappula hepatica. (*Ήπαρ*, the liver.) The *Agrimonia eupatoria*.

Lapsana. (*Λαβάνη*, charlock. *G. Reinkohl*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

L. commu'nis. Linn. (*L. communis*, common. *F. herbe aux mamelles*, *poule grasse*, *sauve*.) Dock cresses, or nipple-wort, a lactescent bitter similar in its qualities to the chicory,

dandelion, and endive. Used for wounds and excoriations of the nipple, whence it is called *Papillaris herba*.

L. zacinth'a. Linn. The *Zacintha verrucosa*.

Lapsus. (*L. lapsus*; part, of labor, to fall down.) A fall. Anciently used in the same sense as *Casus*.

L. pilo'rum. (*L. pilus*, a hair.) Falling of the hair; same as *Alopecea*.

Lapwing. (*Mod. F. lapwinke*, *lappewinke*, *lecpwinke*; *Sax. hlecpwince*; from *hlecpwin*, to run; *wincian*, to wink, to totter; in reference to the irregular flight of the bird.) The *Fanellus cristatus*, much used as food; the eggs are considered a great delicacy.

Laquear. (*L. laquear*, a paneled ceiling.) The roof of a part.

L. vaginæ. (*L. vagina*, a sheath.) The upper end of the vagina, including the anterior and posterior cul-de-sac.

Laqueus. (*L. laqueus*, a noose. *G. Schleiße*.) A synonym for the *Lemniscus* or band which marks the course of the olivary fasciculus in the corpora quadrigemina.

Also, an old term for a noose employed in aid of certain instruments or bandages.

L. gut'turis. (*L. guttur*, the throat.) Old term for a malignant inflammation of the tonsils, the patient feeling as if the throat were constricted by a noose.

Lar. (*L. lar*, a hearth.) Old term used the same as *Calor*, *Focus*, *Ignis*.

Applied to the vital flame and to native heat.

Applied to febrile heat or fire.

Lar'bason. (*F. antimoine*; *G. Antimon*, *Spiegelglas*, *Spießglasmetal*.) Old name for stibium or antimony.

Lar'bisch. The native name of a skin disease of Senegal, in which there are vesicles and pustules, especially at the folds of the skin. It is supposed to be a form of scabies.

Larch. (*Old F. larege*; *L. larix*; *Gr. λάριξ*. *F. mélèze commun*; *I. larice*; *G. Lärche*, *Lerchenbaum*.) The *Larix europæa*.

L., ag'aric of. The *Polyporus officinalis*.

L. bark. See *Laricis cortex*.

L. bark, tincture of. See *Tinctura laricis*.

L. clump. The *Polyporus officinalis*.

L. gum. An exudation from the bark of the *Larix europæa*, when the forests take fire. Probably the same as *Briançon manna*.

L. man'na. Same as *Briançon manna*.

L. red. A substance obtained by boiling extract of larch bark with dilute sulphuric acid. It contains pyrocatechic acid.

L., tincture of. See *Tinctura laricis*.

L. tree. The common name for the *Pinus larix*.

L. tur'pentine. See *Turpentine, larch*.

Lard. (*Old F. lard*; from *L. lardum*, shortened form of *lardum*, the fat of bacon; akin to *Gr. λαρός*, fattened. *I. lardo*; *S. man-teca de puerco*; *G. Speck*.) See *Adeps*.

L., balsam'ic. Lard impregnated with one or two per cent. of storax, Peru, or Tolu balsam.

L., ben'zoated. See *Adeps benzoatus*.

L., hog's. See *Adeps*.

L. oil. See *Oleum adipis*.

L., oxy'genated. Prepared by heating lard with nitric acid. It is used to dilute citrin

ointment, as it does not destroy the lemon colour by reducing the mercury.

L., populated. Same as *Unguentum populi*.

L., prepared. The purified fat of the hog, *Sus scrofa*. See *Adeps preparatus*.

Larda'cein. The amyloid substance described under *Amyloid degeneration*.

Lardaceous. (*L. lardum*. F. *lardacé*; I. *lardaceo*; S. *lardaceo*; G. *speckähnlich*.) Having the appearance of *Lard*.

L. degeneration. Same as, and mere appropriately, *Amyloid degeneration*.

Lard'eous. (*L. lardum*.) Same as *Lardaceous*.

Lardiform. (*L. lardum*; *forma*, shape. F. *lardiforme*.) Same as *Lardaceous*.

L. tis'sue. (F. *tissu lardiforme*.) A term applied to a variety of scirrhous cancer having the appearance of lard.

Lardizaba'la. (Michael *Lardizabala*, of Uribe.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Berberidaceæ*.

L. biterna'ta, Ruiz and Pavon. (L. *bis*, twice; *terni*, three each.) Hab. Chili. Berry esulent.

Lardizabala'ceæ. A Nat. Order of thalamifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Menispermales*, being twining shrubs with unisexual flowers, distinct carpels, parietal seeds, minute embryo, and copious, solid albumen.

Lardizabalads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Lardizabala'ceæ*.

Lardizabaliæ. (Michael *Lardizabala*, of Uribe.) One of the four Tribes into which Baillon divides the *Berberidaceæ*. Anthers dehiscing by longitudinal slits, carpels usually three, ovules numerous.

Also, DeCaisne's term for *Lardizabala'ceæ*.

Lardum. (*L. lardum*, fat of bacon. F. *lard*; G. *Speck*.) The fat of bacon; lard. See *Adeps*.

Laricin. (Λάρικξ, the larch.) A synonym of *Abietin*.

Martius's laricin is *Agaricinic acid*.

Laricis cortex, B. Ph. (*L. larix*, the larch; *cortex*, bark. F. *écorce de mélèze*; G. *Lärchenrinde*.) The bark, deprived of its outer layer, of *Larix europæa*, De Cand. It contains gum, starch, resin, tannic acid, and larixinic acid. It is an astringent and stimulant to the mucous membranes, and is used in purpura, hæmoptysis, and other hæmorrhages, in chronic bronchial catarrh, and disorders of the urinary mucous membrane.

L. fungus. (G. *Lärchen-Schwamm*.) The *Polyporus officinalis*.

Lar'idum. (*L. laridum*, the fat of bacon; akin to Gr. *λαρός*, fattened. F. *lard*; G. *Speck*.) This term was formerly used for the matter of certain tumours, from its resemblance to lard.

Larig'ma. (Λάρικξ, the larch.) Turpentine.

Lar'inoid. (Λαρινός, fatted; εἶδος, likeness. F. *larinoïde*.) Having the semblance of lard.

Lar'inus. (Λαρινός, fatted.) A Genus of the Suborder *Cryptopentamera*, Order *Colcoptera*.

L. antiodontalgicus, Gerbi. (Λαρτί, against; δδονταλγία, the toothache.) Formerly employed in toothache.

L. nidif'icans, Guibourt. (*L. nidifico*, to build a nest. F. *larin du Trehala*.) The beetle

which, in the larval state, constructs an olive-shaped cocoon called *Trehala*.

L. subrugo'sus, Chevrolat. (*L. sub*, under; *rugosus*, wrinkled.) The *L. nidificans*.

Laris'ma. (Λάρικξ, the larch.) Turpentine.

Lar'ix. (Λάρικξ, the larch.) The *Pinus larix*.

L. ced'rus, Mill. The *Cedrus libani*, Barr.

L. commu'nis, Lawson. (*L. communis*, common.) The *L. europæa*.

L. decid'ua, Miller. (*L. decido*, to fall off.) The *L. europæa*.

L. europæ'a, De Cand. (F. *mélèze commun*; I. *larice*; G. *Lärche*.) Furnishes *Laricis cortex*, *Venice turpentine*, and *Briançon manna*. The *Polyporus communis* grows on it.

L. excel'sa, Link. (*L. excelsus*, lofty.) The *L. europæa*.

L. Ledebour'ii, Ruprecht. The *L. siberica*.

L. pyramida'lis, Salisb. The *L. europæa*.

L. siber'ica, Ledebour. One of the species on which *Polyporus officinalis* grows. The *Pinus Ledebourii*, Endlicher.

Larix'in. Same as *Larixinic acid*.

Larix'inic acid. (Λάρικξ. G. *Larixsäure*.) $C_{10}H_{10}O_5$. Stenhouse's term for a substance obtained from the bark of *Larix europæa*. It forms long colourless crystals, which volatilise at 93° C. (199·4° F.), and melt at 153° C. (307·4° F.); it is soluble in boiling water, and in alcohol, sparingly soluble in ether; the solutions are slightly bitter and astringent, and are coloured purple by ferric chloride.

Lark. (Mid. E. *larke*; a contraction of *lavrock*; from Sax. *lāwroce*, *lāwerce*, *lāferce*; Ice. *lævirk*; G. *Lerche*;) the Icelandic name means worker of craft, and it has been suggested that the Sax. term *lāwerce* is derived from *lāw-wereca*, guile-worker; and that it has reference to some belief in the bird as one of ill-omen. F. *alouette*; I. *alodola*; S. *alondra*.) The name of the birds of the Genus *Alauda*, especially the *A. cristata*. Many of the species are used as food.

L.'s claw. (G. *Lerchenklau*.) The *Delphinium consolida*.

L., field. The *Alauda arvensis*.

L.'s heel. The *Tropaecolum majus*.

Also, the same as *Larkspur*.

Lark'spur. (F. *piéd d'alouette*; I. *for cappuccio*; S. *espuela*; G. *Rittersporn*.) The *Delphinium consolida*.

Also, the *Delphinium staphisagria*.

L., branch'ing. The *Delphinium consolida*.

L., Sibe'rian bee. The *Delphinium elatrum*.

L., up'right. The *Delphinium ajacis*.

Lar'naude's disinfecting fluid. A solution of sulphate of zinc, to which a little sulphate of copper has been added.

Lar'rea. (J. A. de Larrea, a Spanish botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Zygophyllaceæ*.

L. glutino'sa, Engelmann. (*L. glutinosus*, sticky.) The *L. mexicana*.

L. mexica'na, Morricand. A shrub growing in Mexico. Used for the relief of rheumatism and syphilis. It furnishes a kind of lac produced by the puncture of a coccus, the *Carteria larrea*.

Larrey, Dominique Jean, Baron. A French surgeon, born at Beau-déan in 1766, died at Lyons in 1812.

Lartigue, pills of. (*Lartigue*, a French physician of the eighteenth century.) Composed of extract of colchicum and digitalis. They are used in the treatment of gout.

Larva. (*L. larva*, a ghost; a mask. *F. larvæ*; *I. larva*; *S. larva*; *G. Larve*, *Kaupe*.) The first condition of the metamorphosis of insects when hatched from the egg; a caterpillar.

The term is also applied to the intermediate stage of development of the embryo of many Invertebrata, and of Pisces and Amphibia amongst Vertebrata, after emergence from the egg and before the attainment of maturity. In general the larva differs remarkably in form, structure, and habits from the mature animal, and is incapable of reproduction. There may be two forms, as in Dicyemidae, a vermiform embryo, which passes without metamorphosis into the adult form; and an infusoriform embryo, which leads an independent life in the sea till it becomes a parasite in the kidneys of Cephalopoda. In some cases the larva leads an active life, whilst the adult is sessile, as in Spongia; whilst, in other cases, the larva creeps, whilst the adult flies, as in Lepidoptera. Sometimes, as in various Orthoneetidae, there are male and female larvæ. In Porifera the larval form of Calcispongia is named Amphiblastula, and is composed of three germinal layers; of which the innermost or hypoblast cells are ciliated, though the cilia disappears before the larva fixes itself, and, becoming long and cylindrical, develops into a sponge. In other sponges the larva forms a blastosphere and then a solid morula. Amongst Coelenterata, as in most Actinozoa and Hydrozoa, the larval form is termed a planula, and is usually cylindrical, composed of epiblast and hypoblast, the cutaneous surface presenting ciliated cells and nematocyst; it has a rudimentary digestive cavity, but no mouth; it is not primarily bisymmetrical. In Turbellaria the larva is oval, with a ciliated surface, a rounded anterior and a pointed posterior extremity; there is a nervous system, with from two to twelve eyes, according to age, and a mouth in the centre of the surface of the body, leading into a digestive cavity, at first simple, but afterwards lobed; the body presents long processes, usually eight in number. The larvæ of Planaria present segments which correspond in number to the diverticula of the digestive tract. In Nemertina there are two larval forms, one named Piliidium, the other Desor's type. Piliidium has a helmet like aspect, and has a ciliated appendage, with which it swims. Desor's type is not locomotive, and has no lobulated appendages. In Trematoda some larval forms are ciliated and free, others are non-ciliated, and their development is complicated with alternation of generations. See *Platyhelminths, development of*. In Rotifera the larval form resembles the adult. Amongst Chaetopoda the larva has at first the form of a flattened sphere, but subsequently presents a large pre-oral lobe and a smaller post-oral segment, which contains the chief part of the digestive canal; the mouth is ventral, and leads into a stomodæum, followed by a stomach and a hind gut ciliated throughout; there is a nerve ganglion in front, near which are a pair of eyes, and

branches run backwards; there is a symmetrically-placed excretory organ, ciliated internally, which opens into the provisional general cavity of the body by several, and externally by one, opening; the arrangement of the cilia on the surface of these primarily unsegmented, but subsequently segmented larvæ, is very various, and they have been divided into Atrochæ, Monotrochæ, Telotrochæ, Polytrochæ, Nototrochæ, Gasterotrochæ, and Amphitrochæ. The larvæ of Discophora have a plane ventral and a strongly convex dorsal surface; the segments develop successively from before backwards; the larva when free adheres to the mother. The larva of Gephyrea tubicola and of Phoronis was long known as Actinotrochæ; this swims freely by means of the cilia covering its body, possesses a contractile pre-oral tube, has a ventrally situated mouth, a dorsal anus, and two processes behind. The larva of the Nematodes is described under that heading. The larva of Molluscs is named Trochosphæra; the mouth is ventral, the anus terminal or ventral, and between the two is a stomodæum, a stomach, and an intestine; a præ-oral lobe bears a ciliated crown, the so-called velum, and there is also frequently a tuft of cilia on a peri-anal lobe; a characteristic molluscan foot appears with an epiblastic dorsal depression, which is engaged in the formation of the skull. In the ectoproctous Bryozoa there are three forms of larvæ, one of which is named Cyphonautes, and has a triangular form, and is enclosed in a bivalve shell; it presents an intestinal canal, a liver, and a bilobed nervous ganglion. In the Echinodermata the simplest form of larva is that of the Holothurian genus Synapta, named Auricularia, which is bilaterally symmetrical, presents a flat ventral and convex dorsal surface; the mouth, which is furnished with a præ-oral lobe, is situated in the middle of the ventral surface, the anus at the posterior pole; there is a ciliated ring running round the body. The free-swimming larva of Asteroidea is named Bipinnaria. The larva of Ophiuridea and Echinoidea is named Pluteia. The larva of Enteropneusta is named Tornaria. The larvæ of Insecta vary greatly, in some cases the larvæ differ but little from the adult form; in others the larvæ, as in Diptera, are worm-like; in others, as in Lepidoptera, first worm-like, then become a chrysalis, and finally change into the perfect butterfly. In Crustacea, the Stomatopoda, as well as most of the Decapoda, are hatched as a larva, named Zoea, which presents a strong cephalo-thoracic shield, a segmented body, two pairs of antennæ, mandibles without a palp, lobed maxillæ, which are used as jaws, and four anterior biramous maxillipeds; there are no branchiæ; the heart is short, with one or two pairs of slits; the eyes are faceted and sessile, with an intermediate simple eye; this passes into the Mysis form. Other Crustacea, as the Penæus, present a form of larva known as the Nauplius, which possesses an oval, unsegmented body, on the ventral side of which are three pairs of appendages, one for taste, another for prehension of food, and a third for locomotion. In the Sergestida the primary larval form is that of a Protozoa, which is followed by the Elaphocaris form described by Dohrn; this is succeeded by the Acanthosoma form described by Claus, which again is followed by the Mastigopus. Cirripedes leave the egg in the Nauplius stage, and then pass into the Cypris.

LARVACEOUS—LARYNGEAL.

In Pisces, *Ammocoetes* represents the larval form of *Petromyzon*, and both *Accipenser* and *Lepidosteus* present a kind of larval stage of development, the characteristic feature of which is the presence of a sucking disc. The larva of *Amphibia* is known as a tadpole.

Larva'ceous. (*L. larva*, a mask. F. *larvaceé*.) Masked; hidden.

L. gout. A term given by Trousseau to that form of gout which declares itself by affections essentially different from those which characterise ordinary gout.

Lar'val. (*L. larva*, a mask. F. *larval*; G. *raupengehörig*.) Of, or belonging to, a *Mask*; or to the *Larva* of insects.

Also, applied to certain diseases in which the skin of the face is disfigured as if covered by a mask.

Larva'lia. (*L. larva*, a mask.) A term given by Lankester to that class of the *Tunicata* which contains the *Appendicularia*.

Lar'vate. (*L. larva*. F. *larvé*.) Covered as by a mask.

Lar'vated. Same as *Larvate*.

Applied to diseases whose ordinary symptoms are hidden.

Larve. Same as *Larva*.

Larvic'olous. (*L. larva*, the first state of insects; *colo*, to inhabit. F. *larvicole*.) Living in the body of larvæ.

Lar'viform. (*L. larva*, the first state of insects; *forma*, likeness. F. *larviforme*.) Resembling, or formed like, a *Larva*.

Larvig'erous. (*L. larva*; *gero*, to carry. F. *larvigère*.) Bearing, or containing, larvæ.

Larvip'arous. (*L. larva*, the first state of insects; *pario*, to bring forth young. F. *larvipare*.) Applied to insects which lay not eggs, but larvæ, as the *Musca* and *Aphis*. Same as *Ooviviparous*.

Laryng'al'gia. (*Λάρυγξ*, the top of the windpipe. F. *laryngalgie*.) Pain in the larynx of a neuralgic character.

Larynge'al. (*Λάρυγξ*. F. *laryngé*; I. *laringeo*; S. *laryngeo*.) Relating to the *Larynx*.

L. ang'i'na. (*L. angina*, the quinsy.) An old term for laryngitis, especially the œdematous form.

L. ar'tery. A synonym of the *Superior thyroid artery*. (Winslow.)

L. ar'tery, inferior. (*L. inferior*, lower. G. *untere Kehlkopfsehlagader*.) A branch of the inferior thyroid artery, running along with the recurrent laryngeal nerve to the back of the larynx, and supplying the muscles and the mucous membrane.

L. ar'tery, mid'dle. The *Crico-thyroid artery*.

L. ar'tery, super'ior. (*L. superior*, upper. G. *obere Kehlkopfsehlagader*.) A branch of the superior thyroid artery accompanying the superior laryngeal nerve, and entering the larynx through the thyro-hyoid membrane; it supplies the small muscles, glands, and mucous membrane of the larynx.

L. brush. A camel's-hair or squirrel's-hair brush with a square or a pointed end, fixed on a metallic wire bent at an angle, and used to apply medicaments to the interior of the larynx.

L. car'tilages. See under *Larynx*.

L. cau'teriser. (*Καυτηριάζω*, to sear.) A piece of aluminium wire, bent at an angle two

or three inches from one end, which is roughened, so that when dipped into fused silver nitrate it takes up a thin coating.

L. cough, nerv'ous. A peculiar shrill, metallic, paroxysmal cough, occurring without any physical evidence of disease of the respiratory organs, which is generally very persistent and constant, and occasionally produces severe spasmodic dyspnoea.

L. crisi's. (*Κρίσις*, the turning point of a disease. F. *crise laryngeale*.) Chareot's term for a laryngeal phenomenon occurring occasionally in the course of locomotor ataxia; there is a feeling of heat in the throat and of strangulation from laryngeal spasm, accompanied by vertigo, the patient falls down and has an epileptiform seizure; on recovery of consciousness the phenomenon may be repeated several times.

L. dila'ting plug. An instrument devised by Schrötter for dilating the larynx. It consists of a leaden plug attached to a hollow, bent tube by means of a string passing up the tube, and perforated transversely at its lower end; tracheotomy being performed, a cannula with an opening on its upper surface is introduced; the plug is placed into this opening through the mouth with the perforation in the line of the canal of the cannula, the tube is withdrawn by loosening the string, and the plug is left for an hour or more; the string being tied round the neck or ear is used for the withdrawal of the plug.

L. dila'tor. An instrument for distending the calibre of a larynx which has become narrowed by cicatricial tissue or otherwise. It consists of two or more metallic blades, which can be closely applied to each other for introduction into the larynx, and are capable of separation by a screw adjustment. It is usually necessary to perform tracheotomy before commencing dilatation.

L. dila'tor, cut'ting. An instrument devised by Whistler for dividing intralaryngeal membranes. It consists of a pointed, olive-shaped, metallic body, enclosing in a slit a sharp blade, which can be protruded by pressure on a spring in the handle. The membrane is distended by the introduction of the bulb into the larynx, and is divided by the protrusion of the knife.

L. diphthe'ria. See *Diphtheria, laryngeal*.

L. ecraseur. (F. *écraser*, to crush.) Many adaptations of the principle of the ecraseur for laryngeal purposes have been employed, the most useful being probably Störk's instrument, in which there is a ring of metal at the extremity which encloses the loop of wire to surround the tumour, to which Sir Morell Mackenzie has added a cogged wheel, by the slow turning of which by the finger the wire is crushed through the growth to be removed.

L. electrode. An instrument for conveying one or both poles of a galvanic battery to the interior of the larynx. The instrument for the introduction of one pole consists of a rod set at one end in a handle, bent at the other end for introduction, terminating in a metallic point or a sponge, and provided with a key for making contact. In the other form, the two rods are carefully insulated and carried in one stem, the pressure of a key procures the passage of a current.

L. epilepsy. (*Ἐπιληψία*, the falling

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sickness.) Term applied by Edward Livinge to cases of spasm about the larynx, in which the patient wakes suddenly from sleep, clutches at his neck, and struggles for breath till the spasm relaxes, when tranquillity is restored; no disease of the larynx is revealed by examination.

L. for'ceps. See *Forceps, laryngeal*.

L. garg'ling. See *Gargling, laryngeal*.

L. im'age. See *Laryngoscopic image*.

L. injec'tor. (*L. injec'to*, to throw into.)

An instrument devised by Hartewelt for injecting fluids into the larynx. It consists of a hollow vulcanite tube, bent at its extremity and attached to a handle, where it communicates with a hollow drum covered with an india-rubber membrane which, being depressed when the end of the instrument is dipped into some fluid and then released, causes the fluid to enter the tube; on the introduction of the injector into the larynx, the membrane is again pressed down and the fluid is expelled.

L. insuff'lator. The use of the *L. insufflator*.

L. in'sufflator. (*L. in*, into; *sufflo*, to blow up.) An instrument for projecting powders into the larynx. The *Insufflator, Rauchfuss's*, may be used; or instead of the india-rubber ball a piece of india-rubber tubing may be attached to the vulcanite tube of the instrument, and, the other end being placed in the operator's mouth, the powder may be blown out.

L. knife. A small, double-edged, pointed, straight lancet, or a single-edged curved knife, contained in a slender bent tube, and capable of being protruded by means of a spring in the handle.

L. lan'cet. See *L. knife*.

L. mir'ror. The small circular mirror of the laryngoscope which is introduced into the mouth; three mirrors are generally used, having a diameter of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 1 inch, and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch respectively. The mirror is made of silvered glass, set at an angle of about 120° on a light metallic stem, which fits into a hollow wooden or other handle, to which it may be fixed by a screw at the length required.

L. murmur, respi'ratory. Same as *L. sound*.

L. nerve, exter'nal. (*L. externus*, outward. *F. nerf laryngé externe*; *G. äusserer Kehlkopfnerv*.) A branch of the superior laryngeal nerve which supplies the crico-thyroid muscle, and gives filaments to the inferior constrictor of the pharynx, the sterno-hyoid, the sterno-thyroid, and thyro-hyoid muscles, and the mucous membrane of the true vocal cord; it receives a twig from the superior cardiac nerve.

L. nerve, infé'rior. (*L. inferior*, lower. *F. nerf laryngé inférieure*; *G. unterer Kehlkopfnerv*.) A branch of the pneumogastric nerve; that of the right side arises at the root of the neck, and turns backwards and upwards round the subclavian artery; that of the left side arises in the upper part of the thorax, and turns backwards and upwards round the transverse part of the arch of the aorta. They run upwards on each side of the neck, behind the common carotid and inferior thyroid arteries, and enter the larynx beneath the inferior constrictor muscle of the pharynx; they supply all the laryngeal muscles with the exception of the crico-thyroid, the inferior constrictor of the pharynx, the trachea, and the œsophagus. They furnish twigs to the mucous membrane of the larynx below the

rima glottidis, and are connected with the superior laryngeal nerve, the cardiac plexus, and the inferior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic.

L. nerve, inter'nal. (*L. internus*, inner. *F. nerf laryngé interne*; *G. innerer Kehlkopfnerv*.) A branch of the superior laryngeal nerve; it perforates the thyro-hyoid membrane, and supplies the greater part of the laryngeal mucous membrane including that of the false vocal cord, the base of the tongue and epiglottis, and the pharyngeal mucous membrane at the back of the larynx; it sends a branch to the inferior laryngeal nerve.

L. nerve, recur'rent. (*L. recurrens*, to run back. *F. nerf laryngé recurrens*; *G. zurückkehrender Kehlkopfnerv*.) The *L. nerve, inferior*.

L. nerve, super'ior. (*L. superior*, upper. *F. nerf laryngé supérieure*; *G. oberer Kehlkopfnerv*.) A nerve arising from the inner side of the lower ganglion of the pneumogastric nerve, which soon divides into the *L. nerve, external*, and *L. nerve, internal*. It receives twigs from the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic and from the pharyngeal plexus.

L. œdéma. See *Laryngitis, œdematous, Larynx, œdema of, chronic*, and *L., œdema of, subglottic*.

L. paralysis. (*Παράλυσις*, palsy. *F. paralysis laryngée*; *I. paralisi laryngea*; *G. Kehlkopflähmung*.) Loss of power of some or all of the muscles of the larynx; it may be caused by disease or injury of the centres near the floor of the fourth ventricle, involving the origins of the spinal accessory or the pneumogastric nerves; or by disease or injury of the trunks or laryngeal branches of the nerves themselves, or by disease of the laryngeal muscles. It may be of rheumatic origin; may follow such diseases as diphtheria and typhus; may be a consequence of chronic metallic poison; may be caused by over-exertion of the voice; or may be a manifestation of hysteria. The muscles may be paralysed individually or in sets; thus the constrictors of the larynx, the adductors of the vocal cords, the tensors of the vocal cords, and the abductors of the vocal cords may severally lose power. The paralysis may be complete or partial, bilateral or unilateral. The chief symptoms have reference to the voice and the breathing; the former is changed in character, or entirely lost when there is loss of power in the tensors of the vocal cords; and the breathing is oppressed on slight exertion, or is permanently difficult when the dilators of the glottis are paralysed.

L. paralysis, mix'ed. The form in which both voice and breathing are affected owing to more or less paralysis of the tensors of the vocal cords and of the dilators of the glottis.

L. paralysis, myopath'ic. (*Müs*, a muscle; *πάθος*, affection.) The form of laryngeal paralysis in which there is no apparent nervous lesion, and in which the muscular fibres are, at least at first, alone affected.

L. paralysis, neuropath'ic. (*Νεύρ. ον*, a nerve; *πάθος*.) Loss of power of the laryngeal muscles caused by some lesion of the nerve-centres or nerves.

L. paralysis, phonet'ic. (*Φωνή*, the voice.) The form in which the vocal cords are paralysed, so that the voice is hoarse or lost.

L. paralysis, respi'ratory. (*L. respire*, to breathe out.) The form in which the

breathing is more or less oppressed from paralysis of the dilators of the glottis.

L. phlebec'tasis. (Φλέψ, a vein; ἔκτασις, extension.) Distension, with dilatation, of the veins of the laryngeal mucous membrane, which may be seen with the laryngoscope.

L. pthi'sis. See *Pthiasis, laryngeal.*

L. porte-caus'tique. (F. *porte*, holder; *caustique*, caustic.) An instrument consisting of a bent hollow tube, from which a thin stick of, or a wire coated with, silver nitrate can be made to protrude.

L. pouch. (F. *filtre du ventricule du larynx*; G. *Kehlkopfstasche*.) A small cavity leading upwards from the anterior part of the ventricle of the larynx, and lying between the upper vocal cords and the thyroid cartilage. It has a narrow, somewhat valvular opening into the ventricle, and is lined by mucous membrane containing many small mucous glands, immediately around which is a mass of fat having a fibrous investment continuous with the false vocal cord; it is supplied by branches from the superior laryngeal nerve.

In some anthropoid apes the laryngeal pouches are very large.

L. probe. A slender metallic rod, bent at nearly a right angle, the bend slightly rounded, set in a handle, and having its distal extremity slightly bulbous, or flattened, or hooked; it is introduced into the larynx, under the guidance of the laryngoscope, for the purpose of testing the consistence of a growth or the sensibility of the mucous membrane, or for determining the presence or the direction of a burrowing abscess or ulcer.

L. reflector. (L. *reflecto*, to bend back.) The mirror of the laryngoscope which is attached to the head of the observer.

L. respira'tion. That variety of breathing sound in which the inspiratory sound is of higher pitch than that of vesicular respiration, whilst the expiratory sound is longer, higher in pitch, and more intense than the inspiratory.

L. snare. An instrument, invented by Gibb, for the removal of intralaryngeal growths; it is a form of *L. ecraseur*.

L. sound. The sound produced during respiration by the air passing through the inactive glottis; it is propagated down the trachea, where it forms the tracheal sound, and into the bronchi, where it forms the bronchial sound or breathing.

L. space, low'er. The lower part of the larynx bounded by the cricoid cartilage, the lower half of the angle of the thyroid cartilage, and the anterior angle or processus vocalis of the arytenoid cartilage; it is the part below the vocal cords.

L. space, mid'dle. The central part of the larynx situated above the true and below the false vocal cords, having the ventricles of the larynx on each side.

L. space, up'per. The vestibule of the larynx, being the space lying between the upper orifice of the larynx and the false vocal cords; its anterior wall is formed by the epiglottis; its posterior wall by the cartilages of Santorini and the part of the arytenoid cartilages to which the false vocal cords are attached; and its lateral walls are formed by the ary-epiglottic ligaments.

L. spasm. Same as *Glottis, spasm of.*

L. sponge. A small piece of fine sponge,

held by a pair of long, curved forceps, for making applications to the interior of the larynx.

L. steno'sis. (Στένωσις, a being straitened.) Narrowing of the lumen of the larynx. It may be temporary or permanent. In the former case resulting from inflammatory and œdematous swelling, in the latter from a rigid and swollen condition of the vocal cords, polypoid proliferations from the margin of ulcers or neoplasms, and dislocated fragments of cartilages.

L. syph'ilis. See *Larynx, syphilis of.*

L. syr'inge. See *Syringe, laryngeal.*

L. tampon. (F. *tampon*, a stopper.) An instrument invented by Frœnclenburg, and improved by Semon, for preventing the entrance of blood into the trachea during the performance of an operation on the larynx, pharynx, or tongue. It consists of an india-rubber belt, which encircles the lower end of the tracheotomy tube, inflated by means of a fine tube soldered within the cannula, free at one end to which is attached some india-rubber tubing with a stopcock, and communicating with the belt by the other.

L. typhoid. See *Laryngitis of enteric fever.*

L. vein, inf'erior. (L. *inferior*, lower. G. *untere Kehlkopfblutader*.) A vein accompanying the inferior laryngeal artery and opening into the inferior thyroid vein.

L. vein, supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper. G. *obere Kehlkopfblutader*.) A vein accompanying the superior laryngeal artery and opening into the superior thyroid vein.

L. verti'go. See *Vertigo, laryngeal.*

L. voice. The sound of the voice heard during speaking when the stethoscope is placed over the larynx.

L. warts. Same as *Larynx, papilloma of.*

Larynge'an. (Λάρυγγις, the top of the windpipe.) Same as *Laryngeal.*

Larynge'chè. (Λάρυγγις; ἤχη, a sound.) The sound heard, during breathing or speaking, when a stethoscope is applied over the larynx.

Laryngect'omy. (Λάρυγγις; ἐκτίμω, to cut out.) The operation of removing the entire larynx. It is occasionally performed for malignant and other growths and for syphilitic stenosis. It may be accomplished either from above or from below, steps being taken to keep blood out of the bronchial tubes, by a previous tracheotomy and the use of the laryngeal tampon, or by causing the head to hang down, or by dividing the trachea last of all and putting into the end of the lower part a closely-fitting vulcanite syphon-tube. The operation is frequently immediately or very speedily fatal; and when it has been performed for carcinoma the disease almost certainly returns at no distant date.

L., unilat'eral. (L. *unus*, one; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The removal of half of the larynx for disease affecting one side of it only. The thyroid cartilage is split, and the affected half removed, along with such other parts as may be implicated in the mischief.

Laryngemphraxis. (Λάρυγγις; ἔμφραξις, obstruction.) Obstruction of the larynx.

Laryngismus. (Λαρυγγίζω, to vociferate; from the peculiar cry accompanying this affection. F. *laryngisme*.) Good's term for laryngeal suffocation; being the affection called spasmodic croup or *Laryngismus stridulus*, regarded as depending essentially on spasm of the muscles closing the larynx, and so distinct from inflammatory croup.

LARYNGITIS.

More recently Marshall Hall used the term to express a symptom, or class of symptoms, occurring in convulsive diseases, as in infantile convulsion, epilepsy, hysteria, and hydrophobia, in which cases the larynx is sometimes partially, sometimes completely, closed.

L. stridulus. (*L. stridulus*, hissing. *F. laryngite stridulose*; *G. Stimmritzenkrampf, Kehlkopfkrampf*.) Good's term for *Glottis, spasm of*.

Laryngitis. (Λάρυγξ, the upper part of the windpipe. *F. laryngite*; *G. Kehlkopfentzündung*.) Inflammation of the mucous lining of the larynx, and generally of the submucous tissues also. It may be acute or chronic. It is generally caused by cold, but may be produced by local irritants, such as irritating gases and the steam of boiling water, by general diseases, such as smallpox and erysipelas, by extension of adjacent inflammation, by over-exertion of voice, or by external violence.

L., catarrhal, acute. (*L. Catarrh; acutus*, sharp. *F. laryngite aigue catarrhale*; *I. catarro acuto della laringe*; *G. akute Kehlkopfentzündung, akuter Kehlkopfkatarrh*.) A catarrhal inflammation occurring rather suddenly with sore throat and hoarseness, with some tenderness on pressure, and with painfulness on swallowing; there is generally a hard, shrill cough, easily becoming choking, with difficult expectoration of mucus, and there is some, albeit slight, oppression in the breathing, with prolonged and somewhat sibilant inspiration; in children there is much more fever, and the breathing is more oppressed, often becoming suffocative. The laryngoscope shows a red and sometimes swollen mucous membrane, and occasionally erosions. In severe cases there is oedema and great difficulty of breathing with aphonia; recovery is usual, but death may occur in a paroxysm of suffocative dyspnoea, or inflammation may extend to the bronchial tubes and collapse of lung or lobular pneumonia may prove fatal. This is the disorder which constitutes, when it occurs in an infant, a large proportion of cases of *Croup*.

L., catarrhal, chronic. (*L. chronicus*, long-lasting. *F. laryngite chronique*; *I. laringitide cronica*; *G. chronische Kehlkopfentzündung, chronischer Katarrh des Kehlkopfs*.) Slowly-progressing inflammation of the mucous and submucous tissues of the larynx, resulting from an acute attack, from cold, from excessive use of the voice, from extension from the pharynx when irritated by alcohol or tobacco, or dust of a workshop, or from some specific disease. There are hoarseness or aphonia, dryness and irritation of the throat, tickling cough, and frequent inclination to clear the throat, which results in the expectoration of a viscid greyish mucus, which becomes yellow in time, and is sometimes streaked with blood. The mucous membrane is congested and somewhat swollen, sometimes the vessels are seen to be injected, and often one or both vocal cords are red, and sometimes granular; superficial ulcerations or erosions are to be seen, and the movements of the larynx are impeded. Partial or general hypertrophy of the mucous membrane may result, and perichondritis occasionally supervenes.

L., chronic. (*L. chronicus*, long lasting.) Same as *L., catarrhal, chronic*.

Also, formerly applied to *Phthisis laryngeal*.

L., chronic glandular. See *L., glandular, chronic*.

L. combustio'nis. (*L. combustio*, a burning.) The inflammation of the larynx produced by burns and scalds.

L., croup'ous. (*Croup*.) Same as *Diphtheria, laryngeal*.

The term is also applied to the form of laryngeal inflammation occurring in such diseases as smallpox, enteric fever, and cholera, or produced by irritant vapours, or hot air or steam, when there are whitish or yellowish patches of curdy-looking membrane on the inflamed surface; the false membrane consists of filaments of fibrin enclosing pus corpuscles.

L., desiccative. (*L. desicc*, to dry up completely.) A form of *L., glandular, chronic*, in which the secretion from the mucous membrane adheres to its surface, so as to form yellowish, or greenish, or brownish fatid crusts, which are only expectorated after violent coughing.

L., diffuse' cellular. Same as *L., oedematous*.

L., diphtherit'ic. Same as *Diphtheria, laryngeal*.

L., erysipel'atous. (Ερυσίπελας.) Inflammation of the laryngeal mucous membrane of the oedematous form accompanying erysipelas of the face, or, in very rare instances, occurring as the sole manifestation of the disease.

L. et tracheit'is chronica. (*L. et*, and; *tracheitis; chronicus*, long-lasting.) A synonym of *Phthisis, laryngeal*.

L. et tracheit'is infantilis. (*L. et*; *tracheitis; infantilis*, of infants.) A synonym of *Croup*.

L., exanthe'matous. (Εξάνθημα, a rash.) The oedematous or other form of laryngitis occurring in the course of an exanthema, as measles or scarlet fever.

L., exudative. (*L. exudo*, for *exsudo*, to come out by sweating.) Same as *Croup*.

L., follic'ular. (*L. folliculus*, a small sac.) Same as *L., glandular, chronic*.

L., gland'ular, chronic. One of the forms of clergyman's sore throat, and generally an extension of follicular pharyngitis, although the reverse course may be pursued. Weakness of voice, frequent clearing of the throat, and attempts to swallow something, and often disturbance of the gastric functions occur; the racemose glands are hypertrophied and distended with a yellow substance, and their orifices are enlarged and surrounded by a circle of redness.

L., gran'ular. (*L. granulum*, a small grain.) The form of chronic catarrhal laryngitis in which the mucous glands become hypertrophied and give the surface a granular appearance.

L., hæmorrhag'ic. (Αἱμορραγία, violent bleeding.) The form of *L., acute*, in which there is bleeding from the congested mucous surface.

L., hypertroph'ic. (Υπίρ, in excess; τροφή, nourishment.) The form of *L., chronic*, which ends in thickening of the tissues involved.

L., in'fantile, acute. The same as *L., catarrhal, acute*, when occurring in children.

L., membra'neous. (*L. membrana*, a thin skin.) A synonym of *Croup*.

L., muc'ous. (*L. mucus*, slime. *F. laryngite muqueuse*.) Same as *L., catarrhal, acute*.

L., œdematous. (Οἰδήμα, a swelling. *F. laryngite œdémateuse*; *I. laryngitide œdematosa*; *G. œdematische Kehlkopfentzündung.*) Inflammation of the laryngeal mucous membrane with infiltration of the submucous tissue by serous, sero-purulent, or sero-gelatinous fluid. It is the form which is produced by internal scalds, which is caused by septicæmia, by infectious diseases, by the extension of erysipelas or diffuse cellulitis of the neck, or diphtheria, or by disease of the cartilages. The first sensation is of something in the throat, speedily there is some difficulty of breathing and of swallowing, and soon suffocative dyspnœa, with whistling inspiration; if relief be not obtained the face becomes livid, there are convulsive efforts to breathe, and speedy death from asphyxia results. The epiglottis and the ary-epiglottic folds are much swollen in most cases, but in some the œdema is confined to the laryngeal mucous membrane below the vocal cords, and occasionally extends to the bifurcation of the trachea.

L., œdematous, consecutive. The form which originates in some disease of the cartilages or other laryngeal structures.

L., œdematous, contiguous. The form which originates in some neighbouring part, as the pharynx or fauces, and is probably often of an erysipelatous nature.

L., œdematous, typical. The form which originates in the larynx itself. It is believed by Sir Morell Mackenzie to be nearly always due to blood-poisoning.

L. of enteric fever. A complication which occurs more frequently on the Continent than in this country; it may exhibit erosions or linear cracks, or enlargement of the mucous follicles which end in ulcerations which may cause acute œdema, or caries of the cartilages or abscesses. The affected parts are often covered with a yellowish, pultaceous layer, consisting of altered epithelium and containing many micrococci and bacteria; among them, according to Klebs, are some which develop into the bacillus of enteric fever.

L. of gland'ers. (*F. laryngite de la morve.*) The inflammation of the larynx accompanying glanders is characterised by the presence of small, whitish, subepithelial nodules of the size of a pin's head, and containing pus, which may form ulcers with a pultaceous base sprouting into granulations.

L. of remittent fever. This complication is usually the œdematous form.

L. of smallpox. See *L., variolous.*

L. of typhus fever. The laryngitis which sometimes accompanies typhus is generally the œdematous form, but occasionally is of a croupous character.

L., phlegmonous. (Φλεγμονή, an inflamed tumour.) Same as *L., œdematous.*

Also, by some restricted to the form of laryngitis in which suppuration follows acute inflammation.

L., phthisical. See *Phthisis, laryngeal.*

L., polypous. (*Polypus.*) A synonym of *Croup.*

L., pseudo-membranous. (Ψευδής, false; *L. membrana*, a thin skin.) A synonym of *Croup.*

L., secondary. (*L. secundus*, following next.) The forms which accompany certain

general diseases, such as erysipelas, smallpox, and syphilis.

L., sero-purulent. (*L. serum*, the watery part of a thing; *purulentus*, full of matter.) Same as *L., œdematous.*

L., sic'ca. (*L. siccus*, dry.) Same as *L., desiccative.*

L., spasmodic. (Σπασμός, spasm.) A mild form of laryngitis occurring chiefly in young children, and accompanied by spasmodic, metallic cough, with dyspnœa. It constitutes a considerable number of the cases commonly called *Croup.*

L., stridulous. (*L. stridulus*, creaking.) Guersant's term for the form of *L., catarrhal, acute*, in which, from œdema of the mucous membrane and spasmodic contraction of the glottis, the voice is husky and strident, and paroxysms of suffocative dyspnœa, with congested, livid features, occur.

Also, a synonym of *Glottis, spasm of.*

L., subglottic, chronic. (*L. sub*, under; *Gr. γλωττίς*, the mouth of the windpipe.) A chronic thickening of the laryngeal mucous membrane below the vocal cords on one or both sides, first described by Rokitsansky. There is hoarseness, speedily becoming aphonia, and impeded breathing, with attacks of suffocation. The swelling is generally cord-like, from hypertrophy of the mucous and submucous tissues; occasionally it is œdematous and poly-poid in appearance.

L., submucous. (*L. sub*, under; *mucus*, slime.) Same as *L., œdematous.*

L., submucous, hypoglottic. (*L. sub*, under; *mucus*, slime; *Gr. ὑπό*, under; *γλωττίς*, the mouth of the windpipe.) Same as *L., subglottic, chronic.*

L., submucous, purulent. A synonym of *L., œdematous.*

L., traumatic. (Τραυματικός, relating to wounds.) Inflammation of the larynx caused by burns, scalds, corrosive substances, foreign bodies, or wounds.

L., tubercular. Same as *Phthisis, laryngeal.*

L., typhosa. Rokitsansky's name for the *L. of enteric fever.*

L., variolous. (*Variola.*) The laryngitis accompanying smallpox; it is characterised by the presence of small whitish spots, due to cloudy swelling of the epithelium, or of small nodules, with sometimes a branny coating of dead epithelial cells and pus corpuscles crowded with micrococci.

Laryngocacé. (Λάρυγξ; κακός, bad.) *Croup.*

Laryngocatarrhus. (Λάρυγξ, the top of the windpipe; κατάρροος, a running down.) A catarrh involving chiefly the larynx and trachea.

Laryngofiss'ion. (Λάρυγξ; *L. fido*, to cleave.) The division of the thyroid cartilage, as in *Laryngotomy* and *Thyroidotomy.*

Laryngofiss'ure. (Λάρυγξ; *L. fissura*, a cleft.) Same as *Laryngofiss'ion.*

Laryngog'raphy. (Λάρυγξ; γράφω, to write. *F. laryngographie*; *I. laryngographia*; *G. Kehlkopfsbeschreibung.*) A treatise on the larynx.

Laryngology. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx; λόγος, a discourse. *F. laryngologie.*) A treatise or dissertation on the larynx.

Laryngonecrosis. (Λάρυγξ; νέκρω-

sis, death.) Necrosis of the cartilages of the larynx.

Laryngoparalysis. (Λάρυγγξ; παράλυσις, palsy.) Loss of voice from some nervous disturbance without any manifest disease in the larynx.

Laryngopathy. (Λάρυγγξ; πάθος, a disease.) A general term for disease of the larynx.

Laryngophan'tom. (Λάρυγγξ; φάντασμα, a vision.) An artificial larynx, constructed for the purpose of teaching the use of the laryngoscope and the performance of intra-laryngeal operations.

Laryngo-pharynge'al. (Λάρυγγξ; φάρυγγξ, the throat. F. *laryngo-pharyngien*) Relating to, or connected with, both larynx and pharynx.

L. muscle. The inferior constrictor of the pharynx.

L. nerves. Filaments arising from the lower part of the anterior border of the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic which pass to the pharyngeal plexus and the superior laryngeal nerve.

Laryngophony. (Λάρυγγξ, the larynx; φωνή, the voice.) The sound of the voice heard by means of the stethoscope over the larynx and trachea.

Also, the sound of the voice heard by means of the stethoscope over a large cavity in the lung when the patient is speaking.

Laryngophthisis. (Λάρυγγξ, the larynx; φθίσις, a consumption or wasting. F. *laryngophthisie, phthisis laryngée*; G. *Kehlkopfschwindsucht*.) Same as *Phthisis, laryngeal*.

Laryngople'gia. (Λάρυγγξ; πληγία, a stroke.) Hilton Fagge's term for paralysis of the muscles of both sides of the larynx.

Laryngorrhag'ia. (Λάρυγγξ; ρήγνυμι, to break loose.) Haemorrhage from the larynx.

Laryngorrhœ'a. (Λάρυγγξ, the larynx; ρότα, a flow. F. *laryngorrhée*; G. *Kehlkopfschleimfluss*.) Term for a pituitous or serous flow from the larynx; the *flux séreux par le larynx* of Piorry. Applied to cases of *Laryngitis, catarrhal, chronic*, when there is excessive secretion.

Laryngoscope. (Λάρυγγξ, the larynx; σκοπέω, to look at. F. *laryngoscope*; I. *laryngoscopia*; G. *Laryngoskop, Kehlkopfspiegel*.) An instrument consisting of a large concave mirror with long focal length, which is attached to the forehead, or with a central perforation, which is placed in front of the eye of the observer, and is used to concentrate light upon a smaller mirror mounted at an angle upon a long handle and placed near the uvula of the patient. The smaller mirror gives an inverted image of the larynx.

The first recorded laryngoscope, or instrument having the same purpose, was a plate of polished metal, employed by Levret, in 1743, to reflect luminous rays on to a tumour of the throat or nostrils, and to receive on its surface an image of the tumour; Bozzini, in 1807, employed a hollow metal tube, curved at the end, where was a mirror for the reflection of light on to the object and the reception of its image; the glottiscope of Babington, devised in 1829, was essentially the same as the laryngoscope of the present time; but it was not till 1857, when Tirok and Czermak modified the mirrors which Garcia used in 1854 for autolaryngoscopy, that the laryngoscope became a fact in practice.

L., electric. An instrument devised by Semon, and consisting of a small incandescent lamp attached to the laryngeal mirror.

Laryngoscopic. (Λάρυγγξ; σκοπέω.) Relating to the *Laryngoscope*.

L. chair. A narrow-seated, high-backed chair, with a back-board and a moveable head-rest, having a mechanical arrangement whereby the observer can raise or lower the seat at will.

L. image. (G. *laryngoscopisches Bild*.) The antero-posteriorly inverted image seen in the mirror of the laryngoscope; being the posterior part of the tongue, with the papillæ circumvallatæ; the yellowish-red arch of the epiglottis; the median and two lateral glosso-epiglottidean ligaments, with the intermediate depressions; the arytenoid cartilages, with the cartilages of Wrisberg and Santorini in the ary-epiglottic folds; and situated externally to these the pyriform fossæ. Deeper and nearer the middle of the field are the false and true vocal cords, between which last is the rima glottidis, and posteriorly the upper part of the hinder wall of the larynx, the interarytenoid mucous membrane, and finally, the interior of the trachea as far as its division into the bronchi.

L. lamp. An oil or gas lamp with a lens in front of the flame, attached to a rack-movement, which admits of vertical and horizontal change of position; invented by Sir Morell Mackenzie.

Laryngoscopy. (Λάρυγγξ, the larynx; σκοπέω, to observe. F. *laryngoscopie*; I. *laryngoscopia*; G. *Laryngoskopie*.) The use of the *Laryngoscope*.

L., in'fra-glott'ic. (L. *infra*, beneath; *glottis*.) The inspection of the larynx from below by means of a small mirror introduced through the opening in the trachea of a tracheotomy operation, or through a fenestrated cannula.

L., self. Same as *Autolaryngoscopy*.

Laryngospasm. (Λάρυγγξ, the larynx; σπασμός, a spasm. F. *laryngospasme, spasme laryngé*; G. *Lufttröhrenkrampf*.) Spasm or convulsion of the larynx. The same as *Laryngismus stridulus*.

Laryngospasmpsellis'mus. (Λάρυγγξ; σπασμός.) Same as *Laryngotetanopscllismus*.

Laryngos'tasis. (Λάρυγγξ, the larynx; στάσις, rest, in the sense of blocking.) Croup.

Laryngostenosis. (Λάρυγγξ; στένωσις, a contraction. F. *laryngostenose*; G. *Kehlkopfverengerung, Verengung der Glottis*.) Contraction or narrowing of the larynx.

Laryngosyrinx. (Λάρυγγξ, the larynx; σύριγγξ, a syringe. F. *pompe laryngienne*; G. *Lungenblasebalg*.) An air-syringe or pump; a laryngean pump.

Laryngotetanopsellis'mus. (Λάρυγγξ, the larynx; τέτανος, spasm or distension; ψελλισμός, a hesitation and stammering of the tongue. F. *bagèment gutturo-tétanique* of Columbat; G. *starrkrampffähnliches Kehlstottern*.) Term for tetanic stuttering or stammering in the larynx or throat; a deep form of stammering when with a wide open mouth no word can for some time be brought forth.

Laryngotome. (Λάρυγγξ, the larynx; τέμνω, to cut. F. *laryngotome*; G. *Werkzeug zum Lufttröhrenschnitt*.) An instrument for performing laryngotomy.

Laryngotomy. (Λάρυγγξ, the upper portion of the windpipe; τέμνω, to cut. F. *laryngotomie*; I. *laryngotomia*; G. *Kehlkopf-*

schnitt.) The operation of cutting into the larynx from without.

L., complete'. The section of the thyroid and cricoid cartilages, and the crico-thyroid membrane.

L., cric'o-thyr'oid. A cutting into the larynx through the crico-thyroid membrane; originally suggested by Vieq d'Azyr. A vertical incision is made through the skin, and a horizontal or a vertical one through the crico-thyroid membrane.

L., lat'eral. (*L. lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Luschka's term for the section of the middle of one or other ala of the thyroid cartilage, which he proposes for the purpose of gaining access to diseases of the ventricles of the larynx.

L., part'ial. Section of the thyroid cartilage only, or of the crico-thyroid membrane only.

L., sub-hy'oid. An incorrect term for *Pharyngotomy, sub-hyoid*.

L., su'pra-thyr'oid. (*L. supra*, above.) Same as *Pharyngotomy, sub-hyoid*.

L., thr'yoid. Same as *Thyroidotomy*.

Laryngotrache'al. (*Λάρυγξ; τραχεία*, the windpipe. *F. laryngo-trachéal.*) Belonging to the larynx and to the trachea.

L. cart'ilage. The ring of cartilage in the frog to which the arytenoid cartilages are articulated.

L. cham'ber. The short cavity in some Amphibia leading from the glottis to the lungs, and not differentiated into larynx and trachea.

L. diphthe'ria. See *Diphtheria, laryngotracheal*.

Laryngotrachei'tis. (*Λάρυγξ; τραχεία*, the windpipe. *F. laryngotracheíte; G. Entzündung des Kehlkopfs und der Luftröhre.*) Inflammation of the larynx and windpipe.

Also, a synonym of *Croup*.

Laryngotracheop'hthisis. (*Λάρυγξ; τραχεία*, the windpipe; *φθίσις*, a consumption.) Laryngeal phthisis.

Laryngotracheopy'ra. (*Λάρυγξ; τραχεία; πυρ*, violent fever.) A term used by Eichenwald for *Croup*.

Laryngotracheot'omy. (*Λάρυγξ; τραχεία; τομή*, section.) The operation of opening the larynx by division of the crico-thyroid membrane, the cricoid cartilage, the crico-tracheal membrane, and some of the upper rings of the trachea also.

Laryngoty'phus. (*Λάρυγξ; typhus* fever.) A form of typhus fever in which there is secondary ulceration of the larynx and necrosis of its cartilages.

Laryngy'drops. (*Λάρυγξ*, the larynx; *ὕδρωψ*, dropsy. *F. hydropisic de larynx; G. Wassersucht des Kehlkopfs.*) Œdema of the larynx.

Lar'ynx. (*L. larynx*; from Gr. *λάρυγξ*, the larynx. *F. larynx; I. larynx; S. larynx; G. Luftröhrenkopf, Kehlkopf.*) The upper part of the trachea or windpipe, a cavity composed of three single cartilages, the thyroid or scutiform, the cricoid or annular, and the epiglottis; and three pairs of cartilages, the arytenoid cartilages, and those of Santorini and Wrisberg; besides the cartilages of Luschka in the vocal cords. It is lined with a fine and highly sensitive mucous membrane, which forms towards its middle two large lateral duplicatures or folds directed transversely towards the organ, and which present the appearance of a button-hole, and are called *Chordæ vocales*, true vocal cords,

or inferior ligaments of the glottis. Above these are found two other folds similar, and called the superior, or false vocal cords, or false ligaments of the glottis. The cavities formed between the superior and inferior ligaments, have been named ventricles of the larynx. The cleft directed from behind, forwards, and between the *chordæ vocales*, is called the glottis, and the fibro-cartilaginous tongue-like object fixed by its base below to the root of the tongue, and which covers the glottis as in deglutition, or rises obliquely, as in expiration, is the epiglottis. The larynx is in the general sense the true organ of the voice, although more specially voice or sound is referrible to the glottis.

The larynx, or apparatus for the production of vocal sounds, is situated, in all animals that possess one, in the principal air passage, in order that certain parts may be thrown into vibration by the issuing current of air. In mammals and reptiles the vocal apparatus is at the commencement of the trachea; but in birds it is situated at the inferior extremity of this tube, and is named larynx inferior.

In Mammalia generally, the arrangement of parts resembles that in man, the larynx consisting of several cartilages, which form a solid basis for the attachment of the vocal cords, and are moveable upon each other by means of muscles. There is a constriction near the middle formed by the vocal cords, the edges of which are thrown into vibration during expiration. In the Cetacea, which are voiceless, the vocal cords, as well as the thyroid and cricoid cartilages, are small, whilst the arytenoid cartilages and epiglottis are largely developed and form a kind of projecting snout stretching forwards. In some apes, as for example Mycetes, there are great air sacs representing the ventricle of Morgagni, which act as resonators, and cause the voice to be heard at great distances. The ox has no ventricle of Morgagni, and consequently no false vocal cords, but these parts are present in the llama and camel. There are no false vocal cords in the elephant, and in the hippopotamus the inferior ones, if present, are scarcely visible. The horse, which has well-marked ventricles of Morgagni, has also a third sac, which extends under the root of the epiglottis. The lion has no ventricle of Morgagni, but there is a resonating cavity formed by the over-arching epiglottis.

In Aves, the upper larynx essentially acts in preventing the entrance of food into the respiratory passages, whilst the inferior larynx constitutes the organ of voice. The upper larynx presents a thyroid, a small cricoid, and an epiglottic cartilage, which enclose the chink of the glottis, and move freely. The muscles of the upper larynx are few in number, being reduced to an elevator of the whole organ, and a dilator and constrictor of the opening. The inferior larynx may be situated either in the larynx or in the bronchi, or, as is most commonly the case, partly in the larynx and partly in the bronchi. In the latter case the rings of the trachea are usually approximated to one another, and are sometimes coalesced, forming an expanded part named the tympanum. There is either a single chink of the glottis in the trachea, or two chinks, one at the entrance of each bronchus. When single, there are two elastic vocal cords; when double, there may be one or two vocal folds, membranes, or cords. When

there are two chinks, a bony rod is found at the point of bifurcation of the trachea, which supports an upward directed fold. Muscles effect the dilatation and contraction of the opening of the inferior larynx. In some birds, as the Merganser, a large bony cyst opens into the lower larynx, and serves as a resonating apparatus.

In Reptilia, the larynx is feebly developed, as the majority are mute. Lizards possess a small pair of vocal cords, and these are larger in geckos and chameleons. In crocodiles the vocal cords are thick folds of membrane, with a cavity below. There are no vocal cords in Chelonia or in serpents. The thyroid and cricoid cartilages, though generally separate in Chelonians, are often found together in Saurians and Ophidians, and in Crotalus. The arytenoids also coalesce with the crico-thyroid cartilage.

In Amphibia, the larynx is so feebly developed that it can scarcely be distinguished from the rest of the trachea. In some, as the *Rana csesulenta* and *R. hyla*, membranous resonating bags open below the Eustachian tube. In the Percnibranchiata there are two cartilaginous striae, named the cartilaginee laryngo tracheales, in the position of the larynx, which terminate above in two enlargements named the processus arytenoidei.

L., abscess of. (F. *abcès du larynx*; I. *accesso della laringe*; G. *Kehlkopfgeschwür*.) Pus may form within the lumen of the larynx, intralaryngeal abscess; or outside it, perilaryngeal, or retrolaryngeal abscess. It is seldom primary, but may be caused by inflammation of the mucous membrane or of the cartilages, wounds, tubercle, syphilis, glanders, pyæmia, and infectious fevers. There is pain, hoarseness, or loss of voice, cough, and difficulty of breathing and of swallowing.

L., adenoma of. (Ἄδῆν, a gland.) A glandular tumour of the larynx sometimes consisting of an hypertrophied racemose gland.

L., anæsthesia of. (Ἀναισθησία, want of feeling.) Loss of the sensibility of the laryngeal mucous membrane, dependent on lesion of the nerve centres, or of the nerves, or of their terminations. Its chief cause is diphtheria; it also occurs in glosso-labio-pharyngeal paralysis, in hysteria, and in the later stages of such exhaustive diseases as malignant cholera. Death may result from pneumonia caused by the passage of food through the insensitive larynx into the respiratory passages.

L., angioma of. (Ἄγγειον, a vessel.) A vascular polypus of the larynx; it is very uncommon, and is like to a blackberry in colour and form.

L., arteries of. The *Laryngeal artery, inferior*, the *L. artery, superior*, and the *Cricothyroid artery*.

L., artificial. See *Vocal apparatus, Gussenbauer's*.

L., bronchial. (Βρόγχια, the ramifications by which the windpipe passes into the lungs.) That form of inferior larynx in birds in which the vocal organ is situated entirely in the bronchi, as, for example, in Crotophaga, Steatornis, and others.

L., broncho tracheal. (Βρόγχια; τραχεία ἀσπληνία, the windpipe.) That type of the inferior larynx in birds in which the vocal organ is partly situated in the trachea and partly in the bronchi. It is the most common type.

L., burns of. Burns of the laryngeal mucous membrane may be caused by the breathing of flame or of highly heated air, as when the clothes are on fire. There is great pain in the throat, alteration or loss of voice, dysphagia, expectoration of carbonaceous matter, and more or less collapse; the inflammation may spread along the respiratory tract; the mucous membrane of the mouth and pharynx is also generally affected, livid in colour, and œdematous; the laryngeal membrane is bright red, œdematous, and covered with shreds of lymph; the condition being called *Laryngitis combustionis*.

L., cancer of. Primary malignant disease of the larynx is most usually an epithelioma, but scirrhus, encephaloid, and adenoid cancers have also been observed. As the disease spreads, difficulty of swallowing and of breathing become severe, and the latter may produce suffocation unless the diseased parts be removed or tracheotomy be performed; otherwise acute œdema, or lung complications, may terminate life. It may spread to the neighbouring tissues, and may produce serious perichondritis. Cancer may assail the larynx by extension from the pharynx or œsophagus.

L., cancer of, adenoid. (Ἀδῆν, a gland; εἶδος, likeness.) A very rare form, which is usually nodulated.

L., cancer of, encephaloid. (Ἐγκέφαλον, the brain; εἶδος, likeness.) This form usually occurs in isolated nodules, which speedily form an ulcer, from which vegetations sprout.

L., cancer of, epithelial. See *L., epithelioma of*.

L., cancer of, scirrhus. (Σκίρρος, hard.) This form begins usually like a smooth papilloma, but its surface and the neighbouring mucous membrane soon become inflamed and subsequently ulcerated.

L., carcinoma of. See *L., cancer of*.

L., cartilages of. See under chief heading.

L., cartilages of, dislocations of. Displacements of the arytenoid cartilages from cicatricial contraction have been occasionally observed.

L., cartilages of, fracture of. The larger cartilages, especially if they have become somewhat ossified, may be fractured by blows, falls, or the compression of hanging, throttling, or garrotting, with or without laceration of the mucous membrane. Emphysema is a frequent accompaniment; there is generally ecchymosis and sometimes crepitation; pain is much complained of, as well as more or less difficulty of breathing from the displacement or from effusion of blood; the voice is hoarse or gone, and there is cough. Sometimes the symptoms are slight.

L., catheterisation of. (Καθετήρ, an instrument for emptying the bladder.) Same as *L., intubation of*.

L., chondritis of. (Χόνδρος, cartilage.) Inflammation commencing in the tissues of the laryngeal cartilages; its existence is doubted by many, the disease being believed to originate in the perichondrium, and to be always perichondritis primarily.

L., chorea of. (Χορεία, a dancing.) The muscles of the larynx are sometimes affected in the course of an ordinary attack of chorea, and, according to Geissler, Lefferts, and others, they may be the sole muscles affected.

L., conges'tion of. (*L. congreo*, to bring

together.) Turgidity of the blood-vessels of the laryngeal mucous membrane. It may arise from cold, or other irritant, from over-exertion of the voice, from an attack of laryngitis, or from some obstruction to the circulation; there is more or less hoarseness, with some discomfort, and a tickling cough.

L., cysto'ma of. (Κύστις, a bag.) Cystic polypus of the larynx. It may be a primary growth, but is generally a degeneration of some other tumour; it is usually rounded and reddish, with dense walls and semifluid sebaceous contents, or a thin, yellowish or brownish colloid fluid.

L., dilata'tion of. The use of a *Laryngeal dilator*.

L., diphthe'ria of. See *Diphtheria, laryngeal*.

L., ecchondro'sis of. (Ἐκ, out; χόνδρος, cartilage.) An outgrowth from some part of the laryngeal cartilages; it generally projects into the cavity of the larynx as a broad and flat, or a nodular, polypoid prominence; occasionally it grows on the outer surface of the larynx.

L., enchondro'ma of. (Ἐν, in; χόνδρος, cartilage.) Same as *L., ecchondrosis of*.

L., epithelio'ma of. Epithelial cancer of the larynx as a primary disease is not marked by any destructive symptoms; hoarseness is an early sign, and pain and difficulty of breathing and of swallowing exist during the greater part of its course, but their amount varies with the stage and the position of the disease; when ulceration occurs there is fœtor of the breath and ichorous or bloody expectoration, and in the advanced stage the submaxillary glands may be enlarged. At first there is to be seen an undefined swelling, most commonly on one of the ventricular bands, and when ulceration has occurred marginal vegetations occur.

L., erysip'elas of. See *Laryngitis, erysipelatos*.

L., excis'ion of. See *Laryngectomy*.

L., extirpa'tion of. (L. *extirpo*, to pluck up by the root.) Same as *Laryngectomy*.

L., fibro'ma of. (L. *fibra*, a fibre.) A fibroid polypus of the laryngeal mucous membrane; it is usually solitary, rounded, and smooth, but becoming rough or lobulated as it grows; it may vary in size from a grape seed to a large acorn or larger, and is resistant to pressure, unless distended with a serous fluid. It consists of interlacing bundles of white fibrous tissue, generally growing from the submucous tissue, but sometimes from the perichondrium. It most frequently arises from the vocal cords, and may ulcerate and bleed.

L., fis'tula of. See *Fistula, laryngeal*.

L., follic'ular disease' of. (L. *folliculus*, a little bag.) Same as *Laryngitis, glandular, chronic*.

L., for'eign bod'ies in. Many different things are drawn into the larynx during a deep inspiration or during sleep, and becoming impacted there produce more or less severe symptoms of suffocation, and sometimes speedy death. False teeth, toys, pins, and other things have been found there.

L., frac'tures of. See *L., cartilages of, fracture of*.

L., glands of. The glands of the mucous membrane of the larynx are ordinary muciparous glands, and are found over its whole surface, except on the vocal cords.

L., hydat'id of. (Υδαρίς, a watery vesicle.) An old term for a mucous polypus of the larynx.

True hydatids have been found in the larynx.

L., hyperæsthe'sia of. (Υπέρ, above; αἴσθησις, sensation.) Increased sensibility of the mucous membrane of the larynx with marked inflammation or other structural changes, indicated by excessive response to a mild irritation, so that breathing a slightly impure or a rather cold air produces a burning or pricking sensation or an irritable cough, spasm of the laryngeal muscles, or even general convulsions.

L., hysterical affections of. The laryngeal developments of hysteria are chiefly aphonia and a short, dry cough.

L., infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The more or less drum-shaped expansion at the bifurcation of the trachea of birds, where there is a glottis, generally furnished with peculiar muscles, which is thus termed, and is the spot where the voice of birds is produced. Also called *Syrinx*.

L., inflamma'tion of. See *Laryngitis*.

L., intuba'tion of. (L. *in*, into; *tubus*, a pipe.) The introduction of a tube into the larynx to dilate a stricture or straighten a distortion; put into practice by O'Dwyer. The tube is inserted through the mouth, and rests entirely in the larynx and trachea, the upper end being completely below the epiglottis; when introduced respiration is made easier.

L., lep'ra of. See *L., leprosy of*.

L., lep'rosy of. (F. *lepre du larynx*; I. *lepra delle larynge*; G. *Kehlkopfsaussatz*.) A local manifestation of *Elephantiasis Græcorum*, consisting of thickening and hardening of the laryngeal tissues, with ulcerating tubercles or non-ulcerated tuberos masses; there is often great distortion produced by cicatricial contraction.

L., lig'aments of. (L. *ligamentum*, a band.) The ligaments of the larynx are of three kinds: those which connect the larynx with adjacent parts, the thyro-hyoid and the crico-tracheal ligaments; those which connect the several parts of the larynx to each other, the crico-arytenoid, the crico-thyroid, the superior thyro-arytenoid or false vocal cords, and the inferior thyro-arytenoid or true vocal cords; and those which serve both purposes, the epiglottic ligaments.

L., lipo'ma of. (Λίπος, fat.) A fatty polypus of the larynx. A very rare growth; it is yellowish-white in colour, soft and elastic on pressure; and consists of adipose tissue covered with many layers of stratified epithelium.

L., lupus of. An occasional accompaniment of lupus of the skin. It commences as a small, red papule, generally on the epiglottis, which grows to a nodule, and becomes ulcerated and destroys the subjacent tissues, and when cicatrising produces stenosis and distortion.

L., lymphatics of. The lymphatics of the larynx form a thick network in the mucous membrane, and empty themselves into the deep cervical glands by two chief trunks, the upper one receiving the vessels of the epiglottis and the upper two thirds of the larynx, and the lower one receiving the vessels of the lower third.

L., malforma'tions of. The larynx may be absent in lungless monstrosities, or it may be very small or very large, or it and the epiglottis

may be fissured, or there may be membranous webs in its interior; one or more of the laryngeal cartilages may be defective or absent; the ventricles of the larynx may be very large and may have subsidiary pouches.

L., mucous cyst of. See *L., cystoma of.*

L., mucous membrane of. The delicate, pale-red lining of the larynx, closely applied to the subjacent parts at the epiglottis and the true vocal cords, where its epithelium is of the stratified squamous form, and more loosely in the rest of the organ, where its epithelium is chiefly columnar and ciliated, with many goblet cells, enclosing in its lower layers spindle-shaped and inverted, conical cells; its mucous layer consists of delicate connective tissue, with many lymph corpuscles and mucous glands, and presents minute papillae.

L., muscles of. These are described under their several names.

L., muscles of, paralysis of. See *Laryngeal paralysis.*

L., myxoma of. (Μύξα, mucus.) A mucous polypus of the laryngeal mucous membrane. It is very rare, has a smooth, semi-transparent surface, and consists, according to Bruns, of a gelatinous matrix, with intersecting fibrillae.

L., nerves of. The *Laryngeal nerve, external*, the *L. nerve, inferior*, the *L. nerve, internal*, and the *L. nerve, superior*. The minute twigs form superficial plexuses of non-medullated fibres, from which end-bulbs proceed; some of the branches contain ganglion cells; and taste buds have been found on the epiglottis.

L., neuralgia of. (Νεύρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) A rare form of disorder, in which there is great pain in the larynx, shooting up in the direction of the ear, along the course of the superior laryngeal nerve; it is sometimes intermittent and sometimes apparently of an hysterical nature.

L., œdema of, acute. (Οἴδημα, a swelling.) Same as *Laryngitis, œdematous.*

L., œdema of, chronic. (Οἴδημα; χρόνος, time.) The œdema of the larynx which is slowly developed in connection with some laryngeal disease, such as cancer, tubercle, or syphilis.

L., œdema of, subglottic. (*L. sub*, under; *glottis*.) Sir Duncan Gibb's term for laryngeal œdema confined to the mucous membrane below the vocal cords.

L., papilloma of. (*L. papilla*, a feat.) A warty polypus of the laryngeal mucous membrane. It is generally non-pedunculated, often multiple, whitish or reddish in colour, and varying in size from a mustard seed upwards. It has a filamentous surface, or consists of small warty or bulbous projections, composed largely of epithelium. It increases rapidly and often recurs, especially the red form, which is occasionally replaced after removal by an epithelioma. Its commonest seat is the vocal cords.

L., paræsthesia of. (Παρά, a prefix signifying amiss; αἴσθησις, sensation.) A perverted sensibility of the mucous membrane of the larynx, so that there is a feeling as of the presence of some foreign body. It may follow upon, and be produced by, injury to the part, or by a local inflammation which has left a shadow of itself on the nerve, or it may be of an hysterical character.

L., paralysis of. See *Laryngeal paralysis.*

L., perichondritis of. (Περί, around; χόνδρος, cartilage.) Inflammation of the perichondrium of a laryngeal cartilage, occurring as a primary condition, or more frequently as a sequel of tubercular or syphilitic or cancerous disease. There is generally œdema, and caries of the cartilage frequently results. It may be of septicæmic origin.

L., polypus of. (*F. polype du larynx*; *I. polipo della laringe*; *G. Kehlkopfpolyp.*) A non-malignant growth, papillomatous, fibromatous, or other, from the mucous membrane of the larynx and projecting into its cavity.

L., polypus of, fibrous. See *L., fibroma of.*

L., polypus of, mucous. See *L., myxoma of.*

L., resection of. (*L. resecō*, to cut off.) A partial laryngectomy.

L., sacule of. (*L. sacculus*, a little sac.) The *Laryngeal pouch.*

L., sarcoma of. (Σάρξ, flesh.) This form of malignant disease of the larynx is not common. It generally grows very quickly, and partakes of many of the naked-eye characters of papilloma; the spindle-celled is perhaps the most usual form, but the round-celled and the mixed forms occur also. Its most common seat is the false or true vocal cord.

L., scalds of. A condition most frequently seen in young children from attempting to drink from a teapot or tea kettle containing boiling fluid.

L., sinuses of. (*L. sinus*, a gulf.) The *L., ventricles of.*

L., spaces of. See *Laryngeal space.*

L., spasm of. Same as *Glottis, spasm of.*

L., speculum. (*L. speculum*, a mirror.)

The *Laryngoscope.*

L., stenosis of. (Στένωσις, a being straitened. *G. Kehlkopfverengerung.*) Narrowing of the canal of the larynx. It may be produced by pressure from without, as of a tumour or an aneurysm; or by contraction from within, as from a morbid growth or a cicatrix; or by paralysis of the abductor muscles of the glottis.

L., stricture of. (*L. strictura*, a contraction.) Narrowing of the larynx from cicatricial contraction.

L., syphilis of. A local manifestation of constitutional syphilis. In the secondary stage, erythematous or mucous patches, condylomata, and superficial ulcerations occur; in tertiary syphilis, gummatous tubercles, deep, sharp-edged ulcerations, producing destruction of cartilage, and often accompanied by œdema, occur, and when they are healing cicatricial stenosis is not uncommon. The larynx is not often affected in hereditary syphilis, but ulceration, followed by stenosis, has been noticed.

L., trachealis. (*L. trachea*, windpipe.) That form of larynx inferior in which the vocal apparatus is situated wholly in the lower part of the trachea, as in *Thamnophtilus*, *Mycothera* and *Ophiorhynchus*.

L., tubage of. Same as *L., intubation of.*

L., ulceration of. Ulceration or erosion of the laryngeal mucous membrane may occur in acute and chronic catarrhal laryngitis, as well as in the other forms, such as the laryngitis of enteric fever, glanders, and smallpox, and is

LAS CRUCES HOT SULPHUR SPRING—LASIOSIPHON.

a marked condition of laryngeal phthisis and laryngeal syphilis.

L., veins of. The *Laryngeal vein*, inferior, the *L. vein, superior*, and the vein accompanying the crico-thyroid artery. They anastomose freely with each other and with the veins of the thyroid gland, of the root of the tongue, and of the trachea.

L., ventricle of. (*L. ventriculus*, the stomach. *F. ventricule du larynx*; *G. Morganische Tasche*.) A hollow space on each side of the larynx, with a narrower mouth, lying between the true and the false vocal cords. Its outer surface is bounded by the upper fibres of the thyro-arytenoid muscle. Same as *Laryngeal pouch*.

L., ventricles of, eversion of. (*L. everso*, to turn out.) A rare condition in which the mucous membrane of the laryngeal ventricles is prolapsed into the laryngeal cavity.

L., ves'tibule of. (*L. vestibulum*, a fore-court.) Same as *Laryngeal space, upper*.

L., wounds of. Wounds of the larynx are generally suicidal and transverse in direction. The danger consists in the trickling of blood into the air-passages, and either suffocating the patient or inducing inflammation of the bronchial tubes or lungs.

Las Cruces hot sulphur spring. United States of America, California, Santa Barbara County. A sulphuretted spring, with a temperature of 90° F. (32·22° C.)

Las Vegas springs. United States of America, New Mexico, San Miguel County. Alkaline saline springs, of a temperature of 75° F.—118° F. (23·88° C.—48° C.)

Also, springs of the same name in Nevada, Lincoln County, having a temperature of 73° F. (22·77° C.), and probably containing lime.

La'saf. The *Capparis spinosa*.

Lasanon. (*Λάσανον*.) Old term for a chamber-pot or close-stool.

Anciently the Gr. anal. was applied by Hippocrates, *de Superficiat.*, v, 7, to the seat or stool on which the woman in child-bearing was placed.

Las'anum. The same as *Lasanon*.

Lascivia. (*L. lascivia*, wantonness.) Same as *Satyriasis*.

Lascivitas. Same as *Lascivia*.

Lascivus. (*L. lascivus*, unrestrained.)

A Paracelsian epithet for *Chorea*, in allusion to the character of the movements.

Las'er. This term was probably anciently applied to two different drugs; one was the substance called *Σάφρον* by the Greeks, and *Laserpitium* by the Romans, being the *Thapsia silphion*, Viviani; the other and inferior was in all probability *asafetida*.

Also, the herb *laserwort*.

L. cyreni'acum. The *Thapsia silphion*.

Las'er-wort. Common name for the herb *Laser*.

Las'erol. C₁₄H₂₂O₄, Feldmann. An amorphous, resinous substance, of peppery taste, obtained, along with angelic acid, by acting on an alcoholic solution of laserpitin with strong potash water.

Las'eron. C₂₀H₃₀O₃, Kütz. Probably the same as *Laserol*.

Laserpitin. C₁₅H₂₂O₄. A crystalline substance obtained from the root of *Laserpitium latifolium*. It is tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

Laserpitium. (*G. Laserkraut*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferae*.

Also, the ancient Roman name of *Thapsia silphion*.

L. as'perum. (*L. asper*, rough.) The *L. latifolium*.

L. chiron'ium, Linn. (*L. Chiron*, a centaur, distinguished for his knowledge of plants, medicine, and divination.) The *Pastinaca opoponax*.

L. gla'brum, Crantz. (*L. glaber*, smooth.) Probably supplies false turbit.

L. gummi'erum, Desf. One of the plants erroneously supposed to be the ancient *Silphion*.

L. latifolium, Jacq. The *L. glabrum*.

L. latifolium, Linn. (*L. latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf. *F. laser à larges feuilles, turbit des montagnes*.) The white gentian, the root of which is carminative and antihysteria, and was said to have corroborant, deobstruent, and stomachic virtues, and to be used as an active purgative. At one time supposed to be the plant which supplied *Laser*.

Also called *Gentiana alba*.

L. monta'nus. (*L. montanus*, pertaining to a mountain.) The *L. siler*.

L. selinoi'des, Scop. (*Σίλων*, a kind of parsley; *είδος*, likeness.) The *Selinum carvifolia*.

L. si'ler, Linn. (*L. siler*, an ozier. *F. laser officinale*.) The hart-wort or sermoztian, the seeds and roots of which have an agreeable smell and a warm aromatic taste. Root used in scrofula, hæmoptysis, and hæmorrhoids, and as a vulnerary; seeds emmenagogue, stomachic, and diuretic. Erroneously supposed to supply *Laser*.

L. trifolia'tum. (*L. tres*, three; *folium*, a leaf.) The *L. siler*.

L. triquetrum, Vent. (*L. triquetrus*, three-cornered.) Hab. Turkey. The stem furnishes, on incision, a milky, viscous juice, which speedily dries into a very aromatic gum-resin.

Las'eryl. (*Laser*; Gr. ἄλη, stuff.) Same as *Ferulyt*.

Lasianth'ous. (*Λάσιος*, hairy; *ἄθος*, a flower. *F. lasianthe*.) Having hairy or woolly flowers.

Lasiocar'pous. (*Λάσιος*, hairy; *καρπός*, fruit. *F. lasiocarpe*; *G. rauhfürchtig*.) Having hairy fruit.

Lasioceph'alous. (*Λάσιος*, rough, hairy, hirsute; *κεφαλή*, the head. *F. lasiocephale*.) Having flowers disposed in hairy capsules. Having a hairy or bristly head.

Lasion. (*Λάσιος*, rough or hairy.) Old term, applied by Hippocrates, *Prophet.* ii, xii, 7, to the breast of man, as being rough, hispid, or hairy.

Also, used to signify fine linen and lint.

Lasion'e'ma. (*Λάσιος*; *νήμα*, a thread.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*.

L. ro'sea, Don. (*L. roseus*, rosey.) The *Cinchona rosea*.

Lasiop'odous. (*Λάσιος*, rough or hairy; *πούς*, a foot. *F. lasiopo*.) Having the stipes or the foot hairy.

Lasiop'terous. (*Λάσιος*, rough or hairy; *πτέρον*, a wing. *F. lasioptere*.) Having hairy wings, as the *Vesperthio lasiopterus*.

Lasiosi'phon, Fresen. (*Λάσιος*; *σίφων*, a tube.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Thymelacææ*.

L. speciosum, Fres. (*L. speciosus*, handsome.) Hab. India. Bark tonic.

Lasiospermous. (*Λάσιος*, rough or hairy; *σπίρρα*, seed. *F. lasiosperme*.) Having hairy fruit or seed.

Lasiostachys. (*Λάσιος*, rough or hairy; *στάχυς*, an ear of corn. *F. lasiostachyé*.) Having flowers disposed in rough hairy ears.

Lasios toma. (*Λάσιος*, hairy; *στόμα*, a mouth.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Loganiaceæ*.

L. cirrho'sa, Willd. (*Κιρρός*, tawny.) The *Rouhamon guyanense*.

L. cura'rê, Kunth. The *Rouhamon curare*.

L. rouha'mon, Gmel. The *Rouhamon guyanense*.

Lasipes. (*Λάσιος*, rough and hairy; *L. pes*, a foot. *F. lasipède*.) Having hairy feet.

Lasium. The same as *Lasion*.

Lasiorous. (*Λάσιος*, rough or hairy; *οὐρά*, a tail. *F. lasiurê*.) Having a hairy tail.

Las'serre. France, département du Lot-et-Garonne. An indifferent mineral water; used in dyspeptic conditions, and in very large quantities in the morning, fasting, as a laxative.

Las'situde. (*F. lassitude*; from *L. lassitudo*; from *lassus*, tired. *I. lassezza*; *S. lasitud*; *G. Müdigkeit, Erschöpfung*.) A sensation of exhaustion and weakness independent of fatigue.

Las'so. (*S. lazo, laso*, a snare; from *L. laqueus*, a snare.) A rope, with a noose at the end, for catching animals.

L. cells. The urticating cells of Actinïæ.

Last oily. Thudichum's term for the oily matter obtained after the separation of the insoluble matter, white matter, and buttery matter, in his process for the examination of the immediate principles of brain matter. It consists mainly of phosphorised bodies, with little cholesterin and some peculiar, but not yet accurately defined, matters.

Lastela. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ochnaceæ*.

L. Michelso'nii. Hab. America. Contains a bitter, resinous, amorphous substance, called by Putegnat *Asmagosin*. Used in intermittent and remittent fevers, and in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Lastrea'a. Same as *Lastrea*.

Lastrea'a. (After *De Lastre*, a French botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Filices*.

L. athaman'ticum, Moore. The *Nephrodium athamanticum*.

L. filix-mas. The *Nephrodium filix-mas*.

L. marginalë. The *Aspidium marginale*.

Lasz'ina. Austria-Hungary, in Croatia, near Carlstadt. A mineral water, containing sodium sulphate 2.665 grammes, magnesium sulphate 2.26 grammes, with a large quantity of carbonic acid, in a litre. Used in dyspeptic troubles.

La'ta. The Malay name under which a form of religious hyteria is known in Java. There is a rapid ejaculation of inarticulate sounds, and a succession of involuntary movements, with temporary loss of consciousness; in the intervals of the paroxysms the mind is unaffected. The disorder is propagated by imitation, and it is not infrequently simulated.

Latania. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaçceæ*.

L. borbon'ica, Lamarek. Bourbon-island palm. Seeds bitter and purgative; used, as well as the sap obtained by incision, in scorbutic affections.

Latëbra. (*L. latebra*, a hiding place.) A small spherical mass of white yolk in the centre of the yellow yolk of a fowl's egg. The yolk cavity of Purkinje.

Latency. (*L. latens*, part. of *lateo*, to lie hid. *G. Latenz*.) The state or condition of being *Latent*. A term applied to certain dispositions, powers, capabilities, or faculties, which may lie concealed in a plant, an animal, or a race, and only become manifest when the necessary conditions for their development are supplied. Thus the power of germination may long remain latent in a seed kept dry or cold; but when moisture and heat are supplied development speedily commences, and the same holds for the ova of many of the lower animals. Faculties or organs, and diseases or malformations, sometimes appear in plants or animals which have belonged to remote ancestors, but which have not been apparent in their parents, in whom consequently the disposition to their formation is said to be latent.

Latens in orë. (*L. latens*, lying hid; *os*, the mouth.) The pterygoideus internus muscle.

Latent. (*L. latens*, part. of *lateo*, to lie hid. *F. latent*; *I. latente*; *S. latente*; *G. verborgen*.) Lurking; concealed; lying hid; undeveloped; dormant.

In Medicine, applied to diseases the usual symptoms of which are not manifest; and to symptoms which do not appear under conditions in which they are natural.

L. calor'ic. See *Caloric* and *Heat, latent*.

L. electric'ity. Same as *Electricity, disguised*.

L. enteric fe'ver. A variety of enteric fever in which the disease runs the first part of its course with very mild symptoms, attention being first called to the cause by alarming intestinal hæmorrhage, or even by perforation of the bowel. This variety is also known as insidious typhoid or typhus ambulatorius, from the patient being able to walk about until within a few hours of his death.

L. frac'ture. See *Spine, fracture of, latent*.

L. heat. The heat which disappears or ceases to be registrable by the thermometer when a substance passes from the solid into the liquid, or from the liquid into the vaporous condition. See *Heat, latent*.

L. pe'riod. (*F. période latente*.) Term for that space of time during which certain diseases lurk in the system before their presence is manifested by symptoms.

Also (*G. Latenzstadium, Stadium der Latenz-energie*), the time which intervenes between the stimulation of a muscle or nerve and the commencement of the muscle contraction. It averages 1-100th of a second in mammalian muscle examined as quickly as possible after removal from the body. In pathological conditions it is in an inverse ratio to the excitability and contractility of the muscles.

In Botany, the period which elapses between the application of a stimulus and the resulting action, as in heliotropism.

L. squint. See *Strabismus, latent.*

Laterad. (L. *latus*, the side.) Barclay's term signifying to the side of, or towards the lateral aspect of.

Lateral. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side; from *latus*, the side. F. *latéral*; I. *laterale*; S. *lateral*; G. *seitenständig*.) Of, or belonging to, the side; situated at, or proceeding from, the side.

L. aspect. (L. *aspectus*, look.) The aspect looking towards the side from the middle.

L. basilar processes. The two outermost of the three processes of the pyramidal ganglion cells of the cortex cerebri which run centrally.

L. boundary layer. (G. *seitliche Grenzschicht*.) Fleischig's term for the anterior and inner part of the lateral pyramidal tract of the spinal cord, separating it from the base of the cornu and the intermediate grey substance; its connections are unknown.

L. columns of spinal cord. See *Spinal cord, columns of.*

L. curvature. See *Spinal curvature, lateral.*

L. disc. The clear portions of the fibrillæ of striated muscle, so called because they are situated upon each side of the darker contractile disc.

L. discharge'. A term applied to the excess of free electricity which remains on the surface of a Leyden jar which has just been discharged, and which will give a small spark to a body in connection with the earth.

L. folds of blastoderm. Two straight folds of the blastoderm, one on each side, which stretch between the head-fold and the tail-fold, and, developing along with them, tend to unite in the middle point of the extension.

L. hermaphroditism. See *Hermaphroditism, lateral.*

L. limiting layer. Same as *L. boundary layer.*

L. line. A horizontal row of peculiarly modified scales lodging sensory tubes, containing a gelatinous substance, found in fish. It passes from the tail forward, a little above the middle line of the body, and becomes indistinct on the head. The nerves which supply the canals in the head are derived from the fifth pair; the trunk canals are supplied by the lateral nerve of the vagus.

Also, a longitudinal region on each side of all nematode worms, with the exception of Gordius, which contains no muscular tissue, but is formed of a finely granular nuclear matter, and encloses a clear vessel containing granules, which opens with its fellow into the vascular pore.

L. lithotomy. See *Lithotomy, lateral.*

L. mass of atlas. (*Atlas*, the vertebra of that name. G. *Seitenmasse des Trägers*.) The portions of the atlas situated at the sides of the ring. They bear the articular processes above and below, and extend outwards into the transverse processes.

L. mass of ethmoid. (Ἠθμός, a sieve; εἶδος, likeness. G. *Seitenmasse des Siebheins*.) The ethmoturbinals. The spongy cellular portions of the ethmoid situated on either side of the vertical plate of the ethmoid bone.

L. mass of sacrum. (L. *sacer*, sacred. G. *Seitenmasse des Kreuzheins*.) The part of the sacrum external to the foramina.

L. nerve. The lateral branch of the vagus

nerve of fishes which supplies the sense organs of the lateral line.

L. nucleus. See *Nucleus, lateral.*

L. operation. (F. *opération latérale*.) One of the operations of lithotomy, being that performed on the left side of the perinæum. See *Lithotomy, lateral.*

L. plates of embryo. The part of the laminae ventrales of the mesoblast lying on the outer side of the vertebral plate.

L. plates of mesoblast. (Μέσος, middle; βλαστός, a sprout.) Same as *L. plates of embryo.*

L. recess'. A pointed prolongation of the widest part of the fourth ventricle on each side, between the cerebellum and the medulla oblongata.

L. sclerosis. See *Sclerosis, lateral.*

L. sinus. See *Sinus, lateral.*

L. tract of medulla oblongata. See *Medulla oblongata, lateral tract of.*

L. ventricle. See *Ventricle, lateral.*

Lateralis. (L. *lateralis*.) Same as *Lateral.*

L. morbus. (L. *morbus*, a disease.) An old term for *Pleurisy*.

L. na'si. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) See *Nasal artery, lateral.*

L. ster'ni muscle. (*Sternum*.) A muscle of Solipeds and other animals, arising from the sternum and fourth sternal cartilage, and inserted into the external surface of the first rib. It is an auxiliary muscle of respiration.

Lateral'ity. (L. *lateralis*. F. *latéralité*.) The character of that which is performed on one side and the other alternately.

Laterifloral. (L. *latus*, the side; *flor*, a flower. F. *latriflore*.) Having at the side flowers.

Laterifolious. (L. *latus*; *folium*, a leaf. F. *latrifolée*; G. *seitenblättrig, blatt-seitenständig*.) Applied by Mirbel to flowers that grow at the side of leaves, not opposite them.

Laterigrade. (L. *latus*; *gradus*, a step. F. *latigrade*.) Walking sideways.

Lateral'nervous. (L. *latus*; *nervus*, a nerve. F. *latérinervi*; G. *seitennervig, seitenrippig, randnervig*.) Applied to leaves in which the nervures diverge from the middle and are directed either horizontally or obliquely towards the summit.

Lateritious. (L. *latericius*, made of brick; from *later*, a brick. F. *brique*; G. *ziegelartig, ziegelroth*.) Brick-like in colour.

L. sediment. (L. *sedimentum*, a settling.) A sediment like brick-dust sometimes found in the urine, consisting of urates.

Lateral'ocervical. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side; *cervix*, the neck.) Relating to a side and a neck, or to the side of the neck.

In Midwifery, a term applied by Barnes to a placenta which is partly implanted on the middle zone and partly on the cervical zone of the uterus.

Lateral'odor'sal. (L. *lateralis*; *dorsum*, the back.) Situated on the side of the back.

Lateral'oflexion. (L. *lateralis*; *flexus*, part. of *flecto*, to bend.) A bending to one side.

Lateral'opulsion. (L. *lateralis*; *pulsio*, to push. F. *latéropulsion*.) An involuntary impulse towards one or other side.

Lateroversion. (L. *lateralis*; *verso*, to turn.) A deviation to one side.

Latescentis chordæ musculus. (L. *latescens*, part. of *latesco*, to lie hid; *chorda*, a string; *musculus*, a muscle.) The palmaris longus muscle.

Latex. (L. *latex*, any liquid. F. *jus laiteux*; G. *Feuchtigkeit, Flüssigkeit, Milchsaft*.) The fluid contained in the laticiferous vessels and cells of plants. It contains proteids, carbohydrates, and mineral substances in solution, and is often milky, from the presence of fatty matters, resins, and undissolved proteids and starch.

L. niveus. (L. *niveus*, snowy.) Milk.

L. sacs. Term proposed by Sachs to include both laticiferous vessels and laticiferous cells.

Lathræa. (Λαθραῖος, secret. G. *Schuppenwurcz*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orobanchaceæ*.

L. squamaria. Linn. (L. *squama*, a scale.) Tooth wort. On roots of trees. Used in hernia and for wounds.

Lathyrin. (Λάθυρος, the vetch.) An amorphous, yellow, bitter substance obtained by Reinsch from the species of the Genus *Lathyrus*. It is soluble in water and in alcohol.

Lathyris. (Λάθυρις, a kind of spurge.) The *Euphorbia lathyrus*.

Lathyrism. The condition produced by the use of the seeds of *Lathyrus cicera*, Linn., and other species, as food. The symptoms are formation, tremors, convulsive movements, and paraplegia; the reflexes are unaltered, or even increased, but faradic and galvanic contractility is diminished. The symptoms closely resemble those of lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord. The circumstances connected with the poisonous action of the seeds of the species of *Lathyrus* are obscure. It may depend on the cooking, or on some accidental change in the composition of the meal, such as the presence of a fungus.

Lathyrus. (Λάθυρος, a species of the pea or vetch plant. F. *vesce*; G. *Platterbse*.) The vetch. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

L. aphaca. Linn. (Ἀφακή, a kind of vetch. F. *gesse aphaca*.) Yellow vetchling. Seeds narcotic when ripe; seeds and pods esculent when young.

L. cicera. Linn. (L. *cicera*, the chick pea. F. *gesse chiche, jarosse*.) Hab. Spain. Seeds said to be poisonous, although they are used as food.

L. lens. Petermann. The *Lens esculenta*.

L. sativus. Linn. (L. *sativus*, that is sown. Beng. *khesari*. F. *gesse cultivée, lentille d'Espagne*.) Chick pea. Seeds nutritive; their prolonged use is said sometimes to produce paralysis of the lower limbs, or *Lathyrism*.

L. spectabilis. Forsk. (L. *spectabilis*, notable.) The *Clitoria ternatea*.

L. tuberosus. Linn. (F. *gesse tubéreuse*; G. *Erdnuss, Erdsichel*.) Tubers yield a starch, which is used as food; they are sometimes substituted for those of *Cyclamen europæum*.

Latibulise. (L. *latibulum*, a hiding place.) To retire into a cave to hibernate.

Latibulum. (L. *latibulum*, a hiding place; from *latco*, to lie hid. F. *chauffrage*; G. *Heerd*.) Old term for the fomes or febrile matter lurking in any member of the body which excites febrile ebullition and paroxysms.

Latica. (L. *latco*.) Old term, *febris* being understood, for a quotidian fever, or phlegmatic fever, when no symptoms of apyrexia or intermission appear.

Laticapitate. (L. *latus*, broad; *caput*, the head. F. *laticapité*.) Having a broad head.

Laticaudate. (L. *latus*, broad; *cauda*, a tail. F. *laticaudé*.) Having a broad tail.

Lat'ices. Nominative plural of *Latex*.

L. lactei. (L. *lacteus*, milky.) The *Receptaculum chyli*.

Laticiferous. (L. *latex*, any liquid; *fero*, to bear. F. *laticifère*.) Applied by Schultz to the vessels which contain the latex, or milky juice of laetescient plants.

L. cells. (G. *Milchzellen*.) David's term for long, and often branched, cells, containing a milky juice, and not communicating with each other, found in *Euphorbia*, *Ficus*, *Asclepias*, and other plants.

L. tissue. The plant tissue which consists of *L. vessels*.

L. ves'sels. (G. *Milchgefässe, Milchsaftbehälter*.) Long tubes formed by the removal of the septa between longitudinally contiguous cells and containing latex; they are frequently connected with each other by lateral branches.

Laticollis. (L. *latus*, broad; *collum*, the neck. F. *laticollé*.) Having the neck or corslet broad.

Laticostate. (L. *latus*, broad; *costa*, a rib. F. *laticosté*.) That which is marked by broad ribs.

Latidentate. (L. *latus*, broad; *dens*, a tooth. F. *latidenté*.) Having broad teeth.

Latifloral. (L. *latus*, broad; *flor*, a flower. F. *latiflore*.) Having broad flowers.

Latifoliate. (L. *latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf. F. *latifolié*; G. *breitblättrig*.) Having broad leaves; broad-leaved.

Latifolious. (L. *latus*; *folium*.) Same as *Latifoliate*.

Latimanous. (L. *latus*, broad; *manus*, the hand. F. *latimane*.) Having the hands or claws broad.

Latirostrate. (L. *latus*; *rostrum*, a beak. F. *latirostre*.) Having a broad beak.

Latiseptate. (L. *latus*; *septum*, a fence. G. *breitkammerig*.) Having broad septa or divisions.

In Botany, applied to those cruciferous plants which have the dissepiment broad in proportion to the thickness between the valves.

Latissimus. (L. superlative of *latus*, broad.) The broadest.

L. col'li. (L. *collum*, the neck. G. *breite Halsmuskel*.) The *Platysma myoides*.

L. dor'si. (L. *dorsum*, the back. F. *grand dorsal*; G. *breiter Rückenmuskel*.) A very large muscle of the lower posterior and lateral parts of the trunk. It arises from the spinous processes of the lower six or seven dorsal vertebrae and of all the lumbar vertebrae, from the sacral spines, and from the posterior third of the crest of the ilium by a triangular aponeurosis, and by muscular slips from the last three or four ribs, and generally by one from the scapula; the fibres converge to a flat tendon, which is inserted along with, but a little higher than, that of the *teres major*, to which it is adherent at the lower border, in the floor of the bicipital groove of the humerus. It is supplied by the *seapularis longus*

nerve from the brachial plexus. It draws the elevated arm downwards and backwards, and somewhat rotates it inwards.

In apes it sends a slip to the olecranon; and in Echidna, one to the flexor carpi ulnaris; in a few snakes it unites with the trapezius, and in some animals it is altogether wanting. In man it may be inserted into the tendons of the pectoralis major, coraco-brachialis, or biceps muscles; or a slip may pass to the long head of the triceps muscle, or to the intermuscular septum of the arm.

L. dorsi, paralysis of. (Παράλυσις, palsy.) Loss of power in the latissimus dorsi from injury or disease of the scapularis longus nerve or its origin; it is of not infrequent occurrence in the course of progressive muscular atrophy, but seldom occurs alone.

Latitancy. (L. *latito*, to lurk.) The state of lying concealed.

A term expressive of the hypothesis that the ovum and the spermatozoa lie in wait for each other, as it were, after insemination; it is supposed that this period may last several days, the ovum remaining in the Fallopian tube until the spermatozoa have reached it.

Latitude. (F. *latitude*; from *latitudo*, breadth; from *latus*, broad. I. *latitudine*; S. *latitudo*; G. *geographische Breite*.) Extent sideways. In Geography, the distance of a place from the equator measured on its meridian.

Latitudo humeri. (L. *latitudo*, breadth; *humerus*, the arm.) The scapula.

Latonia springs. United States of America, Kentucky, Kenton County. Sulphuretted, saline waters.

Lator. (L. *lator*, a bearer; from *latus*, part. of *fero*, to bear.) Old term for the *Atlas*, or first vertebra.

Latrine. (F. *latrine*, a privy; from L. *latrina*, contr. from *lavatrina*, a bath; from *lavo*, to wash. I. *latrina*; G. *Abtritt*.) A form of trough closet in which a series of closets communicates with a long trough or trench partially filled with water situated beneath and behind the seats. The trough receives the excreta from each closet in the series. This form of closet is used on field service and in public conveniences in large cities.

Latroectus. (Λάτροις, a slave; δόκτης, a biter.) A Genus of the Tribe *Retetelariæ*, Suborder *Dipneumones*, Order *Araneida*, of which many of the species are poisonous.

L. katipo, Powell. See *Katipo*.

L. lugubris, Motschulsky. (L. *lugubris*, mournful.) A spider of the Kirghis Steppes, the bite of which is said by Nike to be fatally poisonous to men and animals, by reason of a bright yellow fluid, which is instilled at the same time. The burning pain of the wound speedily spreads over the whole body, followed by cold sweats, giddiness, anxiety, oppression of the chest, and after awhile vomiting, blueness of countenance, sometimes cramps, and suppression of urine occur, and often a typhoid condition precedes death.

L. malmignathus, Walckenaër. (F. *malmignatte*.) Hab. Corsica, Italy, Algeria. Bite said to be dangerous, producing in two or three hours shivering, cold sweats, mental anguish, and sometimes delirium; yellow skin, great weakness and neuralgic pains may result.

L. scellio, Morrell. The *L. katipo*.

L. tredecimgutta'tus, Rossi. (L. *tre-*

decim, thirteen; *gutta*, a drop.) Hab. Southern Europe. Bite said to be poisonous.

Lat'ice. (Mid. E. *latis*, *latys*; from F. *latis*, lath work; from *latte*, a lath; from G. *Latte*, a lath; from Aryan root *rad*, to split. I. *ingratticciata*; S. *enrajado*; G. *Gitter*.) A framework of crossed laths.

L. cells. (G. *Gitterzellen*.) In Botany, Mohl's term for cells whose walls are irregularly thickened in such a manner as to form a kind of network sculptured in relief. If the unthickened portion of the walls becomes absorbed sieve tubes are formed; if such absorption does not take place the cells are known as sieve, lattice, or clathrate cells.

L. leaf. The *Ouwirandra fenestrata* of Madagascar. The plant is so called from the cellular tissue of its leaves being so reduced that open spaces occur between the veins.

L. work. Same as *Cancelli*.

Lat'iced. Having the form of a *Lattice*.

Lat'us. (L. *latus*, broad; from *st'atus*; from σ'τορ, root of Gr. *σπορέω*, to spread.) Broad.

L. ani. The *Levator ani*.

Latus'cula. (L. *latus*, a side. F. *latuscule*.) Applied by Hoffmann to the lateral facet by which are joined the two pericarpis which form the fruit of the Umbelliferae.

Lauca'nia. (Αακαρίν, the throat. F. *laucaie*.) An old term, the same as *Gula*, or the throat, and as *Œsophagus*.

Also used by some for *Mentum*, or the chin.

Lauch'stadt. Prussia, in Saxony. A weak, chalybeate spring, having a temperature of 10·5° C. (50·9° F.), and containing small quantities of sulphates of sodium, potassium, magnesium, and lime, with carbonates of iron, lime, and magnesia. Used especially in neuroses.

Laud'able. (L. *laus*, praise.) Praise-worthy; healthy.

L. pus. See *Pus*, *laudable*.

Laud'ania. Same as *Laudanin*.

Laudanin. C₂₀H₂₅NO₄. An alkaloid obtained by Hesse from opium. It forms colourless, hexagonal prisms, sparingly soluble in ether and cold alcohol, soluble in benzol, chloroform, and alkalies, and fusing at 166° C. (331° F.); with ferric chloride, it forms an emerald green, and with sulphuric acid containing iron a rose-red, solution, the latter changes to violet on heating. It is isomeric with codamine; and has probably the same properties as codeia.

Laudanised. Charged or mixed with *Laudanum*.

Laudano'sia. Same as *Laudanosin*.

Laudano'sin. C₂₁H₂₇NO₄. An alkaloid obtained by Hesse from opium. It forms colourless prisms, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, ether, and warm benzol, and fuses at 89° C. (192·2° F.) Sulphuric acid colours it rose-red, when mixed with a ferric salt brown-red, changing to green and deep violet on heating.

Laud'anum. (Originally *ladanum*, being transferred from the resin of that name. F. *laudanum*; I. *laudano*; S. *laudino*; G. *Laudanum*, *Opiumtinktur*.) The *Tinctura opii*, or tincture of opium.

L. Abba'tis Rous'seau. The *L. secun'dum Rousseau*, Fr. Codex.

L., deod'orised. The *Tinctura opii deodorata*.

L., Dutch'man's. The *Murucija ocellata*.

Also, a term for a narcotic tincture made from the flowers of *Passiflora rubra*.

L., Ford's. The *Vinum opii*.

L., liquid. The *Tinctura opii*.

L. liquidum Hoffman's. The *Vinum opii*.

L. liquidum Sydenham's. The *Vinum opii*.

L. opiatum. The *Extractum opii*.

L., Rous'seau's. The *L. secundum Rousseau*, Fr. Codex.

L. secundum Rous'seau, Fr. Codex. (*L. secundum*, after. *F. laudanum de Rousseau*.) Opium 200 grammes is dissolved, along with white honey 600 grammes, in distilled water 3 litres at 30°—40° C. (86°—104° F.); fresh yeast 40 grammes is added, and the whole placed in a vessel exposed to a constant temperature of 25°—30° C. (77°—86° F.) until fermentation is completed; the liquor is then filtered and evaporated to 600 grammes; on cooling, 200 grammes of alcohol are added, and in twenty-four hours it is filtered again. Four grammes is equivalent to one grain of opium.

L. secundum Sydenham, Fr. Codex. See *Vinum opii compositum*, Fr. Codex.

L. simplex. (*L. simplex*, simple.) The *Extractum opii*.

L., Sydenham's. (*Sydenham*.) The *Vinum opii*.

Lauderdale springs. United States of America, Mississippi, Lauderdale County. A sulphated, chalybeate water.

Laudinæ. Old term for certain pills of *Petrus Poterius*, which contained opium.

Laugenberg. Russia, in the Caucasus, between Piätigorsk and Kislawodsk. An alkaline, saline, chalybeate water, from several sources.

Laugh. (Mid. E. *laughen*; Sax. *hlehan*, *hlihan*; G. *lachen*; from Teut. base *lah*, to make a noise; from Aryan root *kar*, to call. F. *rire*; I. *ridere*; S. *reir*.) To make the noise indicating mirth; the noise itself.

L., sardoniac. See *Risus sardoniacus*.

Laughing. Participle of *Laugh*.

The act of laughing consists of short, spasmodic expirations, the glottis being open, and the vocal cords vibrating.

L. gas. A name of nitrous oxide gas; so called from the phenomena attendant upon its inhalation by the human subject when mixed with oxygen or atmospheric air.

Laughter. (*E. laugh*. F. *rire*; I. *riso*; S. *risa*; G. *Gelächter*.) The act or result of *Laughing*.

L., immoderate. See *Cachinnation*.

Laugier, Stanislas. A French surgeon, born in Paris in 1799, died in 1872.

L.'s hernia. See *Hernia, Laugier's*.

Laumonier. A French anatomist of the present century.

L.'s ganglion. The *Ganglion carotieum superius*.

Laura'cæ. (*L. laurus*, a laurel. F. *lauracées*; G. *Lorbeergewächse*.) A Nat. Order of monoclamydeous Exogens of the Alliance *Daphnales*, being aromatic trees or shrubs with monoclamydeous flowers, perigynous stamens, adnate anthers bursting by recurved valves, and baccate or drupaceous, naked fruit.

Lauraldehyde. C₁₂H₂₄O. A white, crystalline substance obtained by distilling calcium laurate and formate.

Laur'rate. A salt of *Lauric acid*.

L. of glyceryl. Same as *Laurostearin*.

Laur'el. (*F. laurier*; from *L. laurus*, a laurel tree. S. *laurel*; G. *Lorbeerbaum*.) The plants of the Genus *Laurus*.

Also, the *Kalmia latifolia*.

Also, the *Magnolia macrophylla*.

L., Alexandrian. Common name for *Prunus laurocerasus*; also for the *Ruscus hypoglossum*.

L., ben'zoin. The *Styrax benzoin*.

L., broad lea'ved. The *Kalmia latifolia*.

L. camphor. (*G. Laurinoccampher*.) Same as *Camphora*.

L., cherry. The *Prunus laurocerasus*.

L., common. The *Prunus laurocerasus*.

L., dwarf. The *Kalmia angustifolia*.

L. fat. Same as *L., oil of*.

L., great. The *Rhododendron maximum*.

L., ground. The *Epigæa repens*.

L. lea'ved antides'ma. The *Antidesma alexiterna*.

L. lea'ved canella. The *Canella alba*.

L., moun'tain. The *Kalmia latifolia*.

Also, the *Rhododendron chrysanthemum*.

L., nar'row lea'ved. The *Kalmia angustifolia*.

L., oil of. (*F. huile de laurier*.) A solid fat obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis*, consisting chiefly of *Laurostearin*.

L., pale. The *Kalmia glauca*.

L., poi'son. The *Prunus laurocerasus*.

L., Por'tugal. The *Prunus Lusitaniae*.

L., Ro'man. The *Laurus nobilis*.

L., rose. The *Kalmia latifolia*.

Also (*F. laurier rose*), the *Nerium oleander*.

L., sheep. The *Kalmia angustifolia*.

L., spurge. (*F. lauriete*; G. *Kellerhals*.) The *Daphne laureola*.

Also (*F. laurier epurge*), the *Daphne gnidium*.

L., spurge, ev'ergreen. The *Daphne laureola*.

L., St. Anthony's. The *Epilobium angustifolium*.

L., swamp. The *Kalmia glauca*.

L., sweet. The *Illium floridanum*.

L. wa'ter. The water obtained by distillation from the leaves of the cherry laurel. It contains about a quarter per cent. of prussic acid. See *Aqua laurocerasi*.

L., white. The *Magnolia glauca*.

Laure'lia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Atherospermatææ*.

L. aromati'ca, Poir. Hab. South America. Bark stimulant and aromatic; fruit like nutmeg, and used in the same manner.

L. crena'ta, Pöpp. (*L. crena*, a notch.) The *L. aromati'ca*.

L. No'væ-zealandiæ, A. Cunningham. An aromatic.

L. semperv'rens, Tul. (*L. semper*, always; *vireo*, to be green.) The *L. aromati'ca*.

L. serra'ta, Bert. (*L. serratus*, saw-like.) The *L. aromati'ca*.

Laurelic acid. An acid obtained, according to Grosourdi, from the berries of *Laurus nobilis*.

Lauren'cia. A Genus of the Family *Rhododniææ*, Order *Floridææ*.

L. obtu'sa, Lamour. Forms a large part of what is now sold as *Corsican moss*, according to Berkeley.

L. papillo'sa, Grev. (*L. papilla*, a teat.)

Employed in China and Japan in the preparation of a gelatinous substance called Zang-Tasi.

L. pinnatifida, Lamour. (*L. pinna*, a feather; *finde*, to cleave.) The pepper dulse. It is eaten in Scotland and Ireland.

Laurene. $C_6H_3 < \begin{matrix} (CH_3)_2 \\ C_3H_2 \end{matrix}$. Propyl-dimethyl-benzene, obtained by distilling camphor, between 185° C. and 188° C. (365° F. and 370° F.), with zinc chloride.

Laurent-les-Bains. See *St. Laurent*.

Laurentian. (*St. Lawrence*, a river in Canada.) A term applied to the stratified and crystalline rocks consisting of gneiss, mica-schist, quartzite, serpentine, and limestone, lying north of the St. Lawrence in Canada. The *Cozon canadense* is the only fossil found in the series.

Laurenzenbad. Switzerland, Canton Aargau, near Aarau. An indifferent mineral water, having a temperature of 18° C. (64.4° F.) Used in neuroses.

Lauréola. (*L. dim.* of *laurus*, the laurel; from its resemblance. *F. laurécôle*; *G. Kellerhals*, *Siedelbast*.) Spurge laurel. The *Daphne laureola*.

L. daphnoïdes. (*F. laurécôle*; *G. Kellerhals*.) A name for the *Daphne laureola*, or spurge laurel.

L. fœminéa. (*L. fœmineus*, female.) The *Daphne mezereum*.

Laurer, Johann Friedrich. A German pharmacologist, born at Bindlach, near Bayreuth, in 1798, was Professor of Materia Medica at Greifswald, and died in 1873.

L., canal of. The vagina of the trematode worms which opens on the dorsal surface; it was formerly supposed to be a third vas deferens.

Laurestinus. The *Viburnum tinus*.

Lauretin. A fatty body obtained from laurel berries.

Lauri. Genitive singular of *Laurus*.

L. baccaë. (*L. bacca*, a berry.) See *Fructus lauri*.

L. folia. (*L. folium*, a leaf.) The leaves of *Laurus nobilis*.

L. fructus. See *Fructus lauri*.

Lauric. (*L. laurus*, the laurel.) Relating to the Laurel.

L. acid. (*F. acide laurique*; *G. Laurinsäure*.) $C_{12}H_{24}O_2 = C_{11}H_{23} \cdot CO_2H$. An acid obtained by Marsson from the oil of the berries of *Laurus nobilis*; it is also contained in Pichurim beans, cocoa-nut oil, Dika bread, and axin; and in small quantities in other fats. After fusion it forms a scaly, crystalline mass. It is insoluble in water, soluble in ether and alcohol, from which latter it crystallises in white, silky needles, which melt at 43° C. (109.4° F.)

Laurin. (*L. laurus*, the laurel. *F. Laurinc*.) $C_{29}H_{50}O_3$. A peculiar crystalline substance obtained by Bonastre from the oil of the berries of the *Laurus nobilis*. It forms white prisms, inodorous, and tasteless, soluble in alcohol and in ether, but insoluble in water. Also called *Bay-berry camphor*.

Laurinææ. (*L. laurus*.) An Order of the Cohort *Daphnales*, having hermaphrodite or polygamous cyclic flowers, a simple sepaloïd perianth, twelve stamens in four whorls, glandular appendages to filaments, and trimerous, unilocular ovary, with one suspended ovule.

The same as *Cassythacææ*.

Laurion. Greece, in Alliea, near Keratix. A hot salt spring.

Lauro-cerasi folia, B. Ph. (*L. laurus*, the laurel; *cerasus*, the cherry tree; *folium*, a leaf. *F. feuilles de laurier-cérise*; *I. foglia di lauro-ceraso*; *G. Kirschlorbeerblätter*.) The fresh leaves of *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. They contain a peculiar oil and hydrocyanic acid.

Laurocerasin. (*L. laurus*; *cerasus*, the cherry tree.) $C_{80}H_{131}N_2O_{40} = 2C_{40}H_{65}N O_{23} + 14H_2O$. Lehmann's term for an amorphous, hygroscopic amygdalin found in the leaves of *Prunus lauro-cerasus* and *P. padus*, which forms prussic acid with the emulsin of the leaves; it is bitter, levogyrous, soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It appears to be intermediate in composition between amygdalin and amygdalic acid.

Lauro-cerasus. (*L. laurus*, the laurel; *cerasus*, the cherry tree. *F. lauro-cérise*; *G. Kirschlorbeer*.) The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*.

Lauröl. Same as *Laurinc*.

Laurone. ($C_{11}H_{23}O_2$), CO. Dihendecetyl ketone. A crystalline substance obtained by distilling calcium laurate.

Laurösis. (Mount *Laurus*, where there were silver mines.) Old term for the spodium of silver.

Laurostearic acid. Marsson's first name for *Lauric acid*.

Laurostearin. $C_{27}H_{56}O_4$, or according to Schiff, $C_9H_2(O \cdot C_{12}H_{23}O_3)_3$. A fatty body, melting at 45° C. (113° F.), found in the berries of *Laurus nobilis*.

Laurostearone. Same as *Laurone*.

Laurostearyl. $C_{21}H_{43}$. The hypothetical radical of *Laurostearic acid*.

Laurus. (*L. laurus*, the bay tree. *F. laurier*; *G. Lorbeerbaum*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauracææ*.

L. æstivalis. The *Benzoin odoriferum*.

L. alexandrina. The *Ruscus hypoglossum*.

L. alexandrina angustifolia. (*L. angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Ruscus hypoglossum*.

L. benzoin, Linn. The *Benzoin odoriferum*; formerly, but erroneously, supposed to be the source of *Benzoin*.

L. camphora, Linn. The *Camphora officinarum*.

L. canella. The *Cinnamomum cassia*.

L. caryophyllus, Lour. The *Cinnamomum rubrum*.

L. casia, Linn. The *Cinnamomum cassia*.

Also, the *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* and the *Laurus myrrha*.

L. cinnamomoides, H. B. and K. The *Nectandra cinnamomoides*.

L. cinnamomum, Linn. The *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*.

L. cinnamomum, Lour. The *Cinnamomum Loureirii*.

The name has also been given to the *Cinnamomum cassia*.

L. cubeba, Lour. A Chinese tree, the fruit of which is used as a nervine, and is frequently confounded with true *Cubeba*. The *Daphnidium cubeba*, Nees v. Esen.

L. culilawan, Linn. The *Cinnamomum culilawan*.

L. cupula'ris, Lamb. The *Orcodaphne cupularis*.

L. fœ'tens, Willd. (*L. fœtens*, part. of *fœteo*, to stink.) Bark acrid.

L. glau'ca, Thg. The *Litsœa glauca*.

L. malabath'rica, Roxb. The *Cinnamomum nitidum*.

L. malabath'rum. The *Cinnamomum lavoieum*.

L. myr'ra, Lonr. The *Litsœa myrrha*.

L. no'bilis, Linn. (*L. nobilis*, famous. *F. lavrier d'Apollon*; *I. alloro, lauro*; *S. laurel*; *G. Lorbeer*.) Berries aromatic, stimulant, and emmenagogue; they yield an aromatic and stimulant oil on pressure. Used in paralysis, deafness, and bruises. Leaves aromatic and emmenagogue, in large quantities emetic.

L. parthenoxylon, Jack. The *Sassafras parthenoxylon*.

L. per'sea, Linn. The *Persea gratissima*.

L. pichu'rim, Richard. The *Nectandra pichury*.

L. piper'ita. (*L. piperitus*, peppered.) Berries carminative.

L. porrec'ta, Roxb. (*L. porrectus*, stretched out.) The *Sassafras parthenoxylon*.

L. pseudo-ben'zoin, Michaux. (*Ψευδός*, false.) The *Benzoin odoriferum*.

L. pseudo-sas'safras, Blume. (*Ψευδός*.) The *Sassafras parthenoxylon*.

L. quix'os, Lamb. The *Mespilodaphne pretiosa*.

L. sas'safras, Linn. The *Sassafras officinale*.

Lauryl. Same as *Laurostearyl*.

Laurylene. The terpene from the oil of laurel.

Lau'sigk. Same as *Hermannsbad*.

Lauterbach. Switzerland, Canton Aargau. A mild sulphur water.

Lauterct. France, département des Hautes-Alpes. A sulphur water having a temperature of 44° C. (111.2° F.)

Lauth, Thom'as. A German anatomist, born at Strassburg in 1758, died in 1826.

L. transverse occipital lig'ament of. (*L. transversus*, across; *occiput*, the back of the head.) The *Ligament, transverse, of atlas*.

Lautis'sima vi'na. (*L. lautus*, splendid; *vinum*, wine.) An ancient name said to have been applied to wines strongly impregnated with myrrh.

Lava. (*L. lava*, a stream of water suddenly caused by rain; from *L. lavo*, to wash. *F. lave*; *G. Lava*.) A generic term for all mineral substances which, having been melted by the action of volcanic fire, are cast from the earth and spread upon its surface in the form of burning streams.

Lava springs. United States of America, Arizona, Mohave County. Thermal waters of a temperature of 89° F. (31.66° C.)

Lava'crum. (*L. lava'crum*; from *lavo*, to wash. *F. bain*; *G. Bad*.) Old name for a bath.

L. ophthalm'icum. (*Ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.) An eye lotion.

Laval. France, département de l'Isère. A mineral water, containing magnesium sulphate 1.127 gramme, and sodium sulphate 1.018 in 1000, with some hydrogen sulphide. It is an aperient, and is employed in atonic dyspepsia and the humid forms of skin disease.

Lava'men. Same as *Lavamentum*.

Lavamentum. (*L. lavo*, to wash. *F. elystère, lavement*; *G. Klystier, Klyster*.) A clyster or injection.

Lavandula. (*Low L. lavendula*; from *I. lavanda*; from *L. lavo*, to wash; because it was used to perfume baths. *F. lavande*; *G. Lavendel*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiaceæ*.

The pharmacopœial name, U.S. Ph. (*F. fleurs de lavande*; *G. Lavendelblüthen*), for the flowers of the *Lavandula vera*, which are used as an errhine when dry.

L. angustifo'lia, Mönch. (*L. angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) The *L. vera*.

L. latifo'lia, Vill. (*L. latus*, broad; *folium*.) The *L. spica*, De Cand.

L. officina'lis, Chaix. (*L. officina*, a workshop.) The *L. vera*.

L. spi'ca, De Cand. (*L. spica*, an ear of corn. *F. lavande spic, aspig*; *G. Spiklavandel*.) French lavender. Yields oil of spike, which is used in artist's varnishes, and has been employed as an embrocation in paralysis.

L. spi'ca, α, Linn. The *L. vera*, De Cand.

L. spi'ca, β, Linn. The *L. spica*, De Cand.

L. spi'ca, Lois. The *L. vera*, De Cand.

L. stœ'chas, Linn. (*Στοιχάς*, in rows one behind another. *G. Schopflavandel*.) French lavender. Expectorant, antispasmodic, and diuretic.

L. ve'ra, De Cand. (*L. verus*, true. *F. lavande vraie, l. officinale*.) The species which supplies the *Uleum lavandule*, B. Ph., and the *Lavandula*, U.S. Ph.

L. vulga'ris, α, Lamarek. (*L. vulgaris*, common.) The *L. vera*.

L. vulga'ris, β, Lamarek. The *L. spica*, De Cand.

Lavar'dens. France, département du Gers. An indifferent mineral water, having a temperature of 19.4° C. (66.92° F.)

Lavate'ra. (After *Lavater*, a physician of Zürich. *F. lavatière*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Malvaceæ*.

L. arbore'a, Linn. (*L. arboreus*, tree-like.) The tree mallow. Emollient and pectoral.

L. thuringi'a'ca, Linn. Hab. Germany. Emollient and pectoral.

L. trilo'ba, Linn. (*Τρεῖς*, three; *λόβος*, a lobe.) Hab. Spain. Emollient and pectoral.

Lava'tio. (*L. lavatio*, a washing. *F. bain, lavation*; *G. Bad*.) Old term for *Lotio*, or a wash; also for *Balneum*, or a bath.

Lave'ment. (*F. lavement*, washing.) A French term for an *Enema*.

Lavender. (*Mid. E. lavendre*; from *F. lavande*; from *I. lavanda*; from *L. lavo*, to wash; so called because it was used in baths, and to put with newly-washed linen. *S. lavandula*; *G. Lavendel*.) The *Lavandula vera* and other species of the genus.

L. bind'weed. The *Convolvulus cantabrica*.

L. com'mon. The *Lavandula vera*.

L. cot'ton. The *Santolina chamaecyparissus*.

L. drops. The *Tinctura lavandulæ composita*.

L. fe'male. (*F. lavande femelle*.) The *Lavandula vera*.

L. flowers. The *Lavandula*, U.S. Ph.
L. flowers, oil of. See *Oleum lavandule florum*, U.S. Ph.

L., French. The *Lavandula spica*; also the *L. stoechas*.

L. leaf poly. The *Teucrium montanum*.

L., male. (F. *lavande mâle*.) The *Lavandula spica*.

L., oil of. See *Oleum lavandule*.

L., sea. The *Statice limonium*, and the *S. caroliniana*.

L., spike. The *Lavandula spica*.

L., spirit of. See *Spiritus lavandule*.

L., thick-leaved. The *Anisochilus carnosum*.

L., tincture of, compound. The *Tinctura lavandule composita*.

L. water. A well known perfume made by dissolving oil of lavender in alcohol, along with other odorous substances.

Lavandula. (Low *L. lavendula*; from *L. lavanda*, a washing.) Same as *Lavandula*.

Laver. (*L. lavo*, to wash.) The name given to the *Porphyra laciniata* and *P. vulgaris*, and to other genera of Algæ, such as *Ulva* and *Sargassum*, which when boiled are used as food, and are said to be useful in strumous affections.

L. bread. A food made from the *Ulva latissima*, and other Algæ.

L., broad green. The *Ulva latissima*.

L. germanicum. A name for the *Veronica beccabunga*.

L. lacinated purple. The *Porphyra laciniata*.

L., lettuce green. The *Ulva lactuca*.

L. odoratum. (*L. odoratus*, sweet-smelling.) The *Sisymbrium nasturtium*.

L., oyster green. The *Ulva lactuca*.

L., shield. The *Porphyra laciniata*.

L. veteranum. A name for the *Sisymbrium nasturtium*.

Lavey. Switzerland, Canton Vaud, on the right bank of the Rhone. It contains small quantities of the chlorides of potassium, sodium, lithium, calcium, and magnesium, of sulphates of sodium, magnesium, calcium, and strontium, with carbonic acid, hydrogen sulphide, and much nitrogen; the temperature is about 46° C. (114.8° F.) It is used as baths and for drinking, and is sometimes mixed with the bromo-ioduretted water of Bex. It is employed in rheumatism, diseases of the skin, mucous catarrhs, uterine diseases, and scrofula.

Laville. A French medical man of the present century.

L.'s liquid. A French secret remedy much used for the cure of gout. It is supposed to contain the active principle of colocynth, quinine, and cinchonin, with some lime salts.

L.'s pills. They are said to consist of phyllin mixed with silicate of soda and powdered chamedrys.

Lavipedium. (*L. lavo*, to wash; *pes*, a foot. F. *pediluve*; G. *Fussbad*.) Old term the same as *Pediluvium*.

Lavo'sium. (After *Lavoisier*, the French chemist.) Prat's name for a silver-white, malleable, fusible metal, found by him in iron pyrites and other minerals.

Lawn-tennis arm. A painful strain of the pronator radii teres, produced in the playing of the game.

L. leg. Laceration of the tendon of the

plantaris or of some muscular fibres in the calf of the leg, produced by playing the game.

Lawrence springs. United States of America, Georgia, Chattooga County. Chalybeate waters.

Lawrence's chalybeate spring. United States of America, North Carolina, Hertford County. An iron water.

Lawsonia. (Dr. Isaac Lawson.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lythraceæ*.

L. alba, Lamarec. (*L. albus*, white.) The *L. inermis*.

L. inermis, Linn. (*L. inermis*, unarmed. Beng. *mendi*.) Hab. North Africa. Leaves supply the dye called *Henna*, and are used locally in the disease called burning of the feet, and in bruises and sprains. The root is astringent, and it, as well as an extract of the leaves and flowers, is used in leprosy and skin diseases.

Lax. (*L. laxus*, wide; from *L. base lag*, to be weak. F. *lache*; G. *schlaff*, *weillüufig*.) Loose; not firm or tense; spread out; diffused; not crowded together.

Laxa chimolæa. A Paracelsian term for a purging medicine for venereal disease; said to be a salt growing on stones, such as the *Anatron*, or *Usnea lapidea orientalis*.

Laxantia medicamenta. (*L. laxans*, loosening; *medicamentum*, a drug.) Laxatives.

Laxatio. (*L. laxo*, to loosen. F. *laxation*; G. *Erschlaffung*, *Laxiren*.) A loosening or purgation.

Laxative. (Mid. E. *laxatif*; from *L. laxativus*, loosening; from *laxo*, to loosen. F. *laxatif*; I. *lassativo*; S. *laxativo*; G. *laxirend*.) Applied to a slightly purgative medicine which simply unloads the bowels.

L. powder, St. Germain. Senna leaves exhausted with spirit 4 oz., elder flowers 2.5 oz., fennel seeds 10 drachms, anise seeds 10 drachms, bruised and mixed, and purified cream of tartar 6 drachms, added at the time of dispensing.

Laxativus. Same as *Laxative*.

L. indicus. (*L. indicus*, Indian.) Gamboge.

Laxator. (*L. laxo*, to loosen, to expand.) A relaxer.

L. auris internus. (*L. auris*, the ear; *internus*, inner.) The *L. tympani*.

L. tympani. The *L. tympani major*.

L. tympani major. (*L. major*, greater. G. *grosser Erschlaffer des Trommelfelles*.) Sömmerring's term for a muscle arising from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, and from the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube, and traversing the Glaserian fissure to be inserted into the neck of the malleus. It is now generally supposed to be part of the anterior ligament of the malleus, and not muscular.

L. tympani minor. (*L. minor*, less. G. *kleiner Erschlaffer des Trommelfelles*.) Sömmerring's term for a muscle arising from the upper and back part of the meatus auditorius externus, and inserted into the handle of the malleus and the processus brevis. It is now supposed to be ligamentous, and is called *Ligamentum mallei externum*.

Laxiflorous. (*L. laxus*, loose; *flos*, a flower. F. *laxiflore*; G. *offenblüthig*, *lockerblüthig*.) Having flowers which are distinct one from the other.

Laxifoliate. (L. *laxus*, loose; *folium*, a leaf. F. *laxifolié*.) Having solitary or distinct leaves.

Laxitas. (L. *laxitas*; from *laxo*, to loosen. F. *laxité*; G. *Erschlaffung*, *Schlaffheit*.) The quality or condition of looseness, or want of tone.

L. alvi. (L. *alvus*, the bowel.) Diarrhœa.

L. ingestorum. (L. *ingestus*, part. of *ingero*, to put into.) Lientery.

L. intestinorum. (L. *intestina*, the bowels.) Lientery.

L. scroti. (L. *scrotum*, the bag for the testicles.) A relaxed condition of the scrotum.

L. ventriculi. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) Debility of the stomach.

Laxity. (F. *laxité*; from *laxitas*, roominess. L. *laxitas*; S. *aflojamiento*; G. *Lockerheit*, *Schlaffheit*.) The condition of being *Lax*.

Laxum. (L. *laxus*.) A term formerly employed to designate the condition of actual or supposed diminution of the natural energy of the actions of the body which was supposed to be the cause of dropsy, paralysis, and other such defects.

Lay's springs. United States of America, Alabama, Etowah County. A sulphuretted chalybeate water.

Layer. (Probably a variant of *lair*; from Sax. *leger*, a couch; from *liegan*, to lie down. F. *couche*; I. *strato*; S. *lecho*; G. *Schichte*.) A bed; a stratum.

L., animal. The outer layer of the Blastoderm, or the *Epiblast*.

L., corneal. (L. *cornu*, horn.) The *Epiblast*.

L., Huxley's. See *Huxley's layer*.

L., mucous. Same as L., *vegetative*.

L., outer. The *Epiblast*.

L., sensorial. The *Epiblast*.

L., serous. Same as L., *animal*.

L., still. See *Poissonille*, *still layer of*.

L., vascular. (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel.) The middle layer of the blastoderm; the *Mesoblast*.

L., vegetative. (L. *vegeo*, to quicken.) The inner layer of the blastoderm; the *Hypoblast*.

Lazar. (F. *lazaré*; from L. *Lazarus*; from Gr. *Ἀδζαρος*, the name of the beggar in the parable in Holy Scripture; from *El azâr*, he whom God helps.) A leper; a person suffering from a pestilential disease.

Lazaretto. (Ital. *lazaretto*, a plague hospital. F. *lazaret*; S. *lazareto*; G. *Lazareth*.) An establishment at quarantine stations, for the purpose of treating the diseased, or confining, under the laws of quarantine, those suspected of infection, and for purifying goods under the same predicament.

Lazari malum. (L. *Lazarus*; *malum*, an evil.) An old term for *Leprosy*; the evil or affliction of Lazarus.

L. morbus. Old epithet of *Elephantiasis gracorum*, the disease of Lazarus.

Lazuli, lapis. See *Lapis lazuli*.

Lazulite. (S. *azul*, blue.) A blue mineral composed of phosphate of aluminum and magnesium coloured by basic phosphate of iron.

Lazurinus pulvis. (L. *pulvis*, powder.) Old term for the *Crocus lunæ*, or saffron of silver.

Lazurium argenti. (L. *argentum*, silver.) The same as *Lazarinus pulvis*.

Lazurius. (Arab. *azul*, azure. F. *bleu*; G. *Blau*.) Old term, the same as *Caruleus*.

This colour, *Lazurius color*, was held to be the worst sign in *Leprosy* Paracelsus; but it is caused by cold, and may amount even to blackness.

Le Bachet. See *Bachet*.

Le Bou'lou. France, département des Pyrénées-Orientales, near the Spanish frontier. There are several sources, varying in temperature from 15·6° to 20·8° C. (60·08° to 69·44° F.); the most important, Source St. Martin, containing sodium bicarbonate 5·978 grammes, potassium bicarbonate ·208, calcium bicarbonate ·944, magnesium bicarbonate ·305, and ferrous bicarbonate ·006 gramme, in a litre, with free carbonic acid. Used in chronic affections of the liver, kidneys, and bladder, in atonic dyspepsia, in anæmia, in chlorosis, and in malarial cachexia.

Le Cayla. See *Cayla*.

Le Cról. France, département de l'Aveyron. A cold chalybeate water, containing ferrous sulphate ·54 gramme, ferric sulphate ·285, manganese sulphate ·33, and magnesium sulphate ·3 gramme in 1000, with free carbonic acid. Used in anæmic conditions.

Le Dran. See *Ledran*.

L'Épinay. France, département de la Seine-Inférieure, near Fécamp. A chalybeate water.

L'Étivay. A cold sulphurous spring in the Canton Vaud, Switzerland. It is situated 3250 feet above the sea.

Le Fort, Léon. A French surgeon, born at Lille in 1829, and now Professor of Operative Surgery in Paris.

Le F.'s amputation. A modification of *Pirogoff's amputation*, in which the upper part of the os calcis is removed by the saw from behind forwards, beginning at the insertion of the tendo Achillis; by this means the os calcis is retained in a more natural condition, and the thick skin of the heel is more effectually kept in its place at the bottom of the stump.

Le Monestier de Briancçon. See *Monestier de Briançon*.

Le Monestier de Clermont. See *Monestier de Clermont*.

Le Plan. France, département de la Haute-Garonne. A cold chalybeate water.

Le Prese. Switzerland, by the lake of Poschiavo, on the Italian side of the Bernina Pass, 3100 feet above sea-level. A mineral water, containing free carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide, with some hyposulphites of calcium and magnesium, bicarbonate of magnesia, and a little iron.

Le Roy springs. United States of America, Wyoming, Uinta County. Carbonated saline waters.

Le Vernet. France, département du Puy-de-Dôme. See *Vernet*.

Le Vernet. France, département des Pyrénées-Orientales. A winter resort, 620 metres above sea-level, at the foot of Mont Canigou. Climate mild. Thermal sulphur waters, from many sources, varying from 34° C. to 57° C. (93·2° F. to 134·6° F.), and containing sodium sulphide. They are used as baths, douches, inhalations, and for drinking, in diseases of the skin and mucous membranes, in the various rheumatic affections, in chronic gout, in men-strual disturbances, and in old wounds and ulcers.

Leach. See *Leach*.

Leachcraft. See *Leechcraft*.

Leach'man. See *Leechman*.

Lead. (Mid. E. *lead, led*; Sax. *leád*. F. *plomb*; from *L. plumbum*, from same root as Gr. *μόλυβος*, lead; I. *piombo*; S. *plomo*; G. *Blei*.) Symbol Pb. Atomic weight 206.4. Sp. gr. 11.254. Crystalline form a regular octohedron. The most common ore is the sulphide; it is less frequently found native as metallic lead, the red and yellow oxides, and the carbonate. Its symbol among the alchemists was that of Saturn, ♄. It is of bright lustre when freshly cut and of grey colour, but soon tarnishes on exposure to air. It is soft and tough, can be cut with a knife, and leaves a mark upon paper. It can easily be rolled into foil, but is not ductile. It melts at 334° C. (633.2° F.), and boils between 1600° C. (2912° F.) and 1800° C. (3272° F.) The spectrum presents many lines between the orange and violet, the most conspicuous of which is of violet colour. There is a somewhat less bright one in the green, and a fainter one near D. It forms five oxides, which have the formulæ Pb₂O, PbO, Pb₃O₄, Pb₂O₃, and PbO₂, and are named respectively the sub-oxide, protoxide, red oxide or minium, sesquioxide, and dioxide or peroxide.

L., ac'etate of. See *Acetate of lead*, *Plumbi acetat*, and *P. subacetat*.

L., acetate of, ointment of. See *Un-quantum plumbi acetatis*.

L., action of water on. A soluble oxide is formed when metallic lead is exposed to water containing oxygen. The solution absorbs oxycarbonic acid from the air and oxycarbonate of lead is deposited in the form of silky scales. A fresh portion of oxide is formed, and fresh crystals are deposited so long as the lead is exposed to the action of the air and water. It is thus rapidly corroded. Soft water and rain water collected in pure localities corrode lead in this way, whilst rain water collected in large towns, from the impurities which it contains, has no such power of corrosion.

Water containing chlorides and nitrates promotes corrosion, but that which contains sulphates, carbonates, or phosphates, prevents any change of this nature, unless free carbonic acid be present.

L. anæ'mia. (*Ἀναμία*, want of blood.) The anæmia which is one of the early symptoms of chronic lead poisoning; the red corpuscles are diminished in number in the proportion of the diminution in the quantity of hæmoglobin.

L.-anæsthe'sia. (*Ἀναίσθησία*, want of feeling.) Loss of sensation in some nerve, usually the optic nerve, the result of plumbism. It may occur very rapidly, and ends in atrophy of the nerve.

L. and op'ium, pill of. See *Pilula plumbi cum opio*.

L., binoxide of. Same as *L. dioxide*.

L., black. Same as *Graphite*.

L. cachex'ia. (*Καχεξία*, a bad habit of body.) A term applied to that condition of ill-health produced by chronic lead poisoning, in which the complexion is pale, the hair lustreless and dry, and the body emaciated.

L. carbonate. PbCO₃. Occurs native as cerussite. See *Plumbi carbonas* and *L., white*.

L., car'bonate of, ba'sic. Same as *L., white*.

L., car'bonate of, ointment of. See *Unquantum plumbi carbonatis*.

L. chlo'ride. (F. *bichlorure de plomb*.)

PbCl₂. Obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on the solution of a lead salt. It crystallises in rhombic, white, silky needles, fuses when heated, and cools to a horny mass.

L., chro'mate of. PbCrO₄. Chrome yellow. Obtained by precipitating a solution of a lead salt with potassium chromate.

L. colic. See *Colic*, *lead*, and *Colica piconum*.

See also, *Lead poisoning*.

L. cy'anate. Pb(CNO)₂. Obtained by mixing a solution of a cyanate with one of a lead salt. It forms slender needles, soluble in boiling water. Employed in the preparation of artificial urea.

L., diac'etate of, solu'tion of. See *Liquor plumbi diacetatis*.

L. diox'ide. (F. *Peroxyde de plomb*; G. *Bleihyperoxyd*.) PbO₂. A substance obtained by acting upon red lead with dilute nitric acid. It crystallises in black six-sided prisms. Sp. gr. 8.9—9.2.

L. encephalop'athy. (*Ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain; *πάθος*, disease.) Tanqueril's term for the symptoms referable to the brain produced by chronic lead poisoning. In the slighter cases headache, giddiness, tremulousness, and irritability of disposition are found; in the severer cases, local or general convulsions, tonic or clonic, stupor and coma, mania or melancholia may occur.

L., extract of, Gou'lard's. See *Gou-lard's extract*.

L. glance. (G. *Bleiglianz*.) Same as *Galena*.

L., glyc'erole of. See *Glycerole of lead*.

L. group of metals. A group consisting of *Lead* and *Thallium*. They are characterised by having black sulphides which are insoluble in water, whilst their chlorides are sparingly soluble.

L. hydroxide, ba'sic. Pb₂O(OH)₂. A white precipitate formed by the action of air and water, free from carbonic acid, upon the metal.

L. hyperæsthe'sia. (*Ἵπίρ*, above; *αἰσθησις*, perception by the senses.) An exalted condition of the sensory nerves in chronic lead poisoning, resulting in dull or acute paroxysmal pains in the extremities and the trunk, but chiefly affecting the flexures of the joints, and often accompanied by spasm or fibrillary contractions of the muscles.

L. iodide. (F. *iodure de plomb*.) PbI₂. Sp. gr. 6.1. Obtained by dissolving lead in hydriodic acid. It forms beautiful yellow crystals. See *Plumbi iodidum*.

L., iodide of, ointment of. See *Unquantum plumbi iodidi*.

L., iodide of, plas'ter of. See *Emp-lastrum plumbi iodidi*.

L. line. See *Gums, blue line of*.

L. lo'tion. A synonym for *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*; also called *Gou-lard lotion*.

L. ma'nia. (*Μανία*, madness.) One of the forms of *L. encephalopathy*.

L. miners, disea'ses of. Paralysis, colic, and other symptoms of lead poisoning. Of 2000 miners in Saxony, Hirt found 1743 were poisoned, and almost all had the blue line on the gums.

L. monox'ide. (*Μόνος*, single.) PbO. A lemon- or reddish-yellow substance obtained by heating lead in the air. See *Litharge*.

L. neural'gia. (*Νεύρων*, a nerve; *άλγος*, pain.) Pain in one or more of the cerebro-

spinal nerves is of not infrequent occurrence in chronic lead poisoning; it has been attributed to the direct action of the lead and also to the anæmia which it causes.

L., nitrate of. See *Plumbi nitras*.

L. nitrite. $Pb(NO_2)_2$. Obtained by decomposing silver nitrite by lead chloride. It occurs in yellow prisms or plates.

L., nitrosaccharate of. See *Plumbi nitrosaccharas*.

L. oleate. $(C_{18}H_{32}O_2)_2Pb$. See *Oleatum plumbi*.

L. oxide. See *Plumbi oxidum*.

L., oxide of, hydrated. See *Plumbi oxidum hydratum*.

L., oxide of, puce. Same as *L. dioxide*.

L., oxide of, semivitrified. See *Plumbi oxidum semivitratum*.

L. oxide, red. Pb_3O_4 . Minium. A scarlet, crystalline, granular, heavy powder. It is prepared by carefully heating very finely divided pure massicot or white lead. On heating, it becomes violet, and then black, but resumes its original tint on cooling. Its sp. gr. is 8.6—9.1.

L. palsy. One of the forms of chronic lead poisoning. It may terminate a single attack of lead colic, but it more frequently results from repeated attacks. The paralysis usually affects the muscles of the arm which are supplied by the musculo-spiral nerve, except the supinator longus, so that when the arm is raised the hand drops, hence the term applied to it of *Wrist-drop*. The paralysis is usually preceded by tremors in the affected muscles, which become less sensitive to both voltaic and faradaic currents. The paralysis may affect the muscles of the lower extremity, or very rarely the laryngeal muscles giving rise to aphonia, or the respiratory muscles causing an early death, or there may be delirium, violent headache, blindness, or epileptic attacks.

See also, *L. poisoning*.

L. paralysis. (Παράλυσις, palsy.) Same as *L. palsy*.

L. perchloride. $PbCl_4$. Obtained by dissolving peroxide of lead in strong hydrochloric acid.

L. peroxide. Same as *L. dioxide*.

L. plaster. See *Emplastrum plumbi*.

L. poisoning. This may be acute or chronic. In acute lead poisoning the symptoms are those which usually characterise irritant poisons.

Chronic lead poisoning is the result generally of the ingestion of lead into the alimentary canal for a considerable period, but it may also be absorbed through the skin from hair-washes, and through the mucous membrane of the nose from a lead-containing snuff. It is characterised by the occurrence of anæmia, followed by colic or pain in the abdomen from tetanic contraction of the bowel, constipation, loss of appetite, thirst, emaciation, of a blue line around the edge of the gums caused by a deposition of lead sulphide, neuro-muscular weakness indicated by local palsy, such as wrist-drop, tremors, pains in the limbs, cramps, epileptic fits, and general or partial palsy, convulsions, delirium, and coma. Gout is a frequent accompaniment.

L. protoxide. (Πρώτος, first.) Same as *L. monoxide*.

L., red. See *L. oxide, red*.

L. rheumatism. Same as *Arthralgia saturnina*.

L. salts, action of. The soluble salts of lead, when applied to a sore or a mucous surface, unite with the albumin of the secretion to form an albuminate of lead; they are astringents of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane; and when absorbed into the blood they affect the central nervous system, and especially its motor area, and the voluntary and the involuntary muscles, producing painful cramps, and afterwards paralysis. Lead is excreted by the liver and kidneys, and perhaps by the intestinal mucous membrane.

See also, *L. poisoning*.

L. salts, tests for. Hydrogen sulphide and ammonium sulphide give a black precipitate; caustic potash and soda give a white precipitate soluble in excess; ammonia gives a white precipitate insoluble in excess; potassium, sodium, and ammonium carbonates give white precipitate insoluble in excess; sulphuric acid and sulphates give a white precipitate insoluble in nitric acid; iodide of potassium a yellow insoluble precipitate in nitric acid.

L. sesquioxide. Pb_2O_3 . A reddish-yellow amorphous powder formed when a solution of red lead in acetic acid is precipitated by very dilute ammonia.

L., subacetate of. See *Plumbi subacetis*.

L., subacetate of, cerate of. See *Ceratum plumbi subacetatis*.

L., subacetate of, glycerine of. See *Glycerinum plumbi subacetatis*.

L., subacetate of, liniment of. See *Linimentum plumbi subacetatis*.

L., subacetate of, ointment of. See *Unguentum plumbi subacetatis*.

L., subacetate of, solution of. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.

L., subacetate of, solution of, diluted. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.

L., subcarbonate of. Same as *L., white*.

L. suboxide. Pb_2O . A black powder formed when oxalate of lead is heated in an atmosphere free from oxygen.

L., sugar of. Acetate of lead, so called from its sweetness.

L. sulphate. $PbSO_4$. Occurs native in rhombic crystals, and is obtained as a white powder by adding sulphuric acid or a soluble sulphate to a solution of a lead salt.

L. sulphide. PbS . Occurs native in cubic crystals, as galena; and is formed when sulphur vapour is passed over metallic lead, or when hydrogen sulphide is put through a solution of lead nitrate.

L., superacetate of. Same as *L., acetate of*.

L. suppositories, compound. See *Suppositoria plumbi composita*.

L., tartrate of. A powder, at first white, then becoming brown, obtained by dropping a solution of tannin into one of acetate of lead. Used in bedsores, and in the treatment of gonorrhœa.

L. water. (G. *Bleiwasser*.) $2PbCO_3 + Pb(OH)_2$. The *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.

L., white. (Ψιμίθιον.) Cerussa, or carbonate of lead. A white, earthy, heavy, amorphous powder, formed of round transparent globules 0.00001 to 0.00004 of an inch in diameter, consisting, when pure, of lead carbonate and lead hydroxide. It is much used as a paint.

L.-wort. The *Plumbago europæa*.
L.-wort, rose-coloured. The *Plumbago rosea*.

L. worts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Plumbaginaceæ*.

Lead'en. Containing, consisting of, or resembling, *Lead*.

L. lactar. The *Lactarius plumbeus*.

L. puff ball. The *Bovista plumbea*, esculent while young.

Lead'er. The popular name for a tendon. Also, the name given to the primary or axial shoot of a plant.

Lead worts. The plants belonging to the Nat. Order *Plumbaginaceæ*.

Leæ'na. (*Atæna*, a lioness.) Old name of a plaster believed utterly to extirpate any existing disease. It was applied for *Sciaticæ* and *Hæmiorania*.

Leaf. (Mid. E. *leaf*, *lef*; Sax. *leaf*; G. *laub*, foliage, from Teut. root *lauba*, a leaf. F. *feuille*; I. *foglia*; S. *hoja*; G. *Blatt*.) The flat, variously formed, and almost universally green-coloured product which constitutes the respiratory organ of a plant, being an expansion of the fibres of the stem at particular points into a network, which is filled up by cellular tissue continuous with the herbaceous integument of the stem, the whole covered by the cuticle. It consists of the lamina or blade, and the petiolus, petiole, or leaf-stalk.

Leaves are continuous in their formation with that of the stem, and always originate below the growing apex of the stem as lateral outgrowths, and the nearer to the apex the younger the leaf. Leaves also always originate as exogenous formations from the primary meristem of the punctum vegetationis.

L. arrangement. See *Phyllotaxis*.

L. blade. (G. *Blattspreite*.) The flat, extended, simple, or branched portion of a leaf; the *Lamina*.

L.-branch'ing. The bifurcations resulting from true dichotomy which occur in the leaves of some ferns; the branching which produces the pinnate, divided and other forms of leaves in Angiosperms, is originally monopodial.

L. bud. (F. *bourgeon foliifère*, *bourgeon à bois*; G. *Blattknospe*.) A bud which develops into a leaf-bearing branch or into a continuation of the stem or of a branch. A leaf-bud is an outgrowth from, or a continuation of, the central parenchyma around which the other tissues of the plant are developed.

L.s., cataphyllary. See *Cataphyllary leaves*.

L. cushion. (G. *Blattkissen*.) Same as *Pulvinus*.

L. fleas. The animals of the Family *Psyllidæ* which live on plants, and produce deformities of their leaves and flowers by puncturing them with their proboscides.

L., fo'liage. The kind of leaf which is described under the chief heading.

L. gold. Same as *Gold-leaf*.

L. green. (G. *Blattgrün*.) Same as *Chlorophyll*.

L. in'sects. The *Mantidæ*, from their resemblance to the leaves of trees.

L.-lice. The *Aphides*, which live on the leaves of plants.

L. lichens. The *Parmeliaceæ*.

L. nerves. (G. *Blattnerven*.) The net-

work or framework of fibro-cellular tissue forming the skeleton of the blade of a leaf.

L.-red. Same as *Erythrophyll*.

L. rust. A mould which attacks and destroys fruit trees. It is a fungus, the acidium form of species of *Gymnosporangium* formerly constituting a genus called *Roeselia*.

L., San'ta Mari'a. The *Piper umbellatum*.

L., scale. Same as *Cataphyllary leaves*.

L. scar. (G. *Blattnarbe*.) The cicatrix left on the bark by the separation of the petiole and the consequent fall of a leaf.

L. sheath. (G. *Blattscheide*.) The expanded structure at the base of the petiole of some leaves which embraces the stem.

Also, an appendage to leaf-bearing shoots in *Equisetaceæ*.

L., simple. A leaf in which the lamina is undivided.

L., sour. The *Andromeda arborea*.

L. spines. (G. *Blattdornen*.) Long, conical, pointed, woody spines, single or compound, which have developed from leaves, as in the *Berberis vulgaris*.

L.-stalk. (F. *pétiole*; G. *Blattstiel*.) The petiole or foot-stalk of a leaf. See *Pétiole*.

L.-ten'drils. (G. *Blattranken*.) Leaves, or parts of leaves, which have become filiform and possess the power of winding round slender bodies, and thus of serving as climbing organs.

L. thorns. Leaves which have developed into long, conical, pointed, hard, woody bodies.

L.-trace. (G. *Blattspar*.) Hanstein's term for that part of the common fibro-vascular bundles of a Phanerogam which is derived from the leaf and runs down into the stem.

L.-trace, in'ner. Same as *L.-trace*.

L. veins. The fibro-vascular bundles in the lamina or blade of a leaf.

L. yellow. Same as *Xanthophyll*.

Leaf'let. (Dim. of *leaf*. F. *foliole*; I. *foglietta*; S. *hojilla*; G. *Blättchen*.) A little leaf; a blade or separate division of a compound leaf; being a branch of a leaf which has become developed separately.

Leaf'trace. See *Leaf-trace*.

Leafy. (E. *leaf*. F. *foliacé*, *feuillu*; I. *fogliato*, *frondoso*; S. *frondoso*; G. *blattartig*.) Having many leaves, full of leaves. See *Foliaceous*.

L. bracts. Large green bracts, such as occur in the white dead nettle, which resemble in many respects the ordinary leaves of the plant.

L. fruit. Those fruits in which the pericarp clearly indicates its analogy to the lamina by remaining in a condition not very dissimilar to a leaf folded inwards and united by its margins, as in the bladder senna, *Cotula arborescens*.

Leamington. England, a pleasantly situated town in Warwickshire. There are several kinds of springs: saline, sulphuretted, and chalybeate, mean temperature 48° F. (8.8° C.) The two latter are unimportant. The saline springs are cold, sparkling, and transparent. They contain in each imperial pint 28—40 grains of sodium sulphate, 40—60 grains of sodium chloride, 20 grains of calcium chloride, and from 3—12 grains of magnesium chloride, with about 1 grain of iron, and traces of bromine and iodine, and 2—3 cubic inches of carbon dioxide. All the springs contain a trace of sulphuretted

hydrogen. The waters are found most useful in dyspepsia, hepatic, portal, or uterine congestions, in sciatia, in bronchocele, tabes dorsalis, strumous and scrofulous affections.

Lean. (Mid. E. *lene*; Sax. *hlénc*. F. *maigre*; I. *magro*; S. *flaco*, *magro*; G. *mager*.) Thin, not fat.

Leanness. (E. *lean*. F. *maigreur*; I. *magrezza*; S. *flaqueza*, *magrura*; G. *Magerkeit*.) This may be natural, and may consist with perfect health, or it may be symptomatic of disease, as in phthisis, atrophy, and acute fevers.

Leap. (Mid. E. *lepen*; Sax. *hleapan*; G. *laufen*; from Teut. base *hlaupan*, to leap. F. *sauter*; I. *saltare*; S. *saltar*.) To bound; to spring up.

Leapery. Same as *Lepra*.

Leaping. (*Leap*.) The act of springing in which both feet are lifted off the ground by an effort of the muscles of the legs. It is practised in military exercises.

L. a'gue. A variety of the *Dancing mania*, observed some time since in Scotland.

Leared, Arthur. An English physician who died in 1879.

L.'s stethometer. See *Stethometer*, *Leared's*.

L.'s stethoscope. See *Stethoscope*, *binaural*, *Leared's*.

Leather. (Mid. E. *lether*; Sax. *leðer*; G. *Leder*; from Teut. base *lethra*. F. *cuir*; from L. *corium*, skin; I. *cuojo*; S. *cuero*.) The skin of an animal prepared by means of tanning.

L. dressers, disea'ses of. Leather dressers are liable to sores and fissures on their hands, and when a mixture of lime and orpiment is used there may be arsenical eruptions. In the manufacture of patent leather lead is used, and lead poisoning may result. Malignant pustule occasionally occurs.

L. felt splints. They are made of felt lined with wash-leather. The splint is stiffened by soaking it in a patent solution.

L. flower. The *Clematis viorna*, Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ*; from its leathery sepals.

L.-like. Same as *Coriaceous*.

L., mountain. A felted variety of *Asbestos*.

L., oak. The *Dematium giganteum*.

L. splints. Splints made from well-tanned, thick leather, such as is used for shoe soles. After it has been soaked in hot water and vinegar it can be moulded like gutta percha. Such splints are especially useful in cases of chronic joint disease.

Leatherwood. The *Dirca palustris*.

Leathery. Of the consistence of leather; tough; coriaceous.

Leaven. (Mid. E. *leuain*, *leuain*; from F. *levain*; from L. *levamen*, that which raises; from *levo*, to raise. I. *lievito*; S. *levadura*; G. *Sauerteig*.) A substance which produces fermentation; especially sour dough, containing *Saccharomyces*, used in the manufacture of bread.

Leaves. Plural of *Leaf*, which see.

L., ac'onte. See *Aconiti folia*.

L., bear'berry. See *Uvae ursi folia*.

L., belladonna. See *Belladonna folia*.

L., bu'chu. See *Buchu folia*.

L., cherry laur'el. See *Laurocerasi folia*.

L., cover'ing. (G. *Deckblätter*.) A term applied to such structures as bud-scales and bracts because they cover other parts of the plant.

L., hem'lock. See *Conii folia*.

L., hen'banc. See *Hyoscyami folia*.

L., matic'o. See *Matricæ folia*.

L., park. The *Androsæmum officinale*.

Lebanon thermal spring. United States of North America. A thermal spring at Lebanon, twenty-six miles east of Albany, New York. It has a temperature of 75° F. (23·88° C.), and contains sodium carbonate 2·41 grains, calcium carbonate 4·04, and organic matter 10·21 grains, in a gallon.

L. man'na. The product of *Cedrus libanotica*.

L. white sul'phur springs. United States of America, Virginia, Augusta County. A sulphuretted mineral water.

Lebedos. Turkey; a place near Smyrna where there is a highly saline and bitter spring, temperature 35° C. (95° F.) The bath has a large cross sculptured on the floor, and was probably constructed by the Byzantine emperors. It is in high repute in cases of engorgement of the liver and spleen.

Lebes. (Αἶβος, a kettle.) Old term for a pot or vessel in which anything is poured for boiling.

Lebetz'ba. Greece, in the Morea. A mineral water containing sodium and calcium sulphides, with free carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide.

Le'canë. (Λεκανή, a dish. F. *bassin*; G. *Becken*.) Old term for the pelvis.

Lecanic. (Λεκανίον. F. *lécanique*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Lecane*, or pelvis.

Lecanocephalus. (Λεκανή, a dish; κεφαλή, the head.) A genus of sexually mature nematode worms, chiefly inhabiting the alimentary canal of fishes.

L. annula'tus. Molin. (L. *annulus*, a ring.) A species found in the stomach of *Labrax lupus*.

L. Kolla'ri. Molin. A species found in the stomach of *Chrysophrys aurata*.

L. spinulo'sus. Diesing. (L. *spinula*; dim. of *spina*, a thorn.) A species found in the stomach of *Vastres Cuvieri*.

Lecanomancy. (Λεκανή, a dish; μαντεία, divination.) Divination by observation of the noise made, or the images formed, by the falling of a stone or other body into a basin full of water.

Lecanora. (Λεκανή.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lichenes*. Thallus crustaceous, flat, uniform; shields orbicular, planoconvex, thick, sessile, bordered by a rim formed out of the crust.

L. affinis. Eversmann. (L. *affinis*, bordering.) Used as *L. esculenta*; probably the same species.

L. desertorum. (L. *deserta*, waste places.) Kreinlhuber's term for all the esculent species of *Lecanora*.

L. esculen'ta. Eversmann. (L. *esculentus*, edible. G. *Mannaflechte*.) Hab. Caucasus, Algeria. Grows in small, flattened or spherical, manillated bodies, earthy coloured on the outside, white and farinaceous within, and of a mucilaginous taste; they cover the ground sometimes several inches deep. Said by Dr. O'Rorke to be the manna with which the Israelites were fed in the desert. It is much used as an article of food in Algeria, Persia, Armenia, and Tartary.

L. pare'lla. Ach. The *Ochrolechia parella*, Mars.

L. tartaræa, Ach. (G. *Schwedisches Moos*.) Tartarcan moss. The *Ochrolechia tartaræa*, Körb.

L. tinctoria, Féé. A cinnabar-coloured species which grows on the bark of trees in Brazil, and furnishes a beautiful violet dye.

Lecanorææ. A Family of gymnocarpous Lichens.

Lecanoric acid. (G. *Lecanorsäure*.) $C_{16}H_{11}O_7 + H_2O$. An acid discovered by Schunk, in 1842, in *Rocella tinctoria*; it also occurs in *Lecanora*, *Variolaria*, *Rocella cvernia*, and other genera of Lichens. It forms white stellate crystals without smell or taste. They dissolve in 2500 parts of cold water. It melts at 153° C. (307° F.) and then decomposes.

Lecanorin. Same as *Lecanoric acid*.

Lecat, Claude Nicolas. A French surgeon born at Blérancourt in 1700, died at Rouen in 1762.

L., gulf of. (F. *golfe de Lecat*.) The dilated bulbous portion of the urethra.

Lecca gum. (*Lecca*, a district in South Italy.) A reddish gum which exudes from the bark of old olive trees; it was formerly used as a cicatrissant and vulnerary.

L. oil. An impure olive oil containing oil of turpentine.

Leccia. Italy, the province of Florence, in the Val di Cornio. A weak chalybeate water, with free carbonic acid; its temperature is 35° C. (95° F.)

Lechegua'na. The *Nectarinia lecheguana*.

L. hon'ey. A poisonous honey said to be obtained from *Paullinia australis* and *Serjania lethalis* by the *Nectarinia lecheguana*.

Lech'o. (Λεχώ.) Old term for a woman in the puerperal state.

Lechopyra. (Λεχώ, a woman in child-bed; πύρ, fire. F. *léchopyre*; G. *Kindbettfeber*.) Term for *Puerperal fever*.

Lechriodont. (Λέχριος, oblique; δδούς, tooth.) A Family of the Suborder *Salamandrina*, Order *Urodela*, named from the oblique position of the two rows of teeth they possess, which approximate each other posteriorly.

Lecid'ea. A Genus of gymnocarpous Lichens.

L. pustula'ta, Ach. The *Umbilicaria pustulata*.

Lecid'ææ. A Family of gymnocarpous Lichens.

Lecithic. (F. *lécithique*.) Relating to *Lecithin*.

Lecithig'inous. (Λέκιθος, the yolk of egg; γεννώω, to produce. F. *lécithigène*.) Producing the yolk or vitellus.

Lecithin. (Λέκιθος, the yolk of egg. F. *lécithine*; I. *lecitina*; S. *lecitina*; G. *Lecithin*, *Eidottergelb*.) $C_{44}H_{90}NPO_9 + H_2O$. A complex nitrogenous and phosphoretted fat, first found by Vauquelin in the brain; and subsequently obtained by Gobley, who gave it this name, from the eggs of the carp. It has been obtained also from legumes and cereals, the seeds of cruciferæ, and from walnuts, from the ova of fish and fowls, from spermatozoa, from red and white blood corpuscles, and from most of the organs and tissues of the human body, from urine, bile of the pig, saliva, and from gastric and pancreatic secretions. Three kinds of lecithin are now admitted: distearinlecithin, $C_{44}H_{90}NPO_9$; dipalmitinlecithin, $C_{46}H_{92}NPO_9$; and dioleinlecithin, $C_{45}H_{85}N$

PO_9 . Lecithin does not crystallise well; when pure it is a yellowish-white, silky-looking, waxy, hygroscopic substance. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, in chloroform and carbon sulphide, in benzole and in fat oils. In water it swells to form a starch, paste-like mass, which under the microscope forms oily drops and threads. It unites with bases; when boiled with baryta water it decomposes into neurin, glycerophosphoric acid, palmitic and other fatty acids.

Lecithoid. (Λεκιδώδης, from Λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg; εἶδος, likeness. F. *lécithour*; G. *dotterähnlich*.) Containing, or resembling, the yolk of egg; yellowish or yellow coloured.

Lecithos. (Λέκιθος.) The same as *Lecithus*.

Lecithous. (Λέκιθος.) Same as *Lecithoid*.

Lecithozymose. (Λέκιθος; ζύμη, ferment.) An albuminous substance obtained by Béchamp from the yolk of egg. It is precipitated by alcohol and can be redissolved by water.

Lecithus. (ἡ Λέκιθος. F. *jaune d'œuf*; G. *Eigelb*.) The yolk of an egg.

In Botany (ὁ Λέκιθος. F. *lentille décortiquée*; G. *geschälte Linse*), a term for decorticated pulse.

Lecithymen. (Λέκιθος; ὑμὴν, a thin skin.) The vitelline membrane.

Lecianch'è. A French physicist, born in 1839, died in 1882.

L's battery. An electric battery, composed of one or more elements, consisting of a rod of carbon placed in a porous pot, which is then packed with a mixture of peroxide of manganese (pyrolusite) and coke. The porous jar is placed in an outer vessel which contains zinc. The exciting liquid is a saturated solution of ammonium chloride. It is much used as a galvanic battery for medical purposes. In a later modification the carbon is made into a plate, and is placed between two other plates made by compressing 55 parts of graphite, 40 parts of pyrolusite, and 5 parts of shell lac, in a steel mould, at a temperature of 100° C. (212° F.), and under a pressure of 300 atmospheres.

Leco. (Ληκό.) The penis.

Lecontia. (After Major *Leconte*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Aracea*.

L. virginica. The *Peltandra virginica*.

Lecothecic'æ. (Λέκος, a dish; θήκη, a case.) A Family of gelatinous Lichens.

Lectisterium. (L. *lectisternium*; from *lectus*, a bed or couch; *sterno*, to spread out.) A feast offered by the Romans to the gods, in which their images were placed on couches before tables covered with rich fare.

Also, applied to the various arrangements of beds held to be necessary for different diseases.

Lectualis. (L. *lectus*, a bed or couch. F. *lectual*.) Of, or belonging to, a bed or couch.

Applied formerly to diseases which confined the patient to bed and detained him there for some time.

Also, to patients themselves, *Lectuates*, who laboured under a lengthened though moderate degree of weakness.

Lectulus. (L. *lectulus*, dim. of *lectus*, a bed. G. *Bettchen*.) A little bed. A couch stuffed with substances supposed to be beneficial to the person lying on it.

L. medicatus. (L. *medicatus*, healing.) A dry fomentation.

L. stramineus. (*L. stramineus*, made of straw. *G. Strohladen.*) A support made of a quadrangular piece of cloth or other material, into two opposite sides of which straws are sewn in, so that it is strengthened to constitute a support to a limb in cases of fracture or disease.

Lectus. (*L. lectus*, a couch. *F. couche*; *G. Bett.*) A bed or couch.

Lecus. (*Λέκος*, a plate. *G. Zwiebelkuchen.*) The flattened disc at the base of a bulb which bears the scales, and from which the roots proceed.

Lecythidaeae. (*Λίκυθος*, an oil-flask.) A Nat. Order of epigynous, calycifloral Exogens of the Cohort *Myrtales*, having polypetalous flowers, valvate or imbricated calyx, indefinite stamens, in part collected into a fleshy hood, oblong anthers, and ovary with more than one cell.

Lecythidææ. (*Λίκυθος*.) Richard's term for a Tribe of the Order *Myrtaceæ*, having large, woody fruit, dehiscing with a lid or indehiscent, scattered leaves without oil-glands, and indefinite stamens.

Lecythis. (*Λίκυθος*, an oil-flask. *F. Lecythide*; *G. Balsambüchse.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ*. Some of the species yield esculent nuts; others bitter seeds.

L. amara. Aubl. (*L. amarus*, bitter.) Hab. Guiana. Seeds bitter, tonic, and febrifuge.

L. grandiflora. Aubl. (*L. grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) Hab. Brazil. Emulsion of seeds used in bronchial catarrh.

L. ollaria. Linn. Hab. Brazil. Seeds, called *Sapucaya nuts*, eatable.

L. tannic acid. A form of tannic acid analogous to that obtained from the oak.

L. zabucajo. Aubl. Seeds, *Sapucaya nuts*, eatable; they have been also called Brazil nuts, but this name is properly given to the fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*.

Ledebouria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*.

L. hyacinthina. Roth. (*Υάκινθος*, the hyacinth.) East Indian squills. Hab. India. Used in strangury and fevers of horses. The bulb has been employed as a substitute for squills, but with doubtful profit.

Ledesma. Spain, province of Salamanca. Mild sulphur waters from several sources, varying in temperature from 32° C. to 52° C. (89·6° F. to 125·6° F.), feebly mineralised, but containing, as well as hydrogen sulphide and carbonic acid gas, a considerable quantity of nitrogen. Used in cutaneous diseases, rheumatic disorders, paralysis, chronic catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes, and old wounds.

Leditanic acid. $C_{28}H_{15}O_{15}$, Willigk, or $C_{17}H_9O_6$, Thal. The tannic acid of the *Lectum palustre*.

Ledixanthin. (*Ξαυθός*, yellow.) $C_{30}H_{24}O_{13}$, Willigk; or $C_{30}H_{24}O_{13}$, Thal. A substance produced by the action of sulphuric acid on leditanic acid.

Ledocarpææ. Klotzsch's term for *Oxalidaceæ*.

Ledoyen. A French pharmacist of the present century.

L's disinfecting fluid. A solution of one part of nitrate of lead dissolved in eight parts of water. It was used as a deodorant by means of its decomposition of hydrogen sulphide; and also as an application to foul sores.

Ledran, Henri François. A French surgeon, born in 1685, died in 1770.

L's suture. See *Suture, Ledran's*.

Ledum. (*Λήδου*, a kind of cistus. *G. Porst.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ericaceæ*.

L. camphor. $C_{28}H_{48}O$, Trapp. A stearopten contained in the volatile oil of *L. palustre*. It forms silky needles, which melt at 101° C. (213·8° F.), and boil at 174° C. (315·2° F.); it can be sublimed.

L. grænlandicum. Retz. The *L. latifolium*.

L. latifolium. Aiton. (*L. latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf. *F. thé du Labrador.*) Labrador tea. A plant inhabiting the North of Europe and America, the leaves of which contain tannin and a volatile oil; they are used for tea in the same way as those of *L. palustre*, and also for the same medicinal purposes.

L. oil. A yellow, viscid, pungent, aromatic, volatile oil obtained from *L. palustre*; when exposed to the air it throws down a crystalline mass, *L. camphor*.

L. palustrè. Linn. (*L. palustris*, marshy. *F. Lédon des marais, romarin sauvage*; *G. Porsch, Sumpffgras, wilder Rosmarin, Sumpfforst.*) Marsh cistus, wild rosemary. The *Cistus ledon* of the shops, having a bitter, aromatic, slightly astringent taste. It was formerly used in Switzerland for the *Humulus lupulus*, or hop. On the Continent it is employed in whooping-cough, sore-throat, dysentery, exanthematous diseases, and cutaneous disorders. It is also employed in agues, and is said to render beer heady. The leaves contain a volatile oil, a camphor, erycinol, and leditanic acid, and are used as a substitute for tea.

Also called *Rosmarinus sylvestris*.

L. palustrè latifolium. Michx. The *L. latifolium*.

Ledyson, powder of. It contains slaked lime, sal ammoniac, powdered charcoal, powdered cinnamon, and powdered cloves, with Armenian bole.

Lee, Henry. An English surgeon now living.

L's amputation. A modification of Teale's mode of amputation, in which the long flap is taken from the back of the leg, and includes only the skin and superficial muscles.

Lee's springs. United States of America, Tennessee. Mineral waters, of which two are sulphur springs and one is chalybeate.

Lecæa. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Vitaceæ*.

L. sambuciæna. Willd. (*L. sambucus*, the elder tree.) Hab. India. Root employed in colic.

L. macrophylla. Roxb. (*Μακρός*, large; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) Hab. India. Root astringent and mucilaginous; used in ringworm.

Lecææ. Bartling's term for *Vitaceæ*.

Lecææ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Vitaceæ*, having the petals united at the base, monodelphous stamens, solitary ovules, and no tendrils.

Leech. (*Mid. E. weche*; *Sax. lēce*; connected with *lēcian*, to heal.) A practitioner of medicine.

Also (same etymon, *F. sangsue*; *I. sanguisuga*; *S. sanguijuela*; *G. Blutegel*, or *Blutigel*), the name of the animals of the Subclass *Hirudinea*, and especially applied to the *Sanguisuga medicinalis* and the *S. officinalis*.

L., American. The *Hirudo decoræ*.

L., artificial, Heurteioups. A form of cupping-instrument, in which the glass is small, cylindrical, and provided with an exhausting piston, and a special knife in the form

of a rotating trephine or cylindrical drill is used to puncture the skin.

L., French, green. The *Sanguisuga medicinalis*, Risso.

L., German. The *Sanguisuga medicinalis*.

L., glass. A glass tube to contain a leech when it is wished to apply it within a cavity, or to a specially limited spot.

L., green. The *Sanguisuga officinalis*.

L., grey. The *Sanguisuga officinalis*.

L., Hamburg, green. The *Sanguisuga medicinalis*.

L., Hamburg, grey. The *Sanguisuga officinalis*.

L., horse. The *Hæmopsis vorax*, Moquin-Tandon.

Also, a veterinary surgeon.

L., Hunga'rian. The *Sanguisuga officinalis*.

L., In'dian. The genera and species of the leeches used in India are uncertain; some are like the *Bdella nilotica*, Sav.; others approach to *Hirudo granulosa*, Sav. (Waring.)

L., Iv'er. The *Distoma hepaticum* and the *Distoma lanceolatum*.

L., mechanical. Same as *L., artificial*.

L., Moroc'co. The *Sanguisuga interrupta*, Moq. Tand.

L., Rus'sian. The *Sanguisuga officinalis*.

L., speck'led. The *Sanguisuga medicinalis*.

L., Swe'dish. The *Sanguisuga medicinalis*.

Leech'craft. The art of Medicine.

Leech'dom. Medicine.

Leech'chee. See *Litchi*.

Leech'ing. (*Leech*.) The application of leeches to the skin, or other part, for the purpose of extracting blood; each will draw directly about two drachms of blood, which may be increased after it has dropped off by warm, moist applications. Before application leeches are removed from the water for an hour, and the part to which they are applied is well cleansed, and, if needed, moistened with milk, or slightly pricked, to induce them to bite. They are applied by holding them to the place, by putting them into a wine-glass or other vessel and inverting it over the spot, or by means of a leech-glass or roll of cardboard.

Leech'man. (*Leech*.) A practitioner of Medicine.

Leek. (Sax. *leac*; G. *Lauch*; from Teut. base *lauka*, a leek. F. *poircau*, *porreau*; I. *porro*; S. *puerro*; G. *Lauch*; Beng. *Puroo*; Arab. *Koornas*; Per. *Gundena*; *πάραον* of Theophrastus and Dioscorides, *Allium capitatum* of Pliny.) The *Allium porrum*.

L. fern. Common name for the *Asplenium adiantum nigrum*, or black maidenhair.

L., house. The *Sempervivum tectorum*.

L., sand. The *Allium scorodoprasum*.

L., vine. The *Allium scorodoprasum*.

L., wild. The *Allium porrum*.

Lees. (Mid. E. *lees*, *lyes*; from F. *lie*, dregs. I. *fondigliolo*, *feccia*; S. *heccs*; G. *Bodensatz*.) The solid matter which settles to the bottom of a liquid; the dregs of wine consisting of many organic matters with the debris of ferment and impure cream of tartar.

L., soap. A synonym of *Liquor potassæ*.

Leeuwenhoek, Antoine de. A Dutch physiologist and microscopist, born 1632 at Delft, died 1723 at the same place.

Le'f'fas. (Arab.) Old term for a hidden juice of the earth by which plants grow. (Rundland, and Johnson.)

Leg. (Icel. *leggr*. F. *jambe*; I. *gamba*; S. *pierna*; G. *Bein*.) The limb by means of which an animal walks.

In Human Anatomy, the whole lower limb is called leg, but the term is specially applied to that part of it extending from the knee to the ankle.

L.s, am'bulatory. (L. *ambulo*, to walk about.) The five posterior pairs of thoracic appendages in the crayfish and lobster by means of which the animal walks.

L., amputation of. The removal of the leg may be effected by the circular method at the lower part, or by the flap method at the upper or middle part. The lower the amputation the less is the mortality.

L., black. The local name of the form of scurvy which occurs in the lumbermen of Ottawa, Canada.

L., bow'ed. See *Bow-leg*.

L. cen'tre. See *Centre*, *leg-movement*, and also *Motor centres*.

L., Coch'in. The same as *Elephantiasis arabum*.

L.s, cros'sed. Same as *L.s, scissor*.

L., fas'cia of. See *Fascia of leg*.

L., frac'ture of. Both bones of the leg may be broken by direct or indirect violence, and occasionally by muscular action; the seat of fracture is seldom at the same level in both bones, but it is most frequently at or below the middle. See also *Fibula*, *fracture of*, and *Tibia*, *fracture of*.

L.s, scis'sor-. A peculiar deformity of the lower limbs resulting from ankylosis of the hip-joints, in which there is extreme adduction of both limbs, so that one leg is crossed over the other, the left foot being on the right side of the right foot and the toes turned in.

L., weep'ing. A term for *Eczema rubrum*.

L., white. The same as *Phlegmasia dolens*.

Legal. (F. *legal*; from L. *legalis*; from *lex*, law; from European base *lugh*, to lie. I. *legule*; S. *legal*; G. *gerichtlich*, *gesetzlich*.) Relating to the law.

L. medicine. See *Medicine*, *legal*.

Legg's springs. United States of America, Georgia, Jackson County, near Jefferson. A chalybeate water.

Legitimacy. (Low. L. *legitimus*. F. *legitimé*; I. *legittimita*; S. *legitimidat*; G. *Legitimität*.) The state of being *Legitimate*.

By the English law all children born in wedlock, or within a period of the death of the husband included within the time of natural gestation, are *prima facie* legitimate, unless impossibility of access or impossibility of intercourse can be proved. The questions which arise upon this point have been arranged by Woodman and Tidy, and are to the following effect. First, as to the limits or range of fruitfulness in both sexes, which is given at from 9—60 for the female, and an indefinite period in the male. Secondly, as to the normal duration of pregnancy, which is 278 or 280 days, though it may extend to 309 days. Thirdly, the period of viability of the child, which may be placed at 180 days. Fourthly, the diseases, accidents, or conditions which cause sterility or impotence.

Fifthly, the relation between the development of the child and the period of gestation stated to be present. Sixthly, the question of super-fetation. And lastly, the question of the resemblance of children to their parents.

Legitimate. (Low. L. *legitimus*; p.p. of *legitimo*, to declare to be lawful; from *legitimus*, pertaining to law; from *legi*, crude form of *lex*, law. F. *légitime*; I. *legittimo*; S. *legittimo*; G. *legitim, rechtmässig*.) According to law; lawfully born.

L. disease'. (F. *maladie légitime*.) A disease which pursues its normal course.

L. fertilisa'tion. Darwin's term for the fertilisation of flowers exhibiting *Heterostylism*, when the style of one flower is impregnated with pollen from a stamen of another flower having a style of different length; and the reverse condition he describes as illegitimate fertilisation.

Some botanists, as Bentley, explain these terms in a directly opposite sense; for which see *Illegitimate fertilisation*.

Leg'na. (Αέγνα, plural of λέγνου, the coloured edge of a garment.) The orifice of the vagina.

Also, the lips of the os uteri.

Leg'non. Same as *Legna*.

Legnotideæ. Bartling's term for an Order of plants now included in *Rhizophoraceæ*.

Leg'num. Same as *Legna*.

Legume. (F. *légume*; from L. *legumen*, any podded plant which may be gathered; from *lego*, to gather. I. *legume*; S. *legumbre*; G. *Hülse, Hülsenfrucht*.) A pod. A pericarp of two oblong valves in which the seeds are ranged along the ventral suture only; it splits into two halves along the dorsal and the ventral sutures, as in the Pisum.

Legumen. (L. *legumen*.) Same as *Legume*.

L. lomenta'ceum. A *Lomentum*.

Legu'mic acid. (L. *legumen*. F. *acide légumique*.) A substance formed by the decomposition of legumin. It is a mixture of aspartic and glutamic acids.

Legu'min. (L. *legumen*. F. *légumine*; I. *legumina*; S. *legumina*; G. *Legumin, Pflanzenkäsestoff*.) Braconnot's term for the plant-casein found in the seeds of leguminous plants.

Legu'mina'ceous. (L. *legumen*. G. *Hülsenartig*.) Like to a plant of, or belonging to, the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

Legu'minar. (L. *legumen*. F. *léguminaire*.) Applied by L. C. Richard to the dehiscence of pericarps when it occurs by a marginal suture, as in the *Leguminosæ*.

Legu'min'iform. (L. *legumen*; *forma*, likeness. F. *légumineforme*.) Having the form of a legume, as the canaræ of the *Delphinium leguminiforme*.

Legu'mino'dium. (L. *legumen*. F. *léguminoïde*; G. *Hülsenkranz*.) Applied by Agardh to a fruit composed of many legumes attached to the same base on the same flower.

Legu'minosæ. (L. *legumen*. F. *légumineuses*; I. *leguminosæ*; S. *leguminosæ*; G. *Hülsengewächse*.) A Nat. Order of perigynous, calycifloral Endogens; or an Order of the Cohort *Rosales*. Flowers always lateral, pentamerous, hypog- or peri-gynous, with calyx and corolla; stamens ten or more; ovary of a single anterior carpel; ovules borne on the ventral suture; fruit a legume or a lomentum; leaves nearly always compound.

Legu'minosæ. (L. *legumen*. F. *légumineuses*; G. *Hülsenartig*.) Of, or belonging to, a legume; full of, or having, legumes.

L. plants. The *Leguminosæ*.

Legu'minum. Same as *Legumin*.

Leianth'erosus. (Λείος, smooth; άνθηρός, having flowers. F. *léianthère*.) Having smooth flowers or smooth anthers.

Lei'chen. Same as *Lichen*.

Leid'enfrost, Johann Gottlob. A German physician, physieist and chemist, born at Ortenberg in 1715, died in 1794 at Duisburg.

L.'s phenom'emon. The spheroidal state assumed by a liquid which is allowed to fall on a metallic surface heated above its boiling point; being the result of its separation from the heated surface by a layer of its own vapour.

Leicoceph'alon. (Λείος, smooth; εγκέφαλος, the brain.) A smooth brain without convolutions.

Leienter'ia. Sec *Lienteria*.

Leimanthium. (Λειμών, a meadow; άνθος, a flower.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Melanthaceæ*.

L. virgin'icum. The *Melanthium virginicum*.

Leiocar'pous. (Λείος, smooth; καρπός, fruit. F. *léiocarpe*.) Having smooth fruit.

Leioceph'ali. (Λείος, smooth; κεφαλή, the head.) People who have smooth heads of straight or of wavy hair.

Leioceph'alous. (Λείος, smooth; κεφαλή, the head. F. *léiocéphale*.) Having a smooth head or a smooth pileus.

Lei'ocome. (Λείος; κόμμη, gum.) A synonym of *Dextrin*.

Leioder'matous. (Λείος, smooth; δέρμα, the skin. F. *léiodermé*.) Applied by Bory to a Family of the *Ophidi*, comprehending such of those reptiles as have the skin naked and without scales.

Leiomy'oma. (Λείος, smooth; μῦς, a muscle.) The form of myoma which is composed of unstriated muscular fibre. It occurs in the uterus, forming many of the tumours called uterine fibroid, in the prostate gland, and in the walls of the alimentary canal, and in the corium.

Leiophy'lous. (Λείος, smooth; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *léiophylle*.) Having smooth leaves, as the *Galium leiophyllum*.

Leiophy'llum. (Λείος; φύλλον, a leaf.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ericaceæ*.

L. buxifo'lium, Elliot. (L. *buxus*, the box tree; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. United States. Leaves used as an adulteration of uva ursi leaves.

Leio'pilous. (Λείος, smooth; πῖλος, a hat. F. *léiopile*.) Having a smooth and glabrous hat or pileus.

Leio'podes. (Λείος, flat; πούς, a foot. F. *léiopode*.) Old term (Gr. *λείσποδες*) applied by Galen, *de Artie*. iii. 92, to those who were flat-footed; splay, or broad-footed; having the middle of the foot below and on the inner part not hollow, but flat or plain.

Leio'pous. (Λείος, smooth; πούς, a foot. F. *léiope*.) Having a splay foot.

Leiosper'mous. (Λείος, smooth; σπέρμα, a seed. F. *léiosperme*; G. *glattsamig*.) Having smooth seeds.

Leio'stachy'ous. (Λείος, smooth; σταχὴς, an ear of corn. F. *léiostachyé*.) Having the glumes which compose the ears smooth and glabrous.

Leiotrichi. (Λείος; θριξ, gen. τριχός, hair.) One of Huxley's two divisions of human-kind, being those with smooth hair; it includes the Australoid, the Mongoloid, the Xanthochroic, and the Melanochoic groups.

Leiotrichous. (Λείος, smooth; θριξ, hair. F. *léiotrique*; G. *glatthaarig, kraushaarig.*) Having smooth hair.

Leiphæmia. (Λειφαίμω, to lack blood.) Poverty or deficiency of blood.

Leiphæmos. (Λείπω, to be deficient; αίμα, blood. F. *léiphème*; G. *blutarm.*) Old term (Gr. *λείφαμος*) applied by Hippocrates, l. 2, *de Morb. Mul.* xii, 20; xvii, 11, to those having a deficiency of blood.

Leiphæmus. Same as *Leiphæmos*.

Leipodermatous. Same as *Leipodermos*.

Leipoder'mos. (Λείπω, to be deficient; δέρμα, the skin. F. *leipoderme*; G. *Beschnit- tene.*) A loss of skin, or cuticle. Formerly applied to one in whom the prepuce was wanting from disease or amputation.

Leipomer'ia. See *Lipomeria*.

Leipopsychia. (Λείπω, to leave; ψύχη, life. F. *leipopsychie*; G. *Ohnmacht.*) Old term (Gr. *λείποψυχία*) used by Hippocrates for *Syncope*, or a swoon.

Leipothy'mia. (Λειποθυμία; from λείπω, to relinquish; θυμός, the mind. F. *leipothymie*; G. *Ohnmacht.*) A term used by Sauvages for the sensation of sinking, or fainting.

Leipyri'as. (Λείπω, to leave; πῦρ, fire, or heat.) Old epithet (Λειπυρίας πυρετός) of a very malignant continued fever, combined with erysipelatous inflammation of the viscera, in which the internal parts suffer from much heat, while the external are cold; mentioned by Hippocrates, *de Morb.* ii, xvi, 12, &c.

Leirion. (Λείριον, a Lily.) The *Lilium candidum*.

Leis'ingen. Switzerland, Canton Bern. A sulphuretted water, from three sources, now little used.

Leit'er's tubes. Tubes of soft metal which can readily be adapted to the head or any part of the body; through the tubes flows a constant supply of cold water, by means of which the heat of the part may be reduced.

Le'ma. Same as *Leme*.

Lema'leous. (Λίμη, sordes of the eyes. G. *triefauyig, blodsichtig.*) Having or pertaining to weeping or watery eyes; having a running of the eyes.

Also, having weak vision.

Lembert, Antoine. A French surgeon, born at Nancy in 1802, died in 1851.

L's suture. (L. *sutura*, a seam.) A method of stitching together the serous coats of the hollow viscera in order to make them unite after punctured or other wounds. The threaded needle is introduced on one side about three and a half lines from the edge of the wound, pushed on as far as the submucous coat and then turned back through the serous coat about two lines from the edge of the wound; it is then introduced on the other in the reverse direction; such a number of sutures is introduced as to leave them a little less than a line apart; when all are applied they are each tied, the result being that the edge of the wound is inverted and the serous surfaces are brought together.

Lem'e. (Λίμη. G. *Augenbutler.*) Old

term for sordes of the eyes; the secretion which gathers in the corners of the eyes.

Lé'mery, Nic'olas. A French chymist, born at Rouen in 1615, died in Paris in 1715.

L's powder. (F. *poudre impériale de Lémery.*) It contains cinnamon, ginger, cloves, raisins, nutmeg, mace, and musk. It is a stimulant and digestive.

L's salt. (F. *sel admirable de Lémery.*) A name of sulphate of magnesium.

L's white precipitate. The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

Lemithocorton. A name for the *Fucus helminthocorton*.

Lem'ma. (Λίμμα, husk; from λείπω, to peel.) Term for *Cortex*, or bark; the coat or covering of plants.

Also (G. *Augenbutter*), the secretion of the Meibomian follicles which gathers in the corners of the eyes.

Also (Gr. *λέμμα*, from λείπω, to leave. F. *residu*; G. *Uebrig, Rest*), term for the residue of a thing or sediment.

Lemmosteosclero'sis. (Λίμμα, bark; όστέον, a bone; σκληρός, hard. F. *lemmostéoscletrose, ostéoscletrose corticale*; G. *Rindeno- steosklerose.*) Osseous hardening or thickening of the covering of bones; cortical osteosclerosis.

Lem'na. (Λίμνα, the duckweed. G. *Wasserlinse.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lemnaceæ*.

L. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) The *L. polyrrhiza*.

L. mi'nor. Linn. (L. *minor*, less.) The lesser duckweed. Used locally as a refrigerant.

L. polyrrh'iza. (Πολύς, many; ρίζα, a root.) Greater duckweed. Used locally as a refrigerant.

L. trisul'ca. Linn. (L. *tres*, three; *sulcus*, a furrow.) Ivy-leaved duckweed. Used locally as a refrigerant.

Lemna'ceæ. (Λίμνα. G. *Wasserlinsen.*) The duck weeds. A Nat. Order of diclinous, petaloid Monocotyledones, of the Alliance *Lemnales*, or an Order of the Cohort *Arates*. Water plants; stem leafless; each inflorescence consists of two male and one female flower borne on a lateral prominence of the stem. The male flowers consist of a single stamen, and the female flowers of one ovary.

Lem'nads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Lemnaceæ*.

Lem'nia terra. (L. *lemnius*, belonging to Lemnos, an island of the Ægean Sea; *terra*, earth.) An earth found in the island of Lemnos, light, fatty, of a red colour, and having astringent virtues; said to be similar to the Armenian bole, the yellowish brown kind being the best. It results from the decomposition of felspathic rocks. It occurs also in Bohemia, Russia, and India.

Lem'nian. Belonging to *Lemnos*.

L. bole. Same as *Lemnia terra*.

L. earth. See *Lemnia terra*.

Lemnis'cate. (Λημνίσκος, a woollen fillet.) In Geometry, a curve of the form of the figure 8 having both sections symmetrical.

Lemnis'cus. (Λημνίσκος, a woollen fillet.) A term used by Celsus for a bandage folded upon itself employed in the treatment of wounds.

Also, an old name for a tent which is placed in a wound.

Also, applied formerly to a pessary.

Also, in Anatomy, the same as *Fillet*.

Also, the small, ribbon-shaped appendages of the genital pores of Echinodermata.

Also, the two small organs situated at the side of the hooked proboscis of the *Acanthocephala*, and projecting into the abdominal cavity; they are provided with a rich, vascular network, which opens into a circular vessel of the integument, and only communicate with the cephalic vessels; they are supposed to be organs of excretion.

Lemnos. Turkey. An island in the Greek Archipelago renowned for its ferruginous clay, termed by the Turks *Kilermeni*, and by the ancients *Lemnia terra*. Here are two springs; one of which is strongly impregnated with iron and the other with hydrogen sulphide.

Lemodipoda. See *Laemodipoda*.

Lemon. (Mid. E. *limon*; from *F. limon*; from Pers. *limin*, *limand*. *F. citron*; *I. limone*; *S. limon*; *G. Citrone*.) The fruit of the *Citrus limonum*.

Ls, ac'id of. (*F. acide citrique*; *G. Citronsaure*.) Common name for citric acid.

L. balm. The *Melissa officinalis*.

L. col'oured. Pale-yellow.

L., com'mon. The *Citrus limonum*, Risso.

L., decoc'tion of. A fresh lemon, cut in slices, with three teacupfuls of water boiled down to one teacupful; allowed to stand in the open air during the night, strained, and drunk early in the morning in intermittent fever and typho-malarial fevers.

L., es'sence of. The *Spiritus limonis*.

L. grass. The *Andropogon citratus*, and other species.

L. grass, oil of. The distilled oil of *Andropogon citratus*. It is of a pale-sherry colour, transparent, pungent to the taste, and lemon-scented. Used in flatulent colic, in obstinate vomiting, and in malignant cholera; externally in chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, myalgia, and sprains. The *Oleum andropogi citrati*.

L., ground. The *Podophyllum montanum*.

L. juice. (*G. Citronsaft*.) See *Limonis succus*.

L., oil of. See *Oleum limonis*.

L. peel. (*F. ecorce de citron*; *G. Citronenschalen*.) See *Limonis cortex*.

Ls, salt of. A common name for binoxalate of potash, either alone or mixed with half its weight of cream of tartar. Used to remove ink spots.

L. scur'vy grass. (*F. herbe aux cuillers*; *G. gemeines Löffelkraut*.) The *Cochlearia officinalis*.

L., spir'it of. See *Spiritus limonis*.

L., sweet. The *Citrus lunia*, Risso. Cultivated in the south of Europe.

L., syr'up of. See *Syrupus limonis*.

L. thyme. The *Thymus citriodorus*; probably a variety of *T. serpyllum*.

L. tree. (*F. citronier*; *I. limone*; *G. Citronbaum*.) The *Citrus limonum*, Risso.

L., wild. The *Podophyllum montanum*.

Lemon springs. United States of America, North Carolina, Moore County. Chalybeate waters, having a temperature of 59° F. (15° C.)

Lemonade. An infusion of sliced lemons sweetened. A cooling drink.

L., sulphuric acid. A sweetened water, containing sulphuric acid, used as a drink in some white lead manufactories to preserve the workers from the deleterious effects of the lead,

by forming an insoluble compound of sulphate of lead.

Lemos'ity. (*Λίμνη*, the secretion which gathers in the corners of the eyes. *F. Lemosité*.) The state of eyes having sordes.

Lemotes. (*Λημότης*.) The same as *Lippitudo*, or soreness of the eyes.

Lemp'nias. Old term for *Terra sigillata*.

L. calc'is. (*L. calx*, lime.) Old term for scales of brass, produced by beating the metal with a hammer.

L. lemp'nia. (*F. orpiment*; *G. Auripigment, Operment*.) Old term for *Auripigmentum*, or orpiment.

L'emur. (*L. lemures*, ghosts of the dead.) The animals of the Family *Lemuridae*, Suborder *Prosimia*, Order *Quadrumana*. So called from their quiet step and nocturnal habits.

Lem'ures. (*L. lemures*.) A term applied by Paracelsus to the astral bodies of those who die by their own hands or accidentally, before their natural time of life is over, until which time they remain in possession of their earthly desires and passions, and are attracted to living persons of similar passions.

Lemuria. (*Lemur*.) Selater's term for a large continent supposed formerly to have existed in the Indian Ocean, of which Madagascar, the Maldivic and Laccadive islands, Ceylon, and perhaps Celebes on the east, and some portions of East Africa on the west, are the only remaining parts not submerged. So called because it includes the entire range of the Lemurs.

Len-a-pee magnetic springs. United States of America, Ohio, Delaware County. Two springs, one containing magnesium bicarbonate 15·21 grains, calcium bicarbonate 27·42, calcium sulphate 6·2, potassium sulphate 1·31, and iron oxide ·54 grain, in a gallon; the other is very like it, but the bicarbonates are replaced by carbonates. The temperature is 47° F. (8·33° C.)

Lendershausen. Germany, in Bavaria. A mineral water, containing sodium sulphate 30 grains, sodium chloride 15, magnesium sulphate 8, and ferrous carbonate 8 grains, in five quarts.

Lend'igerous. (*L. lens*, gen. *lendis*, a nit; *gero*, to bear. *F. lendigère*.) Applied to a plant or to a polype, which presents on its surface small tubercles or vascular swellings.

Length. (Mid. E. *lengthé*; Sax. *lengþ*; formed with suffix *þ*; from *lang*, long. *F. longueur*; *I. lunghezzaza*; *S. largura*; *G. Länge*.) Linear extent; the quality of being long.

L., measures of. The English measure is the standard yard bar kept in the offices of the Exchequer, which, at a temperature of 62° F., is divided into three feet, each foot being again divided into twelve inches.

The French measure, with which those of other Continental nations are consonant, is the meter, which was considered to be the ten millionth of the quadrant of the circumference of the earth, though it is in reality a little less. The meter is divided into decimeters, or 1-10th; centimeters, or 100th; and millimeters, or 1000th of a metre; and, of late years, in microscopical measurements, micromillimeters have been admitted, or 1,000,000th of a metre.

L., u'nit of. In England and America the unit of length is the *Yard* = 914401 metre; or sometimes its third part, a *Foot* = 30·47972654 centimeters.

In France and many other countries the unit of length is the *Mètre* = 1.093612 yard; or sometimes its hundredth part, a *Centimètre* = .3937043196 inch.

Leniceps. (*L. lenic*, softly; *capio*, to seize.) A form of uterine forceps, having the handle capable of being fixed by a transverse bar so that the pressure on the fetal head may not be excessive.

Leniens. (*L. leniens*, part. of *lenio*, to make soft. *F. lenitif*; *G. lindernd*.) Abating irritation; soothing.

Lenimen. (*L. lenimen*, a soothing application; from *lenio*, to make soft.) A liniment.

Lenimentum. Same as *Lenimen*.

Lenis. (*L. lenis*, soft.) Light; gentle; soft; lenitive.

Lenitive. (*L. lenis*, soft, gentle. *F. lenitif*; *I. lenitivo*; *S. lenitivo*; *G. lindernd, milderd.*) Assuaging; gently palliating.

L. electuary. A name for the *Confectio senecæ composita*.

Lenk. Switzerland, Canton Bern. Cold mineral waters, from three sources, containing calcium sulphate and iron. Used in anæmia and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes.

Lenos. (*Λνός*, a hollowed-out cavity.) Anciently applied to the *Torcular Herophilii*.

Also, an old name for the channel or trough for the limb in some machines for reducing a fracture.

Lens. (*L. lens*, gen. *lentis*, a lentil.) The *Eryum lens*.

Also (*F. lentille*; *G. Linse*), the lentil seed.

Also (*F. lentille*; *G. Linsenglas*), a convex or concave piece of glass, or other transparent substance, which refracts the rays of light.

Also, the smallest Roman weight; equivalent to .76 troy grains.

Also, see *Crystalline lens*.

Also (*L. lens*, gen. *lendis*, a louse's egg. *F. lente*; *I. lendine*; *S. lendre*; *G. Niss*), the egg of the common louse; a nit.

L., achromatic. See *Achromatic lens*.

L., applanatic. See *Applanatic lens*.

L., associated. (*F. lentilles associés.*)

Term applied to a succession of lenses placed one behind the other and forming a central system. Wundt enunciates the following law in respect to them: the refractive power of a system of several associated lenses is equal to the algebraic sum of the refractive powers of the several lenses of which the system is composed.

L., average index of refraction of. The average index of refraction of the ordinary glass used in the construction of lenses has been ascertained by Landolt to be 1.53. Hence the focal distance of the lens No. 36 is not 36 inches, but 34 inches. That of flint glass is 1.6, of rock crystal 1.56, crown glass 1.5.

L., biconcave. (*L. bis*, twice; *concavus*, hollow.) The same as *L., concave, double*.

L., biconvex. (*L. bis*, twice; *convexus*, convex.) The same as *L., convex, double*.

L., bicylindrical. A lens with both surfaces cylindrical, but with crossed axes.

L., bispherical. (*L. bis*, twice; *sphæra*, a globe. *G. sphärisch-geschliffene Brillenglas.*) A lens both surfaces of which are segments of a sphere. A biconvex lens.

L., capsule of. See *Capsule of lens*.

L., Codrington. (*Codrington.*) A lens consisting of a sphere of glass divided by a deep circular groove, which is filled with opaque matter, so as to form a diaphragm.

L., collect'ing. (*G. collectiv Glas.*) The same as *L., convex*, or *L., thin-edged*.

L., concave. (*L. concavus*, hollow. *F. verre concave*; *G. concav Glas.*) A lens one or both surfaces of which is concave.

L., concave, double. (*L. concavus*, hollow.) A lens bounded by two concave spherical surfaces, the centres of which are on opposite sides of the lens.

L., concavo-convex. (*L. concavus*, hollow; *convexus*, arched.) A lens bounded by a concave and a convex surface, but their two surfaces do not meet if continued. The effect of a concavo-convex lens is the same as that of a convex lens of the same focal distance.

L., convergent. (*L. con*, together; *vergo*, to turn.) Any lens which is thicker at the centre than at the sides; it may, therefore, be biconvex, plano-convex, or convexo-concave; parallel rays of light falling on either of these lenses converge after transmission upon a real focus.

L., convex. (*L. convexus*, arched. *F. verre lentille convexe*; *G. Convexglas.*) A lens having one surface convex and the other plane, or one having both surfaces convex.

L., convex, double. A lens bounded by two convex spherical surfaces, the centres of which are on opposite sides of the lens. It is equally convex when the radii of both surfaces, that is the distances from the centres to the circumferences of the circle to which they belong, are equal, and unequally convex when their radii or distances are unequal.

L., convexo-plane. The same as *L., plano-convex*.

L., corneal. The collection of hexagonal and other facets which form the compound eye of Arthropoda.

L., crystalline. See *Crystalline lens*.

L., crystalline, capsule of. See *Capsule of lens*.

L., crystalline, development of. See under *Eye, development of*.

L., crystalline, dislocation of. (*L. dis*, apart; *loco*, to place.) Shifting of the lens from its natural position. It is usually the result of a blow, but may occur in the course of certain operations, such as iridectomy. It indicates partial or complete rupture of the suspensory ligament. In the former case the iris is pressed forward in some part of its area. In the latter the lens may fall back or down into the vitreous, or may slip through the pupil into the anterior chamber. The dislocated lens may long remain transparent, but often becomes opaque. In cases of dislocation of the lens into the vitreous the iris is usually tremulous and the vision is always impaired. There is sometimes diplopia, and pain is often experienced. Iritis and iridochoroiditis may follow dislocation.

L., crystalline, fibres of. See under *Crystalline lens*.

L., crystalline, lacu'næ of. (*L. lacuna*, a hole.) The clefts or channels in the cement substance which lies between the lamellæ of the lens, and which transmit a nutrient fluid.

L., crystalline, rays of. Same as *L., crystalline, sutures of*.

L., crystalline, stars of. Same as *L., crystalline, stelle of*.

L., crystalline, stel'læ of. (*L. stella*, a star.) See under *Crystalline lens*.

L., crystalline, suspensory lig'ament of. The *Zonula of Zinn*.

L., crystalline, sutures of. (L. *sutura*, a seam.) The rays of the stello of the crystalline lens. They are three in number, simple in the infant, but possessing secondary rays in the adult; they contain an albuminous cement substance.

L., Cusco's ophthalmoscopic. (Ὁφθαλμός, the eye; σκοπέω, to observe.) A flexible lens, consisting of two pieces of thin microscopic coverglass fixed in a frame, the space between the two pieces of glass is filled with water, and the curvature can be altered by forcing more water into the cavity.

L., cylindrical. (Κυλινδρικός, a cylinder or roller. F. *verre* or *lentille cylindrique*; G. *cylindrische Brillenglas*.) A lens which presents a plane surface in one axis, and a curved surface, either convex or concave, in the opposite axis. Such lenses are ground on a cylindrical surface.

L., decentered. (L. *de*, from; *centrum*, a centre. F. *lentille décentrée*; G. *sphärisch-prismatische Glas, decenterirte Brille*.) A lens which is so constructed that the eccentric portion is placed in front of the optical centre of the eye.

L., divergent. (L. *de*, from; *vergo*, to turn.) Any lens which is thinner in the centre than at the edge. It may, therefore, be concave, plano-concave, or concavo-convex, the hollow of the concavity being greater than the prominence of the convexity. Parallel rays after transmission diverge, so that they appear to come from a vertical focus on the same side of the lens as that from which it proceeds.

L., échelon. (F. *échelon*, a step; from *échelle*, a ladder; from L. *scala*, a flight of steps.) A large, built-up lens having a plano-convex lens in the centre and a series of concentric segments around, each having a plane surface in harmony with the central lens, and the other surface so curved that the foci of all coincide in the same point.

L., eccentric. (L. *ex*, out of; *centrum*, a centre.) Same as L., *decentered*.

L., field. (F. *lentille de champ*.) Same as *Field glass*.

L., flexible. (L. *flexilis*, pliable.) A lens the curvature of which is capable of slight variation; as in Cusco's ophthalmoscopic lens, which consists of two pieces of thin microscopic coverglass, fixed in a frame and separated by water, the amount of which may be varied at will.

L., fluid. Such a lens as L., *flexible*.

L., focal length of. (L. *longueur focale principale*.) The distance of the principal focus from the centre of a lens.

L., hyperbolic. (Υπερβολή, a throwing beyond. F. *lentille hyperbolique*.) A form adopted by Rühlmann to correct an hyperbolic condition of the cornea; one face of the lens is plane, the other is an hyperboloid.

L., meniscus. A L., *concavo-convex*.

L., metre- (F. *lentille métrique*; G. *Meter-Linse*, or *ML*.) A lens having a focal distance of one metre or 36.39 inches. The same as *Diopter*.

L., multiplying. A lens one side of which is plane and the other convex, but made up of a number of plane faces at different inclinations, each of which presents a separate image of the object viewed through it, so that the object is, as it were, multiplied.

L., negative. (L. *negō*, to deny or refuse. F. *verre négatif*; G. *negativ Glas*.)

The same as L., *concave*, L., *divergent*, or L., *thick-edged*.

L., optical centre of. A point on the axis of a lens every line drawn through which makes equal angles with both faces of the lens. If the lens be equiconvex or equiconcave, it is the middle point of the thickness. If the lens be plano-convex or plano-concave, it lies upon the convex or the concave surface, and if the lens be a meniscus it lies outside the lens.

L., pantoscopic. (Πάν, all; σκοπέω, to see.) This term is applied to a spectacle glass in which either the halves of two lenses of different focal distance are cemented together in the horizontal plane, or in which a different curvature is given to the upper and lower halves of the lens by grinding. It is intended to enable the wearer to see near and remote objects distinctly without changing the frame.

L., periscopic. (Περί, around; σκοπέω, to see. G. *periskopische Brillenglas*.) A lens the opposite surfaces of which are of different or unequal curvature. The object is to correct spherical aberration, and it is therefore chiefly used in the stronger lenses.

L., plano-concave. (L. *planus*, flat; *concavus*, hollow.) A lens bounded by a plane surface on one side and by a concave one upon the other.

L., plano-convex. (L. *planus*, flat; *convexus*, arched.) A lens bounded by a plane surface on one side and by a convex one upon the other.

L., plano-cylindrical. (L. *planus*, flat; Gr. *κυλινδρικός*, a roller. G. *plan-cylindrische Glas*.) A lens one surface of which is flat, whilst the other is ground upon a cylinder.

L., polyzonal. (Πολύς, many; ζώνη, a zone.) A lens composed of many zones or belts. They are used in the construction of lighthouses.

L., positive. (L. *positivus*, positive.) The same as L., *convex*, L., *convergent*, or L., *thin-edged*.

L., prismatic. (Πρίσμα, a prism. G. *prismatische Brille*.) A lens in which one part of the edge is thicker than the other.

L., Snellen's. See *Snellen's lens*.

L., spherical. (Σφαῖρα, a sphere.) A sphere or lens every point in the surface of which is equally distant from a common centre.

Also, a lens formed of a segment of a sphere in opposition to a cylindrical lens.

L., spherocylindrical. (Σφαῖρα, a sphere. F. *verre sphéro-cylindrique*.) A lens one surface of which is formed by the segment of a circle, whilst the other surface is a segment of a cylinder.

L., Stanhope. A lens of small diameter with two unequally convex surfaces enclosed in a metal tube.

L., Stokes's. See *Stokes's lens*.

L., thick-edged. A lens that is thinnest in the centre. It may be biconcave, plano-concave, or concavo-convex, with a deep concavity. Parallel rays of light, after transmission, diverge so as to seem to come from a vertical focus on the same side of the lens as the source of light itself.

L., thin-edged. A lens that is thick in the centre. It may either be convex on both sides, or plano-convex or concavo-convex, with a shallow concavity. Parallel rays of light falling upon such a lens converge upon a real focus at the opposite side of the lens.

L.s., trial. (F. *verres* or *lunettes d'essai*.) A series of lenses either concave, convex, or cylindrical, arranged in order of strength, and intended to test the refraction of the eye.

L., uranium. A lens, suggested by Argilgals, composed of uranium glass, intended to arrest heat rays whilst permitting the passage of those of light.

Lens. (L. *lens*, a lentil.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

L. esculenta, Mönch. (L. *esculentus*, eatable.) The *Errum lens*.

L. palustris. (L. *paluster*, belonging to a marsh.) The *Lemma minor*.

L. vulgaris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Lentil*.

Lent. (Mid. E. *lenten*, *lente*, lent; Sax. *leneten*, the spring; possibly from *lang*, long; because in spring the days lengthen. F. *earcme*; I. *quaresima*; S. *euaresma*; G. *Fasten*, *Fastenzeit*.) The time of forty days' fast, a season of the Church.

L. lily. The *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*.

L. rose. Same as *L. lily*.

Lentibularia. (L. *lens*, a lentil; *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, a pipe. G. *Blasenkraut*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lentibulariaceæ*.

Also, the *Achillea millefolium*.

Lentibularia:ceæ. (L. *lens*, a lentil; *tubulus*, a small tube; from the tubular form of the sacs in Utricularia. G. *Wasserhelmgewächse*.) Butterworts. A Nat. Order of epitelous, corollifloral Exogens, of the Alliance *Bignoniales*; or an Order of the Cohort *Personiales*. Small herbs, examples of which occur in Pinguicula and Utricularia, growing in water or moist places, and sometimes epiphytic, as in the case of the Brazilian *Utricularia nelumbifolia*. The stems are either one-flowered scapes or a raceme. The flowers are often large and coloured. They inhabit the moist, warm, and temperate regions of both hemispheres.

Lenticel. (Dim. of *lens*, the lentil. F. *lentivelle*; I. *lentivella*; S. *lenticella*; G. *Rindenhöckerchen*.) Ruddy, oval prominences seen upon the young bark of the branches of plants. They are projections of the cork layer, or epiphloem, of the bark, the cells of which are loosely packed so as to admit of the passage of gases, but only in the spring and summer; in the autumn the cork-layer beneath the lenticel ceases to produce the loose tissue, but develops the denser cork tissue; in the spring lenticel tissue is again produced, which ruptures by pressure the cork tissue above it, and the lenticel is again pervious. These points were called *glandes lenticulaires* by Guettard, and *pores corticeux* by Dupetit-Thouars.

Also, a small lenticular gland on the under surface of some leaves.

Also, in Anatomy, a lenticular gland.

Lenticellate. (F. *lentivellé*; G. *rindenhöckerig*.) Having lenticels.

Lenticulous. (L. *lens*; *colo*, to inhabit. F. *lentivelle*.) Inhabiting the crystalline lens; as the *Monostoma lentis*.

Lenticula. (L. *lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, a lentil.) A smaller kind of lentil.

Also, a term formerly used for *Ephelis*, or freckle.

Also, used in the same sense as *Lentigo*.

Also, for a peculiar kind of malignant contagious fever, the same as *Petechiælis*, with spots of the size of lentil seeds.

Also, the instrument called *Lenticular*.

Also, in Optics, a small lens.

Also, the same as *Lenticel*.

L. marina. (L. *marinus*, belonging to the sea.) A name for the sea lentil, *Sargassum vulgare*.

L. palustris. (L. *paluster*, of a marsh.) The *Lemma minor*.

L. palustris major. (L. *paluster*; *major*, greater.) The *Lemma trisulea*.

Lenticulæ. (Nominative plural of *Lenticula*.) A term applied to the eruption of a very fatal epidemic fever occurring in Italy in the early part of the sixteenth century, and described by Fraacastorius; it was probably typhus fever with petechiæ.

Lenticular. (L. *lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, a lentil. F. *lenticulaire*; I. *lenticolare*; S. *lenticolar*; G. *linsenförmig*.) Of, or belonging to, or resembling, a lens or lentil.

Also (F. *couteau lenticulaire*), an instrument for removing the irregularities of bone from the edge of the perforation made in the cranium with the trephine; it consists of a short steel stem fixed in a handle and expanded into a stout blade, with one cutting edge, ground convex on one side and concave on the other, and having a little shallow cup on the end of the blade, with its concavity towards the handle, for receiving the little pieces of bone when detached.

L. bone. (F. *os lenticulaire*.) The *Orbicular bone*.

L. fever. See *Fever, lenticular*.

L. follicles. Isolated lymph follicles found in the mucous membrane of the stomach.

L. ganglion. (F. *ganglion lenticulaire*; G. *Augenknötchen*.) The *Ganglion, ophthalmic*.

L. glands. See *Glands, lenticular*, and *Glandule lenticulares*.

Also, in Botany, a synonym of *Lenticel*.

L. loop. Those fibres of the fillet or lemniscus which pass transversely outwards, beneath the optic thalamus, through the internal capsule, to the lenticular nucleus.

L. nu'cleus. See *Nucleus, lenticular*.

L. nu'cleus, loop of. See *L. loop*.

L. papillæ. See *Papille, lenticular*.

L. rose spots. (F. *taches roses lenticulaires*.) The rounded, well-defined, and elevated spots, of a pink colour, occurring in successive crops, upon the chest, abdomen, or back of patients suffering from *Enteric fever*.

L. syphilide. The large papular syphilide consisting of sharply-defined hard nodules, as large as a hemp seed. The nodules fade and leave pits, at first pigmented, but at a later period glistening and white. Such degenerated papules occurring on the palms and soles constitute palmar or plantar syphilitic psoriasis.

Lenticulate. (L. *lenticula*. F. *lentivelle*; G. *linsenförmig*.) Shaped like a lentil or a small lens.

Lenticule. (L. *lenticula*.) The crystalline lens.

Also, the individual facets of the corneal lens of Arthropoda.

Also, the same as *Lenticula*.

Lenticuliform. (L. *lenticula*; *forma*, shape.) Having the shape of a small lens or lentil.

Lenticulo-optic arteries. The posterior set of branches of the middle cerebral artery which supply part of the lenticular nucleus and the optic thalamus except its inner and hinder portions.

Lenticulo-striate arteries. The anterior set of branches of the middle cerebral artery which supply part of the lenticular nucleus and the caudate nucleus with the exception of its head.

Lenticulus. (L. *lenticula*, a small lentil; dim. of *lens*.) The Orbicular bone.

Lentiform. (L. *lens*, a lens; *forma*, likeness. F. *lentiforme*; G. *linsenformig*.) Formed or shaped like a lens or lentil.

Lentigenous. (L. *lens*; from root *gen*, in *gigno*, to beget.) Covered with minute lentil-shaped dots or freckles.

Lentigerous. (L. *lens*, the lentil; *gero*, to carry. F. *lentigère*.) Having, or carrying, lentils.

Lentiginose. (L. *lentigo*, a lentil-shaped spot.) Lens- or lentil-like.

In Botany, dusted over with minute dots.

Lentigo. (L. *lentigo*, a lentil-shaped spot; from *lens*, a lentil. F. *éphélide*; I. *lentiggine*; G. *Sommersprosse*, *Sonnenflecken*, *Linsenfleck*.) A pimple or speckle on the face; a freckle on the skin.

A cutaneous affection chiefly of the face, in which there are spots of the colour and size of the lentil seed, occurring mostly on the face, breast, arms, and hands of women, or on parts exposed to the air, or to the rays of the sun, without pain. They are caused by an excess of pigment.

Some authors restrict the term lentigo to those pigment-spots which are not produced by the sun's rays, and give the term freckle to those which are so produced.

Lentil. (F. *lentille*; from L. *lenticula*, a small lens, a lentil. I. *lente*; S. *lenteja*; G. *Erve*; Sansk. *Mussoora*; Egypt. *Adz*; Gr. *φακός* of Hippocrates and Galen.) Common name for the plants of the Genus *Ervum*; and also for their seeds, which are used as food. Lentil flour contains, on an average, water 12.51, nitrogenous substances 24.81, fat 1.85, starch and like matters 54.78, cellulose 3.58, and ash 2.47 per cent. The ash contains potash 34.76, soda 13.5, lime 6.34, magnesia 2.47, iron oxide 2, phosphoric acid 36.3, and chlorline 4.63 per cent.

L., sea. The *Sargassum vulgare*.

Lentinus. (L. *lentus*, pliant.) A Genus of the Family *Agaricini*.

L. tigrinus, Fr. The tiger-spot or tiger-tuft. Pileus thin, yellowish-white, with blackish scales; gills attenuated, decurrent, white, then yellowish. Esulent.

Lentiscinum vinum. (L. *lentiscinus*, of the mastich tree; *vinum*, wine.) Wine impregnated with mastich.

Lentiscus. (F. *pistache*, *lentisque*; G. *Pistazie*, *Mastixstrauch*.) The mastich-tree, *Pistacia lentiscus*.

L. vulgaris, Cup. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Pistacia lentiscus*.

Lentisk. The *Pistacia lentiscus*.

Lentitia. (L. *lentitia*, stickiness. G. *Zähigkeit*.) Same as *Lentor*.

Lentitis. (F. *lentite*.) An inflammation of the crystalline lens.

Lentitudo. (L. *lentitudo*, slowness.) Inactivity.

Also, the same as *Lentor*.

Lentor. (L. *lentor*; from *lentus*, adhesive. F. *viscosité*; G. *Zähigkeit*, *Klebrigkeit*.) Viscidity, or gluey consistence of a fluid.

L. of the blood. Boerhaave's term for

viscosity of the blood, which he believed to be the cause of fever; the hypothesis of its action being based on Leuwenhoek's statement that the corpuscles of the blood have a regular gradation in size, each different size consisting of different principles, and each circulating only in a peculiar set of vessels. Boerhaave conceived that, by an *error loci*, the bigger corpuscles got obstructed in minute vessels which they were unfitted by size and by the viscosity of the fluid to traverse.

Lentous. (L. *lentus*, tenacious. G. *zähe*, *dickflüssig*.) Viscid; tenacious.

Lenum. (Ἀνώος, anything shaped like a tub.) The *Toreular herophili*.

Lenz's law. In all cases of electromagnetic induction the induced currents have such a direction that their reaction tends to stop the motion which produces them. (Silvanus Thompson.)

Leon'oland spring. United States of America, Texas, Bell County. A chalybeate spring.

Leonto'tis. (Λίων, a lion; ὄσ, the ear.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiatae*.

L. leonurus. (Λίον; ὄσά, a tail.) Hab. South Africa. It is smoked by the Hottentots like tobacco. Its leaves when infused act as a cathartic and emmenagogue, and are also employed in skin diseases.

L. nepetifolia, Brown. (L. *nepeta*, the Italian catnip; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. India, South America. Used in Brazil in baths for rheumatism. Ashes of the flowering tops used in ringworm.

L. ovata. Hab. Cape of Good Hope. The crown parsnip; it has the same properties as *L. leonurus*.

Leontapetalon. The *Leontice leontopetalum*.

Leontiasis. (L. *leo*, a lion. F. *léontiasie*; I. *liontiasi*.) The same as *Elephantiasis leontina*.

L. os'sea. (L. *osseus*, bony.) Virchow's term for *Osteitis deformans* when occurring in the bones of the face and head, which become hugely thickened, porous, and reticulate, encroaching on the cavities of the face and the skull, and slowly producing death. The disease commences in early life.

Leonticé. (Λεοντική. G. *Löwenblatt*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Berberidaevæ*.

L. chrysog'onum, Linn. (Χρυσόγονος, begotten of gold.) Red turnip. Hab. South Europe. Root stomachic. Probably the *Λεοντική* of Dioscorides.

L. leontopetalum, Linn. (Λίον, a lion; πέταλον, a leaf.) Black turnip. Hab. Europe. Root stomachic. Used in the East in the treatment of itch.

L. thalictroides, Linn. The *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

L. veterum. (L. *veteres*, the ancients.) A name for the *Cuculia alpina*, or strange colt's-foot.

Leontion. Same as *Leontiasis*.

Leontodon. (Λίον, the lion; ὀδός, a tooth. F. *dent de lion*; G. *Löwenzahn*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

L. autumnalé, Linn. The *Oporinia autumnalis*.

L. hispidus, Linn. (L. *hispidus*, bristly.) Hab. Europe. Roots sometimes used as an adulteration of those of *Turaxacum officinale*.

LEONTODONIUM—LEPIDIUM

L. officinalē, With. The *Taraxacum officinale*.

L. taraxacum, Linn. (F. *dent de lion*; G. *Löwenzahn*.) The *Taraxacum officinale*.

L. vulgare, Lamk. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Taraxacum officinale*.

Leontodonium. (Λίων, ὀδοός.) Kromayer's term for a substance deposited from the juice of the dandelion when, by keeping, it has acquired an acid reaction and a reddish-brown colour.

Leontopodium. (Λίων, a lion; πούς, a foot; from its likeness. G. *Löwenzuss*.) The lion's foot, *Filago leontopodium*.

L. alpinum, Cass. (L. *alpinus*, belonging to the Alps.) Hab. Europe. Roots astringent and discutient.

Leonurus. (Λίων, a lion; οὐρά, a tail; from its likeness. F. *Léonure*; G. *Löwenschweif*, *Wolfstrapp*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiata*.

L. cardiaca, Linn. (Καρδιακός, of the heart. F. *agrippaune, cardiaire*; G. *Herzgespann*, *Wolfstrapp*.) The mother-wort, or wild palm, the leaves of which were formerly used in stomach disorders of children, in hysteria, to promote the catamenia, to restore the suppressed lochia, and to allay palpitation of the heart. Used in Russia in rabies.

L. lanatus. The *Ballota lanata*.

L. marrubiastrum, Willd. (L. *marrubium*, horehound.) Bastard horehound. Hab. Europe. Used as an emmenagogue, antihysterical, expectorant, and vermifuge.

L. sinensis. (Mod. L. *sinensis*, Chinese.) Hab. China. Used to restore suppressed menstruation.

Leopard. (F. *léopard*; from L. *leopardus*; from Gr. λέοπαρδός; from λέων, a lion; πάρδος, a male panther; being supposed to be a hybrid. I. *leopardo*; S. *leopardo*; G. *Leopard*.) The *Felis leopardus*.

L's bane. (F. *arnique des montagnes*; G. *Wolverlei*, *Gemswurz*.) The *Arnica montana*.

L's bane, creeping. The *Aronicum scopioides*.

L's bane, German. The *Arnica montana*.

L's bane, great. The *Doronicum pardalianches*.

L's bane, plantain-leaved. The *Doronicum plantagineum*.

L's bane, Roman. The *Doronicum pardalianches*.

L's bane, small. The *Doronicum plantagineum*.

Leopoldinia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ*.

L. piassa'ba, Wallace. Supplies a fibre, used for brooms, called *Para piassa'ba*.

Leotia. A Genus of the Family *Elvelaceæ*.

L. lubrica, Pers. (L. *lubricus*, slippery.) The lizard tuft. Pileus swollen, soft, gelatinous, greenish-yellow. Esulent.

Lepadiæ. (Λεπάς, a limpet; so called because it clings to λέπας, a bare rock.) Barnacles with fleshy and contractile peduncles. They belong to the Subkingdom *Arthropoda*, Class *Crustacea*, Order *Cirripedia*.

Lepal. (F. *lépale*; from Gr. λεπίς, a scale.) Applied by Dunal to the scales seen on the base of the male organs of certain plants, and the col-

lection of which constitutes the *Lepisma*, which see. They are sterile stamens, and occur in many flowers, originating in the same whorl as the stamens or between the true stamens and the pistil, and assuming the form of glands or of petaloid scales.

Lepanto. Greece. Two cold mineral springs are found in the neighbourhood; one a sulphur water, the other containing sodium sulphate, with very little sulphide. Otherwise called *Naupaktus*.

Lep'er. (Originally the word signified the disease, and not the person suffering from it. F. *lepre*, a leprosy; from L. *lepra*; from Gr. λέπρα, from λεπρός, for λεπρός, scaly; from λέπος, rind. I. *un lebbroso*; S. *un leproso*; G. *Aussätziger*.) A person suffering from *Leprosy*.

Lepia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruciferae*.

L. campestris. The *Thlaspi campestric*. **L. sativa**. (L. *sativus*, that which is sown.) The *Lepidium iberis*.

Lepicauné. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

L. spinulos'a, Lapeyr. (L. *spinulosus*, spiny.) The *Sonchus arvensis*.

Lepicene. (Λέπος, a husk; κείως, empty. F. *lépicène*; S. *lepicona*; G. *Schuppenricke*.) L. C. Richard's term for the glume of the grasses.

Lepidacanthous. (Λεπίς, a scale; ακανθα, a thorn.) Having prickles on the scales.

Lepidanthéous. (Λεπίς, a scale; άνθος, a flower. F. *lépidanthé*; G. *schuppenblüthig*.) Applied by Marquis to designate plants that are squamidorous.

Lepidanthous. The same as *Lepidanthéous*.

Lep'idene. C₂₈H₂₀O. A crystallisable substance obtained by Zinin when benzoïn is heated with fuming hydrochloric acid.

Lepidin. (L. *lepidium*. F. *lépidine*; I. *lepidina*; G. *Lépidine*.) Term for a peculiar bitter substance obtained by Leroux and Dr. Cagnon from the *Lepidium iberis*; of doubtful existence.

Also, C₁₀H₉N, a liquid, oily base obtained, along with others, in the distillation of quinine, cinchonin, and other alkaloids; it boils at 266° C.—270° C. (510·8° F.—518° F.)

Also, the same as *Lepidene*.

Lepidopterous. Same as *Lepidopterous*.

Lepidium. (Λεπίδιον, a Syrian plant used in scurvy; from λεπίς, a scale. G. *Kressc*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruciferae*.

L. campestré, Brown. (L. *campester*, belonging to a plain. F. *thlaspi officinal*.) Bastard cress. Seeds yield a volatile, sulphuretted oil. Used as a salad. Seeds acrid, detersive, and astringent.

L. graminéum, Lam. (L. *gramineus*, of grass.) The *L. latifolium*.

L. iberis, Linn. (L. *Iberia*, Spain. F. *passerage iberide*; G. *Iberiskresse*, *Pfefferkraut*.) The sciatic cresses, or pepper grass. Hab. South Europe. Used as antiscorbutic, antiseptic, and stomachic; and, as a poultice with curd, in sciatica.

L. latifolium, Linn. (L. *latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf. F. *petite passerage*, *chasserage*, *ussilort sauvaige*.) Dittander. Hab. Europe.

Aerid and sialogogue. Infused in beer, used to expedite labour; and, as a poultice, used in sciatica.

L. olera'ceum, Forst. (L. *oleraceus*, herb-like.) An antiscorbutic.

L. piscid'ium, Forst. Hab. Sandwich Islands. Used in syphilis and as an alexipharmic.

L. rudera'le, Linn. (L. *rudus*, rubbish. F. *passerage*.) Said to kill, or to keep away, bugs when put into a bed.

L. sativum, Linn. (L. *sativus*, that which is sown. F. *eresson des jardins*, c. *alenois*, *nasitor*; G. *Gartenkresse*; Beng. *alverie*; Arab. *half*.) The garden cress. Hab. Persia. Used by the poor as antiscorbutic, antiseptic, and stomachic. Supplies an oil.

L. squama'tum. (L. *squama*, a scale.) The *Senebura coronopus*.

Lepido-. (Λεπίς, gen. λεπίδος, a scale.) In composition, signifies scale or scaly.

Lepidocar'pous. (Λεπίς, a scale; καρπός, fruit. G. *Feinfrüchtig*.) Having scale-like fruit.

Lepidoc'erosus. (Λεπίς, a scale; κέρα, a horn. F. *lépidocère*.) Having antennæ covered with short leaves in form of small scales.

Lepidoden'dræa. (Λεπίς, a scale; δένδρον, a tree.) An Order of the Class *Lycopodiææ*. Fossil plants growing to a large size in the carboniferous period.

Lepido'des. (Λεπίς, a scale; εἶδος, likeness. F. *lépideux*; G. *schuppig*.) Having, or full of, scales; scaly.

Lepidoganoi'dei. (Λεπίς; γάνος, brightness; εἶδος, likeness.) A Division of the Order *Ganoidæi*, Class *Pisces*, being those which are covered with scales.

Lepido'id. (Λεπίς; εἶδος. F. *lépidoïde*; I. *lepidoïde*; G. *schuppenförmig*, *schuppig*.) Resembling a scale.

L. bone. The squamous portion of the temporal bone.

L. suture. (L. *sutura*, a seam.) The temporo-parietal suture.

Lepid'olite. (Λεπίς.) A mineral which contains silicate of lithium.

Lepidoph'orous. (Λεπίς; φορέω, to bear. F. *lepiphore*.) Furnished with, or bearing, scales.

Lepidophyllous. (Λεπίς, a scale; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *lépidophyllé*.) Having leaves in the form, or nearly in the form, of scales.

Lepidoplastic. (Λεπίς, a scale; πλασσω, to form. F. *lepido-plaste*.) Forming scales.

Lepidoptera. (Λεπίς, a scale; πτέρω, a wing.) An Order of the Class *Insecta*, which includes the butterflies and moths. They have four extended wings, covered with minute scales on each side; the mouth is suctorial, having a spirally rolled-up proboscis, and the metamorphosis is complete.

Lepidopteral. Same as *Lepidopterous*.

Lepidopterology. (Lepidoptera; λόγος, a discourse. F. *lépidoptérologie*.) The account of the *Lepidoptera*.

Lepidopterous. (Λεπίς, a scale; πτέρω, a wing. F. *lépidoptère*.) Belonging to the *Lepidoptera*.

Lepidosarco'ma. (Λεπίς, a scale; σάρκωμα, a fleshy tumour.) Severin's term for a fleshy tumour covered with irregular scales, found by him in the mouth.

Lepidosaur'ia. (Λεπίς, a scale; σαύρα, a lizard.) A Subclass of the Class *Reptilia*, which includes the snakes and lizards, so called from the scaly character of their integument. Same as *Plagiostremata*.

Lepidosin. (Λεπίς.) The homogeneous, hyaline, non-cellular substance composing the scales of fish.

Lepidosin'en. (Λεπίς; Σειρήν, a Siren.) A Genus of the Order *Dipnoi*, Class *Pisces*.

L. paradoxa, Natterer. (Παράδοξος, contrary to received opinion.) Mud fish. Used as food; it is rich and oily.

Lepidosis. (Λεπίς, a scale. F. *lépidose*; G. *Kleinausschlag*.) Good's term for scalliness of the skin.

A synonym of *Ichthyosis*.

Also, a synonym of *Lepra*.

L. ichthy'ialis. Same as *Ichthyosis*.

L. ichthyl'asis cornig'era. (L. *cornu*, horn; *gero*, to carry.) A term for horny excrescences of the skin.

L. lepr'iasis, (F. *lèpre*; G. *Aussatz*, *Schuppenkrankheit*.) The systematic name given by Mason Good to leprosy.

L. pityri'asis. Same as *Pityriasis*.

L. psori'asis. Same as *Psoriasis*.

Lepido'ta. (Λεπίδοτός, scaly.) A synonym of *Dipnoi*.

Lepidote. (Λεπίδοτός, scaly. F. *lépido'te*; G. *schuppig*, *schülferig*.) Furnished with small, scurfy scales, as the leaves of the *Hibbertia lepidota*, or the body of the *Tabanus lepidotus*.

Lepidoted. Same as *Lepidote*.

Lepido'tis. (Λεπίδοτός, scaly.) A Genus of the Order *Lycopodiææ*.

L. clava'ta. The *Lycopodium clavatum*.

Lepid'ous. (Λεπίς, a scale.) Same as *Lepidote*.

Lepira. Same as *Lepra*.

Lepis. (Λεπίς.) A scale.

In Botany (G. *Schuppe*, *Schülfer*), a flat membranous scale, with a lacerated margin, and attached by its middle.

Lepis'ma. (Λέπισμα, that which is peeled off. F. *lépisme*.) Applied by De Candoile to the mass of membranous or slightly fleshy scales, or *Lepals*, found on the base of ovaries in the Aquilegia, and which appears to consist of either aborted stamens or expansions of the torus.

Lepis'ta. A Genus of the Family *Agari-cini*.

L. nu'da, Bull. (L. *nudus*, naked.) Weed blewit. Pileus fleshy, pale lilac, discoloured, smooth, moist; gills crowded, narrow, violet becoming stained with reddish-brown. Esulent.

L. persona'ta, Fr. (L. *personatus*, marked.) The blewit. Pileus convex then plane, even, moist; gills crowded, broad, dirty white. Esulent.

Lepocolla. (Λέπος, a scale; κόλλα, gluc.) Eklund's term for a species of fungus.

L. re'pens, Eklund. (L. *repens*, ereeping.) A name given by Eklund to a fungus found by Lang in the scales of psoriasis. It originates in the walls of the capillaries, and consists of smooth, transparent mycelium and conidia, or large, isolated, round, hyaline spores lying near to it, which, when cultivated in broth, furnish mycelial threads with endogenous spores. Its existence has been doubted.

Lepoc'yte. (Λέπος, rind; κύτος, a hollow.) A nucleated cell provided with walls.

Lepocytode. (Λίπος, rind; κύτος, a hollow. F. *lépocytode*.) Häckel's term for a cytode, or non-nucleated cell, which is provided with walls; this is especially a vegetable form.

Lepoides. (Λίπος, rind; είδος, like.) A name given by Dr. Warren to the warty growth covered with a brown crust occurring upon the face of elderly persons, and which often precedes the formation of an epitheliomatous ulcer. The name is derived from the dark and dry crust of epithelium which frequently covers the surface.

Lepomone'ra. (Λίπος; μονήρης, single.) A Division of the Order *Monera*, including those which are encysted in a structureless membrane during a quiescent stage, and then break up into spores, which may or may not at first resemble the parent.

Lep'oride. (F. *léporide*; from *L. lepus*, a hare.) A hybrid between a rabbit and a hare; the sexes are fecund between themselves for several generations.

Leporine. (*L. lepus*, a hare. F. *léporin*.) Hare-like; but chiefly applied to denote resemblance to the mouth of the hare.

Leporium labium. (*L. leporinus*, of, or like to, a hare; *labium*, a lip.) The malformation or defect called hare-lip.

L. rostrum. (*L. rostrum*, a beak.) Same as *L. labium*.

Leporinus oculus. (*L. leporinus*; *oculus*, the eye.) Same as *Lagophthalmia*.

Leposteophyton. Same as *Leposteophytum*.

Leposteophytum. (Λεπίς, a scale; ὀστίου, a bone; φυτόν, a plant. F. *lépistéophyte*.) A morbid growth of bone in the form of a scale.

Lep'othrix. (Λίπος, a husk; θρίξ, a hair.) A hair with a husk around or upon it, produced by the partial separation of the scales of its cuticle. The hairs of the armpit and scrotum often become affected in this way from their frequent soaking in sweat.

Lep'ra. (Λέπρα, leprosy; from *λεπρός*, scaly, from *λεπρός*; and *λεπρός*, rind.) A term used by Herodotus and Hippocrates to signify a disease of the skin characterised by scalliness; the varieties of which were described by later writers as 'Αλφός, Λέκη, and Μέλας. It is very doubtful if any form of true leprosy, *Elephantiasis græcorum*, was included in any of these terms, unless it were the form now known as *L. maculata*; the diseases being chiefly forms of leucoderma and of psoriasis.

Also, the generic term, used by Willan and others, for many of the varieties of *Psoriasis*.

Also, a synonym of both *Elephantiasis arabum* and *E. græcorum*.

L. alphoides. (Ἄλφός, a dull, white leprosy; είδος, likeness. F. *lèpre blanche*; G. *weisser Aussatz*.) An old term for the form of *Psoriasis* in which each diseased part is a small disc, more or less circular, and covered with white scales.

L. alphos. Same as *L. alphoides*.

Also, see under chief heading, and *Alphos*.

L. anæsthetica. See *Elephantiasis anæsthetica*.

L. ar'abum. (*L. Arabs*, Arabian.) The leprosy described by the Arabian writers, being the *Elephantiasis græcorum*.

L. asturica. (*L. Asturias*, a province of the north of Spain.) See *Mal de la Rosa*.

L. borea'lis. (*L. boreas*, the north wind.) A synonym of *Radzyge*.

L. circina'ta. (*L. circino*, to make round.) Same as *L. vulgaris*.

L. diffu'sa. (*L. diffusus*, spread out.) The form of *Psoriasis* in which the patches are large and irregular, from the running together of smaller patches.

L. elephant'ia. The *Elephantiasis græcorum*.

L. fungiform'ia. (*L. fungus*, a mushroom; *forma*, shape.) A synonym of *Frambæsia*.

L. gangræno'sa. (Γάγγραινα, gangrene.) Arthur Thompson's term for *Nygerengere*, the leprosy of New Zealand.

L. græco'rum. (F. *lèpre des Grecs*.) A synonym of *Elephantiasis arabum*.

Also, see *Leprosy*.

Also, the disease now called *Psoriasis*.

L. gutta'ta. (*L. gutta*, a drop.) The form of psoriasis in which spots are similar to, but larger than, those of *L. punctata*.

L. gya'ra'ta. (Γύρος, a circle.) An old term for the form of *Psoriasis* in which the diseased patches have the form of segments of rings which have coalesced with each other.

L. hebraeo'rum. (*L. Hebraeus*, belonging to the Hebrews.) Same as *L. judaica*.

L. ichthyo'sis. Same as *Ichthyosis*.

L. invetera'ta. (*L. inveteratus*, of long-standing.) A severe and extended form of *L. diffusa*.

L. ita'lica. A synonym of *Pellagra*.

L. juda'ica. (F. *lèpre des Juifs*.) The Jewish leprosy or *tsara'ath*, of which three kinds are mentioned by Moses; the *bohag*, believed by Mason Good to be identical with the *L. alphos* of the Greeks; the *bahireth kehah*, the *beras asved* of the Arabians, and *L. melas* of the Greeks; and the *bahireth l'ghanah*, the *beras bejas* of the Arabians, and *L. leuce* of the Greeks. This interpretation is not accepted by some; but there is little doubt that the term *tsara'ath* included, like the Greek *lepra*, chiefly forms of leucoderma and psoriasis but perhaps also cases of true leprosy.

L., le'onine. Same as *Leontiasis*.

L., le'ontine. Same as *Leontiasis*.

L. leu'cè. Same as *Leuce*.

L. lombard'ica. (*Lombardy*, an Italian province.) Same as *Pellagra*.

L. maculo'sa. (*L. macula*, a spot. F. *lepre tacheté*; G. *fleckenförmiger Aussatz*, *Pigment-Lepra*.) A term applied to the early stage of those cases of either tubercular or anæsthetic leprosy which begin with the deposit of pigment spots on the skin.

Also, applied to *Morphea* and *Vitiligo gravior*.

L. maculo'sa alba. (*L. macula*; *albus*, white.) The form in which the patches are whitish in colour.

L. maculo'sa n'gra. (*L. macula*, *niger*, black.) The form in which the patches are blackish in colour.

L. mediolanen'sis. (*L. Mediolanum*, Milan.) A synonym of *Pellagra*.

L. mel'as. (Μέλας, black.) Same as *L. maculosa nigra*.

L. mercuria'lis. A scaly eruption on the skin produced in some persons by the administration of mercury; being Moriarty's term for *Eczema mercuriale*.

L., moist. (F. *lepre humide.*) A synonym of *Impetigo*.

L. mosa'ica. (*Moses*, the Hebrew lawyer-giver.) Same as *L. judaica*.

L. mutilans. (*L. mutilo*, to injure. F. *lepre mutilante.*) Stendone's term for *Elephantiasis mutilans*.

L. nervo'rum. (*L. nervus*, a nerve.) A diseased condition of the nerves seen in *Elephantiasis græcorum*. It consists of a diffuse, somewhat spindle-shaped, swelling of a nerve, consisting of granulation tissue.

L. nigricans. Same as *L. maculosa nigra*.

L. norveg'ica. (*Norway.*) A synonym of *Radzyge*.

L. nummular'is. (*L. nummulus*, a piece of money.) The form of *Psoriasis* in which the patches are the shape and size of a shilling.

L. of Wil'ian. The disease now called *Psoriasis*.

L. puncta'ta. (*L. punctum*, a point.) The form of *Psoriasis* consisting of minute spots of whitish epidermic scales.

L. squamo'sa. (*L. squama*, a scale.) A synonym of *Impetigo*.

L. taur'ica. (*L. tauricus*, belonging to the Tauri, a people living in the peninsula now called the Crimea. F. *mal de Crimée.*) The form of leprosy seen in the Crimea.

L. tuberculo'sa. (F. *lépre tuberculeuse.*) Same as *Elephantiasis tuberculatæ*.

L. tuberculo'sa elephant'ina. (*L. tuberculum*, a small hump; *elephas*, an elephant. F. *lepre tuberculeuse élephantine* of Alibert.) The *Elephantiasis arabum*.

L. tubero'sa. (*L. tuberosus*, full of swellings. F. *lepre tubéreuse.*) Same as *Elephantiasis tuberculatæ*.

L. vera. (*L. verus*, true.) A synonym of *Elephantiasis græcorum*.

L. vulgari's. (F. *lépre vulgaire.*) The form of *Psoriasis* in which the diseased patches are round in figure.

Lepra vera. Same as *Lepra vera*.

Lepr'iasis. (*Λίπρα*, the leprosy. F. *lépriase.*) The specific name given by Mason Good to leprosy, which he terms *Lepidosis lepriasis*.

Lepr'ic. (*Λίπρα*, the leprosy. F. *léprique.*) Of, or belonging to, *Leprosy*.

Leprodes. The same as *Leprosus*.

Leprophthalmus. (*Λίπρα*, the leprosy; *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. F. *léprophthalme*; G. *das Aussatz-Auge.*) Term for the eye affected by leprophthalmia; also applied to the patient labouring under that affection.

Leprophthalm'y. (*Λίπρα*, the leprosy; *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. F. *léprophthalmie*; G. *die Lepra-Augenkrankheit.*) Term for leprophthalmia.

Leprosarium. (*Λίπρα*, the leprosy. F. *léproserie.*) A hospital for leprosy.

Leprose. Same as *Leprosus*.

Lepros'is. (*Λίπρα*, the leprosy. F. *léprosie.*) Term for the progress of leprosy.

Leprositas. (*Λίπρα*, the leprosy.)

Leprosy. (Old F. *lepreux*; from *L. leprosus*, leprosus; from Gr. *λίπρα*, the leprosy. F. *lepre*; I. *lepra*; S. *lepra*; G. *Aussatz.*) Same as *Elephantiasis græcorum*.

Also, the same as *Lepra*.

L., anæsthetic. Same as *Elephantiasis anæstheticæ*.

L., bacil'lus of. See *Elephantiasis*

græcorum, bacillus of. It is the *Bacillus lepre* of Hensen.

L., black. A term applied to *Elephantiasis græcorum*.

Also, the same as *Elephantiasis nigra*.

L., dry. A disease of hot climates, in which there is muscular atrophy of the inner side of the palm from affection of the ulnar nerve.

L., East'ern. Same as *Lepra judaica*.

L., Ital'ian. A synonym of *Pellagra*.

L., larynge'al. See *Larynx, leprosy of.*

L., Lombard'ian. (*Lombardy.*) A synonym of *Pellagra*.

L., nod'ular. (*L. nodus*, a knot.) Same as *Elephantiasis tuberculatæ*.

L., Norweg'ian. Same as *Radzyge*.

L., red. Same as *Elephantiasis græcorum*.

L., true. The *Elephantiasis græcorum*.

L., tuberc'ular. Same as *Elephantiasis tuberculatæ*.

L., white. An old term which included cases of psoriasis with white scales, and also cases of local leucoderma.

Also, the same as *Elephantiasis græcorum*.

Leprotic. Relating to *Leprosy*.

L. fe'ver. The elevation of temperature occurring in the acute forms of leprosy.

Leprosus. (F. *lepreux*. I. *lebbroso*; S. *leproso*; G. *räudig, aussätzig.*) Of, or belonging to, or resembling, the disease lepra.

Also, applied to the scaly or mealy appearance on crustaceous lichens.

Leprurethorrhœ'a. (*Λίπρα*, the leprosy; *ὀρθρα*, the urethra; *ραία*, a flow. F. *lépruréthorrhée*; G. *Aussatz-Tripper.*) A urethral discharge caused by, or accompanying, leprosy.

Lep'sis. (*Λήψις*, a seizing; from *λαμβάνω*, to take. F. *lepsis*; G. *Anfall, Fangen, Nehmen.*) Term for a seizure or an attack.

Leptacanth'ous. (*Λεπτός*, slender; *ἀκανθα*, a spine. F. *leptacanthé.*) Having slender spines.

Leptan'dra. (*Λεπτός*, slender; *ἄνθη*, a male, and meaning anther.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Also, U.S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *L. virginica*. It has a feeble odour, and a bitterish, somewhat acrid, disagreeable taste; it contains a volatile oil, tannin, gum, resin, manite, and *Leptandrin*, to the latter of which it owes its properties. The recent root is an active cathartic and sometimes an emetic; the dried root is less active; it is supposed to act specially on the mucous follicles of the small intestines, and to have some, probably slight, action on the liver. Dose of the powder, 20 to 60 grains (1·3 to 3·9 grammes).

L., extract of. See *Extractum leptandrae*.

L., fluid extract of. See *Extractum leptandrae fluidum*.

L. purpu'rea, Rafinesque. (*L. purpureus*, purple.) Probably a variety of *L. virginica*; it has purple flowers.

L. virgin'ica, Nuttall. Culver's root. Hab. United States of America, east of the Mississippi. Supplies *Leptandra*, U.S. Ph.

Leptan'drin. A glucoside, obtained by Wayne, from the root of *Leptandra virginica*. It crystallises in needles, which have a bitter taste; and is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It is probably the active principle of the drug, but has not yet been employed in its pure state.

Also, a resinous substance precipitated by water from a tincture of leptandra, used as a cholagogue. It is probable that it derives its activity from the presence of the above-described substance, and that the resin is inert.

Leptanthus. (Λεπτός, peeled, slender; άνθος, a flower.) Having small, slender flowers.

Leptymenia. (Λεπτός, thin; ύμν, thin skin. F. *leptymenie*; G. *Zartheit der Membranen*.) Term for softness, thinness, or slenderness of the membranes.

Leptymenic. Of, or belonging to, *Leptymenia*.

Leptocardii. (Λεπτός, thin; καρδιά, the heart. G. *Rohrenherzen*.) An Order of the Class *Pisces*. They have no skull or brain. Skeleton consists only of an unsegmented chorda, destitute of paired fins, no heart, but the vessels pulsate, blood colourless; represented by Amphioxus. A term proposed by Müller; also called *Pharyngobranchii*.

Leptocarpos. (Λεπτός, slender; καρπός, fruit. F. *leptocarpe*.) Having long and slender fruit.

Leptocauline. (Λεπτός, slender; κανάλις, a stem. F. *leptocaulé*.) Having a slender stem.

Leptocephalia. (Λεπτός; κεφαλή, the head.) A monostyly consisting in extreme smallness of the head.

Leptocephalic. (Λεπτός, slender; κεφαλή, the head.) Having the head very small. The same as *Dolichocephalic*.

Leptocephalous. (Λεπτός, slender; κεφαλή, the head. F. *leptocephale*.) Having a small head.

Leptocerous. (Λεπτός; κέρα, a horn.) Having slender antennae.

Leptochroa. (Λεπτός, thin or soft; χροά, the colour of the skin. F. *leptochros*.) Fineness and softness of skin.

Leptochroous. (Λεπτός, slender; χροά, the colour of skin. F. *leptochroé*.) Having a fine, soft, or delicate skin.

Leptochros. Same as *Leptochroa*.

Leptochymia. (Λεπτός, thin; χυμός, juice. F. *leptochymie*.) Term for a morbid thinness or deterioration of the juices.

Leptoclados. (Λεπτός; κλάδος, a young shoot.) Having thin shoots or twigs.

Leptodactylous. (Λεπτός, slender; δάκτυλος, a finger or toe. F. *leptodactyle*.) Having very slender fingers and toes.

Leptodera. (Λεπτός, thin; δέρη, the neck.) A sexually mature form of nematode worm.

L. angios'toma, Duj. (Άγγείου, a vessel; στόμα, the mouth.) Found in *Limax agrestis*.

L. appendicula'ta, Schn. (L. *appendix*, an appendage.) Found in *Arion empiriorum*.

L. elonga'ta, Baird. (L. *elongatus*; from *elongo*, to lengthen.) Found in the stomach of *Siredon mexicanus*.

L. flexilis, Duj. (L. *flexilis*, pliant.) Found in *Limax cinereus*.

L. intestina'lis, Bavay. Found under the same circumstances as *L. stercoralis*; it is about twice as long. It is uncertain whether it is a distinct or a dimorphic form.

L. membrano'sa, Schneider. (L. *membrana*, a membrane.) Found in the intestines of a species of Brazilian frog.

L. nicoth'oæ, Pagenstecher. Found in the abdomen of a species of *Nicothoe*.

L. oxoph'ila, Fr. Müll. (Όξος, vinegar; φιλία, to love.) The *Anguillula aceti*.

L. stercoral'is, Bavay. (G. *Kothälchen des Menschen*.) It is a small, smooth, simple worm, 1-25th of an inch long, and 1-625th of an inch broad; it occurs in enormous numbers in the intestines of those suffering from Cochin China diarrhæa.

Also called *Anguillula stercoralis*.

Leptodermous. (Λεπτός; δέρμα, the skin. G. *dünnhäutig*.) Having delicate, thin skin.

Leptodont'ous. (Λεπτός, slender; δόδος, a tooth. F. *leptodonte*.) Having very small teeth.

Leptogastrious. (Λεπτός; γαστήρ, the belly.) Having the belly thin or flattened.

Leptogloss'a. (Λεπτός; γλώσσα, the tongue.) Wiegmann's term for those Sauria which have a slender tongue.

Leptohymenia. See *Leptymenia*.

Leptology. (Λεπτός, slender; λόγος, a discourse. F. *leptologie*; G. *Kleinigkeitkrämerei*.) Hair-splitting; the consideration of trifling and unimportant things.

Leptomeningitis. (Λεπτός, thin; μίνιγξ, a membrane. F. *leptomeningite*.) Inflammation of the immediate delicate coverings of the brain and spinal cord, being the pia mater and the visceral layer of the arachnoid.

L. acuta tuberculosa cerebros'pinalis. (L. *acutus*, sharp; *tubercle*; *cerebrum*, the brain; *spina*, the spine.) A synonym of *Meningitis, basilar*.

L. cereb'ralis acuta. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *acutus*, sharp.) An acute inflammation of the cerebral pia mater usually affecting the convexity of one anterior lobe. It may be caused by exposure to cold and wet or to a hot sun, or it may occur in the course of pneumonia or fever, or it may be a development of pyæmia or syphilis, or, and more frequently, it may be an extension of inflammation of the dura mater, or be set up by disease or injury of the bones of the skull. It may start with fever or with non-febrile delirium, or in children with a convulsion; there is severe headache, stiffness of the neck, great hyperæsthesia, paralysis of the muscles, with contraction of those of the face, a quick, hard pulse, vomiting and high temperature; then there is muttering delirium, convulsions, coma, and death, preceded by low temperature and slow pulse. After death the pia mater is found hyperæmic, with turbid, purulent-looking effusion into the subarachnoid space, especially over the anfractuosités, containing many granules and leucocytes, with softening of the cerebral cortex and anemia of the medullary matter, but no ventricular effusion.

L. cereb'ralis chronica. (L. *cerebrum*; *chronicus*, long-lasting.) The form in which the symptoms are less severe and the progress more lasting than in the acute form, either succeeding to it or assuming the inactive features from the beginning. After death the pia mater is found thickened and adherent to the parietal membranes and to the cerebrum, the cerebral cortex wasted from pressure of the muddy, copious, subarachnoid effusion, and the ventricles distended with fluid.

L. cereb'ralis infantum. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *infans*, a child.) Non-tuber-

cular inflammation of the pia mater of the brain in a child, accompanied by effusion into the ventricles. The symptoms are very similar to those of tubercular meningitis; fever, headache, convulsive twitchings, tremors, sensitiveness to external impressions, giddiness, and vomiting may, any or all, exist for two or three days, when the child is generally seized with convulsions, followed by squinting, rolling of the head, and usually dilated pupils; to this, if death does not occur in a fit, stupor may succeed, high temperature, rapid emaciation, and tetanic spasms; a rapid, irregular, or intermittent pulse, and generally lowering of the temperature precede death, which often takes place in ten days or a fortnight; recovery may happen. The ventricles of the brain are distended with fluid, which flattens the convolutions and compresses the brain substance; there is no peripheral effusion; but sometimes softening of the ventricular parietes.

L. infantum. (*L. infans*, an infant.) The same as *L. cerebri infantum*.

L. spinalis acuta. (*L. spina*, the spine; *acutus*, sharp.) Acute inflammation of the pia mater of the spinal cord; it may occur from external violence, from extension of a similar disease of the cerebral pia mater, or of a neighbouring inflammation, or it may occur during the progress of some other disease, as acute rheumatism and fevers. It commences with a rigor and fever, and is accompanied by severe, deep-seated pain in the region affected, darting in shoots, as a girdle pain round the trunk, and into the extremities; the muscles of the back become rigid, those of the extremities also, or they are subject to painful twitchings; hyperæsthesia of the nerves proceeding from the affected part is common; reflex excitability is at first increased then diminished, and the breathing may become very difficult, or urinary troubles may occur, according to the seat of the disease; paralysis then supervenes, bedsores and cystitis occur, and the patients die in a few days. When recovery takes place, except in mild cases, some anæsthesia or paralysis remains. After death in an early stage the pia mater is hyperæmic and dotted with extravasations of blood, the neighbouring part of the cord and the parietal arachnoid are also congested, and there is serous effusion and turbidity of the cerebro-spinal fluid; afterwards the effusion is purulent, the membranes become opaque and gelatinous, and the cord softened; and subsequently sclerosis of the cord and hydro-rachis may occur.

L. spinalis chronica. (*L. spina*; *chronica*, long-lasting.) Term applied by Erb to a non-febrile inflammation of the soft membranes of the cord, running either an originally chronic course, or becoming chronic after being previously acute. The causes of this affection are obscure, but exposure to cold, insufficient food, injury, inflammation of contiguous organs or parts, abuse of alcohol and of tobacco, are amongst the most probable. After death, examination of the parts affected shows opacity and thickening of the pia mater and arachnoid, adhesion of these membranes to each other and to the dura mater, and an abundance of spinal fluid, which may be clear, or turbid, or bloody. Some myelomeningitis is generally present, and the nerve roots are usually atrophied. The symptoms are pain and heaviness in the lower limbs and pain and stiffness in the back, passing into paraplegia, dulness of sensation in these

parts, and bedsores and cystitis are common secondary affections. It may last for years; partial or even complete recovery is occasionally observed.

Leptoméninx. (*λεπτός*, thin; *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane.) The *Uvea*.

Leptomere. (*λεπτός*; *μέρος*, a part. *F. leptomere*.) A term applied to the very smallest parts of the economy.

Leptomeria. (*λεπτός*, slender; *μέρος*, a part or portion. *F. leptomeric*.) A delicate quality, disposition, or diathesis; delicacy of build.

Leptomeros. (*λεπτός*; *μέρος*. *F. leptomere*.) Having small or slender limbs or parts.

Leptomitus, Agardh. (*λεπτόμιτος*, of fine threads.) A Genus of the Family *Saprolegniaceæ*.

L. cerevisiæ, Duby. The *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*.

L. epidermidis, Kùch. (*Ἐπί*, upon; *δέρμα*, the skin.) A species found by Gubler on the skin of the hand of a man which had been wounded by a bullet, and treated for some time with continuous irrigation. It grew in small, white masses, consisting of silk-like filaments, articulated, and branching with adhering sporidia. It produced intolerable itching.

L. Hannoverii, Ch. Robin. An entophyte described by Hannover as occurring in a pulpy mass, which lined the commencement of the œsophagus where there were excoriations, and also in cases of typhus fever, phthisis, and diabetes. It consists of straight, slender, transparent, branching filaments with swollen ends.

L. mucii uterini, Kùch. (*L. mucus*, slime; *uterinus*, belonging to the womb.) A species found by Wilkinson in a mucopuriform secretion of the uterus, in which no pus globules were found. It consists of filaments and ovoid corpuscles.

L. oculi, Kùch. (*L. oculus*, the eye.) A species found by Helmbrecht in the posterior chamber of the eye. It consists of filiform, branched, cylindrical threads, with necklace-like spores.

L. urophilus, Mont. (*ὄρον*, urine; *φιλέω*, to love.) A filamentous alga found, along with hairs, in the urine of a sick person. It consists of small, hemispherical, gelatinous tufts, consisting of hyaline, branching filaments.

L. uteri, Kùch. (*L. uterus*, the womb.) A species found by Lebert on some granulations of the mucous lining of the cervix uteri. It consists of pale, ramifying filaments and granular spores.

L. utericola, Ch. Robin. (*L. uterus*; *colo*, to inhabit.) The *L. uteri*.

Leptonitic. A misspelling of *Leptyntic*.

Leptopetalous. (*λεπτός*; *πέταλον*, a petal. *F. leptopétale*.) Having narrow petals.

Leptophœous. (*λεπτός*; *φλοιός*, bark. *G. dünnrindig*, *dünnschalig*.) Having a thin bark, or rind, or outer covering.

Leptophonia. (*λεπτόφωνος*; from *λεπτός*; *φωνή*, the voice. *F. leptophonie*.) A soft, gentle voice.

Also, a small, weak voice.

Also, incorrectly applied to a rough, screeching voice.

Leptophonie. Of, or belonging to, *Leptophonia*.

Leptophyllous. (Λεπτός, fine; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *leptophylle*; G. *kleinblättrig*.) Having slender and narrow leaves.

Also, having small petioles.

Also, having leaves divided into very slender lobes.

Leptopyron. (Λεπτός; πίτυρον, brau, scurf.) Fine, furfuraceous exfoliation of the skin.

Leptop'odous. (Λεπτός, slender; πούς, a foot. F. *leptopode*.) Having a slender stipes or a slender foot.

Leptop'terous. (Λεπτός, fine; πτίρον, a wing. F. *leptoptère*.) Having small, fine wings.

Leptor'chidous. (Λεπτός; ὄρχις, a testicle. F. *leptorchide*.) Having small testicles.

Leptorrhamp'ous. (Λεπτός, strait, or narrow; ῥάμφος, a beak. F. *leptorrhamphe*.) Term applied to birds which have the beak long and narrow.

Leptorrhine. (Λεπτός, slight; ρίς, the nose. F. *leptorrhine*.) Applied to animals having simple and narrow nostrils.

L. races. (F. *races leptorrhiniennes*.) The races of men having the nasal bones long and slender; the index being from 42 to 47; they are the white races.

Leptorrhinia. (Λεπτός; ρίς. F. *leptorrhinie*.) The condition of being *Leptorrhine*.

Leptorrhizous. (Λεπτός, slender; ῥίζα, a root. F. *leptorrhize*.) Having slender roots.

Leptorrhynchus. (Λεπτός, narrow; ῥύγχος, a beak. F. *leptorrhynque*.) Having a narrow slender beak.

Leptos. The same as *Leptus*.

Leptosepalous. (Λεπτός, strait, or narrow; sepal. F. *leptosepale*.) Having narrow and linear sepals.

Leptosomatous. (Λεπτός, slender; σῶμα, the body. F. *leptosome*.) Applied to animals which have the body compressed and very slender.

Leptosomous. The same as *Leptosomatous*.

Leptospermeæ. (Λεπτός, small; σπέρμα, seed.) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ*, or a Tribe of the Order *Lythraceæ*, having capsular fruit, and indefinite stamens in bundles.

Leptosper'mous. (Λεπτός; σπέρμα. F. *leptosperme*; G. *feinsamig*.) Having very small seeds.

Leptosper'mum. (Λεπτός, small; σπέρμα, seed.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ*.

L. leucaden'drum, Forst. (Λευκός, white; δένδρον, a tree.) The *Melaleuca leucodendron*.

L. scopar'ium, Smith. (L. *scoparius*, a sweeper.) Hab. Australia. Used as a substitute for tea.

L. the'a. (Thea.) Hab. Australia. Used as a substitute for tea.

Leptosporangia'ta. (Λεπτός; sporangium.) Göbel's term for those vascular Cryptogams in which the sporangium is developed from a single epidermic cell; the archesporium being a single cell, and the tapetum being derived from it. The division consists of Filices and Rhizocarpeæ.

Leptostach'eous. (Λεπτός, strait, or narrow; στάχυς, an ear of corn. F. *leptostachyé*; G. *feinährig*.) Having slender ears.

Leptostomatous. (Λεπτός; στόμα, the mouth. F. *leptostome*.) Having a small mouth.

Leptostylous. (Λεπτός, slender; στέλος, a style. F. *leptostylé*.) Having a filiform style.

Leptote'na. (Λεπτότης, thinness.) A Genus of pupiparous *Diptera*, with rudimentary wings.

L. cervi, Merq. (L. *cervus*, a stag.) Lives on deer and goats.

Leptothrix, Ktz. (Λεπτός, slender; θρίξ, hair. F. *leptotricie*.) A fungus belonging to the Order *Schizomyces*, consisting of very thin and long, indistinctly segmented, straight threads; successive subdivisions of cells not continuous; cells sulphureous.

Also, one who has a morbid thinness, or falling off, of the hair.

L. buccal'is, Robin. (L. *bucca*, the cheek.) A fungus found in the mouth and in the intestinal canal generally; it has also been seen in the lacrimal passages. It consists of thin, colourless threads, $\cdot 7-1 \mu$ broad, and of considerable length, often felted, and composed of long rods, short rods and cocci, with masses of cocci interspersed; the threads may break up into spiral filaments, vibrios, and spirochetiforms, the latter being known as *Spirochæta vulgaris*. It is supposed to have some influence on the progress of dental caries, the various forms having been found in the dental canals under these circumstances.

L. gigante'a, Miller. (L. *giganteus*, belonging to the giants.) Threads increasing in diameter from base to apex, and consisting of long and short rods and cocci, and screw-threads of several forms. Found in diseased teeth of dogs, cats, sheep, and other animals. Probably a variety of *L. buccalis*.

L. ochra'cea. (ὄχρα, a yellow-coloured earth.) The threads of *Cladotrix dichotoma* when coloured by iron.

L. parasit'ica. (Παράσιτος, one who lives at the expense of another.) The early stage of the threads of *Cladotrix dichotoma*.

L. pulmon'al'is, Leyden. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) A fungus found in the expectoration of cases of gangrene of the lung; probably the same as *L. buccalis*.

L. vagina'lis. (L. *vagina*, a sheath.) A fungus found in the vagina, and a cause, it is said, of pruritus vulvæ. It is the same as *L. buccalis*.

Leptotrich'ia. (Λεπτός, fine, or thin; θρίξ, the hair. F. *leptotriche*; G. *Feinhaarigkeit*, *Dünnhaarigkeit*.) Term for fineness, or thinness, of the hair.

Leptotrich'ia. (Λεπτός; θρίξ.) One of Zopf's four divisions of the *Schizomyces*; they possess cocci, rods, and thread-forms; apex of latter straight or spiral. It includes *Leptothrix*, *Beggiatoa*, *Crenothrix*, and *Phragmidiothrix*.

Leptotrophy. (Λεπτός, thin, or soft; τροφή, food. F. *leptotrophie*.) The use of fine soft aliment, or food.

Leptos'oa. (Λεπτός; ζῷον, an animal.) Milne-Edwards' term for *Trematoda*.

Lepturous. (Λεπτός, slender; οὐρά, a tail. F. *lepture*.) Having a slender tail.

Leptus. (Λεπτός. F. *lepte*.) The larval form, originally supposed to be a Genus, of *Trombidium*.

L. americanaus. An American species allied to *L. autumnalis*.

L. autumnalis. (*L. autumnalis*, autumnal. G. *Erntegrasmilbe*, *Herbstgrasmilbe*.) The harvest mite; it is the larval form of *Trombidium holosericeum*, according to Megnin, or a *Tetrarhynchus*, according to others. See *Bug, harvest*.

L. irritans. (*L. irrito*, to stimulate.) An American species allied to the preceding form.

Leptynsis. (Λεπτύσις. To make thin, or slender. F. *leptynsis*; G. *Ferdünnen*, *Zartmachen*.) Term for attenuation, or emaciation.

Leptyntic. (Λεπτύσις, to make thin. F. *Leptyntique*; G. *verdünnend*.) Old term employed in the same manner as *Attenuant*.

Leptynticos. The same as *Leptyntic*.

Leptysmus. (Λεπτυσμός, a thinning. F. *emaciation*; G. *Abmagerung*, *Dünnwerden*, *Magerwerden*.) Old term for emaciation.

Leptystic. Of, or belonging to, *Leptynsis*.

Lepurandra. (Λεπυρός, in a husk; ἄνθρ, a male.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Artocarpacææ*.

L. saccid'ora, Nimmo. The *Antiaris saccid'ora*.

Lepus. (*L. lepus*, a hare. F. *lièvre*; G. *Hase*.) A Genus of the Suborder *Duplicidentati*, Order *Rodentia*.

L. cuniculus, Linn. (*L. cuniculus*, a rabbit. F. *lapin*; G. *Kaninchen*.) The rabbit. Used as food. The fat was one of the simples of the London Pharmacopœia of 1618.

L. marinus. (*L. marinus*, belonging to the sea.) The sea hare, *Aplysia depilans*.

L. timidus, Linn. (*L. timidus*, fearful. F. *lièvre*; G. *Hase*.) The hare. Used as food. Formerly employed in medicine; the brain when rubbed on the gums of children being supposed to help teething; the bones of the fore-feet, when pulverised, were mixed with wine and used as a diuretic; and the fat was one of the simples of the London Pharmacopœia of 1618.

Lepyramylon. Same as *Lepyramylum*.

Lepyramylum. (Λεπυρον, a shell; ἄμυλον, fine meal. F. *amidine legumentaire*; G. *Mülsenamylum*.) A term for the insoluble part of starch.

Lepyrium. Same as *Lepyrium*.

Lepyrium. (Λεπυρον, a shell. F. *écorce*; G. *Rinde*.) Former term for the bark of plants. Also (F. *coque d'œuf*; G. *Eierschale*), the shell of an egg.

Lepyron. Same as *Lepyrium*.

Lepyrophyte. (Λεπυρός, in a husk; φυτόν, a plant. F. *lepyrophyte*.) Applied by Neeker to plants of which the conical fruit is formed of scales, or to the *Coniferae*.

Lepyrum. (Λεπυρον, a rind. G. *Haut*, *Rinde*, *Schale*.) Term for the skin, rind, shell, scale, or covering of a thing.

Lere'ma. (Λιρήμα, silly talk. F. *lérème*; G. *Geschwätz*.) The silly talk of second childhood, or dotage.

Lere'sis. (Λιρήσις, silly talking.) The talking of nonsense; garrulous imbecility.

Lernæidæ. (Λερναίος, belonging to Λέρνα, the abode of the Hydra; εἶδος, likeness.) A Family of parasitic *Eucopropoda*, or an Order of the Subclass *Epizoa*, having simple, tegu-

mentary, non-articulated projections serving as limbs, and a rudimentary abdomen; the females are vermiform, and attach themselves to fishes, burying in them the anterior part of the body.

Lernæopoda. (Λερναίος; πούς, a foot.) A Family of parasitic *Eucopropoda* which live on fishes.

Leros. (Λήρος, silly talk.) Old term for a slight delirium.

Lerp. The native name in Australia for a kind of manna, used as food, found on the young leaves of *Eucalyptus dumosa*, and said to be produced by an insect, the *Psylla eucalypti*. It consists of white threads united by a thick syrup; the threads consist of *Lerp-amylum*.

Lerp-amylum. (*L. amyllum*, starch.) C₆H₁₀O₅. The substance of which the threads of *Lerp* are composed when freed from sugar by washing. It is nearly insoluble in cold and in boiling water, but soluble when heated to 135° C. (275° F.) with 30 parts of water in a sealed tube; on cooling it is deposited in flocks; it is coloured blue by iodine, is levorotatory, and when treated with dilute sulphuric acid forms a crystallisable carbo-hydrate, having the same properties as dextrin.

Lés. Spain, province of Lerida, not far from Bagnères de-Luchon. Mineral waters, from several sources, varying in temperature from 19.5°—32° C. (67.1°—89.6° F.), and containing sodium sulphide.

Les Andelys. See *Andelys*.

Les Guiberts. See *Guibertès, Les*.

Les Roches. France, département du Puy-de-Dôme, near Clermond-Ferrand. A cold mineral water, containing sodium chloride, ferrous bicarbonate, and much free carbonic acid. Used in anæmia, atonic, dyspeptic, and intestinal troubles, and where a diuretic is indicated.

Les Ternes. France, in the seventeenth arrondissement of Paris. An indifferent water, having no medicinal properties.

Lesba. Bulgaria. A place in the south of Bulgaria, a few miles from the town of Kalkandeli. A cold spring, containing a large amount of carbonic acid gas; said to be useful in diseases of the chest, and especially in phthisis. Here is a large bath, 144 feet long and four feet deep.

Lesbian love. A synonym of *Tri-budism*.

Les'bos. See *Mytilene*.

Les'chè. (Λέσχη, gossip.) Same as *Leschenoma*.

Leschè'ma. (Λέσχημα, idle talk.) Same as *Leschenoma*.

Leschenè'ia. (Λέσχηνεία, gossip.) Same as *Leschenoma*.

Lescheno'ma. (Λέσχη, gossip. F. *babillage*; G. *Geschwätz*, *Geschwätzigkeit*.) Term for garrulity, or loquacity; idle or useless talkativeness; often symptomatic of disease, as of *Hysteria*.

Les'coli morbus. (F. *ictère*; G. *Gelbsucht*.) An old epithet of *Icterus*, or the jaundice, used by Paracelsus.

Les'colus. A Paracelsian name of a perfectly transparent salt which cured the jaundice.

Lesicollate. (*L. læsus*, wounded; *collum*, the neck. F. *lésicollé*.) Having the neck or corselet deeply furrowed.

Les'ion. (F. *lésion*; from *L. læsio*, an

injury; from *lesus*, part. of *lædo*, to hurt. I. *lesione*; S. *lesion*; G. *Verletzung*.) An injury, hurt, or wound.

In Pathology, a morbid change, structural or functional.

Ls., heteromorphous. ("Ετερος, different; μορφή, form.) Morbid alterations of structure consisting of elements not naturally present in the body, as cancer and tubercle.

Ls., homomorphous. ("Ομοιος, like; μορφή.) Morbid alterations of structure consisting of elements normally present in the body.

L. of continuity. (L. *continuus*, holding together.) An injury producing a division of a part naturally continuous.

L., organic. Same as *Disease, organic*.

Leskia. A Genus of *Musci*.

L. sericeum, Hedw. The *Hypnum sericeum*.

Leslie magnetic springs. United States of America, Michigan, Ingham County. Mineral waters, containing sodium bicarbonate 5·27 grains, potassium bicarbonate 4·55, calcium bicarbonate 30·62, magnesium bicarbonate 10·53, iron bicarbonate 2·27, calcium sulphate 7·04, and silica 2·08 grains, in a gallon, with free carbonic acid 13·5 cubic inches.

Lesser. (E. *less*, smaller; Mid. E. *lessè*; from Sax. *lessa*, less; a comparative form from a base *las*, feeble.) A double comparative of *Little*.

L. cat's tail. The *Typha angustifolia*.

L. evil. The same as *Epilepsia minor*.

L. galangal. See *Galanga*, smaller.

L. melaleuca. The *Melaleuca minor*.

Leste. A hot, dry, east-south-east wind of Madeira, which generally blows three or four times a year; it is very strong, lasts three or four days, and is succeeded by rain; it is said to owe its unpleasant characteristics to its passage over the African Desert. It dries up the skin and mouth, inflames the eyes, and irritates the bronchial mucous membrane.

Leta. Alchemical term for a red heat.

Letantus. Greece, in the island Eubœa. A mineral water, temperature 55° C. (131° F.), containing sodium bicarbonate 2·4 grains, magnesium chloride 7·5, sodium chloride 43, calcium chloride 2·4, sodium sulphate 3, magnesium sulphate 17·2, and magnesium bromide ·8 grain in 16 ounces. Used in paralysis and chronic rheumatic conditions.

Lethal. (F. *lethal*; from L. *lethalis*, or *letalis*, mortal; from *letum*, death. F. *mortel*, *fatal*; G. *tödlich*.) Of, or belonging to, death; deadly.

Also, C₁₂H₂₂O, an unsaturated alcohol, the ether of which exists in spermæti.

L. chamber. Richardson's term for a chamber filled with carbonic acid gas mixed with chloroform and carbon bisulphide whereby animals, such as dogs, may be speedily and painlessly put to death.

Lethalbu'men. (L. *lethalis*, deadly; *albumen*.) Green's term for a form of albumen found by him in the extractives of healthy urine.

Lethality. (F. *léthalité*; from L. *lethalis*, deadly. I. *letalità*; S. *letalidad*; G. *Tödlichkeit*.) The quality of anything deadly or fatal.

Lethargic. (Λεθαργικός, drowsy. F. *léthargique*; G. *lethargisch*, *schlafstichtig*.) Of, or belonging to, a state of *Lethargy*.

L. stu'por. (L. *stupor*, insensibility) A term for *Trance*.

Lethargos. (Λήθαργος.) An Hippocratic term for a remittent fever characterised by drowsiness.

Lethargy. (Mid. E. *letarge*; from F. *lethargie*; from L. *lethargia*; from Gr. Λήθαργία, drowsiness; from Λήθαργός, forgetful; from λήθη, a forgetting. I. *letargo*, *letargia*; S. *letargo*; G. *Schlafsucht*.) A state of marked drowsiness or sleep which cannot be driven off.

L., negro. (F. *maladie du sommeil*; I. *somnolenza*.) A disorder peculiar to the negroes of the West Coast of Africa, first observed, early in the century, by Winterbotham, characterised by attacks of somnolence, and ending fatally in most instances in three to twelve months. Its cause is unknown, but glandular swellings in the neck usually, if not invariably, precede the special manifestations of the disease. After a time of weakness and low spirits, headache and giddiness, there is an overpowering desire to sleep, sometimes allowing the patient to walk about in a somnolent reverie, sometimes compelling him to lie down in a deep lethargy; there is generally evening fever and a quick pulse; the mental faculties are little altered when the patient is awake, but there is more or less anaesthesia, with some convulsive or choreic movements. As the somnolence becomes more pronounced wasting occurs, the pulse gets smaller and slower, there is œdema, the sleep grows into coma, and death may occur from asthenia or in convulsions. The nature of the morbid change is unknown; the brain has been found both anæmic and congested, sometimes there is turbidity of the cerebral fluids, and occasionally opacity of the membranes has been noticed, but nothing definite is known.

Lethè. (Λήθη, a forgetting. F. *oubli*; G. *Absterben*, *Verzessen*.) Oblivion, or total loss of memory.

Lethea. (Λήθη, a forgetting. F. *parot des jardins*; G. *Gartenmohn*, *schlafmachender Mohn*.) An old name for the *Papaver somniferum*, or white poppy, from its narcotic powers.

Letheon. (Λήθη, a forgetting.) A name given to sulphuric ether when its narcotising properties were first demonstrated.

Letheonise. (Λήθη.) To put under the influence of *Letheon*; to render unconscious.

Lethiferous. (F. *létifère*; from L. *lethum*, for *letum*, death; *fero*, to bear. I. *letifero*; S. *letal*, *letifero*; G. *tödbringend*.) Deadly.

Lethum. Same as *Letum*.

Letters, dental. See *Consonants, dental*.

Lettsomia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Convolvulaceæ*.

L. nervosa, Roxb. (L. *nervus*, a sinew.) The *Argyrea speciosa*.

Lettuca. (Mid. E. *letuce*; according to Skeat, from Old F. *laituce*, *laituce*; from L. *lactuca*, lettuce; from *lac*, milk; in reference to its milky juice. F. *laitue*; G. *Lattich*, *Salat*; I. *lattuga*; S. *Luchuga*.) The plants of the Genus *Lactuca*.

L., acrid. (L. *acer*, sharp.) The *Lactuca virosa*.

L., blue. The *Mulgedrum acuminatum*.

L., cab'bage. (I. *lattuga capuccia*.) A variety of *Lactuca sativa*.

L., Cos. See *Cos lettuce*.

L., false. The *Mulgedrum floridanum*.

L., garden. (*F. latius cultrix*; *G. Garoussalis*.) The *Lactuca sativa*.

L., green la ver. The *L. lucerna*.

L., hare's. The smooth variety of *Sonchus oleraceus*.

L., Indian. The *Frustra Walteri*.

L., Italian. The *Lactuca scariola*.

L., lamb s. The *Faleriantha olitoria*; also, the *Pinnatis media*.

L., opium. (*F. lactuca sativa*; *G. Giftsalat*.) The *Lactuca virrosa*.

L., opium. Same as *Lactucarium*.

L., strong scented. The *Lactuca virrosa*.

L., white. The *Premanshes alba*.

L., wild. The *Lactuca elongata*.

L., wild, prickly. The *Lactuca scariola*.

L., wild, strong-scented. The *Lactuca virrosa*.

Letum. (*L. letum*; perhaps from *le*, in *leco*, to blot out.) Dearh.

Leubè, Wilhelm Olivier. A German physician, born at Lsm in 1842, and now Professor in the University of Würzburg.

L's nutrient enema. Fresh lean meat, sliced very thin and chopped in small pieces, is mixed to a paste by means of lukewarm water with half its quantity of pancreas equally treated. It may be injected into the rectum by means of an ordinary enema syringe with a wide nozzle.

Leucacantha. (*Λευκός*, white; *κανθα*, a thorn.) White thorn; a name for the *Omphalodes acanthium*, or cotton thistle.

Leucades. (*Λευκός*, white.) The subconjunctival portion of the sclerotic.

Leucæmia. (*Λευκός*, clear, blood. *F. leucæmia*.) See *Leucocythæmia*.

Leucæmic. Relating to *Leucæmia*.

Leucæthiopia. (*Λευκός*, white; *αιθιοπία*, a negro. *F. leucæthiopia*; *L. leucæthiopia*; *S. leucæthiopia*.) The state in which the skin or epidermoid appendages which cover it are of a white colour in an animal of a species in which this is unusual. The same as *Albinism*.

Leucæthiops. (*Λευκός*, white; *αιθιοπία*, a man of Ethiopia. *F. albino*; *G. Weissmaler*.) An *Albino*; a white Ethiopian.

Leucamic acid. Same as *Leucin*.

Leucania. (*Λευκάνη*.) Same as *Leucania*.

Leucanilin. $C_{10}H_7N_3$. One of the anilin group formed by the action of nascent hydrogen upon resaniline. It is colourless.

Leucantha. (*Λευκός*, white; *ανθος*, a flower.) A genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

L. veterum. (*L. veteres*, the ancients.) The *Centaurus asiaticus*.

Leucanthemous. (*Λευκός*, white; *ανθος*, a flower. *F. leucanthème*; *G. weissblühig*, *weissblühig*.) Having white flowers.

Leucanthemum. (*Λευκός*, white; *ανθος*, a flower; *fr* in its white flowers.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

Also, the great ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

Also, the *Alchemilla officinalis*.

Also, the *Matricaria inodora* (N).

L. vulgare. Lamk. (*L. vulgaris*, common.) The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

Leucantherous. (*Λευκός*, white; *ανθος*, a flower. *F. leucanthère*.) Having white anthers.

Leucanthous. (*Λευκός*, white; *ανθος*, a flower. *F. leucanthère*; *G. weissblühig*, *weissblühig*.) Having white flowers.

Leucas. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiata*.

L. aspera. Sprengel. (*L. asper*, rough.) Hab. India. Used as a remedy for snake bites. Juice employed locally in some skin diseases.

L. linifolia. Sprengel. (*L. linum*, fax; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. India. Juice used in headaches and colds; also given in snake bites, along with the bruised leaves used as snuff.

L. martinicensis. Used in baths for rheumatism.

Leucas mus. (*Λευκός*, white.) White-ness. A synonym of *Leucoderma*.

L. cutis. (*L. cutis*, the skin.) A synonym of *Leucoderma*.

L. figuratus. (*L. figuratus*, shaped.) A synonym of *Leucoderma*.

L. universalis. (*L. universalis*, belonging to the whole.) Same as *Albinism*.

Leucè. (*Λευκή*, from *Λευκός*, white.) A term applied by the Greeks to a disease of the skin characterised by white, shining spots of the same nature as *Alphas*, but penetrating deeper into the skin. It included several forms of disease; in most cases, probably, being *Vitiligo*; but in some perhaps it was the form of *Erythrophania graecorum* which is characterised by smooth, shining patches on the skin, the hairs on which grow silky and white, and the skin and parts beneath losing their sensibility.

Leucein. $C_8H_{11}NO_2$. Ternal applied by Sautzenberger to the amido-acids of the composition $C_nH_{2n}NO_2$, obtained by the decomposition of albumen, horn, gelatin, and chondrin.

Leucelectrum. (*Λευκός*, white; *λεκτρον*, amber. *F. ambre blanc*; *G. weisser Ebenstein*.) White amber.

Leucenteric. (*Λευκός*, white; *κέντρον*, a centre.) Term applied by Gaskill (*Proc. Physiol. Soc.*, *ij*, 14, 1855) to inhibitory or white visceral nerve fibres.

Leuchæmia. (*Λευκός*, white; *αἷμα*, the blood.) Same as *Leucocythæmia*.

Leuchæmorrhœis. (*Λευκός*, white; *αἱμορροία*, a pile. *F. leucæmorrois*; *G. Schleimhämorrhœis*, *weisse Hämorrhœide*.) Term for mucous hæmorrhoids, or piles which secrete mucus.

Leucic acid. (*Λευκός*, *F. acide leucique*, $C_8H_{13}O_3 = CH_3(CH_2)_3CH(CH_3)CO_2H$.) A diatomic fatty acid, obtained by treating leucin with nitrous acid; it occurs in colourless needles, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

L. ether. $C_8H_{13}O_3$. Sp. gr. 9613; boiling point $175^\circ C.$ ($347^\circ F.$); vapour density 5.44. A colourless, transparent, oily liquid, obtained by the action of zinc-ethyl on oxalic ether; it is insoluble in water, soluble in ether and alcohol.

Leucimide. Same as *Leucinitriol*.

Leucin. (*Λευκός*, white. *F. leucine*; *I. leucine*; *S. leucina*; *G. Leucin*.) $C_6H_7NO_2$, or $C_6H_7NH_2CO_2H$. An amidopropic acid, one of the primary products of the decomposition of nitrogenous matter. It is found in the pancreas, spleen, lymphatic glands, salivary glands, lungs and heart, and is formed normally during tripe (transuretic) digestion. It forms a white, glistening, deliquescent, crystalline, soluble, without rousing, on heating with a characteristic odour of

LEUCINDIGIN—LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.

amylamin. In the putrefactive fermentation which occurs in the large intestine, leucin decomposes into valerianic acid and ammonia.

It occurs in the urine, and in a crystalline condition in the veins, in acute yellow atrophy of the liver, and in acute phosphorus poisoning, typhus fever, and smallpox; and may be deposited spontaneously or precipitated on evaporating an alcoholic extract of the urine, in spherical masses, having a radial striation and concentric lines, or in fine spikes.

Leucindigin. (Λευκός, white. F. *leucindigine*.) Same as *Indigo-weiß*.

Leucinimide. Same as *Leucinitril*.

Leucinitril. $C_6H_{11}NO = C_6H_9CH.CO$.



Occurs among the decomposition products obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on albuminous substances. It crystallises in white, rhombic needles, microscopic in size, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water and in ether, soluble in alcohol. According to Erlenmeyer, the true leucinitril is a colourless oil, of agreeable odour, nearly insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

Leucino-sis. (Λευκός.) Wood's term for acute yellow atrophy of the liver, from the presence of leucin in this disease.

Leuciscus. (Λευκίσκος, a species of *Mugil*, or mullet. F. *mulle*; G. *Weissfisch*.) A Genus of the Order *Telostei*, Class *Pisces*.

L. rutilus, Linn. (*L. rutilus*, red. F. *garden common*; G. *Plötze*.) The roach; an edible freshwater fish.

L. vulgaris, Günther. The *Dace*.

Leucismus. (Λευκός, white. F. *Leucisme*.) The same as *Albinism*.

Leucite. (Λευκός.) Van Tieghem's term for the uncoloured masses of protoplasm, or leucoplastides, from which the chlorophyll and other coloured bodies of plants are developed.

Leucitis. (Λευκός, white. F. *leucite*.) The same as *Sclerotitis*.

Also, a term for inflammation of the sclerotic conjunctiva.

Leuckart, Karl Georg Friedrich Rudolph. Born 1823, at Helmstedt. Still living. Professor of Zoology at Leipzig.

Leucoangitis. Same as *Angio-leucitis*.

Leucoblepharous. (Λευκός, white; βλεφαρον, the eyelid. F. *leucoblepharé*.) Having white eyelids.

Leucocarpos. (Λευκός, white; καρπός, fruit. F. *leucocarpe*.) Having white fruit.

Leucocephalous. (Λευκός, white; κεφαλή, the head. F. *leucocephale*.) Applied to birds and animals having white heads.

In Botany, applied to plants with heads of white flowers.

Leucoceros. (Λευκός, white; κέρας, a horn. F. *leucocère*.) Having white antennæ.

Leucochloridium. (Λευκός, white; χλόος, yellowish green.) A larval form of a trematode worm.

L. paradoxum, Carus. (*L. paradoxus*, strange.) The sporocyst of *Distomum macrostomum*.

Leucochrus. (Λευκός, white; χροά, colour.) White, of a white colour; a term anciently applied to a factitious wine made from raisins first pounded and macerated in sea-water, then thrown into new white wine.

Leucocyte. (Λευκός, white; κύτος, a hollow. F. *leucocyte*.) A name given by Littré and Robin to certain anatomical elements having the form of finely granular, sarcooid spheroids, capable in their fresh state of amoeboid movements, and containing nuclei, which are rendered visible by the action of acetic acid. They are found in a state of health wherever the red blood-discs are present, constituting the white corpuscles of the blood; in adenoid tissue and lymph and in chyle constituting the lymph and chyle corpuscles; they occur in the amniotic and the allantoic fluids, in the cerebro-spinal fluid, in synovia, in the fluids of the serous cavities, in the vitreous humour, at least in fatal and early infantile life, and in the first milk, constituting the colostrum corpuscles. Their presence is doubtful, according to some, in the secretion of a perfectly healthy mucous membrane, but on the least irritation they occur in great numbers; they are found in the serum of blisters, and as pus-corpuscles form the chief element of pus. In many morbid conditions they are encountered as wandering or migratory cells in the connective tissues, as a constituent of certain tumours and tubercular masses, and in great numbers in the tissue of inflamed parts. By virtue of their capacity for effecting protrusions and contractions of their protoplasm they can change their position, and perhaps escape from their containing vessels; while the same property enables them to carry into their substance small particles which they may encounter, and there accomplish their disintegration. The place and mode of origin of the leucocytes is unknown, as well as the manner of their decrease. Their main function in health is thought to be connected with the formation of the red blood-discs.

Leucocythæmia. (Λευκός, white; κύτος, a hollow; αἷμα, the blood. F. *leucocythémie*; L. *leucocytæmia*; G. *Leucocythämie*. *Weissblütigkeit*.) Hughes Bennett's term for a disease which is characterised by a considerable increase of the number of the leucocytes of the blood, and some disease of the spleen, the lymphatic glands, or the medulla of the bones. It was recorded in 1845 by Hughes Bennett, and a month after by Virchow, Bennett being of opinion that the white corpuscles were pus-cells, and Virchow rightly announcing that they were the ordinary white corpuscles of the blood. Most generally the spleen is much enlarged, very often the lymphatic glands also, and occasionally the medulla of the bones has undergone changes. The splenic change consists of thickening of its fibrous stroma with a very large increase of the leucocytes; sometimes there is a pale, wedge-shaped infarctus, or several, produced by diapedesis of leucocytes, and probably their subsequent increase by fission; the capsule presents white, thickened patches, and is sometimes adherent to neighbouring parts. The change in the lymphatic glands is similarly an hypertrophy. The follicles of the pharynx and the intestines are increased by lymphoid growth. The medulla of the bones is divided, of a greenish-yellow colour, and loaded with leucocytes and red blood discs. The liver is often enlarged and fatty, and in the kidneys may be seen whitish striae, the urine being not infrequently albuminous. There is a marked tendency to hæmorrhage and to petechiæ of the skin during life and after death; patches of effused blood may be found on

any of the serous membranes and in the substance of the brain, while pale, creamy masses may be found on the terminal branches of the pulmonary and systemic vessels, and grumous, pus-like clots in the cardiac cavities. Linear retinal hemorrhages may be detected during life. As the disease progresses the blood becomes paler and thinner, and the leucocytes become almost or even quite as numerous as the red discs. The disease is more frequent in males than in females, and terminates fatally in from one to three years.

According to Scherer, the blood of leucocythæmia contains lactic, formic, and acetic acids, and hypoxanthin, with a gelatinous substance; Ludwig found peptone, which does not exist in healthy blood, but no gelatin; and Salkowsky has found peptone in leucocythæmic spleens and livers.

L., gan'glinar. (Γάγγλιον, a tumour under the skin. F. *leucocythémie ganglionnaire*.) Same as *L., lymphatic*.

L., gland'erous. The increase of leucocytes in the blood which occurs in *Glanders*.

L., intestinal. (F. *leucocythémie intestinale*.) Béhier's term for a form which depends on catarrhal enteritis, producing hyperplasia and irritation of the follicles and Peyer's patches, with lymphatic degeneration.

L., lymphat'ic. (G. *lymphatische Leukämie*.) The form caused chiefly by disease of the lymphatic glands. The leucocytes are small, with one nucleus and little protoplasm.

L., myelogen'ic. (Μυελός, marrow; γεννάω, to produce.) An excess of white corpuscles in the blood caused by changes in the marrow of the bones.

L., splen'ic. (Σπλήν, the spleen. F. *leucocythémie splénique*; G. *lienale Leukämie*.) The form in which the spleen is the organ primarily affected. The leucocytes are large, and contain more than one nucleus.

Leucocythæmic. (F. *leucocythémique*.) Relating to *Leucocythæmia*.

Leucocythæmia. See *Leucocythæmia*.

Leucocytogen'esis. (Λευκός, white; κύτος, a hollow; γενέσις, creation.) The formation of white blood corpuscles.

Leucocyto'mata. (Λευκός; κύτος, a hollow.) A generic term for the tumours containing, or originating in, cells similar to the leucocytes of the blood, as tubercle, syphiloma, lupus, and lepra.

Leucocytosis. (Λευκός, white; κύτος, a hollow.) See *Leucocytosis*.

Leucocytotic. Relating to *Leucocytosis*.

Leucodendron. (Λευκός, white; δένδρον, a tree. F. *milaleuque*; G. *Weissbaum*.) The *Melaleuca leucodendron*.

Leucodermatous. (Λευκός, white; δέρμα, the skin. F. *leucoderme*.) Having a white skin.

Leucoder'mia. See *Leucoderma*.

Leucodont'ous. (Λευκός, white; δόδους, a tooth. F. *leucodonte*.) Having white teeth.

Leuc'ous. (Λευκός, white; οίνος, wine. F. *vin blanc*; G. *Weisswein*.) A name for white wine.

Leucoëthiops. See *Leæthiops*.

Leucogaster. (Λευκός, white; γαστήρ, the belly. F. *leucogastre*.) Having a white belly.

Leucogene. (Λευκός; γεννάω, to produce.) Chaudet's term for sodium bisulphite, in reference to its bleaching properties.

Leucogram'mous. (Λευκός, white; γραμμα, a line. F. *leucogramme*.) Having white lines or rays upon the body.

Leucographic. (Λευκός, white; γράφω, to write. F. *leucographie*.) Having leaves marked with white lines which imitate written characters.

Leucohæ'mia. Same as *Leucæmia*.

Leucohæ'mic. Relating to *Leucohæmia*.

Leucoion. Same as *Leucouium*.

Also, the *Matthiola annua*.

Leuco'ium. (Λευκῖον, a name given to several plants, the wallflower and the snowflake, from λευκός, white; ἴον, the violet.) The snowflake, *Leucorum vernum*.

Leuc'jum. (Λευκῖον.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amoryllidaceæ*.

L. album. An old term for the *Matthiola incana*.

L. lu'teum. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) An old term for the wallflower, *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

L. ver'num. Linn. (L. *vernus*, belonging to spring.) The snowflake. Bulb emetic.

Leu'col. (Λευκός, white. F. *leucol*; I. *leucolina*; G. *Leukol*.) Same as *Leucolin*.

Leucolach'anum. (Λευκός, white; λάχανον, a pot-herb.) A term for the *Valeriana officinalis*.

Leuco'leïn. Same as *Leucolin*.

Leu'colin. C₁₁H₁₇N. An isomer of chinolin obtained from coal-tar oil; it boils at 220° C. (428° F.)

Leucolo'mous. (Λευκός, white; λῶμα, a fringe. F. *leucolome*.) Bordered with white.

Leu'colytes. (Λευκός, white; λύω, to dissolve. F. *leucolyte*.) Applied by Ampère to a class of simple bodies; by Boudant to a class of mineral substances comprehending bodies which, on being dissolved in colourless acids, give solutions without colour.

Leuco'ma. (Λεύκωμα, whiteness; from λευκός, white. F. *leucome*; G. *weisser Hornhautfleck*.) A milky opacity of the cornea, consisting of a firm, callous cicatrix in the tissue of the cornea, the effect of an ulcer or wound, with loss of substance. Also called the pin and web.

Also, Hutchinson's term for *Leukoplakia*.

Also, a synonym of *Albumin*.

L. adhæ'rens. (L. *adhæreo*, to stick to.) Term applied to a leucoma to which the iris is attached.

L. gerontotox'on. (Γέρον, an old man; τόξον, a bow.) A name for the *Arcus senilis*.

L. margarita'ceum. (L. *margarita*, a pearl.) A leucoma having a pearl-like appearance.

L. nephel'ium. (Νεφέλη, a cloud.) Sauvages' term for a very thin cloudiness of the cornea which makes things look misty.

L., partial. One which is confined to a portion only of the cornea.

L., total. One which implicates the whole surface of the cornea.

Leu'comaines. (Λεύκωμα, whiteness.) Gautier's name for a class of alkaloids produced in the normal metabolism of the albuminous tissues of animals, independently of any bacterial agency. The term was devised by him to differentiate them from the alkaloids of putrefaction of tissue or ptomaines, and to indicate their origin from substances allied to white of egg. He has described xanthoerantnin, crusoceratin, amphierantnin, pseudoxanthin, and two

other bases. These alkaloids are poisonous, producing somnolence, lassitude, and sometimes vomiting and diarrhoea, but they are less active than the ptomaines; and when their elimination by the secretions of the skin, kidneys, or intestinal mucous membrane is defective, they may become the causes of disease.

Leucomatoid. (Λεύκωμα, a white opacity of the eye. F. *leucomatôide*.) Resembling *Leucoma*.

Leucomatorrhœa. (Λεύκωμα, whiteness; ροία, a flow. F. *leucomatorrhée*; G. *Weissfluss*.) A white discharge; a term applied to salivary and urinary discharges under disease.

Leucomatosis. (Λεύκωμα.) A synonym of *Amyloid*, or lardaceous degeneration.

Leucomatous. (Λεύκωμα, a white opacity of the eye. F. *leucomateux*.) Having *Leucoma*.

Leucomelanic. (Λευκός, white; μέλας, black. F. *leucomèle*.) Of a colour composed of a mixture of white and black.

Leucomelous. Same as *Leucomelanic*.

Leucoma. (Λευκός, white; όμμα, the eye. F. *leucomme*.) A white opacity of the cornea. Same as *Leucoma*.

Leucomoria. (Λευκός, white, wan; μωρία, folly. F. *leucomorie*; G. *unruhiger Wahnsinn, unruhige Melancholie*.) Term for restless madness; restless melancholy.

Leucomyellitis. (Λευκός; μυελός, marrow.) Inflammation of the white or medullary nerve-substance of the spinal cord.

L. posterior chronica. (L. *posterior*, hinder; *chronicus*, long-lasting) Erb's term for *Ataxia, locomotor*, or *Tabes dorsalis*.

Leuconecrosis. See *Leukonecrosis*.

Leuconic acid. Will's term for *Oxyerocnic acid*.

Leuconostoc. (Λευκός; nostoc.) A Genus of the Group *Bacteriacea*.

L. mesenteroides, Cienkowski. (Μεσεντήριον, the membrane to which the intestines are attached; είδος, likeness. F. *gomme de sucrerie*; G. *Froschleichpütz*.) Frog-spawn fungus. Consists of cells, singly, in chains, and in zoogloea, with a thick, gelatinous envelope. It occurs in beet-root juice and in molasses, and speedily converts them into a gelatinous mass.

Leuconotous. (Λευκός, white; νότος, the back. F. *leuconote*.) Applied to a plant whose leaves are white on the under surface.

Also, applied to an animal which has a white back.

Leuconymphœa. (Λευκός, white; νυμφαία, the water-lily. F. *nymphar blanc*.) The *Nymphœa alba*.

Leucopathia. (Λευκός, white; πάθος, disease. F. *leucopathie*.) Same as *Albinism*. Also, a synonym of *Chlorosis*.

L., general. Same as *Albinism*.

L. partialis acquisita. (Low. L. *partialis*; from L. *pars*, a part; *acquisitus*, part. of *acquirere*, to add to.) A synonym of *Leukoderma*.

Leucopathic. Of, or belonging to, *Leucopathia*.

Leucophœous. (Λευκός, white; φαίος, dusky or dun. F. *leucophe*; G. *aschgrau*.) Of a mixed colour between black and white, like that of the hood of the Franciscan monks; dusky grey.

Leucophagium. (Λευκός, white; φαγείν, to eat.) Old name for an internal me-

dicine made from almonds macerated in rose-water, with the flesh of a capon, or a partridge, boiled, pounded, and put through a sieve; it was used in phthisis.

Leucophlegma'sia. (Λευκοφλεγματία, the beginning of the dropsy; from Λευκός, white; φλέγμα, phlegm. F. *leucophlegmasie*; I. *leucoflemmasia*; S. *leucophlemmasia*; G. *Leucophlegmasie*.) A dropsical tendency, denoted by a pale, tumid and flabby condition of body and œdematous condition of the whole body.

Also, a term for the solid œdema, or pale, swollen, tense, nnpitting condition of the skin and subcutaneous tissue produced by obstruction of the lymphatic vessels.

Also, a term which has been applied to subcutaneous emphysema.

L. dolens puerperarum. (L. *dolens*, painful; *puerpera*, a lying-in woman.) A synonym of *Phlegmasia dolens*.

Leucophlegmatia. Same as *Leucophlegmasia*.

L. ethiopicum. (L. *æthiops*, any black man.) Same as *Cachexia aquosa*.

Leucophlegmatic. (F. *leucophlegmatique*; G. *leucophlegmatisch*.) Of, or belonging to, the habit of body termed *Leucophlegmasia*.

L. temperament. See *Temperament, leucophlegmatic*.

Leucophlegmatodes. (Λευκοφλεγματοδής. F. *leucophlegmateux*.) Having *Leucophlegmasia*.

Leucophlegmatoides. (Λευκοφλεγματοειδής. F. *leucophlegmatôide*.) Resembling *Leucophlegmasia*.

Leucophrys. (Λευκός, white; όφρύς, the eyebrow. F. *leucophre*.) Having white eyebrows.

Leucophthalmous. (Λευκός, white; όφθαλμός, the eye. F. *leucophthalme*.) Having white eyes.

Leucophyll. (Λευκός; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *leucophylle*.) The colourless state of *Chlorophyll* which occurs in the white leaves of an etiolated plant.

Leucophyllate. The same as *Leucophyllous*.

Leucophyllon. The same as *Leucophyllum*.

Leucophyllous. (Λευκός, white; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *leucophylle*.) Having white leaves; applied to plants that have their leaves covered with a white down.

Also, to animals which have bands and spots of a white colour.

Leucophyllum. (Λευκός, white; φύλλον, a leaf.) Ancient name of a dry unguent or perfume for the neck and axilla, made of storax, malabathrum, opobalsamum, Samian earth, and the juice of roses.

Leucopilous. (Λευκός, white; πιλίος, the cap given to Roman slaves when freed. F. *leucopile*.) Having a white pileus; applied to agaries.

Leucopiper. (Λευκός, white; πέπερι, pepper. F. *poivre blanc*; G. *weisser Pfeffer*.) The *Piper album*, or white pepper.

Leucoplakia. (Λευκός; πλάξ, gen. πλάκος, anything flat and broad.) See *Leucoplakia*.

Leucoplasia. (Λευκός, white; πλασία, formation. F. *leucoplasie*.) The formation of white spots or plates on the epidermis or epithelium.

L., lingual. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.) Same as *Leucoplastida*.

Leucoplastide. (Λευκός; πλαστόω, to form.) Bodies resembling chlorophyll corpuscles but colourless, found in the young tissues of plants as an early condition of chlorophyll corpuscles, and in old tissues as starch granules.

Leucoplaxia. Same as *Leucoplastida*.

Leucopleurous. (Λευκός, white; λευρόν, the side. F. *leucopleure*.) Having white sides.

Leucopodious. (Λευκός, white; ποός, a foot. F. *leucopode*.) Applied to mushrooms which have white stiples, and to plants which have white petioles.

Also, applied to birds having white feet.

Leucopodous. Same as *Leucopodious*.

Leucopogon. (Λευκός, white; πάγων, the beard.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Epacridaceæ*.

L. Rich'ei. Hab. New Holland. Berries small, white; they have been used as food.

Leucopogous. (Λευκός, white; πάγων, the beard. F. *leucopoge*.) Having the beard, or chin, of a white colour.

Leucopous. (Λευκός, white; ποός, a foot. F. *leucope*.) Having white feet.

Leucoproctous. (Λευκός, white; προκτός, behind. F. *leucoprocte*.) Applied to an insect which has the extremity of the abdomen white.

Leucoprymous. (Λευκός, white; πρύμνα, the stern. F. *leucoprymne*.) Having the buttocks or the skin of the thigh of a white colour.

Leucops. (Λευκός, white; ὄψις, the eye. F. *leucops*.) Having the eyes white or surrounded with white.

Leucopterous. (Λευκός, white; πτέρον, a wing. F. *leucoptere*.) Applied to plants that have the wings of their fruit white.

Also, applied to insects or birds having white wings.

Leucopygous. (Λευκός, white; πυγή, the buttock. F. *leucopyge*.) Applied to an insect which has the extremity of the abdomen white.

Leucopyria. (Λευκός; πυρ, fever heat.) Hectic fever.

Leucopyrous. (Λευκός, white; πυρός, wheat. F. *leucopyre*.) Having white fruit.

Leucopyrrous. (Λευκός, white; πυρός, red. F. *leucopyrre*.) Of a colour composed of a mixture of white and red.

Leucorrhagia. A synonym of *Leucorrhœa*.

Leucorrhampous. (Λευκός, white; ῥάμφος, a beak. F. *leucorrhampe*.) Having the muzzle or snout white.

Leucorrhizous. (Λευκός, white; ῥίζα, a root. F. *leucorrhize*; G. *weisswurzelig*.) Having white roots.

Leucorrhœa. (Λευκός, white; ῥοία, a flow. F. *leucorrhœe*; I. *leucorrhœa*; S. *leucorrhœa*; G. *weisser Fluss*.) A mucous or mucopurulent discharge from some part of the female genital canal, generally produced by a more or less severe catarrhal inflammation. The discharge may contain the *Trichomonas vaginalis* and the *Leptothrix buccalis*.

L. analis. (L. *anus*, the fundament.) A whitish mucous discharge from the anus which sometimes accompanies piles.

L., cervical. (L. *cervix*, the neck.) A

transparent, tenacious, alkaline secretion from the canal of the cervix uteri, which may become yellowish, or greenish, or reddish; as it escapes into the vagina it is rendered cloudy by the action of its acid secretion. It contains large quantities of the ciliated, columnar cells of the epithelium of the cervix, generally deprived of their cilia, some leucocytes, and red blood discs when of this colour.

L. communis. (L. *communis*, common.) Ordinary leucorrhœa.

L., epidemic. (Επιδήμιος, among the people.) Wide-spread epidemics of leucorrhœa have been described by various authors.

L., infantile. (L. *infantis*, belonging to little children.) The leucorrhœa of young children; it is almost always of the vulvar variety, is of a serous or sero-purulent character, and depends on want of cleanliness, ascariides, and on a strumous habit.

L., intra-uterine. (L. *intra*, within, *uterus*, the womb.) The form which is derived from the lining membrane of the uterus; it is often an extension of the cervical variety. The discharge may be transparent and alkaline, or it may be turbid with pus-globules, or reddish from blood-discs; it contains shed ciliated epithelium, leucocytes from the uterine follicles, and pus cells; each of these may undergo fatty degeneration, and, breaking up, supply free fat granules to the liquid.

L., mens'trual. (L. *menstrualis*, monthly.) The pale mucous discharge from the uterine walls which sometimes takes the place of the true menstrual discharge in cases of amenorrhœa.

L. Naboth'i. (Naboth.) The mucous discharge streaked with blood which immediately precedes the occurrence of labour; also called the *Show*.

L., occult. (L. *occultus*, hidden.) Barnes's term for the form in which the discharge is unnoticed by the woman, either from carelessness or because it is discharged only during defecation.

L. of pregnancy. The creamy mucous discharge from the vagina which occurs in pregnancy, the result of the attendant hyperemia.

L., post-mens'trual. (L. *post*, after; *menstrualis*, monthly.) The pale mucous discharge which often immediately follows the true menstrual flow.

L. senescen'tium. (L. *senescens*, growing old.) An old term for a thin, acrid, and frequently fetid discharge from the vagina of elderly persons; probably generally caused by malignant or other disease of the uterus.

L., tub'al. (L. *tubus*, a pipe.) The form in which the discharge is secreted in the Fallopian tubes.

L., uterine. Same as *L., intra-uterine*.

L., vaginal. (L. *vagina*, a sheath.) The white, acid secretion from the walls of the vagina, containing much scaly epithelium, undergoing fatty degeneration; it may also be yellow, from the presence of pus cells, when there is found a granular condition of the mucous membrane.

L., vul'var. (Vulva.) Mucous discharge from the orifice of the vagina and the neighbouring parts.

Leucorrhœic. (F. *leucorrhœique*; I. *leucorrhœo*; S. *leucorrhœica*.) Of, or belonging to, *Leucorrhœa*.

Leucorrhœic. Same as *Leucorrhœic*.
Leucorrhœis. See *Leucorrhœis*.
Leucorrhœous. (Λευκός, white; ῥόος, a stream. F. *leucorrhé*.) In animals, having the rump and lower parts of the body of a white colour.

Leucorrhynchous. (Λευκός, white; ῥύγχος, the beak. F. *leucorrhynque*.) Having a white beak.

Leucoses. (Λεύκωσις, whiteness.) Alibert's term for the diseases of the lymphatic system.

Also, Fuchs' term for anæmic diseases.

Leucosia. (Λεύκωσις, whiteness. F. *leucosie*.) Whiteness of the hair.

Also, the same as *Albinism*.

Leucosinapis. (Λευκός, white; σινάπι, mustard.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Crucifere*.

L. alba. Spach. The *Sinapis alba*.

Leucosis. (Λεύκωσις, whiteness. F. *leucose*.) Paleness; whiteness of the skin.

Also, the formation or gradual progress of *Leucoma*.

Leucospermatus. (Λευκός, white; σπέρμα, seed. F. *leucosperme*.) Having white fruit or seed.

Leucospilus. (Λευκός, white; σπίλος, a spot or blemish. F. *leucospile*.) Having white spots.

Leucospori. (Λευκός; σπορά, seed.) A division of *Agarics*, according to Fries, having white or whitish spores.

Leucosporous. (Λευκός; σπορά, seed. F. *leucospore*.) Having colourless seeds or spores.

Leucostictous. (Λευκός, white; στικτός, punctured. F. *leucosticté*.) Scattered or strewn over with white spots or points.

Leucotomous. (Λευκός, white; στόμα, a mouth. F. *leucotome*.) Applied to a moss that has a white peristome.

Also, applied to shells the opening of which is white.

Also, applied to an insect having a white mouth.

Leucotan'nin. (Λευκός, white.) Colourless tannin.

Leucothoë. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ericaceæ*.

L. Kotagherren'sis, De Cand. The *Andromeda Leschenaultii*.

L. maria'na, De Cand. The *Andromeda mariana*.

Leucotic. (F. *leucotique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Leucoma*.

Leucotin. (Λευκός, white.) $C_{21}H_{20}O_6$, or $C_{21}H_{22}O_{10}$. A tasteless principle contained in *Coto bark*.

Leucotis. (Λευκός, white; οὖς, the ear. F. *leucoté*.) Having white ears.

Leucotrichous. (Λευκός, white; θρίξ, hair. F. *leucotrique*.) Having, or belonging to, white hairs.

Leucoturic acid. Schlieper's term for *Oxalantin*.

Leucous. (Λευκός, white.) Having a fair complexion and yellow or reddish hair.

Leucoxylous. (Λευκός, white; ξύλον, wood.) Belonging to, or having, white wood.

Leucyl. $C_6H_{10}O$. The radical of the leucic series.

Leuk, baths of. See *Leukerbad*.

Leukæmia. (Λευκός, white; αίμα, the

blood. F. *leukémie*; G. *Leukämie*.) Virchow's term for the disease described as *Leucocythæmia*.

L. cutis. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) A very rare form of skin disease occurring in persons suffering from leucocythæmia, and consisting of rounded, sometimes umbilicated, yellowish or reddish-brown nodules in the true skin, of the size of a pin's head to that of a hazel nut, and consisting of lymphoid tissue.

L. liena'le. (L. *lien*, the spleen.) Leukæmia proceeding from disease of the spleen.

L., lymphatic. (*Lymph.*) Virchow's term for leukæmia associated with disease of the lymphatic glands.

L., splenic. (Σπλίην, the spleen.) Virchow's term for leukæmia proceeding from disease of the spleen.

Leukæmic. Relating to *Leukæmia*.

L. lymphadenoma. See *Lymphadenoma*.

L. lym'phoma. See *Lymphadenoma*.

Leukas'mus. See *Leucasinus*.

Leuké. See *Leuce*.

Leuk'en. Same as *Leukerbad*.

Leuk'erbad. Switzerland, Canton Valais, on the southern declivity of the Gemmi, at a height of 4600 feet. Mineral waters from about twenty sources, varying from 29° C. to 50° C. (84·2° F. to 122° F.) in temperature. The Lorenz, or Saint Laurent, spring contains calcium sulphate 1·52 gramme, magnesium sulphate 3084 gramme in 1000, with much smaller quantities of sodium, potassium, and strontium sulphates, and carbonate of iron 0·103 gramme; a litre contains also oxygen 1·05 e.e., carbonic acid 2·38 e.e., and nitrogen 11·54 e.e. The other sources are weaker in the same substances. The water is used for drinking, but chiefly for prolonged baths, lasting at first half to one hour, but soon increased to two to three hours in the morning, and one to two hours in the afternoon. About the beginning of the second week an eruption (F. *poussée*) of red papules and pustules occurs, which generally disappears during the third or fourth week, when the time of immersion is gradually shortened. Skin diseases, especially of the moist type, such as eczema and impetigo, are successfully treated, as also rheumatic affections, atonic gout, neuralgia, serofula, and malarial troubles.

Leukhæmia. Same as *Leucocythæmia*.

Leukhæmic. Same as *Leucocythæmic*.

Leukocyte. See *Leucocyte*.

Leukocytosis. (Λευκός, white; κύτος, a hollow.) A term given by Virchow to a transient increase in the number of white corpuscles in the blood, resulting from morbid conditions affecting the lymphatic glands, and occurring in pregnancy and in fevers.

Also, the production and generation of leucocytes.

Leukoderma. (Λευκός, white; δέρμα, the skin.) A deficiency of pigment in a part of the skin without other structural alteration; a disease which chiefly occurs in those who have lived in the tropics; the surrounding skin is generally darker than natural, from excess of pigment. It is not uncommon in the dark races of mankind, making them piebald. It may be due to nerve paresis, as when it occurs in the course of trigeminal neuralgia.

L. acquisitum. (L. *acquisitus*, part. of *acquirō*, to add to. G. *erworbene Leukodermie*.) The disease described under the chief heading.

L., congenital. (*L. congenitus*, born together with. *G. angeborene Leucodermie.*) A synonym of *Albinism*.

L., neurotic. (*Νεῦρον*, a nerve.) A pigment-atrophy of the skin produced by disturbed nervous influence.

L. syphiliticum. White patches of skin supposed to be caused by constitutional syphilis.

Leukokythæmia. See *Leucocythæmia*.

Leukol. Same as *Leucol*.

Leukolein. Same as *Leucolin*.

Leukoleinum. Same as *Leucolin*.

Leukolyte. See *Leucolyte*.

Leukoma. See *Leucoma*.

Leukomyelitis. See *Leukomyelitis*.

Leukon. (*Λευκός*, white.) A hydrated oxide of silicon.

Leukonecrosis. (*Λευκός*, white; *νέκρωσις*, death.) A form of dry gangrene in which the mortified parts do not assume the usual dark colour.

Leukopathia. (*Λευκός*, white; *πάθος*, sickness.) Atrophy of the pigment of the skin, either congenital, when it is termed *Albinism*, or acquired, as in *Leukoderma*.

Leukophlegmatia. See *Leukophlegmatia*.

Leukoplakia. (*Λευκός*, white; *πλάξ*, a flat surface.) Schwimmer's term for the milky white patches seen on the dorsum of the tongue and the mucous membrane of the cheeks and the lower lip. As a result of a chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane an excessive growth of epithelium takes place over the swollen papille of the corium, which undergoes infiltration and cell-proliferation. The superficial layers of cells become horny and opaque; neighbouring spots coalesce and white patches of considerable size are thus formed. They readily take on other morbid processes, and especially favour the development of epithelioma, as pointed out by Hulke.

L. buccalis. (*L. buccæ*, the cheeks.) The form which occurs on the mucous membrane of the cheeks.

Leukorrhœa. See *Leucorrhœa*.

Leukosis. See *Leucosis*.

Leutstetten. Germany, in Bavaria. An indifferent mineral water.

Levamen. (*L. levamen*, an alleviation. *G. Erleichterungsmittel.*) A means of relief.

Levana. Italy, in the province of Florence. Two cold mineral springs, containing alkaline and earthy bicarbonates, with some iron, one of which is noted in the treatment of rickets.

Levant. The maritime parts of the countries lying on the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea and its contiguous waters.

L. galbanum. The product of *Galbanum officinale*.

L. nut. The *Cocculus indicus*.

L. soap-root. The *Gypsophila struthium*.

L. wormseed. The *Artemisia maritima*, var. *Stechmanniana*. The unexpanded flower heads are employed in medicine. It comes to England from Turkestan through Russia. Its alkaloid is santonin.

Levante. See under *Canary islands*.

Levantine. Belonging to the *Levant*.

L. plague. See *Plague*.

Levant'o. The name of the sirocco in Sicily and Naples.

Leva'tor. (*L. levator*; from *levo*, to lift up.) A raiser; an elevator.

L. a'lae na'rium posterior. (*L. ala*, a wing; *nares*, the nostrils; *posterior*, comp. of *posterus*, that is behind.) A synonym of *L. ala nasi*.

L. a'lae na'si. (*L. ala*; *nasus*, the nose. *G. Aufheber des Nasenflügels.*) The median portion of the levator labii superioris alaque nasi.

L. anguli o'ris. (*L. angulus*, a corner; *os*, the mouth. *F. muscle canin, elevateur de l'angle des lèvres, petit sus-maxillo-labial* of Chaussier; *G. Mundwinkelheber.*) A muscle arising in the canine fossa of the superior maxillary bone immediately below the infraorbital foramen, and inserted into the angle of the mouth; it is supplied by the facial nerve, and elevates the angle of the mouth.

L. anguli scapulae. (*L. angulus*, a corner; *scapula*, the blade-bone. *F. angulaire de l'omoplate, trachélo-scapulaire* of Chaussier; *G. Schalterheber.*) A muscle arising from the posterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the four or five uppermost cervical vertebrae, and inserted into the base of the scapula from the origin of its spine to its superior angle; it is supplied by the third, fourth, and sometimes the fifth cervical nerves; it raises the hinder edge of the scapula. Occasionally it is connected by muscular slips with the occipital bone, the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, or the trapezius, serrati, or scaleni muscles. It is morphologically a part of the serratus magnus muscle.

L. a'ni. (*L. anus*, the fundament. *F. releveur de l'anus, sous-pubio-coccygien* of Chaussier; *G. Afterheber.*) A thin muscle with membranous interspaces arising from the internal surface of the spine of the ischium, from the inner surface of the os pubis and its symphysis, and between these points from the pelvic fascia at the springing of the recto-vesical fascia; the posterior fibres are inserted into the lateral part of the point of the coccyx and into the ano-coccygeal raphe, and the anterior fibres meet below the prostate with those of the opposite side, and with fibres of the constrictor urethrae and the external sphincter of the anus. It supports the floor of the pelvis, and compresses the lower part of the rectum; it is supplied by the fourth sacral nerve and the perineal nerve.

L. ani parvus. (*L. parvus*, small.) The lesser elevator of the anus. The *Transversus peronei*.

L. ar'cuum. (*L. arcus*, a bow.) A muscle, found in some Urodela, which suspends each side of the branchial arch from the parts above it.

L. auris. (*L. auris*, the ear.) The *Attollens aurem*.

L. caudæ externus. (*L. cauda*, a tail; *externus*, outward.) A muscle of many tailed animals. It is a continuation of the longissimus dorsi, arising from the transverse processes of the lumbar and sacral vertebrae, and inserted by long, slender tendons into the metaphyses of the caudal vertebrae.

L. caudæ internus. (*L. cauda*; *internus*, within.) A muscle of many tailed animals. It is a continuation of the semi-spinalis muscle, and consists of fleshy and tendinous slips connecting the dorsal and lateral parts of the caudal vertebrae.

L. claviculae. (*Clavicle.*) A muscle of

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many Mammalia, and some Reptilia, arising from the transverse process of the atlas, or from the occiput, and inserted into the outer end of the clavicle.

It is sometimes represented in man by a slip passing from the transverse processes of one or two of the upper cervical vertebra to the outer end of the clavicle.

L. coccygii. (*Coccyx*.) The *Coccygeus*, **L. epiglottidis.** (*Επιγλωττις*, the epiglottis.) Term applied to a few of the posterior or inferior horizontal fibres of the genio-glossus which are inserted into the inferior pointed part of the epiglottis.

L. glandulæ thyroïdæe. (*F. releveur de la glande thyroïde.*) An occasional muscle arising from the hyoid bone or from the thyroid cartilage, and inserted into the isthmus of the thyroid.

L. humeri. (*L. humerus*, the upper arm bone.) A synonym of the *Deltoid muscle*.

L. humeri internus. (*L. humerus; internus*, inner.) The *Coraco-brachialis muscle*.

L. intestini recti. (*L. intestinum*, an intestine; *rectus*, straight.) A synonym of the *L. ani*.

L. labii inferioris. (*L. labium*, a lip; *inferior*, lower. *F. releveur du menton, houppe du menton*; *G. Kinnheber.*) A muscle arising from the incisor fossa of the lower jaw by a narrow head, and ending by a broader insertion into the integuments of the chin; it is supplied by the facial nerve, and raises the lower lip while wrinkling the chin. It forms a part of Chaussier's mento-labial muscle.

L. labii superioris alæquæ nasi. (*L. labium; superior*, upper; *alæ*, a wing; *que*, and; *nasus*, the nose. *F. grand sus-maxillo-labial* of Chaussier, *releveur profond de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure*; *G. gemeinschaftlicher Heber der Oberlippe und der Nase, Aufheber der Oberlippe und des Nasenflügels.*) A muscle arising from the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone, and inserted by a small fasciculus into the *alæ nasi*, and by a larger one into the skin of the upper lip; it is supplied by the facial nerve, dilates the nostril, and elevates the upper lip.

L. labii superioris major. (*L. labium; superior; major*, greater.) The same as *L. labii superioris proprius*.

L. labii superioris minor. (*L. labium; superior; minor*, less.) Term applied to the lateral or external portion of the *L. labii superioris alæque nasi* muscle. The fibres are inserted into the skin and substance of the upper lip.

L. labii superioris proprius. (*L. labium; superior; proprius*, one's own. *F. releveur superficiel de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure*; *G. eigener Heber der Oberlippe.*) A muscle arising from the superior maxillary bone immediately below the infraorbital foramen and from the neighbouring part of the malar bone, and becoming inserted into the skin of the upper lip and the orbicularis muscle and by some of its inner fibres into the *alæ nasi*; it is supplied by the facial nerve, and elevates the upper lip.

L. labiorum communis. (*L. labium; communis*, common.) The *L. anguli oris*.

L. menti. (*L. mentum*, the chin.) The *L. labii superioris proprius*.

L. oculi. (*L. oculus*, the eye.) The *Rectus superior oculi*.

L. œsophagi. (*Οισοφάγος*, the gullet.) Term applied to the upper set of muscular fibres of the œsophagus which are situated in the median line, and arise from the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage.

L. palati. (*L. palatum*, the roof of the mouth. *F. petrostaphylin interne*; *G. Gaumenheber.*) A muscle arising by a tendon from the inferior surface of petrous portion of the temporal bone in front of the carotid canal, and from the inferior border of the cartilage of the Eustachian tube; it is inserted into the aponeurosis of the palate, and joins its fellow under the azygos uvulæ; it elevates the palate, and is supplied by the petrosal branch of the Vidian nerve.

L. palati mollis. (*L. palatum; mollis*, soft.) The *L. palati*.

L. palpebræ superioris. (*L. palpebra*, the eyelid; *superior*, upper. *F. releveur de la paupière supérieure, orbito-palpebral* of Chaussier; *G. Augenlidheber.*) A muscle arising from the upper part of the optic foramen and the sheath of the optic nerve, and inserted by a membranous expansion into the tarsal cartilage of the upper lid; it is supplied by the third nerve, and raises the upper eyelid.

L. penis. The *Erector penis*.

L. perinæi. (*Περιναιον*, the space between the anus and the vulva.) A duckbill vaginal speculum.

L. pharyngis. The *Stylopharyngeus muscle*.

L. proprius alæ nasi anterior. (*L. proprius*, one's own; *alæ*, a wing; *nasus*, the nose; *anterior*, in front.) The *Dilatator naris anterior*.

L. proprius alæ nasi posterior. (*L. proprius; alæ; nasus; posterior*, hinder.) The *Dilatator naris posterior*.

L. proprius angularis. (*L. angulus*, a corner.) The *L. anguli scapulæ*.

L. prostatæ. (*F. releveur de la prostate.*) The elevator of the prostate gland; a name given by Santorini to the anterior fibres of the *Levator ani*, which surround the prostate as with a sling.

L. scapulæ. Same as *L. anguli scapulæ*.

L. scapulæ proprius. (*L. proprius*, one's own.) The *L. anguli scapulæ*.

L. scroti. (*L. scrotum*, the bag for the testicles.) A muscle arising in the skin about the root of the tail in many carnivora, and becoming spread over the surface of the scrotum in the male, or the pudendum in the female. It has a connection with the external sphincter of the anus.

L. urethræ. (*F. releveur de l'urèthre.*) A name given by Santorini to a portion of the *Transversus perinæi*; being the anterior median fasciculi of the levator ani. It extends from the pubo-prostatic ligament, and is inserted into the membranous portion of the urethra.

L. uvulæ. The *Azygos uvulæ*.

L. veili palatini. (*L. velum*, a veil; *palatum*, the palate.) A synonym of the *L. palati*.

Levatores. Nominative plural of *Levator*.

L. costarum. (*L. costa*, a rib. *F. surcostaux*; *G. Rippenheber.*) Twelve triangular muscles on each side of the chest, arising from the tips of the transverse processes of the last cervical and eleven dorsal vertebra, and passing downwards and outwards to the upper surface of

the ribs below, between the tubercle and the angle. They raise the ribs, and are supplied by the posterior branches of the thoracic nerves.

L. costa rum bre'ves. (*L. costa*; *brevis*, short. *G. kurze Rippenheber.*) The *L. costarum*.

L. costarum longiores. (*L. costa*; *longus*, long. *F. longs sur-costaux*; *G. lange Rippenheber.*) Three or four elongated triangular slips, arising from the transverse processes of the lower dorsal vertebrae, and, after covering the short elevators of the ribs, inserted, more externally than they, into the second rib below their own origin.

L. supra costales. (*L. supra*, above; *costa*.) The *L. costarum*.

Leven. Same as *Leaven*.

Leven bark. The root of *Hydrangea arborescens*.

Lever. (*Mid. E. leuour*; from *F. lever*, a lifter; from *L. levator*; from *levo*, to raise; from *levis*, light. *F. levier*; *L. leva*; *S. palanca*; *G. Hebel*.) A lifter; a means of raising a thing.

In Dentistry and in Surgery, a term for the *Elevator*.

In Mechanics, a rigid bar resting on a point, the *Fulcrum* (*F. point d'appui*; *G. Stützpunkt*), on which it moves by the application to another point of the *Power* (*F. puissance*; *G. Kraft*), lifting at a third point the *Weight* (*F. resistance*; *G. Gewicht*). Levers are of three different orders, according to the relative position of these three points; in one of the first order (*F. levier intermobile*), the fulcrum is between the weight and the power; in one of the second order (*F. levier interresistant*), the weight is between the fulcrum and the power; and in one of the third order (*F. levier interpuissant*), the power is between the fulcrum and the weight. In all levers the power is to the weight in the inverse ratio of their respective arms.

In Midwifery, a term for the *Vectis*.

L., arms of. (*F. bras de levier*; *G. Hebelarm.*) The parts of the lever of the first order on each side of the fulcrum.

Leverage. (*G. Hebelkraft*.) The action of, or the power gained by using, a *Lever*.

Levern. Prussia, in Westphalia. Mineral waters from two springs, containing carbonates of lime and iron.

Leviathan. (*Late L. leviathan*; from *Heb. liryathän*, a sea-monster or a snake; from *Heb. root lavah*, to cleave; with perhaps the original sense of to bend.) An aquatic animal mentioned in Holy Scripture, which may be a crocodile, or a serpent, or perhaps some large aquatic animal, as a whale.

L. penis. (*L. penis*, the male organ.) The penis of the whale; formerly used in powder as a remedy for dysentery and leucorrhœa.

Levico. Italy, in a beautiful valley of the Tyrol, 500 metres above sea-level. The Source du Vitriol contains ferric sulphate 5.12852 grammes, copper sulphate .05313, aluminium sulphate .6483, arsenious acid .00905 gramme, in 1000; is used only as baths, and locally in skin diseases, rheumatic thickening, paralysis, neuralgia, and palpitation of the heart. The Source de l'œcre possesses the same constituents in much smaller quantities; it is used in anæmia, chlorosis, atonic dyspepsia, and malarial cachexia.

Levigate. (*L. levigo*, to make smooth. *F. leviger*; *G. levigiren*.) To perform the pharmaceutical operation of *Levigation*.

Levigation. (*L. levigatus*, part. of *levigo*. *F. levigation*; *I. levigazione*; *S. levigacion*; *G. Levigirung, Zerreibung*.) The trituration or rubbing down of a substance in a mortar or on a slab, with sufficient moisture to make it soft.

Levirostrate. (*L. levis*, light; *rostrum*, a beak.) Having a slender beak.

Levirostrès. (*L. levis*; *rostrum*.) A Tribe of the Order *Passeres*, having a large, light beak, short, weak legs, and feet adapted for clinging to branches. It includes the hornbills, kingfishers, bee-eaters, and rollers.

Levis' reduction apparatus. Used for dislocations of the phalanges. It is a thin strip of wood about ten inches in length and one inch broad. One end is perforated with holes, whilst the other is formed into a handle. A piece of tape is passed through the holes, and by it the phalanx is bound to the board; by traction the dislocation is reduced.

Levisticum. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbellifere*. The *Ligustrum levisticum*.

L. officinale, Koch. The *L. paludapifolium*.

L. paludapifolium, Ascherson. (*F. lirèche, ache des montagnes*; *G. Liebstückel*.) Hab. Central Europe. Root, leaves, and fruit aromatic, stomachic, and diaphoretic; stem yields English poponax.

Levogyrus. See *Lævogyrus*.

Levulin. See *Lævulin*.

Levulosan. See *Lævulosan*.

Levulose. See *Lævulose*.

Lewis spring. United States of America, Missouri, Howard County. Mineral waters, containing calcium carbonate 23.71 grains, magnesium carbonate 73.12, calcium sulphate 122.91, sodium chloride 951.3, and calcium chloride 37.29 grains, in a gallon.

Lewisham well. The same, probably, as the disused mineral spring at *Dulwich*.

Lewisia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Mesembryaceæ*.

L. redivi'va, Pursh. (*L. redivivus*, renewed.) Tobacco root, so called on account of its smell. Hab. North America. Used as food in Canada and Maine under the name of *Spatulum*.

Lex progres'sus. (*L. lex*, a law; *progressus*, an advance.) A name given by Valentin to the hypothesis that cerebro-spinal fibres join a main sympathetic nerve trunk, run through its ganglion, and leave it at a point lower than that at which they entered.

Lexias. A variety of raisin, so called from their being dipped into a lixivium of wood ashes and olive oil before being dried; this process disposes them to shrink and wrinkle, the alkaline solution removing the waxy coat which hinders the drying.

Lexington mineral well. United States of America, Kentucky. A saline, sulphuretted water.

Lexipharmacus. Same as *Alexipharmicæ*.

Lexipyret'ic. (*Ἀλεξίς*, cessation; from *λύω*, to stay, to abate; *πύρ*, fiery heat.) A febrifuge.

Ley. Same as *Lye*.

Leyden. A town of Holland.

L. battery. A set of Leyden jars placed in a trough lined with tin-foil by which their outer surfaces are connected with each other,

and joined by rods which connect their inner surfaces.

L. jar. A wide-mouthed, thin, glass jar, coated on the outside with tinfoil to within a few inches of the top, and either similarly coated on the inside or filled with thin leaves of copper or gold; it is closed with a wooden stopper or a cork through which a metallic rod passes, which terminates on the outer side in a knob, and which is kept in contact with the tinfoil at the bottom of the inside of the jar by means of a piece of wire or chain. When the outside of the jar is connected with the earth, and the knob approached to the conductors of an electric machine in action, the jar becomes charged on the inner surface with positive, and on the outer surface with negative, electricity; when the knob and the outer surface are connected by a discharge, a bright spark results, accompanied by a loud report.

L. ph'ial. Same as *L. jar*.

Leyden, Ernst. A Berlin physician, now living, born in Dantzig in 1832.

L.'s crystals. Colourless, slender, pointed, octahedral crystals found in the sputa of bronchial asthma and exudative bronchitis by Leyden and others, and believed by him to be connected with the development of the paroxysms. They probably consist of a substance containing mucin, and by some are thought to be identical with Charcot's crystals.

Leydig, Franz von. A German anatomist, born at Rothenburg in 1821, and now Professor in Bonn.

L.'s cells. Cells, of the character and mode of formation of goblet-cells, found in the epidermis of aquatic vertebrata, such as fishes and the larvæ of reptiles; they are also described as unicellular glands.

L.'s duct. The same as *Wolfian duct*.

Leysser's. (Fr. W. von *Leysser*, of Halle.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

L. gnaphaloides. (*Γνάφαλον*, the teazel; *εἶδος*, likeness.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Used as an emollient in catarrh, bronchitis, and phthisis.

Li. The symbol of *Lithium*.

Li'ana. (*S. liar*, to bind together. F. *liane*.) The woody stem of certain dicotyledonous climbing plants in tropical countries; they often ascend to the tops of lofty trees, and extend to great distances.

Lias. (F. *lias*, originally *lais*, or *lois*; perhaps of Celtic origin. I. *lais*; G. *Lias*.) The group of strata consisting principally of thin layers of limestone separated by similar layers of blue argillaceous clay, and lying between the thicker limestones of the oolite above, and the trias or upper new red sandstone below. It is full of fossils, ammonites, belemnites, fishes, and large reptiles, such as ichthyosaurus; plant remains are not uncommon. The water derived from it generally contains much mineral matter.

Li'atris. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

L. odoratis'sima. Willd. (*L. odoratus*, sweet-smelling.) Wild vanilla. Hab. North America. Root diuretic; used as *L. squarrosa*. Leaves, which contain coumarin, are used to give flavour to cigars and tobacco.

L. scario'sa. Willd. Throat wort. Hab. United States of America. Used as *L. squarrosa*.

L. spica'ta. Willd. (*L. spica* an ear of

corn.) Button snake-root. Hab. United States of America. Root diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, and antisyphilitic. Used in snake bites as a local application, and internally in decoction with milk; also in flatulent colic and in urinary disorders.

L. squarro'sa. Willd. (Mid. L. *squarrosus*, scurfy.) Rattlesnake's master. Hab. United States of America. Root diuretic. Used both externally and internally in bites of the rattlesnake, and in syphilis and gonorrhœa.

Libad'ium. (*Λιβάδιον*, from *Λίβας*, a wet place. F. *centaurie petite*; G. *Tausendgüldenkraut*.) A name for the *Chironia centaurium*, or lesser centaury; because it grows in watery places.

Liban'ion. (*Λιβανος*, the frankincense tree.) Ancient name for a collyrium containing oilbanum.

Libanium. Same as *Libanion*.

Libanomancy. (*Λιβανος*, the frankincense tree; *μαντεία*, divination. F. *libanomancie*; I. *libanomancia*; S. *libanomancia*; G. *Weihrauchbeschwörung*.) Divination by observing the wreaths of smoke arising from burning incense. A kind of pyromancy.

Libanoph'orous. (*Λιβανος*; *φορώω*, to bear.) Producing frankincense; applied to countries where the frankincense tree grows.

Libano'tis. (*Λιβανωτίς*, rosemary.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbellifereæ*.

The name has been applied to a large number of species, especially umbelliferous plants, such as *Laserpitium*, *Perula*, *Seseli*, *Thapsia*, *Rosmannus*, and others.

L. an'nuæ. (*L. annuus*, lasting a year.)

The *Athamanta cretensis*.

L. corona'ria. (*L. coronarius*, pertaining to a wreath.) The *Rosmarinus officinalis*.

L. creten'sis. Scop. The *Athamanta cretensis*.

L. hirsu'ta. Linn. (*L. hirsutus*, shaggy.) The *Athamanta cretensis*.

L. vulga'ris. De Cand. (*L. vulgaris*, common.) The *Seseli libanotis*.

Libano'tus. (*Λιβανωτός*, the gum of the *libavos*, the frankincense tree. F. *libanote*.) Old term for frankincense.

Lib'anus. (*Λιβανος*, the frankincense tree.) The *Juniperus lycia*.

Also, an old name for the *Pinus cedrus*, or cedar of Lebanon.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Amyridaceæ*.

L. thurif'era. Colebrooke. (*L. thus*, frankincense; *fero*, to bear.) The *Boswellia serrata*.

Liba'vius, And'reas. A German physician, born at Halle in 1543, died at Coburg in 1616. He was Professor of History and Poetry in the University of Jena, and director of the gymnasium at Coburg.

L., fuming liquor of. An old name for anhydrous bichloride of tin, made by heating one part of powdered tin with three parts of mercuric chloride in a glass retort till a fuming colourless liquid passes over into the receiver.

Libec'cio. The Italian name of the south-west wind; in the Riviera it is usually tempestuous.

Libella. (*L. libella*, a level; dim. of *libra*, a balance. G. *Wasserwaage*.) A water level.

Liber. (*L. liber*, the inner rind or bark of a tree. F. *liber*; I. *libro*; S. *liber*; G. *Bast*.)

The inner bark, phloem, or endophloem of dicotyledonous plants. It is composed of elongated and thick-walled cells, cambiform tissue, sieve-tubes, and frequently laticiferous vessels, and is situated usually outside the cambium layer, but it may also occur in the interior of the fibrovascular bundles, or in the medullary sheath. It is increased yearly during the life of the tree by additions from the cambium layer.

L. cells. (*F. cellulæ libériennes.*) The cells forming liber. They present two forms: cribriform or sieve cells, and bast cells, in addition to ordinary parenchyma, both of the fibrous or vascular kind. The cribriform cells present slits in their walls, by which they communicate with each other, and form a kind of duct. The bast cells are long, flexible, and thick-walled, and give to liber its toughness and capacity to form cordage, linen, and textile fabrics.

L. fibres. The bast cells described under *L. cells*.

L. soft. (*F. liber mou.*) The part of the liber which is composed of cambiform tissue and sieve-tubes.

Liberated. (*L. liberatus*, part. of *libero*, to set free.) Released from bonds.

In Botany, applied to a structure which is in part adherent to another and in part free.

Liberating. (*L. liberatus*, part. of *libero*, to set free.) Setting free.

L. chains. A term given by Hermann to the conducting portions of the nervous system. He considers the nerves to consist of a series of elementary parts, of which each possesses a certain amount of potential energy. These parts are so closely connected with each other that the energy liberated in one part serves to liberate the energy of the adjoining elementary parts.

L. force. A force which leads to the conversion of a certain amount of potential into kinetic energy.

Liberian. Relating to Liberia, a republic of South America.

L. coffee. The *Coffea liberica*.

Liberian. Relating to *Liber*.

L. cells. Same as *Liber-cells*.

Liberisquamous. (*L. liber*, free; *squama*, a scale. *F. libérisquame.*) Cassini's name for the peridium of the *Composite* when the scales are free.

Libero-motor. (*L. libero*, to set free; *motor*, motion.) Setting free the nerve influence which produces motion.

Liberty-cap. The *Agaricus semi-lanceolatus*.

Liberty hot springs. United States of America, Colorado, Rio Grande County. Saline waters, varying in temperature from 140° F. to 148° F. (60° C. to 64.4° C.) One spring contains sodium carbonate 144.5 parts, calcium and magnesium carbonates together 22.42, sodium sulphate 13.76, sodium chloride 33.34, and silica 4.75 parts in 100,000; the others contain similar constituents in different proportions.

Libi dibi. The same as *Divi-divi*.

Libidinis sedes. (*L. libido*, desire; *sedes*, a seat.) The clitoris.

Libidinous. (*F. libidineux*, from *L. libidinosus*, lustful. *G. wollüstig.*) Having strong sexual desire.

Libido. (*L. libido*, desire; from *libet*, it pleases. *F. lascivité, sensualité*; *G. Wollust.*) Term signifying venereal desire.

It was also (*F. instigation*; *G. Verlangen*) formerly used to express any strong inclination, as to empty the bowels or bladder, or to scratch in some itchy diseases of the skin.

Liblah. A pulse widely cultivated in India. Hab. Egypt.

Libcedrus. (*Λιβός*, anything that drops; *κέδρος*, the cedar tree.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Conifere*.

L. decurrens, Torrey. (*L. decurro*, to run down.) Furnishes a manna.

Libos. (*Λίβος*, anything that drops.) Epiphora, or overflow of tears.

Libra. (*L. libra*, a weight of twelve ounces. *F. livre*; *G. Pfund.*) A pound weight, consisting of twelve ounces.

Librament. (*L. libramentum*, a counterpoise.) The balancing organs of *Diptera*.

Libriform. (*L. liber*, the inner rind of a tree; *forma*, shape.) Having the appearance of fibrous bark or *Liber*.

L. fibres. (*L. fibra*, a thread.) Sanio's term for those prosenchymatous cell-forms of the xylem which have no septa, and are unpitted or have small slit-like pits.

Libro-vascular. (*L. liber*, the inner rind of a tree; *vasculum*, a small vessel.) That which belongs to the liber and to the vessels of plants.

Liburnum. (*Liburnia*, an Illyrian province.) Name for the *Viburnum lantana*, or mealy-tree, perhaps from its place of growth.

Libyanon. An old term used by Gorræus as *Libanion*, and also applied to any celiyrium.

Libyanum. Same as *Libyanon*.

Licanaea. A Genus of the Suborder *Chrysobalaneæ*, Order *Rosacea*.

L. inca'na, Aubl. (*L. incanus*, hoary.) Hab. Guiana. Fruit esculent.

Licaria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauraceæ*.

L. guianensis, Aubl. Hab. Brazil. Bark peppery in taste, and clove-like in smell; said to be an excellent tonic. The *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*.

Lice. Plural of *Louse*. Those which live on the human subject are, *Phthirus inguinalis*, the crab louse; *Pediculus capitis*, the head louse; *Pediculus palpebrarum*, the eyelid louse; *Pediculus vestimenti*, the body louse or clothes louse; and the *Pediculus tabescentium*, or the distemper louse.

L. seeds, Cevadilla. The fruit of *Schenocaulon officinale*.

Licentiate. (Mid. E. *licentiat*, from Low. Lat. *licentiatum*, part. of *licentio*, to license.) One who practices a profession by virtue of holding a license from a corporate body.

Lichanos. (*Λιχάνος*, from *λείχω*, to lick. *G. Leckfinger.*) Old term for the index finger, or fore-finger, from its use in licking up.

Lichanus. Same as *Lichanos*.

Lichas. (*Λιχάς*, the lesser span. *F. empan*; *G. die kleine Spanne.*) Term for a span, or space between the thumb and fore-finger when fully extended.

Liche, la. See *La Liche*.

Lichen. (*L. lichen*; from Gr. *λειχίην*, a tree moss. *F. lichen*; *I. lichene*; *S. liquen*; *G. Flechte.*) A plant of the Order *Lichens*.

L. absinthifolius, Lam. (*L. absinthium*, wormwood; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Evernia furfuracea*.

L. apthosus. (L. *apthosus*; from Gr. ἀπθαί, small ulcers of the mouth. F. *lichen apthex.*) The *Peltigera apthosa*, Hoffm. It is said to be cathartic and anthelmintic.

L. aquilus. Ach. (L. *aquilus*, dark-coloured.) The *Parmelia aquila*.

L. arboræus. (L. *arboræus*, pertaining to a tree.) The *Usnea barbata*.

L. arboræus pullus. (L. *arboræus*, pertaining to a tree; *pullus*, dusky. F. *lichen olivaire.*) The *Parmelia aquila* and *P. olivacea*.

L. arborum. (L. *arbor*, a tree.) The *Sticta pulmonacea*.

L. barbatus. Linn. (L. *barbatus*, bearded.) The *Usnea barbata*.

L. caninus. (L. *caninus*, pertaining to a dog. F. *lichen canin*, l. *des chiens.*) The *Peltigera canina*. It was once highly extolled as a remedy against hydrophobia.

L., carageen. The *Chondrus crispus*.

L. cetraria. The *Cetraria Islandica*.

L. cinereus terrestris. (L. *cinereus*, ash grey; *terrestris*, earthy. F. *lichen canin.*) The *Peltigera canina*.

L. cocciferus. Linn. (L. *coccum*, a berry; *fero*, to bear.) The *Cladonia coccifera*.

L. coccineus. (L. *coccineus*, of a scarlet colour.) The *Cladonia pyxidata*.

L. cornucopioides. Lightfoot. (L. *cornu*, a horn; *copia*, abundance; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) The *Cladonia coccifera*.

L.s. crustaceus. (L. *crusta*, a crust or rind. F. *lichen crustacés.*) Lichens in which the thallus is usually indefinite in outline, scarcely distinguishable from the substratum, the fructification being alone conspicuous. Ex. *Lecanora*, *Pertusaria*.

L., cup. The *Cladonia pyxidata*.

L., cup, scarlet. The *Cladonia coccifera*.

L. discoideus. Ach. (Δισκοειδής, quoit-shaped.) The *Pertusaria communis*.

L. eryngifolius. (L. *eryngion*, a species of thistle; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Cetraria islandica*.

L. esculentus. Pallas. The *Lecanora esculenta*.

L. fagineus. Linn. (L. *fagineus*, of beech.) The *Pertusaria communis*.

L. floridus hirtus. (L. *floridus*, flowery; *hirtus*, shaggy.) The *Usnea barbata*.

L., foliaceus. (L. *folium*, leaf. F. *lichen foliacés.*) Lichens in which the thallus is flattened with, in general, a lobed margin, and adheres to the substratum. The gonidia are green, and form a single layer beneath the upper surface. Ex. *Parmelia*, *Sticta*.

L. fruticose. (L. *fruticosus*, bushy. F. *lichen fruticuleux.*) Lichens in which the thallus grows erect in a shrub-like manner. The structure is uniformly cellular. The gonidial layer forms a hollow cylinder. Ex. *Usnea*, *Roccella*, *Cetraria*.

L. fungi. (L. *fungus*, a mushroom.) The ascomycetous fungi which by parasitism on algæ form, according to Schwendener, the plants of the Order *Lichenes*.

L. furfuraceus. Linn. The *Evernia furfuracea*.

L.s. gelatinous. Those which are slimy in composition, and form cushion-like masses with an undulated surface.

L.s. heteromerous. (Ἑτερος, other ;

μῆρος, a part.) Wallroth's term for those lichens in which the thallus tissue has become stratified; the gonidia or algæ being arranged in definite layers in the mycelium of the invading fungus.

L. hirtus. (L. *hirtus*, shaggy.) The *Usnea barbata*.

L., homomerous. (ὁμοιος, like; μῆρος, a part.) Wallroth's term for those lichens the gonidia or algæ of which are more or less evenly intermingled with the mycelium of the invading fungus; the thallus is lobed, dark coloured, and gelatinous or filamentous; the gonidia belong to the *Phycochromaceæ*.

L. implexus. Lam. (L. *implexus*, part. of *implecto*, to plait.) The *Usnea plicata*, Hoffm.

L. islandicus. Linn. (Mod. L. *Islandia*, Iceland. F. *lichen d'Islande*; G. *islandische Moos*, i. *Flechte.*) The *Cetraria Islandica*, or Iceland moss.

L. islandicus ab amaritië libera-tus. (L. *ab*, from; *amarities*, bitterness; *liberatus*, freed from. G. *entbittertes Isländisches Moos.*) Five parts of cut Iceland moss macerated for three hours in 30 parts of tepid water, with one part of potassium carbonate, strained off and well washed in cold water.

L. laciniatus. Lam. (L. *laciniatus*, fringed.) The *Imbricaria saxatilis*.

L. marinus. (L. *marinus*, pertaining to the sea. F. *lichen marin*.) A name for the *Ulva lactuca*, or oyster-green laver.

L. nivalis. Linn. The *Cetraria nivalis*.

L. olivarius. (L. *oliva*, the olive. F. *lichen olivaire.*) Name of the tree liverwort, an infusion of which, considered strengthening to the lungs, is used in hæmorrhages and for old coughs. The *Parmelia olivacea*, Ach.

L. parellus. Linn. The *Ochrolechia parella*.

L. parietinus. The *Physcia parietina*.

L. pertusus. Linn. (L. *pertusus*, that has a hole.) The *Pertusaria communis*.

L. plicatus. Linn. (L. *plicatus*, part. of *plico*, to fold. F. *lichen plié.*) The *Usnea barbata*. Used by the Laplanders for excretions from a long journey; it is slightly astringent.

L. proboscideus. The *Gyrophora proboscidea*.

L. prunas'tri. (L. *pruna*, a live coal; or *prunum*, a plum tree.) The *Evernia prunastri*. It is slightly astringent, and used to strengthen the lungs.

L. pullus. (L. *pullus*, dusky.) The *Parmelia aquila*.

L. pulmonarius. Linn. (L. *pulmo*, the lung. F. *lichen pulmonaire.*) The free lungwort, hazel crotches, oak lungs, or pectoral moss, *Sticta pulmonacea*. It was once much esteemed in asthma, catarrh, and in coughs; its virtues are the same as those of the *Cetraria islandica*; also called *Muscus pulmonarius quercinus*, and *Pulmonaria arborea*.

L. pustulatus. The *Umbilicaria pustulata*.

L. pyxidatus. Linn. (L. *pyxis*, a box. F. *lichen pyxidé.*) The cup-moss, *Cladonia pyxidata*. Used by the poor for hooping-cough, in decoction.

L. rangiferinus. Linn. (F. *lichen des rennes.*) The *Cladonia rangiferina*.

L. reticulatus. (L. *reticulatus*, made like a net.) The *Sticta pulmonacea*.

LICHEN.

L. roccella, Linn. The herb from which the chemical test litmus is obtained, the *Roccella tinctoria*. Used to allay coughs in phthisis, and hysterical coughs.

L.s., rock. The species of the Genus *Gyrophora*.

L. rotunda'tus, Rottl. (*L. rotundus*, round.) The *Parmelia perforata*, Ach.

L. saxatilis. (*L. saxatilis*, found amongst rocks. *F. lichen saxatile*.) The *Imbricaria saxatilis*, also called *Muscus cranii humanii*, or moss which grows on the human skull; formerly much esteemed.

L. spur'ius. (*L. spurius*, false.) The *Peltigera canina*.

L. starch. Same as *Lichenin*.

L. stella'tus. (*L. stellatus*, set with stars.) The *Marchantia polymorpha*.

L. tartar'eus, Linn. The *Ochrolechia tartarea*.

L. terres'tris. (*L. terrestris*, belonging to the earth.) A name for the *Peltigera canina*.

L. tinctor'eus. (*L. tinctor*, a dyer.) The *Imbricaria saxatilis*.

L. vell'eus, Hudson. (*L. vellus*, a fleece.) The *Gyrophora polluta*.

L. vermicula'ris, Swartz. The *Thamnohla vermicularis*.

L., wall, yellow. The *Physcia parietina*.

L'ichen. (Λιχην, a lichen-like eruption on the skin of animals. *F. lichen*; *I. liehene*; *S. liquen*; *G. Schwindsflechte, Knotenflechte*.) A non-contagious inflammation of the skin characterised by the presence of reddish, discrete or clustered, solid papules over a more or less limited surface, and attended with itching. In acute cases the eruption is usually preceded by malaise, aching in the back, headache, loss of appetite, and some fever; in the more chronic forms there is little constitutional disturbance. Many authors regard lichen, strophulus, and eczema, as forms of the same disease.

L., acne'ic. (*Acne*.) Same as *L. circinata*.

L. aggrega'tus, Wilson. (*L. aggregatus*, gathered together.) A stage in the development of *L. planus*, in which the papules are grouped into plaques, which are elevated, and of a violet or bluish colour.

L. a'grius. (*Agrius*, wild.) The form thus described by Willan is now considered to be papular eczema. It is acute in its onset, accompanied by febrile symptoms and characterised by many small vesicles containing a straw-coloured fluid. There is much heat, tingling, and itching.

L. annula'tus. (*L. annulatus*, furnished with a ring.) The form in which the papule enlarges at its periphery and becomes ring-like.

L. circina'tus. (*L. circino*, to make round. *F. lichen acutique*.) A cutaneous disease in which papules form that correspond to the hair-follicles, and are small, pointed, of dull red colour, and generally covered with a yellowish crust. These are irregularly grouped in arcs or circles. Besides these are somewhat elevated red discs. They commonly affect the sternal and inter-axillary region. The aetiological factor is unknown, but by some the disease is regarded as an abnormal pityriasis versicolor, by others as a statorrhœa.

L. circumscrip'tus. (*L. circumscribo*, to draw a line round. *F. lichen circoserit*.) Applied to a form of *Tinea tonsurans* in which the circumference of the affected patch is red, elevated, and papular.

L. discre'tus. (*L. discretus*, part. of *discerno*, to separate.) The form or stage of *L. planus* in which the nodules are still distinct and separate.

L. dissemina'tus. (*L. dissemino*, to scatter seed.) A term applied to the scattered papules otherwise called *Eczema papulosum*.

Also, a term for *Strophulus* when occurring in adults.

L. eczem'atoides. See *Eczema papulosum*.

L. eczema'tosus. (*Eczema*.) A synonym of *L. agrius*.

L. exsudat'ivus ru'ber. (*L. exsudo*, to sweat out.) Same as *L. ruber*.

L. febril'e. (*L. febris*, fever.) The form of lichen which is accompanied by febrile symptoms.

L. fer'us. (*L. ferus*, wild.) A synonym of *L. agrius*.

L. gyra'tus. (*L. gyro*, to turn round in a circle.) A variety, so named by Biett, in which the papule are arranged in a spiral form.

L. hæmorrhag'icus. (*L. hæmorrhagia*, a bloody flux.) A synonym for *Purpura papulosa*. A hæmorrhage in the skin giving rise to a nodular or papular irregularity.

L., herpet'ic. (Ἐρπης, a vesicular skin eruption which creeps round the body.) Bazin's term to include *L. agrius* and *L. simplex*.

L., hypertroph'ic. (Υπερ, above; τροφή, nourishment. *F. lichen hypertrophique*.) Hardy's term for a skin disease characterised by ulcerating, fungous vegetations of the skin, and flattened masses chiefly on the legs.

L. invetera'tus. (*L. inveteratus*, long-standing. *F. lichen invétéré*.) Hardy's term for the form which is long-lasting, producing much thickening of the skin and consequent impediment to the movements of the limbs.

L. liv'idus. (*L. lividus*, bluish. *F. lichen livide*.) A variety of lichen, according to Willan, in which the papule are of a dark red or livid hue, and somewhat more permanent than in the other species of lichen, appearing chiefly on the arms and legs, but sometimes on other parts of the body of old people. It is the same as *Purpura papulosa*.

L. margina'tus. (*L. marginatus*, bordered.) The form of *L. annulatus* in which the ring extends only by one part of its periphery.

L., net'tle. The same as *L. urticatus*.

L. pila'ris. (*L. pilus*, a hair. *F. lichen pilaire*.) Willan's term for the disease now called *Keratosis pilaris*.

L. pila'ris, inflam'matory. A term which has been applied to a rare form of inflammation of the hair-follicles generally accompanying other skin diseases, but sometimes occurring alone.

L. pla'nus. (*L. planus*, flat. *F. lichen plan*.) Erasmus Wilson's term for the form in which the spots, at first separate, form groups of minute, flat, slightly yellowish papules, which do not increase in size, but become confluent by the growth of new ones, forming variously shaped patches; they are of a deep purple-red colour, and present generally a slight excavation on the

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surface. The groups often form a segment of a circle, or follow the lines of the skin, or the distribution of nerves. The larger plaques are covered with a few scales. The disease is chronic, generally symmetrical, with much itching at first, and ending in dark pigmentation. It usually occurs between the ages of twenty and fifty. The infiltrating inflammation commences in the hair sacs and their sebaceous glands, which in time become atrophied, and the neighbouring corium becomes indurated.

L. pruriginosus. (*L. prurigo*, an itching.) A synonym of *Strophulus*.

L. psoriasis. (*Ψωρίασις*, a skin disease.) Hutchinson's term for *L. planus*, as indicating its close relationship to psoriasis.

L. ru'ber. (*L. ru'ber*, red. *G. rothe Schwindflechte*.) Hebra's term for a skin disease which most writers regard as a severe form of *L. planus*. The papules rapidly increase and form patches of greater or less size; the skin is indurated, dull red, and covered with loosish, greyish, thin scales; the nails become thickened, brownish, and brittle; the whole surface of the body may be assailed, and then there is loss of flesh and strength, and ultimately death.

Lassar has found in one case small rod-shaped organisms in the lymphatic spaces of the skin.

L. ru'ber acuminatus. (*L. ru'ber*, red; *acuminatus*, pointed. *F. lichen acuminé*.) A variety of *L. planus*, in which the skin presents hard, red, conical papules, scaly on the surface, and having no disposition to form groups. It is sometimes fatal.

L. ru'ber, gen'eralised. Same as *L. ru'ber*.

L. ru'ber, lo'calised. Same as *L. planus*.

L. ru'ber pla'nus. (*L. ru'ber*, red.) Same as *L. planus*.

L. scrofuloso'rum. (*Scrofula*.) A form of lichen, described by Hebra, in which the eruption consists of small, pale, pink, flattened papules, the size of millet seeds, each having in its centre a little exuvial plug. The papules generally assume a more or less annular form, and sometimes are large and red. In all cases there is little or no itching. The disease is confined to scrofulous persons. According to Kaposi, it is essentially an inflammatory infiltration about a hair-follicle.

L. serpiginosus. (*L. serpo*, to creep.) The form in which many rings of the annular variety have joined in spreading.

L. simplex. (*L. simplex*, simple. *F. lichen simple*.) A form beginning with headache, flushed face, loss of appetite, general languor and increased quickness of pulse; the papules are chiefly developed on the back and the outer surfaces of the limbs, and when magnified are often seen to be tipped with a small vesicle. They are accompanied with an unpleasant tingling, which is aggravated at night. The eruption is common in children, and where there is excessive sweating.

L. solita'rius. (*L. solitarius*, alone.) The annular form when there is only one patch on the whole body.

L. syphiliticus. (*Syphilitis*.) The small papular or miliary syphilitide, which consists of small, hard, copper-coloured nodules of about the size of a pin's head, arranged in clusters or rings. As the eruption fades, desquamation takes place, and shallow pits remain in the skin.

L. trop'icus. (*L. tropicus*, tropical. *F. lichen tropique*; *G. rother Hund*.) The prickly heat, a papulous eruption almost universally affecting Europeans settled in tropical climates; it appears without previous constitutional disorder, and consists of numerous papule of a vivid red colour, about the size of a small pin's head, and elevated so as to produce a considerable roughness on the skin; two or three unite together to form an amorphous patch, but no inflammation extends to the interstices between the single or united papule. It chiefly affects the abdomen, buttocks, and thighs. According to Tilbury Fox it is an inflammation of the sudoriparous glands.

L. urtica'tus. (*L. urtica*, a nettle.) A species appearing first in irregular, inflamed wheals, so closely resembling the elevation caused by the bites of hogs or gnats as to be mistaken for them; the inflammation subsides in a day or two, leaving small, itching, raised papule; it is also like nettle-stings, and is peculiar to children. It is usually considered to be a form of urticaria, or a papular erythema combined with urticaria.

L. vac'cine. (*L. vacca*, a cow.) See *Vaccine lichen*.

L., wild. The same as *L. agrarius*.

Lichena'les. (*Λειχίν*, a tree moss.) Lindley's term for an Alliance of Thallogens; being cellular flowerless plants living in air, propagated by spores usually enclosed in asci, and having green gonidia in their thallus.

Lichenate. (*Λειχίν*. *F. lichenate*; *G. lichensauer Salz*.) Term for a salt of lichenic acid.

Lichenes. (*Λειχίν*. *F. lichens*; *L. licheni*; *S. liquens*; *G. Flechten*.) An Order of the Division *Thallophyta*. Cryptogamous plants, intermediate between algae and fungi, composed of cells, perennial, and presenting a nutritive and vegetative system in the form of a membrane or crust termed the thallus, which contains gonidia, and a reproductive system borne upon the thallus in the form of apothecia, spermogones, and occasionally of pyrenidia. The thallus in the higher forms is stratified, and presents an external cortical, a middle gonidial, and deep medullary layer, to which in some a hypothalline layer is added; in the lower forms it is unstratified. By Schwendener they are believed to be the result of the parasitism of Ascomycetes on algae, which become entirely enclosed in the fungi, forming the gonidia.

L. anglocar'pi. (*Αγγέλιον*, a vessel; *καρπός*, fruit.) Thallus never gelatinous; apothecia spherical, enclosed in the thallus.

L. byssa'cei. (*Βύσσο*, a fine yellow flax.) Thallus not gelatinous, homioimerous, covered with filamentous hyphae.

L. gelatino'si. (*Gelatin*.) Thallus gelatinous and homioimerous.

L. gymnocar'pi. (*Γυμνός*, naked; *καρπός*, fruit.) Thallus never gelatinous, apothecia shield-shaped, resting on the thallus.

Licheni'asis. The condition of having the disease *Lichen*.

L. adulto'rum. (*L. adultus*, full-grown.) The disease *Lichen*.

L. strophulus. Same as *Strophulus*.

Lichenic acid. (*Λειχίν*, a tree moss. *F. acide lichénique*.) $C_{11}H_{24}O_7$. An acid shown by Schödlér to be identical with fumaric acid; it was first obtained by Pfaff in Iceland moss in combination with lime.

Lichenicolous. (Λειχήν; *L. colo*, to inhabit.) Growing or living upon lichens.

Licheniform. (Λειχήν; *L. forma*, likeness. *F. lichéniforme*.) Having the form or appearance of a lichen.

Lichenin. (Λειχήν. *F. lichenin*; *I. lichenina*; *G. Flechtenstärke*.) $C_{12}H_{10}O_6$, or $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$. A starch-like substance found in various lichens, as in *Cetraria*, *Ramalina*, *Usnea*, *Parmelia*, and in *Cladonia*; also in the moss *Deltesseria pinata*, and in Corsican worm powder, which is composed of various algae. It is a colourless or faint yellow translucent substance, with vitreous fracture, destitute of taste and smell, and reduced to powder with difficulty. It swells, without dissolving, in cold water, and becomes slimy in hot; the solution gelatinising on cooling. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether, gelatinises on the addition of fuming muriatic acid, and is coloured yellow, green, or blue with iodine. Dilute sulphuric acid converts it into glucose; nitric acid into oxalic acid. It is not contained in the interior of the plant-cell as other starches, but is collected around the cell walls. This substance is by some said to consist of two distinct proximate principles: the *Lichenin* proper, which is soluble in hot water and only tinged by iodine, and *Lichenoid*.

Lichenivorous. (*Lichen*, a genus of plants; *L. voro*, to devour. *F. lichenivore*.) Lichen-eating.

Lichenœrythrin. (Λειχήν, a tree moss; *ερυθρός*, red.) A red colouring matter obtained from some lichens.

Lichenography. (Λειχήν; *γράφω*, to write.) A description of lichens.

Lichenoid. (Λειχήν, a tree moss; *είδος*, likeness.) In Botany, irregularly lobed, so as to resemble a *Lichen*.

Also, one of the substances said to form *Lichenin*. It is light and friable, insoluble in alcohol and ether, partly soluble in cold water, and coloured blue by iodine.

Also (Λειχήν, a lichen-like eruption on the skin of animals), resembling the disease *Lichen*.

L. of tongue. A name given by Gubler to a peculiar wandering rash, characterised by the appearance upon the tongue of small crescentic bands of a light-coloured efflorescence, which rapidly spread over the organ. It does not appear to be due to a parasite. It is chronic.

Lichenoides. Same as *Lichenoid*.

L. islandicum. The *Cetraria islandica*.

Lichenology. (Λειχήν, a tree moss; *λόγος*, a discourse. *F. lichenologie*.) The part of Botany which treats of the classification and the description of lichens.

Lichenostearic acid. (Λειχήν; *στεάρον*, fat. *F. acide lichenostearique*; *G. Lichenstearinsäure*, *Lichesterinsäure*.) $C_{11}H_{21}O_3$. An acid substance forming salts with alkalis, crystallising in laminae, without smell, but with peculiar taste, found in *Cetraria islandica*. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils.

Lichenous. (Λειχήν, a skin disease.) Relating to, or resembling, the disease *Lichen*.

Lichenoxanthin. (Λειχήν, a tree moss; *ξανθός*, yellow.) The yellow colouring matter found in lichens and some higher plants; it is insoluble in water, but soluble in absolute alcohol.

Lichens. See *Lichenes*.

Lichi. See *Litchi*.

Lichtenberg, Georg'ius Christoph'erus. A German physicist who lived at Göttingen in the eighteenth century.

L.'s figures. The pattern resulting from the following manoeuvre: a Leyden jar charged with positive electricity is held in the hand, and lines or figures are drawn by means of its knob on a cake of resin or vulcanite; the jar is then placed on an insulator, held by the knob, and another series of lines or figures is drawn on the cake by means of its outer coating; a mixture of red lead and flowers of sulphur is then dusted on the plate when the sulphur attaches itself to the positive, the red lead to the negative lines.

Lichtensteinia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferae*.

L. pyrethrifolia. (*L. pyrethrum*, the pellitory; *Johann*, a leaf.) Hab. South Africa. An intoxicating beverage is prepared from it by the Hottentots.

Lichtenenthal. Germany, near to Baden. A cold chalybeate spring used as an after-cure to the treatment at Baden Baden, and as a tonic in anæmic conditions. It contains 1.25 grains of carbonate of iron in 16 ounces, according to Kölruter.

Lichwale. (Mod. *L. licho*, a pebble, from *Gr. λίθος*, a stone; *wale*, from Old *F. wale*, from Breton, *gwalen*, a switch.) The *Lithospermum officinale*. (Prior.)

Lichwort. (Mod. *L. licho*; *wort*.) The *Parietaria officinalis*; so called from its growing on stones. (Prior.)

Licinipede. (*L. licinium*; dim. of *licium*, the end of a weaver's thread; *pes*, a foot.) In Botany, applied to the stipes of a fungus when it is furnished with filaments.

Licinium. (*L. licinium*, from *licium*, the thrum of a web.) Old term for a tent made of the detached threads of linen cloth, or of tow, well dressed, and introduced into wounds and ulcers.

Lick springs. Same as *Tuscan springs*.

Licorice. The same as *Liquoricc*.

Licua'la. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ*.

L. spinosa, Thunb. (*L. spinosus*, thorny.) Leaves employed to wrap up dragon's blood.

Licul'men. An old term for *Garum*.

Lid. (Sax. *hlid*, from *hliden*, part. of *hlidan*, to cover. *F. couvertele*; *I. coperechio*; *S. tapa*; *G. Deckel*.) A cover.

Same as *Eyelid*.

Same as *Opeculum*.

L.s. granular. Same as *Trachoma*.

Lidja. Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia; a village in which there are feebly mineralised thermal springs, of a temperature of 59° C. (138.2° F.); known also as the baths of Agamennon.

Liebau. Russia, in Courland. A water containing hydrogen sulphide and calcium sulphate; used in skin diseases, scrofula, and chronic diarrhæa.

Lieben's test. (*Lieben*, a German chemist.) A test for acetone in weak aqueous solution. It consists in adding solution of iodine, dissolved with the aid of potassic iodide, and then caustic soda; an amorphous or crystalline precipitate of iodoform occurs.

Liebenstein. Germany, in the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen; at the foot of the Thuringerswald, 312 metres above sea-level. The waters contain calcium bicarbonate .7863

gramme, magnesium bicarbonate '233, ferrous bicarbonate '0812, magnesium sulphate '1825, in a litre, with small quantities of chlorides. Used in anæmic conditions.

Liebenzell. Germany, in Württemberg, in the Black Forest, 286 metres above sea-level. Weak mineral waters, containing some common salt and a very little iron. Temperature 22° C.—25° C. (72° F.—77° F.) Used in neuroses, skin diseases, chlorosis, functional disturbances of the reproductive organs, and sterility, whence its name *Frauenbad*.

Lieber's consumption herbs. A nostrum chiefly composed of *Galeopsis ochroleuca*, *G. grandiflora*, marshmallow root, and liquorice.

Lieberkuhn, Johann Nathan'-iel. A German physician and naturalist, born in Berlin 1711, died 1756. His memoir on the small intestines was published at Leyden in 1745.

L.'s ampulla. (L. *ampulla*, a flask.) A dilatation of the lacteals of the small intestine at the basis of each villus as they are emerging from it.

L.'s condens'er. (L. *condenso*, to press close together.) The same as *L.'s reflector*.

L.'s crypts. The same as *L.'s glands*.

L.'s follicles. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag.) The same as *L.'s glands*.

L.'s glands. (F. *glandes de Lieberkuhn*. G. *Lieberkuhn'sche Drüsen*, L. *Krypten*.) A series of small crypts closely distributed over the whole extent of the mucous membrane of the large and small intestines. They resemble the fingers of a glove, and are lined by columnar epithelium.

L.'s jelly. A stiff jelly, made by adding strong solution of potash to white of egg.

L.'s reflector. (L. *reflecto*, to turn back.)

A concave annular mirror attached to the end of the object-glass of a microscope, its curvature so adapted to the focus of the glass that light rays reflected on it from the mirror below are made to converge on the object to be observed.

L.'s speculum. (L. *speculum*, a mirror.) Same as *L.'s reflector*.

Liebermann, Leo. A Hungarian physician, born at Debreczin in 1852 and now living.

L.'s reaction. A test for albumin. Finely powdered albumin is washed first with alcohol, and then with cold ether; on the addition of boiling concentrated hydrochloric acid, a deep violet blue colour appears.

Also, the brown colour changing to green and then blue, produced when carbonic acid is added to nitric acid containing nitrous acid, or to a solution of potassium nitrite in strong sulphuric acid.

Liebig, Jus'tus von. A German chemist, born in 1803 at Darmstadt, died at Munich in 1873.

L.'s beef-tea. A pound of lean beef, free from fat, is cut small and allowed to stand in a pint of cold water to which thirty minims of hydrochloric acid and forty grains of common salt have been added; it is then strained and strongly expressed. Other flesh may be used in like manner. It should not be warmed above 120° F. (48-88° C.)

L.'s condens'er. See *Condenser*, *Liebig's*.

L.'s extractum carnis. (L. *extractus*,

part. of *extrahō*, to draw out; *caro*, flesh.) A preparation of meat which is free from albumin, gelatin, and fat; it contains the salts of the meat with various extractive principles, and it is rich in the flavouring matter, osmazome. From thirty-four pounds of meat is obtained one pound of the extract, which, when analysed, is found to contain water 19.33, organic substances 57.52, salts 23.25. It is a stimulant.

L.'s food for infants. This preparation contains wheat flour, malt, cow's milk, water, and a little bicarbonate of potash. It may be made by mixing half an ounce of wheat flour, half an ounce of malt flour, and seven grains and a quarter of bicarbonate of potash, dissolved in an ounce of water, and then adding five ounces of cow's milk, warming over a slow fire till it becomes thick, then removing it and stirring till it becomes thin, and finally boiling.

Lieberw'da. Austria, in Bohemia, on the borders of Silesia, in the valley of the Riesengebirge. The springs contain much carbonic acid, and but few salts, amongst them being a small quantity of iron. Used in anæmic conditions.

Lien. (L. *lien*, the milt. F. *rate*; G. *Miltz*.) The *Spleen*.

L. accessor'ius. (L. *accessio*, the thing added.) An accessory spleen.

L. in'gens. (L. *ingens*, of immoderate size.) An enlarged spleen.

L. mobilis. (L. *mobilis*, movable.) See *Spleen*, *movable*.

L. sina'rum. A name for the *Nymphæa nelumbo*, or Egyptian bean.

L. succenturia'tus. (L. *succenturio*, to receive as a recruit. G. *Neben-Miltz*.) An accessory spleen.

Lien'al. (L. *lien*, the spleen. F. *liéнал*.) Relating to the spleen.

Liencephala. See *Liencephalon*.

Lien'culus. (L. dim. of *lien*, the spleen.) An accessory spleen.

Lien'ic. (L. *lien*, the spleen. F. *liénique*.) Relating to the *Spleen*.

Lieniculi. (L. dim. of *lien*, the spleen.) Detached, roundish nodules, occasionally found in the neighbourhood of the spleen. They consist of spleen tissue, and are often known as spleniculi, accessory or supplementary spleens.

Lienin. (L. *lien*, the spleen. F. *liénine*; I. *lienina*; G. *Lienin*.) Scherer's term for a crystalline, nitrogenous substance found by him in the spleen; it contains no sulphur.

Lienit'is. (L. *lien*. F. *liénite*.) Inflammation of the spleen. Same as *Splenitis*.

Lienocèle. (L. *lien*; Gr. *κηλή*, a rupture. G. *Miltzbruch*.) A hernia containing spleen.

Lieno-intestinal vein. (L. *lien*, *intestinum*, a gut.) The vein which in some animals, as in the frog, joins with the gastric to fill the vena portæ, bringing back blood from the spleen and intestines.

Lienomala'cia. (L. *lien*, the milt or spleen; Gr. *μαλακία*, a softening. F. *liénomalacie*; G. *Miltzerweichung*.) Morbid softening of the spleen.

Lienose. (L. *lien*.) Relating to the spleen. Same as *Splenice*.

Lienteria. Same as *Lientery*.

Lienteric. (Λιεντερία, *Lientery*. F. *liéntérique*; I. *lientérico*; S. *lientérico*; G. *lienterisch*.) Of, or belonging to, *Lientery*.

L'ientery. (*Λιεντερία*, from *λιός*, smooth; *έντερον*, an intestine. F. *lienterie*; I. *lienteria*; S. *lienteria*; G. *Magenrühr.*) A species of diarrhoea, or looseness, in which the food passes rapidly through the bowels undigested, and nearly in the same condition as it was when taken into the stomach. The disorder is so called because the food seems to have slipped over a smooth-lined intestine.

L'ienzmühl. Austria, near Wolfsberg. A mineral water containing sodium carbonate 21.51 grains, calcium carbonate 18.31, iron carbonate 1.04, and magnesium chloride 3.73 grains, in 16 ounces, with free carbonic acid.

Liergamés. Spain, province of Santander, where are springs containing hydrogen sulphide, and some lime sulphate. Temperature 20° C. (68° F.) Used in skin diseases and chronic rheumatic conditions.

L'iernur, Capt. A Dutch engineer of the present time.

L's system of sewage removal. The sewage is collected in air-tight iron tubes, situated under the seats of closets. The tubes are connected by iron pipes with the closets in the houses, and are emptied by air-pumps.

Lie-tea. A substance used to adulterate tea in China. It is composed of foreign leaves, sometimes the dust of tea leaves, sand, quartz, and magnetic oxide of iron, made up into the resemblance of different kinds of tea by means of a solution of starch, and either unfaced or faced with plumbago, Prussian blue, turmeric, China clay, or other substance.

Lieu'taud, Joseph. A French anatomist, born at Aix in 1703; died in Paris in 1780.

L's u'vula. The *Uvula vesicæ*.

Life. (Mid. E. *lif*, *lyf*; from Sax. *lif*; from Teut. base *liba*, life; from Teut. base *lib*, to remain. F. *vie*; I. *vita*; S. *vida*; G. *Leben*.) The peculiar condition or mode of existence of living beings, according to the organization proper to each.

L., change of. The menstrual climacteric or *Menopause*.

L., duration of, mean. It is found by adding the actual age to the mean expectation of life at that age.

L., dura'tion of, prob'able. It is the age at which a given number of children born into the world will be reduced one half, so that there is an equal chance of their dying before or after that age.

L. everlast'ing. The *Gnaphatium margaritaceum*.

L. everlast'ing, plant'ain. The *Antennaria plantaginifolia*.

L. everlast'ing, sweet-scent'ed. The *Gnaphalium polycephalum*.

L., expectation of, mean. The mean number of years which, at any given age, the members of a community, taken one with another, may expect to live. Williech's rule for calculating the probable further duration of life of a person, aged from five to sixty years, is to estimate it at two thirds of the difference between the actual age and eighty.

L. his'tory. An account of the development and sequence of changes which a living organism undergoes during its existence.

The term has been especially applied to those animals which undergo metamorphosis, such as many Vermes, Crustacea, and Insecta.

The term has also been applied to the changes

and developments which some minerals undergo.

L. knot. A term applied to the neck, or point between the root and stem of plants, because if this part in a young plant be seriously injured it will die, whereas the root or stem may be removed without detriment.

L.root. The *Senecio aureus*.

Lif's root's warm spring. United States of America, Georgia, Pike County. A thermal water, temperature 74° F. (23.3° C.), not yet analysed.

Lift. (Mid. E. *liften*; Icel. *lyfta*, pronounced *lyfta*, to raise aloft; from *loft*, the air. F. *lever*; I. *levare*; S. *alzar*; G. *heben*.) To raise.

Also (F. *action de lever*; I. *sforzo*; S. *alza*; G. *Hub*), the act of raising.

L. of muscle. The mechanical work which is performed by the shortening of muscle when it contracts. It may be expressed by the product of the load into the height through which it is lifted.

L.-pump. See *Pump, lift*.

Ligament. (F. *ligament*; from L. *ligamentum*, a band; from *ligo*, to tie; perhaps cognate with Gr. *λύγος*, the withy. I. *ligamento*, *legamento*; S. *Ligamento*; G. *Band*, *Binde*, *Verband*.) A tie or bond.

In Anatomy, a tough flexible band or layer of fibrous tissue which serves to connect the joint-ends of bones, generally composed of white fibrous tissue, but sometimes consisting chiefly of yellow elastic tissue; these are the true ligaments. False ligaments are folds of some serous membrane which serve to support the viscera.

Ligaments contain blood-vessels and nerves, but the presence of lymphatics has not been demonstrated.

According to Sutton, many ligaments are parts of muscles proper to lower animals which have become modified by disuse or change of function.

See also *Ligamentum* and *Ligamenta*.

L., access'ory, of shoulder joint. The *Coraco-humeral ligament*.

L., acro'mio-clavic'ular. (*Ακρομια*, the point of the shoulder; I. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, a key. F. *ligament supérieur et inférieur de l'articulation acromio-claviculaire*; G. *Schlüsselbein-Schulterblattgelenk Fasr-capsel*.) According to Krause, a capsular ligament surrounding the acromio-clavicular articulation; others recognise only two ligaments, a superior and an inferior ligament.

L., acro'mio-clavic'ular, infe'rior. (I. *inferior*, lower.) Thinner than the superior, and joining with it to form a capsule for the shoulder joint.

L., acro'mio-clavic'ular, supe'rior. (I. *superior*, upper.) A broad, quadrilateral band interlacing with the aponeurosis of another trapezius and deltoid.

L., ad'ipose. See *Adipose ligament*.

L.s, a'lar-odon'toid. See *L.s, odontoid, alar*.

L.s, a'lar, of knee. (I. *ala*, a wing. F. *ligaments alaires*.) See *Alar ligaments*.

L., Al'ten Burns's. See *Burns's ligament*.

L., an'nular, of ankle, ante'rior. See *Annular ligaments of ankle*.

L., an'nular, of ankle, exte'rnal. See *Annular ligaments of ankle*.

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L., annular, of ankle, internal. See *Annular ligaments of ankle.*

L., annular, of radius. See *Annular ligament of radius.*

L., annular, of stapes. See *Ligamentum annulare basos stapidis.*

L., annular, of wrist, anterior. See *Annular ligaments of wrist.*

L., annular, of wrist, posterior. See *Annular ligaments of wrist.*

L.s., arch'ed, of diaphragm. The *Ligamentum arcuatum diaphragmatis externum*, and the *L. arcuatum diaphragmatis internum.*

L.s., arcuate. The *Ligamentum arcuatum diaphragmatis externum*, and the *L. arcuatum diaphragmatis internum.*

L., arterial. (F. *ligament artériel.*) The fibrous band which follows the obliteration of an artery.

Also, the obliterated *Ductus arteriosus.*

L.s., articular. (L. *articulus*, a joint. F. *ligaments articulaires*; G. *Gelenkbänder.*) Ligaments which connect the bones forming a joint.

L., arytaëno-epiglottic. The *Arytaëno-epiglottidean fold.*

L., astrag'alo-calca'neal, external. See under *Astragalo-calca'neal ligaments.*

L., astrag'alo-calca'neal, interosseous. See under *Astragalo-calca'neal ligaments.*

L., astrag'alo-calca'neal, posterior. See under *Astragalo-calca'neal ligaments.*

L., astrag'alo-navicular. The same as *L., astragalo-scapoid.*

L., astrag'alo-scapoid. See *Astragalo-scapoid ligament.*

L.,atlan'to-ax'ial, ac'cessory. (Atlas; axis; L. *accessus*, an approach.) A band of fibres which strengthens the capsular ligament of the atlanto-axial articulation on its inner and hinder part.

L.,atlan'to-ax'ial, anterior. (L. *atlas*; axis; anterior, in front. F. *ligament atlanto-axoïdien antérieur.*) A thin band of fibres, extending from the anterior arch of the atlas to the body of the axis. It is a continuation of the anterior common ligament of the vertebrae.

L.,atlan'to-ax'ial, posterior. (L. *atlas*; axis; posterior, hinder. F. *ligament atlanto-axoïdien postérieur.*) A band of fibres connecting the neural arch of the atlas with that of the axis. The representative of the ligamenta subflava of the other vertebrae.

L.,atlan'to-occip'ital. See *L., occipito-atlantal.*

L.,at'lo-ax'oïd. Same as *L., atlanto-axial.*

L.s.,auxiliary. (L. *auxiliaris*, helping. F. *ligaments auxiliaires.*) Those periarticular or interosseous bands of fibrous tissue which are not capsular ligaments.

L.,Bertin's. (Bertin.) The same as *Ilio-femoral ligament.*

L.,Big'elow's. (Bigelow, an American surgeon.) The *Ilio-femoral ligament*; so called because Bigelow has drawn special attention to the part it plays in dislocation of the hip.

L.,broad, of liver. The *L. of liver, falciform.*

L.,broad, of lung. See *Ligamentum latum pulmonis.*

L.,broad, of uterus. See *Ligamentum uteri latum.*

L.,Burns's. See *Burns's ligament.*

L.s.,calca'neo-astrag'aloid. The *Astragalo-calca'neal ligaments.*

L.s.,calca'neo-cu'boïd. See *Calca'neo-cu'boïd ligaments.*

L.,calca'neo-cu'boïd, long. The *Ligamentum plantæ longum.*

L.s.,calca'neo-cu'boïd,supe'rior. See *Calca'neo-cu'boïd ligaments.*

L.s.,calca'neo-navic'ular. (L. *navicula*, a small boat.) Same as *Calca'neo-scapoid ligaments.*

L.s.,calca'neo-sca'phoid. See *Calca'neo-scapoid ligaments.*

L.,Camper's. See *Camper's ligament.*

L.s.,cap'sular. (L. *capsula*, a little chest. F. *ligaments capsulaires*; G. *Kapselbänder.*) Thin expansions of ligamentous tissue which surround or invest joints, and are lined by synovial membrane. They are often strengthened at particular points by bands of fibres, which have received special names.

L.,carb'olised. Same as *Ligature, carbolised.*

L.,Car'cassonne's. (Bernard Gauderic Carcassonne, a French surgeon, born at Perpignan in 1728.) The deep perineal fascia.

L.s.,car'pal. See *Carpal ligaments.*

L.,car'pal,an'terior. Same as *Carpus, annular ligament of, anterior.*

L.,car'pal,posterior. Same as *Carpus, annular ligament of, posterior.*

L.s.,car'po-metacar'pal,dors'al. See *Ligamenta carpo-metacarpea dorsalia.*

L.,car'po-metacar'pal,interos'seous. See *Ligamentum carpo-metacarpeum interosseum.*

L.s.,car'po-metacar'pal,palmar. (L. *palma*, the palm of the hand.) The *Ligamenta carpo-metacarpea volaria.*

L.,cat-gut. Same as *Ligature, cat-gut.*

L.,caud'al. (L. *cauda*, the tail. F. *ligament caudal.*) The same as *L., central, of spinal cord.*

Also, see *Ligamentum caudale.*

L.,central,of spinal cord. (F. *ligament caudal, l. coccygien.*) A name given to the filum terminale of the spinal cord, because it descends through the centre of the cauda equina, and blending with the sheath of dura mater forms a support to the cord.

L.,cervical,elastic. (L. *cervix*, the neck.) The *Ligamentum nuchæ.*

L.,cervical,supraspinal. (L. *cervix*; supra, above; spina, the spine.) The *Ligamentum nuchæ.*

L.s.,check. The same as *L.s.,odontoid, alar.*

L.,cil'iary. See *Ciliary ligament.*

L.,coccyge'al. (Coccyx. F. *ligament coccygien.*) The *L., central, of spinal cord.*

L.,Colles's. (Abraham Colles.) The *Ligamentum triangulare femoris.*

L.,com'mon vertebral, anterior. The same as *Ligamentum commune vertebrale anticum.*

L.,com'mon vertebral, posterior. The same as *Ligamentum commune vertebrale posticum.*

L.,co'noid. (Κωνός, a pine-cone; κῆδος, likeness.) See *Conoid ligament.*

L.,Coo'per's suspens'ory, of mam'ma. See *L. of mamma.*

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L., cor'aco-acromial. See *Coraco-acromial ligament.*

L., cor'aco-clavic'ular. See *Coraco-clavic'ular ligament.*

L., cor'aco-hu'meral. See *Coraco-hu'meral ligament.*

L., cor'acoid. See *Coracoid ligament.*

L., cor'onary, of foot. See *Coronary ligament of foot.*

L.s, cor'onary, of knee joint. See *Coronary ligament of knee.*

L., cor'onary, of liv'er. See *Coronary ligament of liver.*

L., cor'onary, of ra'dius. See *Coronary ligament of radius.*

L., cos'to-cen'tral, ante'rior. Same as *Costo-vertebral ligament, anterior.*

L., cos'to-clavic'ular. See *Costo-clavic'ular ligament.*

L., cos'to-col'ic. (*L. costa*, a rib.) See *Costo-colic ligament.*

L., cos'to-cor'acoid. The same as *Costo-coracoid membrane.*

L.s, cos'to-pericar'diac. (*L. costa*, a rib.) The *L.*, *suspensory, of pericardium.*

L.s, cos'to-ster'nal. See *Costo-sternal ligament, anterior, and C. ligament, posterior.*

L., cos'to-transverse. See *Costo-transverse ligament, anterior, C. ligament, middle, and C. ligament, posterior.*

L., cos'to-ver'tebral. See *Costo-vertebral ligaments.*

L., cos'to-xiph'oid. See *Costo-xiphoid ligament.*

L., cot'yloid. See *Cotyloid ligament.*

L., Cow'per's. (*William Cowper.*) Same as *L. pubic.*

L.s, cric'o-arytæ'noïd. See *Crico-arytænoid ligament, capsular, and C. ligament, posterior.*

L.s, cric'o-thyr'oid. See *Ligamentum crico-thyreoidem anterius, and L. crico-thyreoidem capsulare.*

L.s, cru'cial, of fin'gers. See *Ligamenta cruciata digitorum manus.*

L.s, cru'cial, of knee. (*L. crux*, a cross. *F. ligaments eroiscées.*) Same as *Crucial ligaments of knee.*

L.s, cru'cial, of knee, exter'nal. (*L. crux*, a cross; *externus*, outward.) See under *Crucial ligaments of knee.*

L.s, cru'cial, of knee, inter'nal. (*L. crux*; *internus*, within.) See under *Crucial ligaments of knee.*

L., cru'ciform. (*L. crux*, a cross; *forma*, form.) Same as *Crucial ligament of atlas.*

L.s, cu'bo-cu'neiform. Same as *Cuneo-cuboid ligaments.*

L., del'toid. See *Deltoid ligament.*

L., dentic'ulate. See *Ligamentum denticulatum.*

L., diaphragmatic, of prim'itive kid'ney. (*F. ligament diaphragmaticum du rein primitive*; *G. Zwerchfellband der Niere.*) Kölliker's term for a fold of peritoneum extending from upper end of the Wolffian body to the diaphragm.

L.s, disea'ses of. Primary diseases of ligaments are very rare, except simple inflammation resulting from strain; but the ligaments undergo destructive changes from extension of disease of bone, or of cartilage, or of synovial membrane. They are also affected with gouty infiltrations and rheumatic thickenings.

L., Doug'las's. (*Douglas, James.*) Same as *Douglas's fold.*

L.s, clas'tic. The *Ligamenta sublaxa.*

L., elas'tic, of bi'valves. (*L. bis*, twice; *valva*, a valve.) A part of the hinge of the bivalve shells of lamellibranchiate Mollusca, which serves, in the absence of contraction of the adductor muscle, to keep the valves apart.

L.s, elas'tic, of the alar feath'ers. Four ligaments connecting the follicles of the alar feathers in birds. One of these is elastic in the outer half, and fibrous in the inner half, and connects the follicles of the quill feathers; a second is parallel to the first, and is elastic throughout its whole length. It connects the secondary feathers, both of these proceed from the olecranon region to the end of the wing; a third is broad and flattened, partly elastic, partly tendinous, connects the follicles of the alar rectrices; the fourth, or dentated ligament, is flat, and is also partly fibrous and partly elastic, adheres to the periosteum, and extends from the olecranon to the metacarpal bones, and even to the phalanges. Its dentations extend to the follicles of the primary quill feathers.

L.s, elas'tic, of the rec'trices. Bands of yellow, elastic fibres found in birds; they are arranged in two layers, a superior and an inferior, which meet in the middle line; the superior connect the follicles of the corresponding primary rectrices, the inferior those of the secondary rectrices.

L.s, eth'mo-pal'atine. See *Ethmo-palatine ligament.*

L., exter'nal, of an'kle. The same as *Ligamentum annulare externum malleoli.*

L., fal'ciform. (*L. falx*, a sickle; *forma*, shape.) Same as *Falciform expansion of fasciæ lata.*

Also, the *L. of liver, falciform.*

Also, a median vertical sheet of peritoneum found in some birds, as the pigeon, connecting the dorsal surface of the sternum with the subjacent viscera. It is continuous in front with the pericardium, and behind with the omentum.

Also, the structure in the eye of fishes called *Processus falciformis.*

L., Fallo'pian. See *Fallopian ligament.*

L.s, false. Folds of serous membrane which serve to support some viscera.

L., fem'oral. (*L. femur*, the thigh bone.) See *Hej's ligament.*

L.s, fib'ular, ante'rior supe'rior. (*Fibula*; *L. anterior*, in front; *superior*, upper.) The band of fibres which runs downwards and outwards from the head of the tibia to the head of the fibula, in front of the tibio-fibular articulation.

L., fib'ular, poste'rior supe'rior. (*Fibula*; *L. posterior*, hinder; *superior*.) A band of fibres passing downwards and outwards from the tibia to the fibula behind the superior tibio-fibular articulation.

L., gas'tro-phren'ic. See *Gastro-phrenic ligament.*

L., gas'tro-splen'ic. Same as *Omentum, gastro-splenic.*

L., Gerdy's. (*Gerdy*, a French anatomist, born in 1797, died in 1855. *F. suspenseur de l'aisselle.*) A membrane of triangular form, extending from the coracoid process to the skin surrounding the hollow of the axilla.

L., Gim'bernat's. See *Gimbernat's ligament.*

L.s, gle'no-hu'meral. (*Γλήνη*, the

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socket of a joint; *L. humerus*, the arm bone.) The anterior fibres of the coraco-humeral ligament, which are inserted into the upper end of the bicipital groove.

L., glenoid. See *Glenoid ligament of scapula*, and *G. ligament of phalanges*.

L.s, glos'so-epiglot'tic. Same as *Glosso-epiglottic folds*.

L., hep'ato-co'lic. See *Hepato-colic ligament*.

L., hep'ato-re'nal. See *Hepato-renal ligament*.

L., Hey's. See *Hey's ligament*.

L., hy'o-epiglot'tic. See *Hyo-epiglottic ligament*.

L., il'io-fem'oral. See *Ilio-femoral ligament*.

L., il'io-lum'bar. See *Ilio-lumbar ligament*.

L., il'io-trochanter'ic. Same as *Ilio-trochanteric band*.

L., infrapu'bic. (*L. infra*, beneath; *os pubis*, the pubes.) The *L. sub-pubic*.

L., inguinal. (*L. inguen*, the groin.) Same as *Poupart's ligament*.

L.s, interartic'ular. (*L. inter*, between; *articulus*, a joint.) Ligaments which connect two osseous surfaces within a joint.

L., interartic'ular, of hip. The same as *Ligamentum teres*.

L., interartic'ular, of rib. (*L. inter*, between; *articulus*, a joint. *F. ligament inter-articulare*.) A flat band of yellowish fibres which extends from the head of each rib, from the second to the tenth inclusive, to the intervertebral cartilage.

L., interclavic'ular. See *Interclavicular ligament*.

L.s, intercos'tal. See *Intercostal ligaments*.

L.s, intermetacar'pal. See *Intermetacarpal ligaments*.

L.s, intermetatar'sal. See *Intermetatarsal ligaments*.

L.s, interos'seous. (*L. inter*, between; *os*, a bone. *F. ligaments interosseuses*; *G. Zwischenknockenbänder*.) Ligaments which connect bones but do not assist in forming a joint, as those between the tibia and fibula, and the radius and ulna. Also those between the sacrum and ilium and the two pubic bones.

L.s, interos'seous, of foot. See *Interosseous ligaments of foot*.

L.s, interos'seous, of fore-arm. See *Interosseous ligaments of fore-arm*.

L.s, interos'seous, of hand. See *Interosseous ligaments of hand*.

L.s, interos'seous, of knee. Same as *Crucial ligaments of knee*.

L., interos'seous, of leg. See *Interosseous ligament of leg*.

L., interos'seous, supe'rior. (*L. inter*, between; *os*, a bone; *superior*, upper.) The *L. Weibrecht's*.

L.s, interspi'nal. See *Interspinal ligaments*.

L.s, interspi'nous. The same as *Interspinal ligaments*.

L.s, intertrans'verse. See *Intertransverse ligaments*.

L.s, interver'tebral. The *Intervertebral discs*.

L., is'chio-cap'sular. See *Ischio-cap'sular ligament*.

L.s, lat'eral. (*L. lateralis*, lateral. *F. ligaments laterales*.) Those situated at the sides of a joint, as of the knee and wrist.

L.s, lat'eral, of liv'er. See *L.s of liver, lateral*.

L., longitu'dinal, of liv'er. The *L. of liver, falciform*.

L., lum'bo-il'iac. The *Ilio-lumbar ligament*.

L., lum'bo-sa'eral. (*L. lumbus*, the loin; *sacrum*.) A short, thick, triangular ligament connecting the transverse process of the last lumbar vertebra with the lateral surface of the base of the sacrum.

L., metacar'pal, trans'verse. (*Metacarpus*; *L. transversus*, turned across.) A band of fibres extending between the metacarpophalangeal ligaments, and binding together the distal extremities of the four inner metacarpal bones.

L., metacar'po-phalange'al, ante'rior. (*Metacarpus*; *phalanx*; *L. anterior*, in front.) The thick, dense, fibro-cartilaginous plate which lies on the palmar aspect of each metacarpophalangeal articulation between the lateral metacarpophalangeal ligaments. The palmar surface is intimately connected with the transverse metacarpal ligament, and their deep surface is lined with synovial membrane.

L.s, metacar'po-phalange'al, late'ral. (*Metacarpus*; *phalanx*; *L. lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Strong rounded bands of fibres attached to the tubercle and depression on the sides of the head of each metacarpal bone, and to the adjacent parts of the first phalanx of each finger.

L., metacar'po-phalange'al, poste'rior. (*Metacarpus*; *phalanx*; *L. posterior*, hinder.) A ligament on the dorsal aspect of the metacarpophalangeal articulation supplied by an extension of the extensor tendon of the finger.

L., metatar'sal, trans'verse. (*Metatarsus*; *L. transversus*, turned across.) A transverse band of fibres attached to the heads of all the metatarsal bones.

L., metatar'so-phalange'al, ante'rior. (*Metatarsus*; *phalanx*; *L. anterior*, in front.) A similar ligament in the foot to the *L., metacarpo-phalangeal, anterior*.

L.s, metatar'so-phalange'al, late'ral. (*Metatarsus*; *phalanx*; *L. lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Similar ligaments in the foot to the *L.s, metacarpo-phalangeal, lateral*.

L., metatar'so-phalange'al, poste'rior. (*Metatarsus*; *phalanx*; *L. posterior*, hinder.) A similar ligament in the foot to the *L., metacarpo-phalangeal, posterior*.

L.s, mix'ed. (*F. ligaments mixtes*.) Membranes which serve for the insertion of muscles, whilst they occupy an interosseous space.

L.s, mu'cous, of knee. The same as *Ligamentum mucosum genu*.

L.s, mus'cular. (*F. ligaments musculaires*.) Term applied to muscles which, closely investing a joint, serve to maintain the bones in apposition.

L., navic'ulo-cu'bo'id. The *Ligamentum naviculari-cuboideum*.

L.s, navic'ulo-cu'neiform. The *Ligamenta naviculari-cuneiformia*.

L.s, non-artic'ular. (*L. non*, not; *articulus*, a joint. *F. ligaments non-articulaires*.) Bands of fibres which pass from one part to another of the same bone.

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L., obliqu', of fore'arm. The same as *Ligamentum cubito-radiale*.

L., obturator. The same as *Membrana obturatoria*.

L., occip'ito-atlant'al, anterior, deep. (*Occipital bone; atlas; anterior, in front.*) A thin broad layer of fibrous tissue, chiefly yellow, connecting the upper border of the anterior arch of the atlas with the anterior margin of the foramen magnum.

L., occip'ito-atlant'al, anterior, superficial. (*Occipital bone; atlas; L. anterior; superficialis, belonging to the surface.*) A thick round ligament passing between the tubercle on the anterior arch of the atlas and the basilar process of the occipital bone, just in front of the foramen magnum; it is a continuation of the anterior common ligament of the vertebrae.

L., occip'ito-atlant'al, capsular. (*Occipital bone; atlas; L. capsula, a small box.*) The thin, loose, fibrous bag which connects the condyle of the occipital bone with the corresponding articular surface of the atlas; it is lined by synovial membrane.

L., occip'ito-atlant'al, lateral. (*Occipital bone; atlas; lateralis, belonging to the side.*) Strong bands of fibrous tissue extending between the base of the transverse process of the atlas and the jugular process of the occipital bone.

L., occip'ito-atlant'al, posterior. (*Occipital bone; atlas; posterior, hinder.*) A thin broad layer of fibrous tissue, chiefly yellow, extending from the upper border of the posterior arch of the atlas to the hinder margin of the foramen magnum.

L.s., occip'ito-atloid. See *L., occip'ito-atlant'al*.

L., occip'ito-ax'ial. (*Occipital bone; axis.*) A strong, broad, ligamentous band covering the odontoid process and its ligaments, and stretching between the body of the axis and the basilar groove of the occipital bone. Its more superficial fibres are continuous with the posterior common ligament of the vertebrae.

L., occip'ito-ax'oid. See *L., occip'ito-ax'ial*.

L.s., odon'toid, alar. (*Ὀδούς, a tooth; εἶδος, likeness; L. ala, a wing.*) Two thick bundles of fibres, extending from the sides of the tip of the odontoid process outwards and upwards, to be inserted into the rough impression on the internal surface of each occipital condyle.

L., odon'toid, mid'dle. The *Ligamentum suspensorium epistrophei*.

L. of ankle, annular, anterior. See under *Annular ligaments of ankle*.

L. of ankle, annular, external. See under *Annular ligaments of ankle*.

L. of ankle, annular, internal. See under *Annular ligaments of ankle*.

L. of ankle, anterior. See under *Ankle-joint*.

L. of ankle, lateral, external. See under *Ankle-joint*.

L. of ankle, lateral, internal. See under *Ankle-joint*.

L. of atlas, transverse. (*F. Ligament transverse de l'Atlas; G. Querband des Trägers.*) A strong thick band of fibres stretching between the tubercles on the inner surface of each lateral mass of the atlas, and binding down the odontoid process of the axis. From its upper border fibres pass to the basilar bone,

and from its lower to the body of the axis, together forming the *Crucial ligament of the atlas*.

L.s of au'ricle. See *Ligamenta auricularia*.

L.s of blad'der, anterior. (*L. anterior, in front.*) The *Ligamenta pubo-prostatica lateralia*, and the *Ligamentum pubo prostaticum medium*.

L.s of blad'der, false. These are five in number, viz. two posterior, formed in the male by the recto-vesical, and in the female by the utero-vesical pouch; they are defined anteriorly and separated from the lateral ligaments by the obliterated hypogastric arteries and ureters, and are formed by arrest of the meso-rectum by those arteries; two lateral ligaments extending from the side of the pelvis to side of bladder; and a superior false ligament, which reaches from the summit of the bladder to the umbilicus, and is stretched between the ascending parts of the hypogastric arteries.

L.s of blad'der, true. These are five in number: the anterior or puboprostatic, extending from the back of the pubes on either side of the symphysis, to the front of the neck of the bladder; the lateral ligaments formed by the recto-vesical layer of the pelvic fascia; and the urachus or superior ligament.

L.s of bone. (*F. ligaments des os.*) Ligaments of joints, as opposed to tendons and aponeuroses, which are ligaments of muscle.

L.s of cu'neiform bones. These bones are connected together by transverse dorsal ligaments and strong interosseous fibres.

L.s of diaphragm, arch'ed. See *Ligamentum arcuatum diaphragmatis externum*, and *L. arcuatum diaphragmatis internum*.

L. of elbow, anterior. See *Elbow, ligament of, anterior*.

L. of elbow, lateral, external. See *Elbow, ligament of, external lateral*.

L. of elbow, lateral, internal. See *Elbow, ligament of, internal lateral*.

L. of elbow, posterior. See *Elbow, ligament of, posterior*.

L.s of glot'tis, inferior. (*L. inferior, lower.*) The *Vocal cords*.

L.s of glot'tis, super'ior. (*L. superior, upper. F. ligaments supérieurs de la glotte.*) The *Arytæno-epiglottideum fold*.

L. of hip, capsular. (*L. capsula, a little box.*) A very strong and dense ligament embracing the margin of the acetabulum, and attached below to the femur, in front along the anterior intertrochanteric line, and behind to the middle of the neck of the bone, about half an inch above the posterior intertrochanteric line.

L. of hip, cotyloid. See *Cotyloid ligament*.

L. of hip, il'io-fem'oral. See *Ilio-femoral ligament*.

L. of hip, round. See *Ligamentum teres acetabuli*.

L. of hip, trans'verse. (*L. transversus, turned across.*) A flattened band of fibres crossing the notch at the lower part of the acetabulum, and converting it into a foramen.

L.s of incus. See *Ligamentum incudis posterioris*, and *L. incudis superioris*.

L. of jaw, capsular. (*L. capsula, a little box.*) A thin and loose bag of fibrous tissue, attached above to the circumference of the glenoid cavity and the articular surface, below to the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw.

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L. of jaw, lat'eral, exter'nal. (*L. lateralis*, belonging to the side; *externus*, outward.) A short, thin, and narrow band, attached above to the outer surface of the zygoma, below to the outer surface and posterior border of the neck of the lower jaw.

L. of jaw, lat'eral, inter'nal. (*L. lateralis*; *internus*, inward.) A long, thin, and loose band, attached above to the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, and inserted into the inner margin of the dental foramen. It is separated from the neck of the condyle by the internal maxillary artery.

L. of jaw, sty'lo-maxillary. (*L. styloid process*; *maxilla*, jaw.) Extends from the apex of the styloid process of the temporal bone to the angle and posterior border of the ramus of the lower jaw. It separates the parotid from the submaxillary gland.

L. of knee, ante'rior. The *Ligamentum patellæ*.

L. of knee-cap. The *Ligamentum patellæ*.

L. of knee, cap'sular. See *Knee, ligament of, capsular*.

L.s of knee, cor'onary. Numerous short, fibrous bands, connecting the convex border of the semilunar cartilages with the circumference of the head of the tibia.

L.s of knee, cru'cial. See *Crucial ligaments of knee*.

L. of knee, exter'nal lat'eral. See *Knee-joint, ligament of, external lateral*.

L. of knee, inter'nal lat'eral. See *Knee-joint, ligament of, internal lateral*.

L. of knee, mu'cous. The *Ligamentum mucosum genu*.

L. of knee, poste'rior. See *Ligamentum capsulare genu*.

L. of knee, trans'verse. See *Knee, ligament of, transverse*.

L. of liv'er, broad. The *L. of liver, falciform*.

L. of liv'er, cor'onary. See *Coronary ligament of liver*.

L. of liv'er, fal'ciform. (*F. ligament falciforme du foie*; *G. Aufhängeband der Leber*.) The broad, falciform or suspensory ligament. It is a fold of peritoneum attached to the under surface of the diaphragm and the posterior surface of the sheath of the right rectus, as low as the anterior margin of the umbilicus, and by its hepatic border forming the notch on the anterior margin of the liver as far back as its posterior border. Its anterior edge contains the round ligament between its two layers. It contains accessory vena portæ, which establish a communication between the vena portæ and the veins of the recti muscles.

L.s of liv'er, lat'eral. Two triangular reflections, right and left, of peritoneum from the sides of the diaphragm to the adjoining edge of the posterior border of the liver, being continuations of the coronary ligament; the left is longer and more distinct than the right. They extend from the sides of the diaphragm to the adjacent margins of the posterior border of the liver.

L. of liv'er, longitu'dinal. Also called the broad, falciform, or suspensory ligament. See *L. of liver, falciform*.

L. of liv'er, round. A round fibrous cord resulting from the obliteration of the umbilical vein. It passes from the umbilicus in

the free margin of the falciform ligament to the notch in the anterior border of the liver. It may be traced along the under surface of the liver to the inferior vena cava.

L. of malleus, ante'rior. See *Ligamentum mallei anterior*.

L. of malleus, exter'nal. The *Ligamentum mallei externum*.

L. of malleus, infe'rior. The *Ligamentum mallei inferius*.

L. of malleus, super'ior. The *Ligamentum mallei superius*.

L. of mam'ma. (*L. mamma*, the breast.) The fibrous processes of the superficial fascia, described by Sir Astley Cooper, which pass through the mammary gland to the integument and nipples.

L.s of mus'cle. (*F. ligaments des muscles*.) A term applied to *Tendons* and *Aponeuroses*.

L. of o'vary. (*L. ovarius*, an egg-keeper. *F. ligament de l'ovaire*; *G. Eierstockband*.) A rounded fibrous cord lying within the folds of the broad ligament of the uterus and stretching from the upper angle of the fundus uteri to the ovary.

L. of patel'la. See *Ligamentum patellæ*.

L. of patel'la, lat'eral. The *Ligamentum patellæ laterale*.

L. of patel'la, mid'dle. The *Ligamentum patellæ mediale*.

L. of pe'nis. See *Ligamentum suspensorium penis*.

L.s of phalan'ges, cuta'neous. (*L. phalanx*; *cutis*, skin.) Cleland's term for the fibrous bands which spring from the edges of the phalanges of the fingers, and are inserted into the adjacent skin; they retain the skin in position during the flexure of the fingers.

L.s of pin'na. (*Pinna*.) The *Ligamenta auricularia*.

L. of quadra'tus lumbo'rum. The *Ligamentum arcuatum diaphragmatis externum*.

L. of ra'dius, an'nular. See *Annular ligament of radius*.

L. of rec'tum. (*L. rectus*, straight.) Ellis's term for the part of the recto-vesical fascia which descends from the posterior part of the lateral true ligament of the bladder to the side of the rectum.

L. of shell in bi'valves. A ligament connecting the two valves together along the mid-dorsal line. It is really a median imperfectly calcified part of the shell itself.

L. of spleen, suspens'ory. (*L. splen*, the spleen.) A fold of peritoneum connecting the spleen with the diaphragm; also, gastro-splenic omentum connecting the margins of the hilum with the cardiac end of the stomach.

L. of sta'pes. The same as *Ligamentum annulare basos stapedis*.

L. of tes'ticle. The *Gubernaculum testis*.

L.s of u'terus. Six in number: two anterior, the vesico-uterine; two posterior, the recto-uterine; and two lateral, the broad ligaments.

L. of womb, broad. See *Ligamentum uteri latum*.

L. of womb, large. The *Uterus, broad ligament of*.

L. of womb, round. See *Ligamentum uteri rotundum*.

L. of womb, suspens'ory. The *Ligamentum uteri rotundum*.

LIGAMENT.

L. of wrist, annular, anterior. See under *Annular ligaments of wrist.*

L. of wrist, annular, posterior. See under *Annular ligaments of wrist.*

L. of wrist, lateral, external. (*L. lateralis*, belonging to the side; *externus*, outward. *G. äusseres Hülfband des Handgelenks.*) A fibrous band extending from the styloid process of the radius to a depression on the scaphoid bone between the radial articular surface and the tubercle.

L. of wrist, lateral, internal. (*L. lateralis*; *internus*, within. *G. inneres Hülfband des Handgelenks.*) A band of fibres extending from the styloid process of the ulna to the cuneiform bone and to the pisiform bone.

L. of Zinn. See *Ligamentum Zinnii.*

L., orbicular. (*L. orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis*, a circle.) The *Annular ligament of radius.*

L.s, palmar. (*L. palma*, the palm of the hand.) Same as *L.s, metacarpal.*

L., palpebral. (*L. palpebra*, an eyelid.) The *L., tarsal, of eyelids.*

L., patellar. (*F. ligament rotulien.*) See *Ligamentum patellæ.*

L.s, periarticular. (*Περί,* around; *L. articulus*, a joint. *F. ligaments periarticulaires.*) Ligaments which unite the bones forming a joint on its outside; they are capsular or auxiliary.

L., perineal. (*Περίνεος*, the space between the anus and the scrotum.) Carcassonne's term for the superficial perineal fascia and the posterior layer of the deep perineal fascia combined.

L.s, phalangeal, of fingers. See *Ligamenta collateralia radialia digitorum manus, L. collateralia ulnaria digitorum manus, L. cutanea digitorum manus, L. lateralia digitorum longa, L. lateralia digitorum subtensa,* and *L. unguicularia.*

L.s, phalangeal, of toes. Ligaments analogous to the *L.s, phalangeal, of fingers.*

L., phreno-colic. The *Ligamentum phrenico-colicum.*

L., phreno-gastric. See *Ligamentum phrenico-gastricum.*

L., phreno-splenic. See *Ligamentum phrenico-lienale.*

L., plantar, long. The *Ligamentum plantæ longum.*

L., plantar, short. The *Ligamentum plantæ breve.*

L., pleuro-colic. (*Πλευρόν,* a rib.) The same as *Costo-colic ligament.*

L., Poupart's. See *Poupart's ligament.*

L., præ-spiracular. (*L. præ*, before; *spiraculum*, a breathing hole.) A ligament which in cartilaginous fishes, as the dog-fish, extends from the anterior border of the auditory capsule to the distal end of the hyo-mandibular cartilage.

L., pterygo-maxillary. See *Ligamentum pterygo-maxillare.*

L., pterygo-spinous. See *Ligamentum pterygo-spinosum.*

L., pubic, anterior. (*Os pubis*; *L. anterior*, in front. *F. ligament du pubis.*) The *Ligamentum pubicum anterius.*

L., pubic, inferior. (*Os pubis*; *L. inferior*, lower.) The *L., subpubic.*

L., pubic, posterior. The *Ligamentum pubicum posterius.*

L., pubic, superior. (*Os pubis*; *L. superior*, upper.) The *Ligamentum pubicum superius.*

L., pu'bo-fem'oral. See *Ligamentum pu'bo-femorale.*

L.s, pu'bo-prostat'ic. See *Ligamenta pu'bo-prostatica* and *Ligamentum pu'bo-prostaticum medium.*

L.s, radiated. (*L. radiatus*, furnished with rays. *F. ligaments radiées.*) Those between the inner end of the clavicle and sternum. Also, those between the extremities of the cartilages of the ribs and the sternum.

L., radio-carpal. (*Radius*; *carpus.*) The external lateral ligament of the wrist-joint.

L., radio-ulnar, anterior. (*Radius*; *ulna*; *L. superior*, upper.) A narrow band of fibres connecting the anterior margins of the sigmoid cavity of the radius with the anterior border of the head of the ulna.

L., radio-ulnar, posterior. (*Radius*; *ulna*; *L. posterior*, hinder.) A thin ligament connecting the posterior margin of the sigmoid cavity of the radius with the posterior border of the head of the ulna.

L.s, recto-u'terine. (*L. rectum*, the gut of that name; *uterus*, the womb.) Same as *L.s, utero-sacral.*

L., retrac'tor, of claw of Felidæ. A strong band of elastic fibres arising from a tubercle above the trochlea of the second phalanx of the digits of Felidæ and inserted into the upper part of the ungual phalanx; it elevates the claw so that it does not touch the ground in walking.

L., retrac'tor, of wing of birds. (*L. retraho*, to draw back. *F. ligament rétracteur de l'aile des oiseaux.*) A flat band of elastic fibres, situated beneath the free border of the cutaneous alar membrane, which fills the angle formed by the humerus and the bones of the forearm in birds. In some species it is connected with the slender tendon of the cleido-metacarpal tendon of the pollux. It produces the closure or folding of the wing without muscular contraction.

L., rhomboid. The *Costo-clavicular ligament.*

L., rhombo'idal, of radio-carpal articulation. The posterior ligament of the wrist-joint.

L., round, of fore'arm. (*F. ligament rond du coude.*) The same as *Ligamentum cubito-radiale.*

L., round, of hip. The same as *Ligamentum teres acetabuli.*

L., round, of liv'er. See *L. of liver, round.*

L., round, of womb. (*F. ligament rond de la matrice.*) See *Uterus, ligament of, round.*

L., round ra'dio-ulnar. The same as *Ligamentum cubito-radiale.*

L.s, rup'ture of. (*L. rupturus*, part. of *rumpo*, to break.) The whole of a ligament, such as the ligamentum patellæ, may be torn across from external violence; partial rupture of the capsular ligament of joints occurs in dislocations; and some ligamentous fibres are lacerated in most sprains.

L.s, sa'cro-coccyge'al. See *Ligamentum sacro-coccygeum anterius, medium, and posterius.*

L.s, sa'cro-il'iac. (*Sacrum*; *ilium*. *F.*

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ligaments sacro-iliaques.) See the subheadings of *Ligamentum sacro-iliacum anterius, interos-seum, and posticum.*

L., sa'cro-sciatic, anterior. (L. anterior, in front.) The *L., sacro-sciatic, lesser.*

L., sa'cro-sciatic, great. (*Sacrum; ischium.* F. *ligament sacrosciatiq^{ue} postérieur, grand ligament sacrosciatiq^{ue}, Boyer.*) A broad and thin band of fibres, which arises from the posterior inferior spinous process of the ilium, and from the border of the sacrum and first two coccygeal vertebrae. It runs obliquely forwards, outwards, and downwards, becomes stronger and narrower, and is attached to the tuber ischii, where it becomes again broader and ends on the inner border of the tuberosity and of inferior ramus of the ischium, by means of a slender, sickle-shaped process, the ligamentum falciforme.

L., sa'cro-sciatic, large. The same as *L., sacro-sciatic, great.*

L., sa'cro-sciatic, lesser. (F. *ligament sacrosciatiq^{ue} antérieur, Petit, petit ligament sacrosciatiq^{ue}, Boyer.*) A band of fibres extending from the sides of the sacrum and coccyx to the spine of the ischium. It is covered by the great sacro-sciatic ligament, and rests on the coccygeus muscle.

L., sa'cro-sciatic, posterior. (L. posterior, hinder.) The *L., sacro-sciatic, great.*

L., sa'cro-sciatic, small. The same as *L., sacro-sciatic, lesser.*

L., sa'cro-vertebral. (*Sacrum; L. vertebra, a spine-bone.*) A variable ligament stretching between the lower border of the transverse process of the last lumbar vertebra and the lateral part of the base of the sacrum, where it joins the anterior sacro-iliae ligament.

L., spi'ral. See *Ligamentum spirale cochleæ.*

L., spring. The inferior calcaneo-scapoid ligament.

L., stel'late. (L. stella, a star. F. *ligament rayonné.*) The *Costo-vertebral ligament, anterior*, from its shape.

L., ster'no-clavic'ular, ante'rior. (L. sternum, the breast-bone; *clavicle; L. anterior, upper.*) A broad fibrous band stretching between the front of the inner extremity of the clavicle and the front of the articulating surface of the manubrium of the sternum.

L., ster'no-clavic'ular, poste'rior. (L. posterior, hinder.) A broad thinnish band of fibres stretching between the back of the inner extremity of the clavicle and the hinder edge of the articulating surface of the manubrium of the sternum.

L., sty'lo-hy'oid. See *Ligamentum stylo-hyoideum.*

L., sty'lo-maxill'ary. See *Ligamentum stylo-maxillare.*

L., subpu'bic. See *Ligamentum subpubicum.*

L., suprascap'ular. (L. supra, above; *scapula, the blade bone.*) The *Coracoid ligament.*

L., supraspi'nous. (L. supra, above; *spina, a spine.* F. *ligament surépineux; G. Spitzenband.*) A continuous ligamentous band extending from the seventh cervical vertebra to the sacrum, and consisting of some fibres connecting the spinous processes of adjacent vertebrae, and of others, the more superficial connecting those of vertebrae further apart.

L., suspens'ory, of atlas. The *Ligamentum suspensorium dentis epistrophei.*

L., suspens'ory, of cili'oris. See *Ligamentum suspensorium ciliatoris.*

L.s., suspens'ory, of dia'phragm. See *Ligamenta suspensoria diaphragmatis.*

L., suspens'ory, of incus, Arnold. (L. *suspensus, part. of suspendo, to hang up; incus, an anvil.*) A fibrous band descending from the roof of the tympanum to the upper part of the incus, near its articulation with the malleus.

L., suspens'ory, of lens. The *Zonula of Zinn.*

L., suspens'ory, of liv'er. (L. *suspensus. F. ligament suspenseur du foie.*) The *L. of liver, falciform.*

L.s., suspens'ory, of mam'ma. (L. *suspensus.*) See *Ligamenta suspensoria mammae.*

L., suspens'ory, of pe'nis. (L. *suspensus.*) See *Ligamentum suspensorium penis.*

L., suspens'ory, of pericard'ium. (L. *suspensus; Gr. περικάρδιον, the membrane round the heart. F. ligament suspenseur du péricarde.*) A somewhat triangular layer of connective tissue attached by its summit to the pericardium, and by its base to the deep layer of the fascia of the neck.

L., suspens'ory, of spleen. (L. *suspensus.*) The *Ligamentum phrenico-lienale.*

L., sutu'ral. (L. *sutura, a seam.*) A thin layer of fibrous tissue which is interposed between two bones which articulate immovably, as at the interparietal suture.

L., tar'sal, of eye'lids. The fibrous membrane of the eyelids situated beneath the orbicularis muscle, and attached externally to the margin of the orbit, and internally to the orbital margin of the lids.

L.s., tar'so-metatar'sal, dor'sal. See *Ligamenta tarso-metatarsæ dorsalia.*

L.s., tar'so-metatar'sal, interos'seous. See *Ligamenta tarso-metatarsæ interossea.*

L.s., tar'so-metatar'sal, plan'tar. See *Ligamenta tarso-metatarsæ plantaria.*

L.s., thy'ro-arytæ'noid. The *Ligamenta thyreo-arytænoidica inferiora and superiora.*

L., thy'ro-epiglott'ic. See *Ligamentum thyreo-epiglotticum.*

L.s., thy'ro-hy'oid. See *Membrana thyreo-hyoidea, Ligamentum thyreo-hyoideum medium, and Ligamenta thyreo-hyoidea lateralia.*

L., tib'io-fib'ular, infe'rior, ante'rior. (L. inferior, lower; anterior, in front.) A flat triangular band of fibres extending obliquely downwards from the front of the lower end of the tibia to the fibula.

L., tib'io-fib'ular, infe'rior, interos'seous. The *Ligamentum interosseum cruris inferius.*

L., tib'io-fib'ular, infe'rior, poste'rior. (L. posterior, hinder.) A thin band of fibres passing outwards and downwards from the back of the lower end of the tibia to the fibula.

L., tib'io-fib'ular, infe'rior, trans'verse. (L. *transversus, turned across.*) A long narrow band of fibres running horizontally from the outer malleolus to the lower part of the articular surface of the tibia.

L., tib'io-fib'ular, interos'seous. The *Interosseous ligament of leg.*

L., tib'io-fib'ular, supe'rior, ante'-

rior. (*Tibia; fibula; L. superior*, upper; *anterior*, in front.) A thin ligament passing upwards and inwards from the anterior face of the head of the fibula to the front of the external tuberosity of the tibia.

L., tibio-fibular, superior, posterior. (*L. posterior*, lower.) A thin ligament passing upwards and inwards from the posterior face of the head of the fibula to the hinder part of the external tuberosity of the tibia.

L., tibio-tarsal. (*Tibia; tarsus*.) The anterior ligament of the *Ankle-joint*.

L., transverse, metacarpal. See *L., metacarpal, transverse*.

L., transverse, metatarsal. See *L., metatarsal, transverse*.

L., transverse, of acetabulum. (*Acetabulum; G. Querband der Pfanne*.) The part of the *Cotyloid ligament* which stretches across the cotyloid notch.

L., transverse, of atlas. See *L. of atlas, transverse*.

L., transverse, of fingers. See *Ligamentum transversum digitorum manus*.

L., transverse, of hip. The *L., transverse, of acetabulum*.

L., transverse, of knee. The *Ligamentum transversum genu*.

L., transverse, of pelvis. The *Ligamentum transversum pelvis*.

L., transverse, of shoulder-blade. The *Coracoid ligament*.

L., transverse, of toes. The *Ligamentum transversum digitorum pedis*.

L., transverso-costal. Same as *Costo-transverse ligaments*.

L., trapezoid. See *Ligamentum trapezoides*.

L., triangular. (*L. triangulus*, having three corners.) The *L., subpubic*.

L., triangular, of urethra. See *Ligamentum triangulare urethrae*.

L.s, utero-rectal. (*L. uterus*, the womb; *rectum*, the gut of that name. *F. ligaments utero-rectaux*.) Same as *L.s, utero-sacral*.

L.s, utero-sacral. Two semilunar folds of peritoneum which stretch, one on each side, between the posterior surface of the uterus and the outer sides of the sacrum; between them lies Douglas's pouch. They contain bundles of muscular fibres continuous with the musculature of the uterus.

L.s, utero-vesical. Same as *L.s, vesico-uterine*.

L., vaginal. (*L. vagina*, a sheath.) Term for the sheath-like ligaments of the flexor tendons of the fingers.

L., vaginal, of testicle. (*L. vagina*, *F. ligament vaginal du testicule*.) A fine cord which represents the obliterated canal through which the testicle has descended into the scrotum.

L., vertebral, common, anterior. The same as *Ligamentum commune vertebrae anticum*.

L., vertebral, common, posterior. The *Ligamentum commune vertebrae posticum*.

L.s, vesico-uterine. (*L. vesica*, the bladder; *uterus*, the womb. *F. ligaments vesico-utérins*.) Two semilunar folds of peritoneum which stretch, one on each side, between the posterior surface of the urinary bladder and the neck of the womb.

L.s, Weitbrecht's. (*Weitbrecht*.) A bundle of fibres upon the anterior aspect of the interosseous ligament of the radio-cubital articulation.

L., Win'slow's. (*Winslow*, an English anatomist.) The posterior ligament of the knee-joint.

L., Y-shaped, of Bigelow. (*Bigelow*, an American surgeon.) The *Ilio-femoral ligament*.

L.s, yellow. (*F. ligaments jaunes*.) Same as *L.s, elastic*.

Ligamenta. Nominative plural of *Ligamentum*, which see, and also *Ligament*.

L. accessoria. (*L. accessus*; from *accedo*, to approach. *G. Hülfsbänder*.) The same as *L. collateralis*.

L. accessoria articulationis pedis. (*L. accessus; articulatio*, a joint; *pes*, the foot. *G. Hülfsbänder des Fussgelenks*.) The external and internal lateral ligaments of the ankle.

L. accessoria articulationum. (*L. accessus; articulatio*, a joint. *G. Hülfsbänder, Hüftbänder*.) Flat bands of fibrous tissue which are frequently found around the larger joints, serving to strengthen the joint and to limit its movements.

L. accessoria carpi. (*L. accessus*; *Gr. καρπός*, the wrist. *G. Hülfsbänder des Handgelenks*.) The internal and external lateral ligaments of the wrist.

L. accessoria costarum. (*L. accessorius; costa*, rib.) Small and inconstant fasciuli of fibrous tissue connecting the heads of the ribs with the transverse processes of the vertebrae.

L. accessoria digitorum manus. (*L. accessus; digitus*, finger; *manus*, hand.) The external and internal lateral ligaments of the phalangeal articulations of the hand.

L. accessoria genu. (*L. accessus; genu*, the knee.) The external and internal lateral ligaments of the knee-joint.

L. accessoria vagae. (*L. vagus*, wandering.) The same as *Ligamentum sacro-iliaeum interosserum*.

L. adiposa. (*L. adeps*, fat.) The folds of synovial membrane in a joint which contain fat.

See also *Adipose ligament*.

L. alaria dentis epistrophici. (*L. alaris*, belonging to a wing; *dens*, tooth; *epistrophicus*.) The *Ligaments, odontoid, alar*.

L. alaria genu. (*L. alaris*, belonging to a wing; *genu*, the knee. *G. Flügelbänder des Kniegelenks*.) Two lateral folds of the synovial membrane of the knee-joint, which occupy the space between the lower part of the patella and the femur.

L. alaria majora. (*L. alaris*; *major*, comp. of *magnus*, great.) The *Ligaments, odontoid, alar*.

L. alaria Mauchartii. (*L. alaris*; *Mauchart*, Burchard David, a German anatomist, died 1751.) The same as *Ligaments, odontoid, alar*.

L. alaria minora. (*L. alaris*, belonging to a wing; *minor*, comp. of *parvus*, little.) The bands of fibres which proceed on all sides to the adjacent parts from the articulation between the odontoid process and the atlas.

L. alaria superiora. (*L. alaris*; *superior*, greater.) The same as *Ligaments, odontoid, alar*.

L. annularia. (*L. annularis*, pertaining

to a ring.) Three sets of transverse fibres which encircle the three joints of the fingers; the proximal one is connected with the transverse metacarpal ligament and the apices of the divisions of the palmar fascia.

L. arcuata. See *Ligamentum arcuatum diaphragmatis externum*, and *L. arcuatum diaphragmatis internum*.

L. articularia vertebra'rum. (*L. articularis*, pertaining to the joints; *vertebra*, a joint.) The capsular ligaments of the articular processes of the vertebrae.

L. ary-thyreoidea. The *L. thyreoarytenoidea inferiora* and *superiora*.

L. auricularia. (*L. auricula*, the outer ear.) Fibro-elastic bands which serve to attach the cartilages of the ear to the head. They are named anterior, superior, and posterior, and extend from the root of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone, from the temporal fascia, and from the mastoid process, to the perichondrium of the auricle.

L. auxilia'ria. (*L. auxiliaris*, helping. *G. Hilfsbänder.*) The same as *L. collata'ria*.

L. ba'seos metacarpi. (*Basis*, a base; *metacarpus*.) Bands of fibres which extend transversely from the base of each metacarpal bone to the next. There are four dorsal and three volar.

L. ba'seos metatarsi. (*Basis*; *metatarsus*.) Transverse bands of fibres which extend from one metatarsal bone to the next; there are four dorsal and three plantar.

L. bre'via. (*L. brevis*, short.) A series of broad and membranous folds of synovial membrane which fix the tendons of the common flexor muscles of the fingers to the front of the phalanx. They are situated behind each tendon at its point of insertion.

L. canaliculo'rum labyrin'thi. (*L. canaliculus*, dim. of *canalis*, a canal; *labyrinth*.) Delicate strands of connective tissue, situated at the poles of the ellipse, presented by each membranous semicircular canal on section, and the adjoining surface of the osseous canal in which it lies.

L. capitulo'rum os'sium metacarpi dorsa'lia. (*L. capitulum*, a small head; *os*, a bone; *metacarpus*; *L. dorsum*, the back.) A series of weak ligaments stretching between the heads of the metacarpal bones on their dorsal surface, and connected with the aponeuroses of the common extensors of the fingers.

L. capitulo'rum os'sium metacarpi vola'ria. (*L. capitulum*; *os*; *metacarpus*; *vola*, the palm of hand.) Three strong flat bands of fibres, extending between the heads of the second and third, third and fourth, and fourth and fifth metacarpal bones on their palmar surface.

L. capitulo'rum os'sium metatarsi dorsa'lia. (*L. capitulum*; *os*; *metatarsus*; *dorsum*, the back.) Thin bands of fibres extending transversely between the heads of the metatarsal bones on their dorsal surface.

L. capitulo'rum os'sium metatarsi interos'sea. (*L. capitulum*; *os*; *Gr. μετα*, near; *ταρσός*, the flat of the foot; *L. inter*, between; *os*, a bone.) Short, deeply-seated and strong bands of fibres, extending between the opposed surfaces of the heads of the metatarsal bones.

L. capitulo'rum os'sium metatarsi

planta'ria. (*L. planta*, the sole of the foot.) Four strong, flat, fibrous bands extending transversely between the heads of the metatarsal bones on their plantar surface.

L. capsula'ria. See *Ligaments, capsular*.

L. capsula'ria capitulo'rum costa'rum. (*L. capsula*, a small box; *capitulum*, a little head; *costa*, a rib. *G. Kapselbänder der Rippenköpfchengelecke*.) Term applied by Henle to the fibrous bands surrounding the heads of the ribs, and connecting them with the vertebrae.

L. carpi dorsa'lia bre'via. (*Καρπός*, the wrist; *L. dorsum*, the back; *brevis*, short.) The ligaments uniting the carpal bones to each other on the back of the wrist.

L. carpi interos'sea. (*Καρπός*; *L. interosseus*, from *inter*, between; *os*, a bone.) These are ligaments which bind the carpal bones together. There are two in the first row, three in the second. The two in the first row connect the semilunar with the scaphoid and cuneiform; the three in the second row connect the os magnum with the cuneiform and with the trapezium, and the trapezium with the trapezoid.

L. carpi juga'lia. (*L. jugalis*, yoked together.) A synonym of *Ligamentum carpi radiatum*.

L. carpi obli'qua. (*L. obliquus*, slanting.) A synonym of the *Ligamentum carpi radiatum*.

Also, see *Ligamentum carpi obliquum*.

L. carpi palma'ria bre'via. (*L. palma*, the palm of the hand; *brevis*, short.) The ligaments uniting the carpal bones to each other on the palmar surface of the wrist.

L. carpi radia'ta. (*L. radiatus*, furnished with spokes.) A synonym of *Ligamentum carpi rectum*.

Also, see *Ligamentum carpi radiatum*.

L. carpi vola'ria. (*L. vola*, the palm.) The *L. carpi palmaria brevia*.

L. carpo-metacar'pea dorsa'lia. (*Καρπός*, the wrist; *metacarpus*.) The vertical transverse and oblique bands of fibres which connect the dorsal surfaces of the carpal bones with the bases of the metacarpal bones.

L. carpo-metacar'pea vola'ria. (*Καρπός*; *metacarpus*.) The vertical transverse and oblique bands of fibres which connect the palmar surfaces of the carpal bones with the bases of the metacarpal bones.

L. cartilag'inum semiluna'rium. (*L. cartilago*, gristle; *semi*, half; *luna*, the moon.) The thin and narrow inner extremities of the semilunar fibro-cartilages of the knee-joint which are inserted into the depressions in front of, and behind the, intercotyloid eminence.

L. cilia'ria. The *Ciliary processes*.

L. coccyge'a latera'lia. (*Coccyx*; *L. lateralis*, on the side.) The same as *L. sacro-coccygea lateralia*.

L. coli. (*L. colon*, the colon. *G. Längsbänder des Dickdarms*.) The longitudinal muscular bands of the colon. See under *Colon*.

L. collatera'lia. (*L. collatero*, to admit on both sides. *G. Seitenbänder*.) The strong lateral ligaments of a joint.

L. collatera'lia radia'lia digito'rum ma'nus. (*Radius*; *L. digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand.) Bands of fibres arising from the lateral grooves at the inferior extremities of the metacarpal bones and of the first and second phalanges,

and passing to be inserted into the rough sides of the upper portion of the phalanges.

L. collateralia ulnaría digitorum manus. (*L. collateralis*; *ulna*; *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand.) The bands of fibres which extend along the inner sides of the metacarpophalangeal and successive phalangeal joints.

L. coruscan'tia. (*L. corusco*, to flash. *F. ligaments naérés.*) Glistening bands of fibres, extending usually between the costal cartilages from the third to the tenth. They belong to the external intercostal muscles.

L. costosternalia radia'ta. Same as *Costo-sternal ligament, anterior.*

L. crico'thyreo'arytænoïdea. (Κρίκος, a ring; *θυρεός*, a shield; *ἀρύτανα*, pitcher; *εἶδος*, likeness.) Two bands of fibres, composed of connective and elastic tissue, which are attached to the upper border of the cricoid, to the ligamentum crico-thyreoideum medium, the inner wall of the angle of the thyroid cartilage, and to the lower edge of the processus vocalis of the arytenoid cartilage. They run from before backwards, and from below upwards and towards the middle line. In immediate relation with these are the true vocal cords.

L. crico'thyreoïdea lateralia. (*L. lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Fibrous bands strengthening externally the capsular ligament, enclosing the articulation of the inferior cornua of the thyroid with the cricoid cartilage.

Also, the same as *Ligamentum crico-thyreoideum capsulare.*

L. crico'thyreoïdea posteriora. (*L. posterior*, hinder.) A band of fibres, strengthening posteriorly the capsular membrane, surrounding the articulation between the inferior cornua of the thyroid cartilage and the cricoid cartilage.

Also, the same as *L. crico-thyreoïdea lateralia.*

L. crucia'ta digitorum manus. (*L. cruciatus*, part. of *crucio*, to crucify; *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand. *G. Kreuzbänder.*) Oblique bands of fibres extending between the ligamenta vaginalia and annularia on the palmar aspect of the phalanges of the fingers. They are often absent on the third, and sometimes on the second, phalanx.

L. crucia'ta genu. (*L. cruciatus*; *genu*, the knee. *G. Kreuzbänder.*) See *Crucial ligaments of the knee.* They serve to limit extension of the leg on the thigh.

L. cru'rum subfla'va. *Weitbrecht.* (*L. crus*, the leg; *subflavus*, yellowish.) The same as *L. subflava.*

L. cu'bo-navicula'ria. (*Cuboid* bone; *navicular* bone.) See under *Ligamentum naviculari-cuboidæum.*

L. cu'ncu'cuboï'dea et os'sium cuneiformium. (*L. cuneus*, a wedge; *Gr. κυβωειδής*, cube-like; *L. os*, bone; *cuneus*, wedge; *forma*, likeness.) The same as *L. tarsalia transversa.*

L. cu'neo-navicula'ria. (*L. cuneiform* bone; *navicular* bone.) The same as *Ligamentum naviculari-lanatum.*

L. cutane'a digitorum manus. (*L. cutaneus*, belonging to the skin; *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand.) Delicate bands of fibres at the lateral borders of the second and third phalanges, which level the borders and increase the surfaces and extend to the skin.

L. dorsalia car'pti. (*L. dorsum*, the

back; *Gr. καρπός*, the wrist.) Bands of fibres, two in the first, three in the second, row, which connect the bones of the wrist together. Those of the first row are connected with the interosseous ligaments.

L. epididym'idis. (*Ἐπιδιδυμίς*, the epididymis.) Two folds of the tunica vaginalis, a superior and an inferior, which bound the sinus epididymidis.

L. fibro'sa articula'tionis. (*L. fibra*, a fibre; *articulatio*, a joint.) The fibrous bands or membranes which connect bones and cartilages together, or bones with cartilages.

L. fla'va. (*L. flavus*, yellow.) The same as *L. subflava.*

L. glandula'e thyreoïdeæ. (*L. glandula*, dim. of *glands*, an acorn; *Gr. θυρεός*, a shield; *εἶδος*, likeness. *G. Aufhängbänder der Schilddrüse.*) Strong bands of fibres proceeding from the sheath of each lobe of the thyroid gland to the cricoid cartilage and the uppermost cartilaginous rings of the trachea. They are divided into the ligamenta glandulae thyreoideæ media and lateralia.

L. glot'tidis. (Γλωττίς, the mouth of the windpipe.) The inferior or true vocal cords.

L. glot'tidis spu'riae. (Γλωττίς; *L. spurius*, false.) The upper or false vocal cords.

L. glot'tidis ve'ræ. (Γλωττίς; *L. verus*, true.) The lower or true vocal cords.

L. hyo'thyreoïdea lateralia. The same as *L. thyreo-hyoïdea lateralia.*

L. ilio'sacra post'ica. (*L. posticus*, that is behind.) The *Ligamentum sacro-iliacum posticum longum* and the *L. sacro-iliacum posticum breve.*

L. ilio-sacra'lia ant'ica. (*Ilium*; *sacrum*; *L. anticus*, in front.) A thin layer of fibres extending between the adjoining surfaces of the ilium and sacrum in front of the articulation.

L. ilio-sacra'lia post'ica longa. (*Ilium*, *sacrum*; *L. posticus*, behind; *longus*, long.) Ligamentous fibres extending between the tuberosity of the ilium and the adjoining surface of the sacrum.

L. intercarpa'lia. (*L. inter*, between; *carpalis*, from *carpus*, the wrist.) See *Interosseous ligaments of hand.*

L. intercarpea dorsalia. (*L. inter*, between; *carpus*, the wrist; *dorsum*, the back.) The same as *L. carpi dorsalia.*

L. intercostalia anterio'ra inter'na. (*L. inter*; *costa*, a rib; *anterior*, that is in front; *internus*, within.) Tendinous fibres situated behind the internal intercostal muscles, and decussating with, or covered by, the triangularis sterni. They extend from the anterior extremities of one rib to another at some distance, as from the third to the sixth, or from the sixth to the eighth.

L. intercostalia exter'na. (*L. inter*; *costa*; *externus*, outside.) The same as *L. coruscantia.*

L. intercostalia inter'na. (*L. internus*, within.) Bands of fibres arising from the cartilage of the sixth to the eighth or ninth rib, and running nearly horizontally to the sternal extremity of the same ribs. They belong to the triangularis sterni muscle.

L. intercostalia posteriora. (*L. posterior*, hinder.) Tendinous bands continuous with the outer margin of the ligamentum costotransversarium longum anterius, which descend on the anterior surface of the posterior un-

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covered surface of the external intercostal muscles, and are continued between the external and internal intercostal muscles.

L. intercruralia. (L. *inter*, between; *crus*, the thigh.) The same as *L. subflava*.

L. intercuneiformia dorsalia. (L. *inter*, between; *cuneiform* bone; *L. dorsum*, the back.) Thin ligamentous bands connecting the upper edges of the articulating surfaces of the cuneiform bones of the foot.

L. intercuneiformia interossea. (L. *inter*; *os*, a bone.) Strong ligamentous fibres connecting the adjoining surfaces of the cuneiform bones.

L. intermetacarpea. See *Intermetacarpal ligaments*.

L. intermetacarpea interossea. (L. *inter*; *metacarpus*; *os*, a bone.) Oblique fibres filling the interspace between the dorsal and volar ligaments and the capsular expansion at the bases of the metacarpal bones.

L. intermetatarsea. See *Intermetatarsal ligaments*.

L. interossea genu. (L. *inter*, between; *os*, a bone; *genu*, the knee.) The *Crucial ligaments of knee*.

L. interspinalia. See *Interspinal ligaments*.

L. intertransversaria. See *Intertransverse ligaments*.

L. intervertebralia. The *Intervertebral discs*.

L. kerato-cricoidea anteriora. (Κέρα, horn; κροκοειδής, ring-like.) The same as *Ligamentum crico-thyroideum anterius*.

L. kerato-cricoidea posteriora inferiora. (L. *posterior*, hinder; *inferior*, lower.) The same as *L. crico-thyroidea lateralia*.

L. kerato-cricoidea posteriora superiora. (L. *superior*, upper.) The same as *L. crico-thyroidea posteriora*.

L. labyrinthi canaliculorum. (*Labyrinth*; *L. canaliculus*, a small pipe.) Rüdinger's term for bands of fibrous tissue which connect the convexity of the membranous semicircular canals with the neighbouring part of the osseous canals.

L. labyrinthi sacculi. (*Labyrinth*; *L. sacculus*, a small bag.) Rüdinger's term for the fibrous bands which attach the membranous sacculus and utricle to their osseous surroundings.

L. lateralia cubiti. (L. *cubitum*, the elbow.) The lateral ligaments of the elbow-joint.

L. lateralia dentis epistrophei. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side; *dens*, a tooth; Gr. ἐπιστροφή, the pivot, the first of the neck vertebræ.) The same as *Ligaments, alar odontoid*.

L. lateralia digitorum longa. (L. *lateralis*; *digitus*, a finger; *longus*, long.) The tendinous bands on the lateral borders of the second phalanges of the fingers, rendering them even and enlarging their surface, and stretching to the skin.

L. lateralia digitorum manus. (L. *lateralis*; *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand.) The bands connecting the metacarpal bones with the phalanges, and the several phalanges with each other; they are placed on each side of the respective articulations.

L. lateralia digitorum subtensa.

(L. *lateralis*; *digitus*; *subtendo*, to stretch underneath.) The tendinous bands extending along the margin of the third phalanges, levelling their edges, extending their surface, and forming attachments with the skin.

L. longa. (L. *longus*, long.) Folds of synovial membrane like the *L. brevia*, but long and slender, and situated at a higher level.

L. longitudinalia coli. (L. *longitudo*, length; Gr. κόλον, the colon.) The three longitudinal bands of unstriated muscle tissue found on the colon.

L. malleoli lateralia. (L. *malleolus*; *lateralis*, on the side.) Two strong bands of fibres extending from the anterior and posterior borders of the incisura fibularis on the outer side of the lower part of the tibia to the external malleolus.

L. mucosa. (L. *mucosus*.) Synovial folds found in the wrist-joint.

Also, the same as *Vesicula tendinum*.

Also, synovial folds found in the knee-joint. See *Ligamentum mucosum genu*.

L. naviculari-cuneiformia dorsalia. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) Three to five ligamentous bands passing from the upper surface of the navicular bone to the three cuneiform bones.

L. naviculari-cuneiformia plantaria. (L. *planta*, the sole.) Ligamentous bands passing from the lower surface of the navicular bone to the three cuneiform bones; they have attachments to the tendon of the tibialis posterior muscle.

L. nitentia. (L. *nitens*, shining.) The same as *L. coruscantia*.

L. obliqua digitorum manus. (L. *obliquus*, slanting; *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand.) Small decussating bands of fibres situated between the ligamenta vaginalia and annularia on the palmar aspect of the first and second phalanges of the fingers.

L. obliqua genu. (L. *obliquus*; *genu*, the knee.) The *Crucial ligaments of knee*.

L. obturatoria atlantis. (L. *obtur*, to stop up; *atlans*.) The *Ligament, occipito-atlantal anterior and posterior*.

L. palpebralia. (L. *palpebrae*, the eyelids; G. *Augenlidbänder*.) Flat, elongated bands of dense connective tissue joining together the tarsi at the commissure of the eyelids. The internal one is 6 mm. long and 2 mm. broad, and arises from the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone; its surfaces look upwards and downwards, its borders forwards and backwards. It gives origin to part of the orbicularis muscle. The external palpebral ligament is shorter and weaker than the other. It is loosely connected with the orbicularis, and is attached to the frontal process of the malar bone 2 mm. behind the external margin of the orbit.

L. pelvis postica. (L. *posticus*, that is behind.) The same as *Ligamentum sacro-iliacum posticum longum and breve*.

L. phrenico-pulmonaria. (Φρήν, the diaphragm; *L. pulmo*, the lung.) A band of fibres extending on the right side from the root of the lung to the margin of the foramen quadrilaterum, and on the left side by the side of the pericardium to the central tendon of the diaphragm.

L. pisco-uncinata. (L. *pisum*, a pea; *uncinatus*, furnished with hooks.) Two short but very strong bands of fibres which extend

from the pisiform bone to the root and apex of the processus hamatus of the unciform bone.

L. pu'bo-prostat'ica. (Os *pubis*; *prostate* gland.) A portion of the pelvic fascia which, descending near the symphysis pubis, gives off a layer that runs backwards on each side near the middle line over the pu'bo-vesical muscles, and extends to the prostate, being the anterior true ligaments of the bladder.

L. pu'bo-prostat'ica latera'lia. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The L. *pu'bo-prostat'ica*.

L. pu'bo-vesica'lia. (Os *pubis*; L. *vesica*, the bladder.) Same as L. *pu'bo-prostat'ica*.

L. pu'bo-vesica'lia latera'lia. The membranous bands of the pelvic fascia which in women extend from the posterior surface of the anterior wall of the pelvis, near the symphysis pubis, to the urinary bladder near the orifice of the urethra. They coalesce with the ligamentum pu'bo-vesicale medium, the posterior lamina of which belongs also to the fascia pelvis.

L. pulmo'nium. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) The layers of connective tissue which divide the several lobes of the lung from each other.

L. pylori. (Πυλῶρος, a gate keeper; the lower orifice of the stomach.) A thickening of the external longitudinal muscular fibres of the stomach in front of and behind the pylorus.

L. que'is ap'ices vertebra'rum connectuntur, Weitbrecht. (L. *quies*, for *quibus*, by which; *aper*, the tip; *vertebra*, a spine-bone; *connecto*, to fasten together.) The same as L. *supraspinosa*.

L. radiata costarum. (L. *radiatus*, rayed.) The anterior costo-sternal ligaments.

L. sacro-coccygea articula'ria. (*Sacrum*; *coccyx*; L. *articulus*, a joint.) The same as L. *sacro-coccygea postica brevia*.

L. sacro-coccygea latera'lia. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Bands of fibres, homologous with the ligamenta intertransversaria, which proceed from the lateral border of the sacrum to the processus transversus spurius of the first caudal vertebra, and frequently also to the second. They bound the incisura sacro-coccygea laterally, converting this into a foramen, and are homologous with the L. *intertransversaria* of the vertebrae.

L. sacro-coccygea postica bre'via. (L. *posticus*, behind; *brevis*, short.) The fibres which connect the cornua sacralia with the cornua coccygea. They correspond to the capsular ligaments of the articular processes of the vertebrae.

L. sacro-iliaca va'ga anterio'ra. (L. *vagus*, wandering; *anterior*, in front.) The same as *Ligamentum sacro-iliacum anterius*.

L. sacro-iliaca va'ga posterio'ra. (L. *vagus*, wandering; *posterior*, hinder.) The same as *Ligamentum sacro-iliacum interosseum*.

L. sacro-uterina. (*Sacrum*; L. *uterus*, the womb.) The same as *Recto-uterine muscles*.

L. serosa. (L. *serum*, the watery part of a thing.) The folds or processes of membrane which extend from one part of a serous membrane to another. Some are named, as those of the mesentery. They often contain blood-vessels.

L. subflava. (L. *sub*, under; *flavus*, yellow. F. *ligaments jaunes*; G. *gelbe Bänder*.) Thick, strong, and yellowish bands of fibres, about 3 mm. thick, connecting the arches of

adjoining vertebrae. They are attached to the anterior surface of the arch of the vertebra above, and to the upper border of the arch of the vertebra below. Their outer margins are close to the articular processes, their inner margins are in contact.

L. superficialia carpi. (L. *superficialis*, on the surface; Gr. *καρπός*, the wrist.) Term applied to the fibrous bands which form the capsule of the wrist-joint.

L. supraspina'lia. (L. *supra*, above; *spina*, the spine.) The same as L. *supraspinosa*.

L. supraspino'sa. (L. *supra*, above; *spina*, the spine. F. *ligaments surépineux dorsolombaires*.) Fibrous bands which connect the apices of the dorsal and lumbar vertebrae.

L. suspenso'ria diaphragmatis. (L. *suspensus*, part. of *suspendo*, to hang up; Gr. *διάφραγμα*, the midriff.) Fibrous bands belonging to the deep layer of the cervical fascia which extend from the lower cervical and upper dorsal vertebrae to the tendinous centre of the diaphragm.

L. suspenso'ria mam'mae. (L. *suspensus*; *mamma*, the female breast.) Sir Astley Cooper's term for the fibrous processes proceeding from the part of the anterior layer of the superficial fascia of the thorax lying in front of the mammary gland, which pass to the integument and the nipple, and enclose in their meshes adipose tissue.

L. talo-calca'nea. (L. *talus*, the ankle-bone, the astragalus; *calcaneum*, the heel.) Same as *Astragalo-calcaneal ligaments*.

L. tarsalia transversa. (Ταρσός, the flat of the foot; L. *transversus*, turned across.) Transverse bands of fibres between the several cuneiform bones, and between the external cuneiform and the cuboid bones. They are about nine in number, are situated respectively on the plantar and dorsal surfaces and between the adjoining surfaces of the bones.

L. tar'si. (Ταρσός, the edge of the eyelid.) The L. *palpebralis*.

L. tar'so-calca'nea. (Ταρσός, the flat of the foot.) Two bands of fibres connecting the dorsal and external surfaces of the os calcis and cuboid bones.

L. tar'so-metatar'sea dorsa'lia. (Ταρσός; *metatarsus*; L. *dorsum*, the back.) The short flat bands of fibres connecting the dorsal surfaces of the tarsal with the metatarsal bones. The first metatarsal bone is connected with the internal cuneiform bone by one band; the second is connected with the cuneiform bones by one band for each of the three; the third is connected with the external cuneiform bone by one band; and the fourth and fifth are connected with the cuboid by one band for each.

L. tar'so-metatar'sea interos'sea. (Ταρσός; *metatarsus*; L. *inter*, between; *os*, a bone.) Three ligaments connecting the tarsus and metatarsus: the internal, the largest, extends from the outer side of the internal cuneiform bone to the adjacent angle of the first metatarsal bone; the middle, the smallest, extends from the external cuneiform bone to the adjacent angle of the second metatarsal bone; and the external extends from the outer side of the external cuneiform bone to the adjacent side of the third metatarsal bone.

L. tar'so-metatar'sea planta'ria. (Ταρσός; *metatarsus*; L. *planta*, the sole of the foot.) The short bands of fibres connecting

the tarsal bones with the metatarsal bones on the plantar surface. They are from eight to ten in number, and are not regular.

L. tar'so-navicularia dorsa lia. (*Tapóς*; *navicular* bone; *L. dorsum*, the back.) Three bands of fibres extending between the scaphoid and cuneiform bones.

L. tar'so-navicularia quar'ta. (*Tapóς*; *navicular* bone; *L. quartus*, fourth.) Bands of fibres connecting the scaphoid with the cuboid. One is dorsal and oblique, a second plantar and transverse in direction, and a third is interosseous.

L. tec'ta. (*L. tectum*, a roof.) The same as *Striae longitudinales laterales*.

L. tendinum peroneo'rum propria. (*L. proprius*, proper.) Albinus' term for the *Retinacula tendinum peroneorum*.

L. thyreo-arytænoïdea inferiora. (*Thyroid* cartilage; *arytænoïd* cartilage; *L. inferior*, lower. *G. untere* or *wahre Stimmblätter*.) The fibrous bands of the true vocal cords.

L. thyreo-arytænoïdea superiora. (*Thyroid* cartilage; *arytænoïd* cartilage; *L. superior*, upper. *G. falsche* or *obere Stimmblätter*.) The fibrous bands of the false vocal cords.

L. thyreo-hyoi'dea latera lia. (*Thyroid* cartilage; *hyoi'd* bone; *L. lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Two ligaments, about 3 cm. in length, situated at the sides of the membrana thyreo-hyoidæa. They extend between the apices of the greater cornua of the hyoid bone and of the superior cornua of the thyroid cartilage. Each contains a small cartilage, named the *Cartilago triticea*.

L. tibio-fibularia. See *Ligament, tibio-fibular, superior*, and *L., tibio-fibular, inferior*.

L. triangula'ria he'patis. (*L. triangulus*, triangular; *Gr. ήπαρ*, the liver.) Same as *Ligaments of liver, lateral*.

L. unguicula'ria. (*L. unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis*, a nail. *G. Nägelblätter*.) Thin, tendinous stræ extending along the borders of the second and third phalanges, which level their borders, deepen the groove in the plantar surface of these bones, and are also continued into the skin.

L. unguium. (*L. unguis*, a nail.) Same as *L. unguicula'ria*.

L. vagina lia digito'rum manus. (*L. vagina*, a sheath; *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand. *G. Scheidenblätter*.) Broad, transverse bands of fibres crossing the middle of the first and second phalanges, and attached to their rough borders, forming with the bones a tube for the flexor tendons.

L. ventriculo'rum laryngis. (*L. ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, the belly.) The false vocal cords.

L. verte'bro-pericardi'aca. (*L. vertebra*, a spine-bone; *pericardium*.) The same as *Ligamentum superius diaphragmatis*.

L. vesica lia anterio'ra. (*L. vesica*, the bladder; *anterior*, in front.) The same as *L. pubo-prostatia*.

L. voca lia inferio'ra. (*L. vocalis*, that has a voice; *inferior*, lower.) The inferior or true vocal cords.

L. voca lia superio'ra. (*L. vocalis*; *superior*, upper.) The superior or false vocal cords.

L. vola'ria carpi. (*L. vola*, the hollow

of the hand; *Gr. καρπός*, the wrist.) Transverse bands of fibres situated on the palmar surface of the carpal bones. There are two in the first row of carpal bones, and three in the second.

Ligamentary. Same as *Ligamentous*.
Ligamentous. (*L. ligamentum*, a band. *F. ligamenteux*; *L. legamentoso*; *S. ligamentoso*; *G. schmig, faserig*.) Having, or consisting of, ligament or fibrous tissue.

L. case. (*F. manchon ligamenteux*.) A capsular ligament which completely surrounds a joint, as that of the shoulder-joint.

Ligamentum. Same as *Ligament*.

L. accessorium carpi exter'num. (*L. accessus*, an approach; *Gr. καρπός*, the wrist; *L. externus*, outward.) The *Ligament of wrist, lateral, external*.

L. accessorium carpi inter'num. (*L. accessus*; *Gr. καρπός*; *L. internus*, inner.) The *Ligament of wrist, lateral, internal*.

L. accessorium coxæ ante'rius. (*L. accessus*; *coxa*, the hip; *anterior*, in front.) The *Ilio-femoral ligament*.

L. accessorium cubiti exter'num. (*L. accessus*; *cubitum*, the elbow; *externus*, outward. *G. äusseres Hülfband des Ellenbogengelenks*.) The external lateral ligament of the elbow-joint.

L. accessorium cubiti inter'num. (*L. accessus*; *cubitum*, the elbow; *internus*, within. *G. inneres Hülfband des Ellenbogengelenks*.) The internal lateral ligament of the elbow-joint.

L. accessorium cubiti postic'um. (*L. accessus*; *cubitum*; *posticus*, hinder. *G. hinteres Hülfband des Ellenbogengelenks*.) The posterior ligament of the elbow-joint.

L. accessorium genu latera'le exter'num. (*L. accessus*; *genu*, the knee; *lateralis*, belonging to the side; *externus*, outward.) The external lateral ligament of the knee-joint.

L. accessorium genu media'le ante'rius. (*L. accessus*; *genu*; *medialis*, of the middle; *anterior*, in front.) The *L. accessorium genu mediale longum*.

L. accessorium genu media'le brev'e. (*L. accessus*; *genu*; *medialis*; *brevis*, short.) The deeper and hinder part of the internal lateral ligament of the knee-joint, which is inserted into the semilunar cartilage.

L. accessorium genu media'le long'um. (*L. accessus*; *genu*; *medialis*, of the middle; *longus*, long.) The anterior and superficial part of the internal lateral ligament of the knee-joint.

L. accessorium genu media'le poste'rius. (*L. accessus*; *genu*; *medialis*; *posterior*, hinder.) The *L. accessorium genu mediale breve*.

L. accessorium humeri. (*L. accessus*; *humerus*, the bone of the upper arm.) The *Coraco-humeral ligament*.

L. accessorium maxillæ latera'le. (*L. accessus*; *maxilla*, the jaw; *lateralis*, belonging to the side. *G. inneres Hülfband des Unterkiefergelenks*.) The *L. maxillare externum*.

L. accessorium maxillæ media'le. (*L. accessus*; *maxilla*; *medialis*, of the middle.) The *L. maxillare internum*.

L. accessorium obli'quum. (*L. accessus*; *obliquus*, slanting.) The same as *L. carpi obliquum*.

L. accessorium rec'tum. (*L. accessus*; *rectus*, straight.) The *L. atlanto-occipitale super'ficiale*.

L. accessorium rectum carpi. (L. *accessus*; *rectus*, straight; Gr. *καρπός*, the wrist.) The same as *L. carpi rectum*.

L. accessorium rectum Weitbrechtii. (L. *accessus*; *rectus*; *Weitbrecht*, a German anatomist.) The *Ligament, occipito-atlantus, anterior, superficial*.

L. acromio-claviculārē. See *Ligament, acromio-clavicula*.

L. acromio-coracoīdeum. See *Aeromio-coracoīd ligament*.

L. adiposum genu. (L. *adeps*, fat; *genu*, the knee.) The *Adipose ligament*.

L. annulārē anterius carpi. (L. *annularis*, relating to a signet ring; *anterior*, that is in front; Gr. *καρπός*, the wrist.) The anterior one of the *Annular ligaments of wrist*.

L. annulārē anterius tarssi. (L. *annularis*, relating to a signet ring; *anterior*, that is in front; Gr. *ταπόδες ποδός*, the flat of the foot.) The anterior of the *Annular ligaments of ankle*.

L. annulārē ba'seos sta'pedis. (L. *annularis*; Gr. *βάσις*, a foot; Mod. L. *stapes*, a stirrup. G. *Ringband des Steigbügels*.) An annular ligament which binds the inferoventral margin of the base of the stapes to the fenestra ovalis.

L. annulārē exter'num malleoli. (L. *annularis*; *exterius*, that is outside; *malleolus*. G. *äusseres Ringband des Fusses*.) The external one of the *Annular ligaments of ankle*.

L. annulārē femoris. (L. *annularis*; *femur*, the thigh.) The same as *Zona orbicularis*.

L. annulārē inter'num malleoli. (L. *annularis*; *internus*, internal; *malleolus*. G. *inneres Ringband des Fusses*.) The internal one of the *Annular ligaments of ankle*.

L. annulārē pedis. (L. *annularis*; *pes*, the foot.) See *Annular ligaments of ankle*.

L. annulārē postērius carpi. (L. *annularis*; *posterior*, that is behind; Gr. *καρπός*, the wrist.) The posterior one of the *Annular ligaments of wrist*.

L. annulārē pubis. (L. *annularis*; *os pubis*.) The concentric fibrous rings of the interarticular fibro-cartilage of the symphysis pubis.

L. annulārē rad'ii. (L. *annularis*; *radius*, the bone of that name. G. *Ringband des Speichens*.) The *Annular ligament of radius*. Above, it is connected with *L. collaterale radiatē articulationis cubiti*.

L. annulārē sta'pedis. The *L. annulare bascos stapedis*.

L. ano-coccyge'um. (L. *anus*, the fundament; *coccyx*, the coccyx.) A band of fibres extending from the tip of the coccyx to the sphincter ani externus muscle.

L. ap'icis coc'cygis. (L. *apex*, the summit; *coccyx*.) The same as *L. caudale*.

L. ap'icis dent'is. (L. *apex*; *dens*, a tooth.) The same as *L. suspensorium epistrophei*.

L. ap'icum. (L. *apex*, the summit. G. *Spitzenband*.) The same as *Ligament, supra-spinous*.

L. arcua'tum diaphrag'matis exter'num. (L. *arcuatus*, arched; *diaphragma*, the midriff; *exterius*, outward. F. *ligament entré du diaphragme*.) A band of tendinous fibres extending from the transverse process of the first lumbar vertebra to the last rib; it stretches over the quadratus lumborum.

L. arcua'tum diaphrag'matis inter'num. (L. *arcuatus*; *diaphragma*; *internus*, within. F. *première arcade du diaphragme*.) A fibrous band extending from the front of the body of the first lumbar vertebra to its transverse process and sometimes to that of the second lumbar vertebra; it stretches over the psoas muscle.

L. arcua'tum genu. (L. *arcuatus*, arched; *genu*, the knee.) A fibrous band at the back of the knee-joint, the median or inner part of which forms below the *L. popliteum inferius* and inner part of the retinaculum ligamenti arcuati, whilst the outer part blends with the short external lateral ligament and the outer part of the retinaculum ligamenti arcuati.

L. arcua'tum pubis inferius. (L. *arcuatus*, arched; *os pubis*; *inferius*, that is below.) The *L. subpubicum*.

L. arcua'tum pubis superius. (L. *arcuatus*; *os pubis*; *superior*, upper.) The *L. pubicum superius*.

L. armilla'rē. (L. *armilla*, a bracelet.) The same as *L. carpi dorsale*.

L. arterio'sum. (L. *arteria*, an artery. F. *ligament artériel*; G. *arterielles Band*.) The obliterated *Ductus arteriosus*. It frequently contains at its commencement, or even throughout its whole length, a canal of a diameter of 0.6—0.8 mm.

L. articulation'is cubiti ante'rius. (L. *articulatio*, a joint; *cubitum*, the elbow; *anterior*, that is in front.) The anterior ligament of the elbow-joint.

L. ary'cornicula'tum. (*Arytenoid cartilage*; L. *corniculum*, a little horn.) The thin fibrous tissue joining the tip of the arytenoid cartilage with the corniculum or cartilage of Santorini on each side.

L. ary-epiglott'iticum. (G. *Kehldcekel-Giegsbeckenband*.) The same as *Aryteno-epiglottidean fold*.

L. ary-Santorinia'num. The *Synchondrosis ary-Santorinianum*.

L. aryta'no-Santorinia'num. The *Synchondrosis ary-Santorinianum*.

L. atlantico-occipita'lē anti'eum profund'um. (*Atlas*; *occipital bone*; L. *antius*, that is in front; *profundus*, deep.) The *Ligament, occipito-atlantus, anterior, deep*.

L. atlant'io-axia'lē accessorium. The *Ligament, atlanto-axial, accessory*.

L. atlant'io-axia'lē anti'eum. The *Ligament, atlanto-axial, anterior*.

L. atlant'io-axia'lē post'icum. The *Ligament, atlanto-axial, posterior*.

L. atlant'io-epistroph'icum ante'rius. (*Atlas*; Gr. *ἐπιστροφός*, a pivot; L. *anterior*, in front.) The *Ligament, atlanto-axial, anterior*.

L. atlant'io-epistroph'icum poste'rius. (*Atlas*; Gr. *ἐπιστροφός*; L. *posterior*, hinder.) The *Ligament, atlanto-axial, posterior*.

L. atlant'io-occipita'lē ante'rius. (*Atlas*; *occipital bone*; L. *anterior*, that is in front.) The fibrous band that connects the anterior border of the occipital foramen with the anterior arch of the atlas.

L. atlant'io-occipita'lē superficia'lē. (*Atlas*; *occipital bone*; L. *superficialis*, belonging to the surface.) The narrow uppermost portion of the *Ligamentum longitudinale anterius*, which extends from the basilar crest of the occipital bone to the anterior tubercle of the atlas; being

the *Ligament, occipito-atlantal, anterior, superficial.*

L. ba'sium os'sium metatar'si communē. (L. *communis*, common.) The same as *L. basium ossium metatarsi plantare longum.*

L. ba'sium os'sium metatar'si communē long'um. The same as *L. basium ossium metatarsi plantare longum.*

L. ba'sium os'sium metatar'si jugal'è. (L. *basis*, a base; *os*, a bone; *metatarsus*; *jugalis*, belonging to a yoke.) The same as *L. basium ossium metatarsi plantare longum.*

L. ba'sium os'sium metatar'si plantar'è long'um. (L. *basis*; *os*; *metatarsus*; *planta*, the sole of the foot; *longus*, long.) A band of fibres which extends from the base of the first to that of the fifth metatarsal bone. It contributes to the preservation of the transverse arching of the foot.

L. Bertini. (*Bertin*, a French anatomist.) The same as *Ilio-femoral ligament.*

L. bifurcatum sublimè. (L. *bifurcus*, two-pronged; *sublimis*, high.) The same as *L. tarso-metatarsium plantare mediale.*

L. Botalli. (Leonardo *Botallo*, an Italian anatomist and surgeon.) The obliterated ductus arteriosus.

L. bra'chio-cubita'le. (L. *brachium*, the arm; *cubitum*, the elbow.) The internal lateral ligament of the elbow-joint.

L. brachio-radia'le. (L. *brachium*; *radius*.) The external lateral ligament of the elbow-joint.

L. calca'neo-cuboïdeum. (L. *calcaneum*, the heel; Gr. *κυβοειδής*, cube-like.) A fibrous band extending between the calcaneum and cuboid bones on their tarsal surfaces. It consists of two distinct layers, a superficial and a deep, named respectively the *L. plantæ longum* and the *L. plantæ breve.*

L. calca'neo-cuboïdeum dorsa'le. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) A thin fasciculus of tendinous fibres connecting the contiguous and upper surfaces of the os calcis and cuboid bones.

L. calca'neo-cuboïdeum internum. (L. *internus*, within.) A band of fibres attached posteriorly to the upper part of the os calcis external to the band for the scaphoid bone, and in front to the inner part of the cuboid bone.

L. calca'neo-cuboïdeum me'dium. (L. *medius*, middle.) The *L. plantæ breve.*

L. calca'neo-cuboïdeum planta'rè long'um. (L. *planta*, the sole of the foot; *longus*, long.) The *L. plantæ longum.*

L. calca'neo-cuboïdeum planta'rè obliquum. (L. *planta*; *obliquus*, slanting.) The same as *L. plantæ breve.*

L. calca'neo-cuboïdeum profun'dum. (L. *profundus*, deep.) The *L. plantæ breve.*

L. calca'neo-cuboïdeum rhomboid'um. (Ρομβοειδής, lozenge-shaped.) The *L. plantæ breve.*

L. calca'neo-cuboïdeum transver'sum. (L. *transversus*, turned across.) The *L. plantæ breve.*

L. calca'neo-fibula'rè. (*Calcaneum*; *fibula*.) The middle band of the external lateral ligament of the *Ankle-joint*, stretching from the extremity of the fibula to the external surface of the os calcis.

L. calca'neo-navicula'rè inf'eri'us. (*Calcaneum*; *navicular bone*; L. *inferior*, lower.) The *L. calcaneo-naviculare plantare.*

L. calca'neo-navicula'rè interos'

seum. (*Calcaneum*; *navicular bone*; L. *inter*, between; *os*, bone.) The same as *L. calcaneo-naviculare laterale.*

L. calca'neo-navicula'rè latera'le. (*Calcaneum*; *navicular bone*; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) A short, tense band of fibres, originating from the space between the anterior superior and posterior internal articular surfaces of the calcaneum, and extending to the outer part of the concave surface of the scaphoid bone.

L. calca'neo-navicula'rè media'le. (L. *calcaneum*; *navicular bone*; *medialis*, middle.) A band of fibres, 3 mm. in thickness, extending from the inner surface of the calcaneum to the corresponding surface of the scaphoid bone.

L. calca'neo-navicula'rè me'dium. (L. *calcaneum*; *navicular bone*; *medius*, middle.) The same as *L. calcaneo-naviculare plantare.*

L. calca'neo-navicula'rè planta'rè. (L. *calcaneum*; *navicular bone*; *plantaris*, belonging to the sole of the foot.) A short, flattened, or subcylindrical band of fibres connecting the adjoining borders of the inferior surfaces of the calcaneum and scaphoid bones.

L. calca'neo-tibia'le. (*Calcaneum*; *tibia*.) A band of fibres arising above from the internal malleolus, and descending to be inserted into the processus medialis calcanei. It is a part of the internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint.

L. capita'to-hama'tum. (L. *capitatus*, having a head; *hamatus*, hooked.) The strong interosseous band that extends between the os magnum or capitate bone and the unciform bone.

L. capituli costæ anter'ius. (L. *capitulum*, a small head; *costa*, a rib; *anterior*, that is in front.) The same as *Costo-vertebral ligament, anterior.*

L. capituli costæ interarticula'rè. (L. *capitulum*; *costa*; *inter*, between; *articulus*, a joint. G. *Zwischengelenkband des Rippenköpfchens*.) A subcylindrical fibro-cartilaginous band which extends from the crests of the heads of the ribs, between the two synovial capsules, to the intervertebral fibro-cartilage, from the second to the tenth rib inclusive.

L. capituli costæ poste'rius. (L. *capitulum*; *costa*; *posterior*, that is behind.) That portion of the *L. costo-transversarium breve posterius* which is situated near the head of the rib.

L. capituli costæ radia'tum. (L. *capitulum*; *costa*; *radialis*, rayed.) The same as *Costo-vertebral ligament, anterior.*

L. capituli costæ transver'sum. (L. *capitulum*; *costa*; *transversus*, turned across.) The same as *L. capituli costæ interarticulare.*

L. capituli fibula'rè. (L. *capitulum*; *fibula*.) The capsular ligament, stronger in front than behind, which connects the upper extremity of the fibula with the tibia. It consists of the *Ligament, tibio-fibular, superior, anterior*, and the *L. tibio-fibular, superior, posterior.*

L. capituli fibula'rè anter'ius. (L. *capitulum*; *fibula*; *anterior*, that is in front.) The same as *Ligament, tibio-fibular, superior, anterior.*

L. capitulo'rum metacar'pi transver'sum. The *Ligament, metacarpal, transverse.*

L. capitulo'rum metatar'si transver'sum. The *Ligament, metatarsal, transverse.*

L. capitulorum ossium metacarpi transversum. See *Ligament, metacarpal, transverse.*

L. capsulârê. (*L. capsula*, a small box.) See *Capsular ligament.*

L. capsulârê carpi. (*L. capsula*; *Gr.* κάψα, the wrist. *G. Kapselband des Handgelenkes.*) A ligament composed of a loose synovial membrane and a tighter fibrous membrane, which is usually subdivided into several bands, named respectively the *L. carpi obliquum*, the *L. carpi rectum*, and the *L. carpi radiatum*, on the palmar surface; the *L. carpi rhomboideum*, upon the dorsal surface; and the *L. collateralê carpi radiale* and *ulnare* on the external and internal surface.

L. capsulârê coxæ. (*L. capsula*; *coxæ*, the hip.) The same as *Ligament, capsular, of hip-joint.*

L. capsulârê cubiti. (*L. cubitum*, the elbow. *G. Kapselband des Ellenbogengelenkes.*) A tolerably wide fibrous sac, attached above to the lower part of the humerus, just above the fossa posterior and the foveæ anteriores, and below to the ulna and the annular ligament of the radius. It is strengthened by the oblique fibres of the anterior ligament of the elbow-joint, and is lined by synovial membrane.

L. capsulârê genu. (*L. genu*, the knee. *G. Kniegelenkkapsel.*) A fibrous sac, lined by synovial membrane, which springs above from the whole circumference of the lower end of the femur, and is attached to the upper and lateral borders of the fibro-cartilages, but not to the ligamentum patellæ; and below to the whole circumference of the upper extremity of the tibia.

L. capsulârê humeri. (*L. humerus*, the arm-bone.) It is attached to the margin of the glenoid cavity of the scapula above, and to the neck of the humerus below. It is strengthened by the tendons of the supraspinatus, infraspinatus, and teres minor muscles. It presents an opening in front, where the tendon of the subscapularis muscle comes into contact with the synovial membrane, and another for the tendon of the biceps.

L. capsulârê internum coxæ. (*L. internum*, within; *coxæ*, the hip.) The same as *L. teres.*

L. capsulârê sacciformê. (*L. saccus*, a bag; *forma*, likeness.) A loose capsular membrane surrounding the inferior radio-ulnar articulation; it is partly attached to the fibro-cartilage.

Also, called *Membrana sacciformis.*

L. carpi accessorium externum. The *Ligament of wrist, lateral, external.*

L. carpi accessorium internum. The *Ligament of wrist, lateral, internal.*

L. carpi dorsâlê. (*Καρός*, the wrist; *L. dorsum*, the back. *G. hinteres Handrückenband.*) The posterior or dorsal one of the *Annular ligaments of wrist.*

L. carpi dorsâlê communê superficialê. (*Καρός*; *L. dorsum*; *communis*, common; *superficialis*, on the surface.) The part of the *L. carpi rhomboideum* which arises from the styloid process.

L. carpi dorsâlê longum. (*Καρός*; *L. dorsum*; *longus*, long.) A band of fibres extending from the dorsum of the cuneiform bone to the dorsum of the unciform bone, and to the base of the fifth metacarpal bone.

L. carpi dorsâlê profundum. (*L.*

profundus, deep.) The part of the *L. carpi rhomboideum* which arises from the dorsal border of the glenoid cavity of the radius.

L. carpi dorsâlê transversum. (*L. transversus*, turned across.) A band of fibres connecting the scaphoid bone with the cuneiform and the unciform bones.

L. carpi laterâlê externum. The *Ligament of wrist, lateral, external.*

L. carpi laterâlê internum. The *Ligament of wrist, lateral, internal.*

L. carpi mediâlê. (*L. medialis*, in the middle.) The *Ligament of wrist, lateral, internal.*

L. carpi obliquum. (*L. obliquus*, slanting.) A part of the fibrous capsule of the wrist. The fibres spring from the styloid process and the volar border of the glenoid cavity of the radius above, and descend to the scaphoid semilunar and cuneiform bones below.

L. carpi radiatum. (*L. radiatus*, provided with spokes.) A band of fibres which springs from the point of the styloid process of the radius, and is attached to the tuberosity of the os magnum, from which points the fibres radiate to all the adjacent bones.

L. carpi rectum. (*L. rectus*, straight.) A band of fibres, forming part of the capsule of the wrist-joint, which proceeds from the inter-articular fibro-cartilage of the joint to the semilunar bone.

L. carpi rhomboideum. (*Ρομβοειδής*, like a rhomb.) A part of the fibrous capsule of the wrist-joint; it extends from the dorsal border of the glenoid cavity of the radius and from the styloid process to the semilunar and cuneiform bones, and is connected with the outer border of the interarticular fibro-cartilage.

L. carpi volârê. (*L. vola*, the palm of the hand. *G. Hohlhandband.*) The anterior or palmar one of the *Annular ligaments of wrist.*

L. carpi volârê communê. (*L. carpus*; *vola*; *communis*, common.) Term applied by Krause to the thin and superficial part of the anterior annular ligament of the wrist.

L. carpi volârê profundum arcuatum. (*L. profundus*, deep; *arcuatus*, arched.) The same as *L. carpi obliquum.*

L. carpi volârê profundum transversum. (*L. carpus*, wrist; *vola*, palm of hand; *profundus*, deep; *transversus*, across.) A band of fibres of which the upper part consists of the *Ligamenta carpi volaria*, and the lower part of the *Ligamenta basos metacarpi volaria.*

L. carpi volârê proprium. (*L. proprius*, peculiar.) Term applied by Krause to the deeper part of the anterior annular ligament of the wrist.

L. carpo-metacarpeum interosseum. (*Καρός*; *metacarpus*; *inter*, between; *os*, a bone.) A thick short band of fibres connecting the lower and contiguous angles of the os magnum and the unciform bone with the adjacent angle of the third metacarpal bone.

L. cartilaginîs ensiformis. *Weitbrecht.* (*L. cartilago*, cartilage; *ensiformis*, sword-shaped. *F. ligament costo-rhiphoidien.*) The same as *Ligament, costo-rhiphoid.*

L. caudaîê. (*L. cauda*, a tail.) Luschka's term for the flattened fibrous band which connects the dorsal surface of the last two vertebrae of the coccyx with the skin, its insertion into which is often marked by a little depression.

L. centráîê. (*L. centralis*, belonging to a centre.) The *Fibum terminale.*

L. cervi-co-basila'rë. (L. *cervix*, neck; *basis*, a foot.) The *Ligament, occipito-axial.*

L. ciliarë. See *Ciliary ligament.*

L. circumflexum. (L. *circumflexus*, part, from *circumflecto*, to bend round.) That portion of the *piso-metacarpal ligament* which turns towards the radius immediately below the hamular process, and is attached to the bases of the third and fourth metacarpal bones.

L. colico-liena'lë. (Κόλον, the colon; *lien*, the spleen.) That fold of the peritonæum which extends between the spleen and the left lamina of the meso-colon descendens.

L. colicum dextrum. (Κόλον; L. *dexter*, right.) A fold of the peritonæum which extends from the anterior surface of the iliac muscle to the right external part of the cæcum.

L. colicum Halle'ri. (Κόλον; *Haller*, Germau physician.) A fold of the peritonæum which, commencing from the right extremity of the *ligamentum colicum* of the great omentum, extends along the ascending colon.

L. collatera'lë carpi radia'lë. (L. *con*, with; *lateralis*, belonging to the side; Gr. *καρπός*; L. *radialis*, from *radius*, a spoke.) The *Ligament of wrist, lateral, external.*

L. collatera'lë carpi ulna'rë. (*Ulna*.) The *Ligament of wrist, lateral, internal.*

L. collatera'lë genu latera'lë bre'vë. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side; *brevis*, short.) The *L. laterale externum genu breve.*

L. collatera'lë genu latera'lë lon'gum. (L. *lateralis*; *longus*, long.) The *Knee-joint, ligament of, external lateral.*

L. collatera'lë genu media'lë bre'vë. (L. *medialis*, belonging to the middle; *brevis*, short.) A band of fibres springing from the inner condyle behind the *L. collaterale genu mediale longum*, becoming attached to the inner semilunar cartilage as it descends, and ending at the inner border of the tibia, behind the *L. collaterale genu mediale longum*, being the deep fibres of the *Knee-joint, ligament of, internal lateral*, which see.

L. collatera'lë genu media'lë lon'gum. (L. *medialis*, middle; *longus*, long.) The anterior and superficial part of the *Knee-joint, ligament of, internal lateral.*

L. collatera'lë latera'lë pe'dis. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side; *pes*, a foot.) The same as *L. calcaneo-fibulare.*

L. collatera'lë media'lë pe'dis. (L. *medialis*, of the middle; *pes*, a foot.) A strong triangular band of fibres, 5 mm. thick, which starts from the lower border of the internal malleolus and, widening as it descends, is attached below to the internal surface of the astragalus and to the processus calcanei. It is also connected with the calcaneo-scapoid fibro-cartilage. It is the internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint.

L. collatera'lë radia'lë articula'tio'nis cu'biti. (L. *articulatio*, joint; *cubitum*, the elbow.) The external lateral ligament of the elbow-joint.

L. collatera'lë ulna'rë articula'tio'nis cu'biti. (L. *ulna*; *articulatio*, a joint.) The internal lateral ligament of the elbow-joint.

L. Colle'sii. (*Colles*, an Irish surgeon.) The *L. triangulare femoris.*

L. colli costæ. (L. *collum*, the neck; *costa*, a rib.) A band of fibres very constantly found attached to the neck of the two lowest ribs; they stretch through the intervertebral

foramen into the vertebral canal, in front of the *ligamentum longitudinale posterius.* (Krause.)

L. colli costæ anterius. (L. *collum*, the neck; *costa*, a rib; *anterior*, that is in front.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium longum anterius.*

L. colli costæ exter'num. (L. *exterius*, outward.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium longum posterius.*

L. colli costæ inferius. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium longum posterius.*

Also, applied to the lower part of the *L. transversarium breve anterius.*

L. colli costæ inter'num. (L. *interius*, inward.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium longum anterius.*

L. colli costæ interos'seum. (L. *inter*, between; *os*, a bone.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium breve anterius.*

L. colli costæ jugalë. (L. *jugalis*, yoked together.) The same as *L. colli costæ.*

L. colli costæ me'dium. (L. *medius*, middle.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium breve anterius.*

L. colli costæ posterius. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium longum posterius.*

L. colli costæ posticum. (L. *posticus*, that is behind.) The same as *L. colli costæ.*

L. colli costæ superius. (L. *superior*, higher.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium longum anterius.*

L. colli costæ superius exter'num. (L. *superior*; *exterius*, outward.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium longum posterius.*

L. colli costæ superius inter'num. (L. *superior*; *interius*, inward.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium longum anterius.*

L. commu'në vertebra'lë anti'cum. (L. *communis*, common; *vertebra*, a spine-bone; *anticus*, in front. F. *ligament vertébral commun antérieur*; G. *vorderes gemeinsame Wirbelband*.) A band of tendinous, with a few elastic, fibres, commencing, according to Quain and Sappey, at the axis, according to Krause, at the basilar crest of the occipital bone, and extending vertically to the sacrum. It lies on the front of the bodies of the vertebrae, and is firmly attached to their upper and lower borders and to the intervertebral discs, but not at all to the middle of the bodies, arching over the transverse groove there found.

L. commu'në vertebra'lë posticum. (L. *communis*, common; *vertebra*, a spine-bone; *posticus*, behind. F. *ligament vertébral commun postérieur*; G. *hinteres gemeinsame Wirbelband*.) A band of fibres situated in the interior of the spinal canal connecting the posterior surfaces of the bodies of the vertebrae together. It extends from the axis to the sacrum, above it is continuous with the posterior occipito-axial ligament. It widens opposite the intervertebral discs, to which it is firmly attached, and contracts opposite the bodies of the bones.

L. con'icum. The *L. conoides.*

L. conoï'des. See *Conoid ligament.*

L. conoï'deum. (Κωνοειδής, conical.) The same as *L. crico-thyroideum medium.*

Also, the *Conoid ligament.*

L. conoï'deum scapula'e. (L. *scapula*, the blade-bone.) The *Conoid ligament.*

L. cor'aco-acromia'lë. See *Coraco-acromial ligament.*

L. cor'aco-brachialë. (*Coracoid*; *L. brachialis*, belonging to the arm.) The same as *Coraco-humeral ligament*.

L. cor'aco-clavicula'rë. See *Coraco-clavicular ligament*.

L. cor'aco-clavicula'rë exter'num. (*L. externus*, outside.) The same as *L. trapezoides*.

L. cor'aco-clavicula'rë inter'num. (*L. internus*, inside.) The same as *L. conoides*.

L. cor'aco-clavicula'rë post'icum. (*L. posticus*, that is behind.) The same as *Coraco-clavicular ligament*.

L. cor'aco-glenoida'lë. (*Coracoid*; *glenoid*.) A band of fibres which springs from the coracoid process, together with the coraco-humeral ligament. It represents in most instances a prolongation of the tendon of the pectoralis minor.

L. cor'aco-humera'lë. See *Coraco-humeral ligament*.

L. coracoidëum. See *Coracoid ligament*.

L. cornic'ulo-pharynge'um. (*L. corniculus*, dim. *cornu*, a horn; Gr. *φάρυγγξ*, the throat.) A thin, elastic band of connective tissue, which stretches from the apex of each cartilage of Santorini to join with that of the other side, and with a broader membrane inserted into the upper border of the lamina cartilaginosa ericoidea, between the two crico-arytenoid articulations. At the point of decussation it is connected with the pharynx by loose connective tissue.

L. corona'rium hep'atis. (*L. coronarius*, belonging to a wreath; Gr. *ἥπας*, the liver.) See *Coronary ligament of liver*.

L. corona'rium ra'dii. See *Coronary ligament of radius*.

L., cos'to-centra'lë, ante'rior. (*L. costa*, a rib; *centrum*, a centre; *anterior*, in front.) Same as *Costo-vertebral ligament, anterior*.

L. cos'to-clavicula'rë. See *Costo-clavicular ligament*.

L. cos'to-coracoidëum. The *Costo-coracoid membrane*.

L. cos'to-pleura'lë. (*L. costa*, a rib; *pleura*.) A band of fibres which, in 17 per cent. of cases, runs from the neck of the first rib to the attachment of the scalenus anticus muscle.

L. cos'to-pleuro-vertebra'lë. (*L. costa*, a rib; *pleura*; *L. vertebra*, a spine-bone.) A band of fibres which, in 27 per cent. of cases, extends from the transverse process of the sixth and seventh cervical vertebrae over the upper arch of the pleura, to be inserted into the first rib near the scalenus anticus.

L., cos'to-sterna'lë, ante'rior. See *Costo-sternal ligament, anterior*.

L., cos'to-sterna'lë, poste'rior. See *Costo-sternal ligament, posterior*.

L. cos'to-transversa'rium anti'cum. (*L. costa*, a rib; *transversus*, turned across; *anticus*, that is in front.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium longum anterius*.

L. cos'to-transversa'rium bre'vë ante'rius. (*L. anterior*, that is in front; *brevis*, short.) A short, broad, and strong horizontal band of fibres which extends from the anterior surface of the transverse process of the vertebra to the posterior surface of the neck of the rib, or in the two lowest ribs to the tubercle.

L. cos'to-transversa'rium bre'vë

post'rius. (*L. brevis*, short; *posterior*, that is behind.) A quadrilateral band of fibres which extends behind the costo-transverse articulation, from the tip of the transverse process of the vertebra to the tubercle of the rib.

L. cos'to-transversa'rium lon'gum ante'rius. (*L. longus*, long; *anterior*, in front.) A strong quadrilateral band of fibres which springs from the lower border of the transverse process of the vertebra, and is inserted into the upper border of the neck of the rib. It is deficient in the twelfth rib only.

L. cos'to-transversa'rium lon'gum ante'rius accesso'rium. (*L. accessus*, from *accedo*, to approach.) A band of fibres having the same direction and attachments as the ligamentum costo-transversarium longum anterius, but situated behind it and further outwards.

L. cos'to-transversa'rium lon'gum poste'rius. (*L. posterior*, hinder.) A band of fibres arising from the root of the transverse process of the dorsal vertebrae, and descending to the posterior surface of the neck of the rib near the capitulum. It is triangular, slender, and is absent in the first and twelfth ribs.

L. cos'to-transversa'rium post'icum. (*L. posticus*, that is behind.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium longum posterius*.

L. cos'to-vertebra'lë accesso'rium. (*L. costa*, a rib; *vertebra*, a spine-bone; *accessus*, an approach.) An isolated band of fibres belonging to the lowermost ligamentum capituli costae radiatum. It extends from the head of the twelfth rib to the fibro-cartilage between the twelfth rib and the first lumbar vertebra.

L. cos'to-vertebra'lë radiat'um. (*L. radiatus*, provided with spokes.) The same as *Costo-vertebral ligament, anterior*.

L. cos'to-xiphoi'dëum. See *Costo-xiphoid ligament*.

L. cotyloïdëum. See *Cotyloid ligament*.

L. cric'o-arytænoïdëum. (*Κρίκος*, a ring; *ἀρυτάννα*, a pitcher.) The same as *Crico-arytænoid ligament, posterior*.

L. cric'o-arytænoïdëum capsula'rë. See *Crico-arytænoid ligament, capsular*.

L. cric'o-arytænoïdëum capsula'rë super'ius. (*L. superior*, upper.) The fibrous capsule which surrounds and connects the articular surfaces of the arytenoid and cricoid cartilages.

L. cric'o-arytænoïdëum poste'rius. See *Crico-arytænoid ligament, posterior*.

L. cric'o-cornicula'tum. (*Κρίκος*, a ring; *corniculum*, a little horn.) A band of fibrous tissue that sometimes replaces the musculus cricoid-corniculatus.

L. cricoidëum. (*Κρίκος*, a ring.) The same as *L. crico-thyreoidëum medium*.

L. cric'o-pharynge'um. (*Κρίκος*; *φάρυγγξ*, the throat.) A membrane attached to the upper extremities of the cartilages of Santorini.

L. cric'o-Santorinia'num. (*Κρίκος*; *Santorini*, an Italian anatomist.) A broad membrane attached to the upper border of the lamina cartilaginosa ericoidea, between the two crico-arytænoid articulations.

L. cric'o-thyreoidëum ante'rius. (*L. anterior*, in front.) A slight thickening in front of the capsular ligament covering the articulation between the cornua inferiora of the thyroid cartilage and the cricoid cartilage.

L. cric'o-thyreoidëum capsula'rë.

LIGAMENTUM.

(*L. capsula*, a little chest.) The fibrous membrane enclosing the articulation of the inferior cornua of the thyroid cartilage with the cricoid cartilage.

L. cric'o-thyreo'id'eum me'dium. (*L. medius*, middle.) A strong band of elastic fibres, about 7 mm. broad and perforated with holes, extending from the median notch and lower border of the thyroid cartilage to the anterior median part of the cricoid cartilage.

L. cric'o-trachea'lè. See *Crico-tracheal ligament*.

L. crist'æ pubis. (*L. crista*, a crest; *os pubis*.) A ligament, specially described by Sir Astley Cooper, which increases the height of the crista pubis.

L. crucia'tum atlan'tis. See *Crucial ligament of atlas*.

L. crucia'tum cru'ris. (*L. cruciatus*, from *crux*, a cross; *crus*, the leg.) The name given by Henle to the lower band of the anterior annular ligament. It is placed opposite the ankle, and is Y-shaped.

L. crucia'tum ge'nu ante'rius. (*L. cruciatus*; *genu*; *anterior*, in front.) The anterior of the two *Crucial ligaments of knee*.

L. crucia'tum ge'nu me'dium. (*L. cruciatus*; *medius*, middle.) The same as *L. cruciatum genu posterius*.

L. crucia'tum ge'nu poste'rius. (*L. cruciatus*; *posterior*, that is behind.) The posterior of the two *Crucial ligaments of knee*.

L. crucia'tum inter'num. (*L. cruciatus*; *internus*, internal.) The same as *L. cruciatum posterius*.

L. crucia'tum poste'rius. (*L. cruciatus*; *posterior*, hinder.) The same as *Crucial ligament of knee, posterior*.

L. crucia'tum tar'si. (*L. cruciatus*; *tarsus*, the flat of the foot.) A ligament, described by Krause, and nearly corresponding with the lower band of the anterior one of the *Annular ligaments of ankle*. There is sometimes a fourth band, in addition to those mentioned under that head, which is attached to the external malleolus, and completes the cross.

L. cu'biti latera'lè exter'num. See *Ligament of wrist, lateral, external*.

L. cu'biti latera'lè inter'num. See *Ligament of wrist, lateral, internal*.

L. cu'bito-radia'lè. (*L. cubitum*, the elbow; *radius*.) A slender, cylindrical band of fibres, extending very obliquely from the coronoid process of the ulna to a little below the tuberosity of the radius. The fibres cross the direction of those forming the interosseous membrane.

L. cu'bito-radia'lè te'res. (*L. eubitum*; *radius*; *teres*, round.) The same as *L. cubito-radiale*.

L. cuboi'deo-cuneiform'è dorsa'lè. (*L. dorsum*, the back.) A thin band of transverse fibres connecting the cuboid and the external cuneiform bones on their dorsal surfaces.

L. cuboi'deo-cuneiform'è interos'seum. (*L. inter*, between; *os*, a bone.) Strong fibres joining the adjacent surfaces of the cuboid and external cuneiform bones.

L. cuboi'deo-cuneiform'è planta'rè. (*L. planta*, the sole.) A thin band of transverse fibres connecting the cuboid and the external cuneiform bones on their plantar surfaces.

L. cu'bo-navicula'rè. See *L. naviculari-cuboïderum*.

L. deltoï'des pe'dis. (Δ , the Greek letter *d*; *idos*, likeness; *L. pes*, a foot.) The internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint.

L. denta'tum. (*L. dentatus*, toothed. *F. ligament dentè*.) The *L. denticulatum*.

L. denticula'tum. (*L. denticulatus*, furnished with small teeth. *F. ligament denticulé*; *G. gezähntes Band*.) A structure situated in the subarachnoid space on each side of the spinal cord, between the anterior and posterior roots of the spinal nerves. It consists of a long band of spongy fibrous tissue bearing from twenty to twenty-three flat teeth. The broad bases rest on the lateral folds of the pia mater; the surfaces are covered with the arachnoid, and the apices are inserted into the inner surface of the dura mater. The uppermost dentation is situated at the level of the foramen magnum; the lowermost at that of the twelfth dorsal or first lumbar vertebra. The upper dentations are horizontal, the lower are directed upwards, and are prolonged into threads; the ligament ends in the filum terminale of the cord. It divides the subarachnoid space into an anterior and a posterior space.

L. den'tis. (*L. dens*, a tooth.) The same as *L. suspensorium epistrophei*.

L. den'tis epistrophe'i me'dium anti'cum. (*L. dens*; *Gr. επιστροφής*, a pivot, the first vertebra of the neck; *L. medius*, middle; *anticus*, in front.) The same as *L. suspensorium dentis epistrophei anticum*.

L. den'tis epistrophe'i me'dium posti'cum. The same as *L. suspensorium dentis epistrophei posticum*.

L. den'tis posti'cum. (*L. dens*, a tooth; *posticus*, that is behind.) The same as *L. suspensorium epistrophei*.

L. ductus veno'si. (*L. ductus*, a leading; *venosus*, full of veins.) A thin band of connective tissue situated in the fossa ductus venosi of the liver, and containing the ductus venosus.

L. duode'no-hepat'icum. (*Duodenum*; *L. hepaticus*, belonging to the liver.) The same as *L. hepato-duodenale*.

L. duode'no-rena'lè. (*Duodenum*; *L. renalis*, belonging to the kidney.) A part of the transverse mesocolon which, after investing the descending and horizontal portion of the duodenum is connected on the right side, below and behind the ligamentum hepato-duodenale with the right lamina of the ascending mesocolon and the posterior part of the parietal peritoneum.

L. epididym'idis me'dium. (*Επιδιδυμης*; *L. medius*, middle.) A band of fibres, from 3 to 8 mm. in breadth, which is occasionally observed to traverse the sinus epididymis, dividing it with an upper and lower half.

L. epididym'is. The lower of the two *Ligamenta epididymis*.

L. epididym'is infe'rius. (*L. inferior*, lower.) The lower of the two *Ligamenta epididymis*.

L. epididym'is supe'rius. (*L. superior*, upper.) The upper of the two *Ligamenta epididymis*.

L. epiglott'ico-palati'num. (*L. epiglottis*, the epiglottis; *palatum*, the palate.) A band of elastic fibres which are continuous with the lowermost fibres of the stylo-pharyngeus muscle, and are attached to the margin of the epiglottis.

L. epistrophico-atlanticum anticum profundum. (Ἐπιστροφεύς, a pivot, the first vertebra of the neck; *atlas*; *L. anticus*, that is in front; *profundus*, deep.) The Ligament, *occipito-atlantale, anterior, deep.*

L. epistrophico-atlanticum anticum superficialis. (Ἐπιστροφεύς; *atlas*; *L. anticus*; *superficialis*, relating to the surface.) The Ligament, *occipito-atlantale, anterior, superficial.*

L. falciforme. (*L. falciformis*, shaped like a sickle. *F. ligament falciforme.*) A process of the greater sacro-sciatic ligament which is prolonged, beyond its attachment to the tuber ischii, to the inner border of the tuber and the ramus inferior of the ischium, in the form of a sickle-shaped band. Its border is continuous with, and forms the inferior attachment of, the obturator fascia.

Also, the Ligament of liver, *falciform.*

L. Fallopii. See *Fallopian ligament.*

L. Falloppiae. Same as *Fallopian ligament.*

L. flabelliforme. (*L. flabellum*, a small fan; *forma*, likeness.) That portion of the fascia lata which is connected on each side of the knee with the margins of the patella and ligamentum patellae, and with the free parts of the capsule of the joint between the lateral ligaments of the knee-joint and the ligamentum patellae.

L. fundeforme Retzii. (*L. funda*, a sling; *forma*, shape; *Retzius*, a Swedish anatomist. *G. Schleuderband.*) The lateral or external portion of the anterior annular ligament of the ankle which covers, as with a loop, the tendons of the extensor digitorum longus and peroneus tertius muscles.

L. fundiforme. The same as *L. fundeforme Retzii.*

L. furcillatum superficialis. (*L. furcillatus*, forked; *superficialis*, superficial.) The same as *L. tarso-metatarsae plantare mediale.*

L. gastro-colicum. The *Omentum, gastro-ecolic.*

L. gastro-hepaticum. (Γαστήρ, the belly; ἥπαρ, the liver.) The broad duplicature of the peritoneum which extends from the left margin of the transverse fossa of the liver, from the lobus caudatus and fossa of the ductus venosus, and in part from the concave surface of left lobe of the liver to the lesser curvature of the stomach. The *Omentum, gastro-hepatic.*

L. gastro-lienalē. (Γαστήρ; *L. lien*, spleen.) A fold of peritoneum extending between the cardiac extremity of the stomach and the hilus of the spleen. Inferiorly it is continuous with the gastro-ecolic omentum. The *Omentum, gastro-splenic.*

L. gastro-pancreaticum. (Γαστήρ; πᾶγκρεας, the sweetbread.) A fold of the peritoneum extending between the posterior wall and the cardiac extremity of the stomach to the pancreas. The left coronary artery of the stomach and the coronary vein run in it.

L. gastro-phrenicum. See *Gastro-phrenic ligament.*

L. gastro-splenicum. Same as *Omentum, gastro-splenic.*

L. genu posticum. (*L. posticus*, behind; *genu*, the knee.) The same as *L. popliteum superius.*

L. Gimberna'ti. See *Gimbernal's ligament.*

L. Gimberna'ti reflexum. (*L. reflexus*, bent back.) The reflected portion of *Gimbernal's ligament* which forms the *Fascia triangularis.*

L. glandulae lacrima'lis. (*L. glans*, an acorn; *lacrima*, a tear.) The firm connective tissue attachment between the fibrous covering of the lacrimal gland and the periosteum of the lacrimal fossa of the frontal bone.

L. glenoideo-brachia'le inferius. (Γλήνη, a shallow socket; *ειδος*, likeness; *βραχίον*, the arm; *L. inferior*, lower.) The few strong bands of fibres which spring from the inner border of the glenoid cavity of the scapula, and strengthen, though it still remains the weakest part, the lower part of the capsule between the insertions of the subscapular and teres minor muscles.

L. glenoideo-brachia'le internum. (Γλήνη; *ειδος*; *βραχίον*; *L. internum*, within.) A band of fibres springing from the upper angle of the glenoid cavity on the inner side of the tuberculum supraglenoidium, and extending to the lower part of the lesser tuberosity.

L. glenoideo-brachia'le latum. (Γλήνη; *ειδος*; *βραχίον*; *L. latum*, broad.) The same as *L. glenoideo-brachiale inferius.*

L. glenoidium acetabuli. (Γλήνη; *ειδος*; *acetabulum*.) The *Cotyloid ligament.*

L. glenoidium scapulae. See *Glenoid ligament of scapula.*

L. glosso-epiglotticum. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue; ἐπιγλωττίς, the valve which covers the larynx.) A thin band of elastic and connective tissue fibres which runs from the anterior surface of the epiglottis in the deep part of the frænum epiglottidis to the root of the tongue.

Also, a term for the *Frænum epiglottidis.*

L. hamo-metacarpeum. (*L. hamus*, a hook.) The thin capsular ligament surrounding, except on its outer side, the articulation of the fifth metacarpal bone with the unciform bone.

L. hep'ato-colicum. (ἥπαρ, the liver; κόλον, the colon.) Haller's term for a fold of peritoneum extending between the concave surface of the right lobe of the liver and the ascending mesocolon to the right flexure of the colon in front of the upper extremity of the right kidney.

L. hep'ato-duodena'le. (ἥπαρ; *duodenum*.) A fold of peritoneum extending from the transverse fissure of the liver to the first portion of the duodenum. It is directly continuous on the left side with the lesser omentum and terminates on the right side in a free border, the lower part of which is lost in the anterior lamina of the transverse mesocolon in front of, and above, the ligamentum duodeno-renale.

L. hep'ato-gastricum. (ἥπαρ, the liver; γαστήρ, the stomach.) See *L. gastro-hepaticum.*

L. hep'ato-rena'le. (ἥπαρ; *L. ren*, the kidney.) See *Hepato-renal ligament.*

L. humero-coronoidium. (*L. humerus*, the arm-bone; *coronoid* process.) The part of the internal lateral ligament of the elbow-joint, which consists of fibres passing between the internal condyle of the humerus and the coronoid process of the ulna.

L. hyo-epiglotticum. See *Hyo-epiglottic ligament.*

L. hyo-thyreo'dium accessorium. (*Hyoïd bone*; *L. accessus*, an approach.) The same as *L. thyreo-hyoïdium accessorium.*

L. hy'o-thyreoid'um me'dium. The same as *L. thyreo-hyoideum medium*.

L. il'i'acum pro'prium. (*Ilium*; *L. proprius*, peculiar.) A band of fibres, sometimes as much as one inch broad, situated along the *linea arcuata interna*.

L. il'io-femora'l'e. See *Ilio-femoral ligament*.

L. il'io-femora'l'e ante'rius. See *Ilio-femoral ligament, anterior*.

L. il'io-femora'l'e infe'rius. See *Ilio-femoral ligament, inferior*.

L. il'io-femora'l'e latera'l'e. See *Ilio-femoral ligament, lateral*.

L. il'io-femora'l'e supe'rius. See *Ilio-femoral ligament, superior*.

L. il'io-lumba'l'e. (*Ilium*; *L. lumbus*, the loin. *F. ligament ilio-lumbarre*.) A double band of fibres lying above the sacro-iliac articulation. It arises from the transverse process of the fifth lumbar vertebra, and by its upper layer is attached to the posterior part of the crest of the ilium, and by its lower layer it expands upon the upper surface of the sacrum and the inner surface of the ilium, in front of the sacro-iliac articulation. The *Ilio-lumbar ligament*.

L. il'io-pectine'um. See *Ilio-pectineal ligament*.

L. il'io-pu'bicum. (*Ilium*; *os pubis*.) A synonym of *Poupart's ligament*.

L. il'io-sacra'l'e anti'cum. (*L. anticus*, that is in front.) The *L. sacro-iliacum anterius*.

L. il'io-sacra'l'e interos'seum. The same as *L. sacro-iliacum interosseum*.

L. il'io-sacra'l'e posti'cum. (*L. posticus*, that is behind.) The *L. sacro-iliacum posticum longum* and the *L. sacro-iliacum posticum breve*.

L. il'io-sa'crum lon'gum. (*L. longus*, long.) The same as *Ligament, sacro-sciatic*, *græc.*

L. il'io-tibia'l'e. The *Ilio-tibial band*.

L. incu'dis poste'rius. (*L. ineus*, an anvil; *posterior*, hinder. *G. hinteres Ambosband*.) A band of fibres serving to connect the short leg of the incus, with a slight depression on the posterior wall of the tympanic cavity.

L. incu'dis supe'rius. (*L. ineus*; *superior*, upper. *G. oberes Ambosband*.) A band of fibres connecting the body of the incus with the superior wall of the tympanic cavity.

L. infundibulifor'me. (*F. ligament infundibuliforme*.) The funnel-like ligament which joins the atlas to the occipital bone.

L. infundib'ulo-ovar'icum. (*L. infundibulum*, a funnel; *ovary*.) A fold of the posterior lamina of the broad ligament of the uterus, extending from the free border of the superior part of the infundibulum to the pelvic surface of the ovary.

L. infundib'ulo-pel'vicum. (*L. infundibulum*; *pelvis*.) The free lateral and inferior part of the ligamentum uteri latum which extends between the inner wall of the pelvis and the pelvic surface of the ovary.

L. inguina'l'e. (*L. inguinalis*, from *inguen*, the groin. *G. äusseres Leistenband, Schenkelbogen*.) Same as *Poupart's ligament*.

L. inguina'l'e ante'rius. (*L. inguinalis*; *anterior*, in front.) The same as *Poupart's ligament*.

L. inguina'l'e exter'nus. (*L. ingui-*

nalis; *externus*, outside.) The same as *Poupart's ligament*.

L. inguina'l'e inter'nus. (*L. inguinalis*; *internus*, within. *G. inneres Leistenband*.) The thickened portion of the fascia transversalis in the immediate neighbourhood of Poupart's ligament.

Also, the *L. Gimbernatii reflexum*.

L. inguina'l'e inter'nus latera'l'e. (*L. inguinalis*; *internus*; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) A portion of the fascia transversalis which spreads out horizontally from the margin of Gimbernat's ligament.

Also, the lower lateral limb of the *Plicæ semilunaris fasciæ transversalis*.

L. inguina'l'e inter'nus media'l'e. (*L. inguinalis*; *internus*; *medialis*, middle.) The upper and internal limb of the *Plicæ semilunaris fasciæ transversalis* which forms the lower and inner margin of the posterior inguinal ring.

L. inguina'l'e poste'rius. (*L. inguinalis*; *posterior*, hinder.) The same as *L. inguinale internum*.

L. interart'icula'r'e cox'æ. (*L. inter*, between; *articulum*, a joint; *coxa*, the thigh.) The same as *L. teres accltabili*.

L. interbronchia'l'e. (*L. inter*, between; *bronchus*.) A small band of elastic tissue in the internally projecting angle of the bronchial wall at the point of bifurcation of the trachea.

L. interclav'icula'r'e. See *Interclavicular ligament*.

L. intercuneifor'm'e planta'r'e. (*L. inter*, between; *cuneiform* bone; *L. planta*, the sole.) A strong band of fibres connecting the internal and middle cuneiform bones on their plantar aspect.

L. interlamella'r'e. (*L. inter*, between; *lamella*, a thin plate.) A cord-like structure lying in the axis of the dorsal end of a Pacinian body with which the lamellæ blend.

L. interlobula'r'e. (*L. inter*, between; *lobularis*, from *lobus*, a lobe.) A thin fold of the pleura which dips into the *Incisura interlobularis pulmonis*.

L. interme'dium cos'tæ. (*L. inter*, between; *medius*, middle; *costa*, a rib.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium breve anterius*.

L. interme'dium cru'ris. (*L. inter*; *medius*; *crus*, the leg.) The *Interosscous ligament of leg*.

L. intermuscula'r'e bra'chii exter'nus. (*L. externus*, external.) The external intermuscular septum of the arm.

L. intermuscula'r'e bra'chii inter'nus. (*L. internus*, internal.) A part of the fascia of the arm which arises from the lower part of the inner margin of the humerus, and separates the anterior from the posterior group of muscles. The internal intermuscular septum of the arm.

L. intermuscula'r'e bra'chii late'ra'l'e. (*L. inter*, between; *musculus*, a muscle; *brachium*, the arm; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The external intermuscular septum of the arm.

L. intermuscula'r'e bra'chii media'l'e. (*L. medius*, middle.) The internal intermuscular septum of the arm.

L. intermuscula'r'e fem'oris late'ra'l'e. (*L. femur*, the thigh; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) That portion of the fascia lata of

the thigh which dips down to be inserted into the external lip of the *linea aspera*, being the external intermuscular septum of the thigh.

L. intermusculārē femoris mediālē. (L. *femur*; *medialis*, middle.) That portion of the *fascia lata* of the thigh which dips down to be attached to the internal lip of the *linea aspera*, being the internal intermuscular septum of the thigh.

L. intermusculārē fibulārē. (L. *fibula*, a clasp.) A part of the *fascia cruris*. This band is essentially the tendinous origin of the *peroneus longus* muscle from the anterior border of the *fibula*.

L. interos'iseum antibrach'ii. (L. *inter*; between; *os*, a bone; *antibrachium*, the forearm.) The *Interosseous ligament of forearm*.

L. interos'iseum cru'ris. (L. *inter*; between; *crus*, the leg.) The *Interosseous ligament of leg*.

L. interos'iseum cru'ris infer'ius. (L. *inter*; *os*; *crus*; *inferus*, beneath.) The lower thickened portion of the *Interosseous ligament of leg*.

L. interos'iseum metacarpa'lē. (L. *inter*; *os*; *metacarpus*.) Oblique fibres filling the interspace between the dorsal and volar ligaments of the bases of the third and fourth metacarpal bones.

L. interos'iseum os'is capita'i et multanguli mino'ris. (L. *inter*; *os*; *caput*, the head; *et*, and; *multus*, many; *angulus*, an angle; *minor*, comp. of *parvus*, little.) An interosseous band between the *os magnum* and the trapezoid bones of the *carpus*.

L. intertransversari'um atlanto-occipita'lē. (L. *inter*, between; *transversus*, turned across; *atlas*, the bone of that name; *occipital* bone.) A band of fibres extending from the transverse process of the atlas to the outer side of the condyle of the occipital bone.

L. intestini caeci. (L. *intestinum*, the intestine; *caecus*, blind.) The same as *L. colicium dextrum*.

L. is'chio-capsula'rē. (Ἰσχιον, the bone on which man rests when sitting; *L. capsula*, a little box.) That portion of the ligamentum ischio-femorale which is situated behind and below the hip joint. It blends with the capsule of the joint and with the *zona orbicularis*.

See also *Ischio-capsular ligament*.

L. is'chio-femora'lē. (Ἰσχιον; *L. femur*, the thigh.) A band of fibres arising from the body of the ischium, below the internal border of the acetabulum, and running horizontally outwards; it partly interweaves with the capsular ligament and the *zona orbicularis*, the *L. ischio-capsulare*; and partly reaches, and is inserted into, the *fossa trochanterica*. It is 10 to 20 mm. broad and 3 mm. thick.

The term is sometimes restricted to that part of the ligament which is inserted into the *fossa trochanterica*.

L. is'chio-prostat'icum. (Ἰσχιον.) The deep layer of the perineal *fascia*. It is situated between the ischio-cavernosus and bulbocavernosus muscles, and between the crura of the penis or clitoris. It extends above the bulbous urethra in men, or the vestibule in women, to the anterior extremity of the prostate and to the lower border of the symphysis pubis; covers the upper surface of the deep transverse perineal muscle, surrounds the urethra, and passes into the ligamentum pubo-prostaticum medium

in men and the ligamentum pubo-vesiciale medium in women.

L. juga'lē. (L. *jugalis*, belonging to a yoke.) The same as *L. transversum genu*.

L. juga'lē cartilagin'eum Santori'ni. (L. *jugalis*; *cartilago*, gristle; *Santorini*.) The same as *L. crico-Santorinianum*.

L. lacinia'tum. (L. *lacinatus*, fringed.) The internal annular ligament of the ankle. It extends from the internal malleolus to the internal surface of the *os calcis*, and to the inner edge of the *fascia plantaris*. It encloses the tendons of the *tibialis posticus*, *flexor digitorum longus*, and *flexor longus pollicis*, in special compartments.

L. lacinia'tum exter'num. (L. *lacinatus*; *externus*, external.) The external annular ligament of the ankle.

L. lacinia'tum medullæ spinalis. (L. *lacinatus*; *medulla*, marrow; *spinalis*, relating to the spine.) The *L. dentulationem*.

L. latera'lē articulation'is maxilla'ris. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side; *articulatio*, a joint; *maxilla*, the jaw.) The same as *L. maxillare mediale*.

L. latera'lē coli. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side; *colum*, the colon.) Term applied by Henle and Krause to the band of longitudinal muscular fibres which runs along the upper and anterior border of the transverse colon, but by Luschka to that band which runs along the lower or free border of the transverse colon. See under *Colon*.

L. latera'lē exter'num articulation'is maxilla'ris. (L. *lateralis*; *externus*; *articulatio*, a joint; *maxilla*, the jaw.) The *Ligament of jaw, lateral, external*.

L. latera'lē exter'num cu'biti. (L. *lateralis*; *externus*, outward; *cubitum*, the elbow.) The internal lateral ligament of the elbow-joint.

L. latera'lē exter'num genu. (L. *lateralis*; *externus*; *genu*, the knee.) The external lateral ligament of the knee-joint.

L. latera'lē exter'num genu brev'e. (L. *lateralis*; *externus*, outward; *genu*, the knee; *brevis*, short.) The short external lateral ligament of the knee-joint. It extends from the external condyle of the femur in connection with the outer head of the gastrocnemius to the styloid process of the fibula. It lies further back than the external lateral ligament, and is not constant.

L. latera'lē exter'num pedis. (L. *lateralis*; *externus*; *pes*, foot.) The external lateral ligament of the *Ankle-joint*.

L. latera'lē inter'num articulation'is maxilla'ris. (L. *lateralis*; *internus*, within; *articulatio*, a joint; *maxilla*, jaw.) The *Ligament of jaw, lateral, internal*.

L. latera'lē inter'num brev'e articulation'is maxilla'ris. (L. *lateralis*; *internus*; *brevis*, short; *articulatio*, a joint; *maxilla*, the jaw.) That part of the internal lateral ligament of the jaw which is attached to the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw.

L. latera'lē inter'num cubiti. (L. *lateralis*; *internus*; *cubitum*, the elbow.) The internal lateral ligament of the elbow-joint.

L. latera'lē inter'num genu. (L. *lateralis*; *internus*; *genu*, the knee.) The internal lateral ligament of the knee-joint.

L. latera'lē inter'num longum articulation'is maxilla'ris. (L. *lateralis*;

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internus; longus, long; articulatio, a joint; maxilla, the jaw.) That portion of the ligamentum maxillare mediale which descends to be attached to the margin of the inferior maxillary foramen and to the lingua.

L. latera'le internu'um pe'dis. (*L. lateralis; internus; pes, the foot.*) The internal lateral ligament of the *Ankle-joint*.

L. la'tum epistrophe'i. (*L. latus, broad; Gr. ἐπιστροφής, a pivot, the first of the neck vertebrae.*) The same as *Ligament, occipito-axial*.

L. la'tum pulmo'nis. (*L. latus, broad. F. ligament large.*) A large triangular fold of the pleura reflected on to the diaphragm by the side of the posterior mediastinum from the lower edge of the root of the lung.

L. la'tum u'teri. See *L. uteri latum*.

L. longitudina'le ante'rius. (*L. longitudo, length; anterior, in front.*) The same as *L. commune vertebrale anticum*.

L. longitudina'le poste'rius. (*L. longitudo; posterior, hinder.*) The same as *L. commune vertebrale posticum*.

L. lumbo-cos'talè. (*L. lumbus, the loin; costa, a rib.*) The arched border of the anterior lamina of the lumbo-dorsal fascia, stretching between the twelfth rib and the transverse process of the first lumbar vertebra.

L. lum'bo-sacra'lè. See *Ligament, lumbo-sacral*.

L. luna'to-pyramida'lè. (*L. luna, the moon; pyramis, a pyramid.*) The interosseous ligament between the semilunar and cuneiform bones.

L. luna'to-scapho'idèum. (*L. luna; Gr. σκαφοειδής, like a boat.*) The interosseous ligament between the scaphoid and semilunar bones.

L. luna'to-trique'trum. (*L. luna, the moon; triquetrus, three-cornered.*) The interosseous ligament between the semilunar and cuneiform bones.

L. mallei ante'rius. (*L. malleus, a hammer; anterior, in front.*) A band of fibres which springs from the lateral surface of the spina angularis of the sphenoid bone, the Eustachian tube, and the deep layer of the bucco-pharyngeal fascia, runs inwards and backwards close to the inner side of the articulation of the lower jaw, passes through the fissura Glaseri, invests the long process of the malleus, and is attached to the neck of the malleus. The part outside the Glaserian fissure was formerly supposed to be muscular, and was called *Laxator tympani*.

L. mallei ante'rius accesso'rium. (*L. malleus; anterior; accessus, an approach.*) Schäfer's term for a flat ligamentous band with a thickened margin, which lies along the anterior border of the sheath of the tendon of the tensor tympani, stretching between the anterior wall of the tympanum and the upper part of the neck and manubrium of the malleus.

L. mallei exter'num. (*L. externus, outward.*) A triangular band of fibres, sometimes containing a cartilage, which springs from the incisura tympanica, behind the spina tympanica major, and runs horizontally, to be attached to a crest on the neck of the malleus above the two processes.

L. mallei infe'rius. (*L. inferior, lower.*) Schäfer's term for an occasional fibrous band passing from near the extremity of the

handle of the malleus behind the long process of the incus to the outer wall of the tympanum.

L. mallei latera'lè. (*L. lateralis, belonging to the side.*) The same as *L. mallei exter'num*.

L. mallei poste'rius. (*L. posterior, hinder.*) The same as *L. mallei exter'num*.

Also, applied to the hinder and stronger fibres only of the *L. mallei exter'num*.

L. mallei super'ius. (*L. superior, upper.*) A small band of fibres passing from the roof of the tympanum to the head of the malleus.

L. mal'leoli exter'ni anti'cum. The *Ligament, tibio-fibular, inferior, anterior*.

L. mal'leoli exter'ni post'icum. The *Ligament, tibio-fibular, inferior, posterior*.

L. mal'leoli exter'ni super'ius. (*L. malleolus, dim. of malleus, a hammer; externus, outward; superior, upper.*) The lower thickened portion of the interosseous membrane between the tibia and fibula; the *L. interosseum cruris inferius*.

L. Maucha'rti. The *Ligamenta alaria Maucharti*.

L. maxilla'rè exter'num. (*L. maxilla, the jaw; externus, outward. F. ligament temporo-maxillaire externe; G. äusseres Hüftsband des Unterkiefergelenks.*) A band of fibres extending from the root of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone to the neck of the condyloid process.

L. maxilla'rè inter'num. (*L. maxilla; internus, inner. F. ligament temporo-maxillaire interne; G. inneres Hüftsband des Unterkiefergelenks.*) A band of fibres which springs from the spine of the sphenoid bone and from the temporal bone; the fibres issue from the fissura Glaseri and become attached partly to the neck of the condyloid process, and in part to the margin of the foramen of the superior maxillary bone and to the lingua.

L. maxilla'rè media'lè. (*F. maxilla; medialis, belonging to the middle.*) The *L. maxillare internum*.

L. me'dium colli cos'tæ. (*L. medius, middle; collum, the neck; costa, a rib.*) The same as *L. costo-transversarium breve anterius*.

L. mesenterico-mesocoli'cum. (*Μεσεντήριον, the membrane to which the intestines are attached; μέσος, middle; κόλον, the colon.*) A fold of the peritoneal lamina of the peritoneum extending between the lower end of the root of the mesentery and the root of the mesocolon of the sigmoid flexure.

L. mesoco'lo-mesenterico'cum. The *L. mesenterico-mesocolicum*.

L. muc'o'sum. See *L. mucosum genu*.

L. muc'o'sum genu. (*L. mucus, slime; genu, the knee. F. ligament adipeux.*) A fold of synovial membrane formed by the union of the plicæ aliformes, which runs backwards from the patella to be attached to the intercondyloid fossa of the femur.

L. navicula'ri-cubo'idèum dorsa'lè. (*Navicular bone; cuboid bone; L. dorsum, the back.*) Short thick fibres extending obliquely between the navicular and the cuboid bones on their dorsal aspect.

L. navicula'ri-cubo'idèum interos'seum. (*Navicular bone; cuboid bone; L. inter, between; os, a bone.*) A ligament uniting the adjoining faces of the cuboid and navicular bones.

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L. navicula'ri-cuboï'deum plan-ta'rē. (*Navicular* bone; *cuboid* bone; *L. planta*, the sole.) Short transverse fibres connecting the plantar edges of the articulating surfaces of the navicular and cuboid bones.

L. navicula'ri-luna'tum. (*Navicular* bone; *L. luna*, the moon.) The interosseous ligament between the scaphoid and semilunar bones.

L. nu'chæ. (*L. nucha*, the nape of neck. *F. Ligament cervical elastique*, *ligament sur-épineux cervical* of Bichat, *ligament cervical superficiel*; *G. Naekenband*.) A band of tendinous and elastic fibres which commences from the external occipital protuberance, or sometimes from the tuberculum linearum, and is attached to the spinous processes of all the cervical vertebrae, blending with the fascia nuchæ.

L. obli'quum antibrachii. (*L. obli-quis*; *antibrachium*.) The same as *L. cubito-radiale*.

L. obtec'tum. (*L. obtectus*, covered.) The same as *Striæ longitudinales mediales cor-pori callosi*.

L. obturato'riumatlan'tis. (*L. obtu-ro*; *atlas*.) The same as *Ligament, occipito-atlant.*

L. obturato'rium pel'vis. The same as *Membrana obturatoria*.

L. obturato'rium postic'um atan'tis-epistroph'icum. (*L. obturo*, to stop up; *posticus*, behind; *atlas*; *Gr. ἐπιστροφίς*, a pivot.) The membrane connecting the posterior arch of the atlas with the body and arch of the axis.

L. obturato'rium sta'pedis. (*L. obtu-ro*; *Mod. L. stapes*, a stirrup.) A membrane extended over the sulcus stapedis; it is attached to the crest of the foot of the stapes, and closes the space between the two crura.

L. occipita'lē posterius me'dium. (*L. occiput*, the hinder part of the head; *pos-terior*, hinder; *medius*, middle.) The ascending and descending bands of fibres which spring from the posterior part of the transverse ligament sur-rounding the odontoid process of the axis in the middle line.

L. occip'ito-atlan'ticum. See *Liga-ment, occipito-atlant.*

L. occip'ito-axoïda'lē. See *Ligament, occipito-axial*.

L. olec'rano-humera'lē. (*Olecranon*; *L. humerus*, the arm bone.) The posterior part of the internal lateral ligament of the elbow-joint which connects the inner border of the olecranon with the under and back part of the condyle of the humerus.

L. orbicula'rē fem'oris. (*L. orbicula-ris*, circular; *femur*, the thigh bone. *G. Ring-band*.) A band of fibres which runs round the capsular ligament of the hip-joint near its middle.

L. orbicula'rē ra'dii, Weitbrecht. (*L. orbicularis*; *radius*.) The Annular ligament of radius.

L. orbicula'rē sta'pedis. (*L. orbicu-laris*.) The *L. annulare basos stapedis*.

L. ova'rii. The Ligament of ovary.

L. ova'rio-pel'vicum, Gegenbauer. (*L. ovarius*, an egg-keeper; *pelvis*.) The free part of the lower border of the *L. uteri latum*.

L. palpebra'lē exter-num. (*L. ex-ternus*, outward.) See under *Ligamenta palpe-bralia*.

L. palpebra'lē inter-num. (*L. in-ternus*, inner.) See under *Ligamenta palpe-bralia*.

L. palpebra'lē media'lē. (*L. medialis*, belonging to the middle.) The *L. palpebrale internum*.

L. patel'læ. (*L. patella*, the knee-pan, dim. of *patra*, a saucer. *F. ligament rotulien*; *G. Kniescheibenband*.) One of the strongest ligaments of the body. It connects the patella with the tibia; it is 54 mm. long, 27 mm. broad, and 7 mm. thick. It springs from the apex and anterior surface of the patella, and becomes smaller as it descends to be attached to the tuberosity of the tibia.

L. patel'læ pro'prium. (*L. patella*; *proprius*, one's own.) The *L. patelle*.

L. patella'rē exter-num. (*L. externus*, outward.) The outer part of the *L. patellare*.

L. patella'rē infe'rius. (*L. inferior*, lower.) The same as *L. patellæ*.

L. patella'rē latera'lē. (*L. patella*, the knee-pan; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) That part of the ligamentum capsulare genu which springs on each side from the lower extremity of the femur, and is attached to the adjacent lateral margin of the patella; it is thickened by fibres of the fascia lata and the insertions of the vasti muscles.

L. patella'rē media'lē. (*L. patella*; *medius*, in the middle.) A thicker part of the capsule of the knee-joint connecting the anterior part of the lower end of the femur with the upper edge of the patella.

Also, the inner part of the *L. patellare*.

L. pectina'tum. The same as *L. pecti-natum iridis*.

L. pectina'tum iridis. (*L. pecten*, a comb; *iris*, the rainbow, the iris of the eye. *G. kammförmiges Band der Regenbogenhaut*.) Huxek's term for the reticulated series of stiff elastic fibres situated at the periphery of the anterior chamber of the eye, and continuous with the membrane of Descemet and the elastic fibres of the sclerotic, and with the tissue of the ciliary border of the iris. The spaces between the fibres are lined with flat epithelial cells continuous with those of Descemet's membrane and with those of the anterior surface of the iris, and communicate with the cavity of the anterior chamber of the eye; the larger of these spaces near to the iris are the spaces of Fontana. The fibres are derived from the mesoblast between the cornea and the iris.

L. pel'vio-prostat'icum capsula'rē. (*Pelvis*; *prostate* gland; *L. capsula*, a small box.) Two thin processes of fascia passing from the pelvic fascia of one side to that of the other, which constitute a capsule for the vesiculae seminales and prostate in the male, and for the vagina and urinary bladder near the commencement of the urethra in the female. Also called capsule of the prostate.

L. pel'vis ante'rius infe'rius. (*Pelvis*; *L. anterior*, in front; *inferior*, lower.) The lower layer of the *L. ilio-lumbale*.

L. pel'vis ante'rius super'ius. (*Pel-vis*; *L. anterior*, in front; *superior*, upper.) The upper layer of the *L. ilio-lumbale*.

L. pe'nis. The *L. suspensorium penis*.

L. pericardi'acum super'ius. (*Περι-κάριον*, from *περί*, around; *καρδία*, the heart; *L. superior*, upper.) Strong fibrous bands which frequently occur, binding the part of the fibrous

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lamina of the pericardium above the arch of the aorta with the body of the third dorsal vertebra.

L. peroneo-tibia'le. (Περωνί, a clasp; *tibia*.) The *Interosseous ligament of leg*.

L. petioli epiglottidis. (L. *petiolus*, a little foot.) A fasciculus of fibres which connects the lower pointed end of the epiglottis with the notch of the thyroid cartilage.

L. pharynge'um. (Φαρόγγξ, the gullet.) The membrane forming the upper part of the raphé pharyngis. It arises from the basilar crest of the occipital bone. It is wide above, narrow below.

L. pharynge'um me'dium. (Φαρόγγξ; L. *medius*, middle.) The same as *L. pharyngeum*.

L. pharyngo-epiglotticum. (Φαρόγγξ; ἐπιγλωττίς, the valve which covers the larynx.) The same as *L. epiglottico-palatinum*.

L. phren'ico-col'icum. (Φρήν, the midriff; κόλον, colon.) A fold of the descending mesocolon. The fold springs from the costal part of the diaphragm at the level of the tenth and eleventh ribs, and runs obliquely below the lower end of the spleen and of the ligamentum colico-lienale to the left flexure of the colon. The *Costo-colic ligament*.

L. phren'ico-gast'ricum. (Φρήν; γαστήρ, the belly.) A membranous layer of the peritoneum which extends from the diaphragm to the stomach, along the fundus and the lesser curvature, and passes over its anterior surface.

L. phren'ico-liena'le. (Φρήν; L. *lien*, spleen.) The narrow fold of the peritoneum which extends from the under surface of the diaphragm to the upper extremity of the spleen.

L. pi'so-hama'tum. (L. *pisum*, a pea; *hama*, a hook.) The same as *Ligamenta pisoluncinata*.

L. pi'so-metacarpe'um. (L. *pisum*; *metacarpus*.) A strong band of fibres extending from the pisiform bone to the bases of the third, fourth, and fifth metacarpal bones, which properly represents a continuation of the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris muscle. The strongest, roundish, straight band, *Portio recta ligamenti pisoluncinatae*, is attached to the tuberosity of the fifth metacarpal bone; the remaining reflected portion, *Portio reflexa ligamenti pisoluncinatae*, turns upwards, and is attached to the bases of the third and fourth metacarpal bones.

L. plan'tæ brev'ë. (L. *planta*, the sole of the foot; *brevis*, short.) The short plantar ligament, being the deep part of the calcaneo-cuboid ligament. It stretches between the anterior tubercle of the os calcis and the depressed surface of the cuboid bone behind the ridge, and is separated from the *L. plantæ longum* by areolar tissue.

L. plan'tæ long'um. (L. *planta*, the sole; *longus*, long.) The long calcaneo-cuboid or long plantar ligament; the more superficial of the two plantar ligaments. It is attached to the under surface of the os calcis near the tuberosity, and is inserted into the ridge on the under surface of the cuboid bone, some of its fibres being continued as far as the bases of the metatarsal bones.

L. pleu'ro-col'icum. (Pleura; Gr. κόλον, the colon.) The same as *L. phrenico-colicum*.

L. pleu'ro-oesophage'um. (Pleura; Gr. οισοφάγος, the swallow.) A band of fibres, which sometimes replaces the *Musculus pleuro-oesophageus*.

L. pli'cæ synovia'lis patella'ris. (L. *plica*, a fold; *synovia*; *patella*, the kneecap.) The same as *L. mucosum genu*.

L. poplite'um arcua'tum. The *L. arcuatum genu*.

L. poplite'um exter'num. (L. *poples*, the ham; *externus*, external.) The same as *L. popliteum inferius*.

L. poplite'um infe'rius. (L. *poples*; *inferior*, lower.) A strong band of fibres which commences about the middle of the posterior surface of the capsule of the knee-joint, runs outwards and downwards and, blending with the ligamentum laterale externum genu breve, is attached to the head of the fibula behind the ligamentum collaterale genu laterale longum.

L. poplite'um inter'num. (L. *internus*, inward.) The same as *L. popliteum superius*.

L. poplite'um obli'quum. (L. *obliquus*, slanting. G. *schiefes Kniekehlenband*.) The *L. popliteum superius*.

L. poplite'um post'cum genu super'ficiale. (L. *posticus*, behind; *genu*, the knee; *superficies*, the upper surface.) The *L. popliteum superius*.

L. poplite'um super'ius. (L. *superior*, upper.) A strong, flat band of fibres forming part of the capsule of the knee-joint. It descends obliquely inwards from the external condyle of the femur, and fuses with the tendon of the semimembranosus muscle. The *Knee-joint, ligament of, posterior*.

L. post'cum Winslo'vil. (W'inslow.) The *Knee, ligament of, posterior*.

L. Poupartil. See *Poupart's ligament*.

L. proces'sus brev'is in'cudis. (L. *processus*, a going forward; *brevis*, short; *incus*, an anvil.) The *L. incudis posterior*.

L. pter'yo-mandibula'rë. (Πτέρυξ, a wing; L. *mandibulum*, a jaw.) The same as *L. pterygo-maxillare*.

L. pter'yo-maxilla'rë. (Πτέρυξ, a wing; L. *maxilla*, the jaw.) A band of fibres of the deep lamina of the bucco-pharyngeal fascia, situated immediately beneath the mucous membrane and between the velum palati and buccinator muscle. It is attached by one end to the hamulus pterygoideus of the sphenoid bone, and by the other to the alveolar margin of the posterior extremity of the oblique line on the inner side of the inferior maxilla. It forms a projecting fold when the mouth is opened.

L. pter'yo-petro'sum Civi'ni. (Πτέρυξ, a wing; πέτρος, a stone; Civinini, an Italian anatomist.) The same as *L. pterygo-spinosum*.

L. pter'yo-spheno'idëum. (Πτέρυξ, a wing; σφήν, a wedge; είδος, likeness.) The same as *L. pterygo-sphenoideum internum*.

L. pter'yo-spheno'idëum exter'num. (Πτέρυξ; σφήν; L. *externus*, external.) The same as *L. salpingo-ptyerygoideum*.

L. pter'yo-spheno'idëum inter'num. (Πτέρυξ; σφήν; L. *internus*, internal.) A layer of fascia extending between the tensor and levator palati muscles.

L. pter'yo-spino'sum. (Πτέρυξ, a wing; L. *spina*, a thorn.) A band of fibres, in about 7 per cent. of cases ossified, extending from the upper end of outer lamina of the pterygoid process to the spine of the sphenoid bone.

L. pu'bicum. (Os *pubis*.) The posterior

border of the falciform ligament which joins the ligamentum cristaë pubis upon the crest of the os pubis.

L. pu'bicum ante'rius. (Os pubis; L. anterior, in front.) Oblique bands of fibres decussating in the middle line on the anterior surface of the symphysis pubis.

L. pu'bicum Cooperi. (Os pubis; Astley Cooper, an English surgeon.) The same as *L. cristaë pubis*.

L. pu'bicum infe'rius. (Os pubis; L. inferior, lower.) The *Ligament, subpubic*.

L. pu'bicum poste'rius. (Os pubis; L. posterior, hinder.) Bands of fibres decussating in the middle line, lying behind the symphysis pubis and the adjoining surface of the bones.

L. pu'bicum sup'e'rius. (Os pubis; L. superior, upper.) A band of fibres stretching across and above the symphysis from one tuberculum pubis to the other. It is connected with the triangular ligament of the abdominal muscles.

L. pu'bo-femora'lë. (Os pubis; L. femur, the thigh bone.) Bands of fibres arising from the body of the os pubis and the ilio-pectineal tubercle, and from the superior ramus of the os pubis near the margin of the foramen obturatorium. They run obliquely downwards and outwards to the capsular ligament of the hip-joint, and are inserted above the trochanter minor. The ligament is 3 mm. thick.

L. pu'bo-prostate'icum me'dium. (Os pubis; prostate gland; L. medius, middle.) The *L. triangulare urethrae*.

L. pu'bo-vesica'lë me'dium. (L. vesica, the bladder; medius, middle.) The middle portion of the deep layer of the perineal fascia in women. It is a triangular or semilunar band formed by the apposition of several laminae belonging to the pelvic fascia and the perineal fascia. It is perforated by the vena dorsalis of the clitoris. It has also been named the *L. triangulare vesicae* and *L. triangulare urethrae*.

L. pulmona'lë. (L. pulmo, a lung.) The same as *L. pulmonis*.

L. pulmo'nis. (L. pulmo, a lung. G. *Lungenband*.) A triangular fold of the pleura extending from the upper surface of the diaphragm to the posterior border of the inferior lobe of the lung. It serves in some measure to fix the lung in position. See also *Ligamentum pulmonum*.

L. pyramida'lë. (Πυραμís, a pyramid.) The *L. crico-thyroideum medium*.

L. radia'tum. (L. radiatus, rayed.) The same as *Costo-vertebral ligament, anterior*.

L. radia'tum Mayeri. (L. radiatus, rayed like the spokes of a wheel; Mayer, a German anatomist.) The *L. carpi rectum*.

L. ra'dio-carpa'lë ante'rius. (*Radius*; *carpus*; L. anterior, in front.) The *Ligament of wrist, anterior*.

L. ra'dio-carpa'lë dorsa'lë. (L. dorsum, the back.) The *Ligament of wrist, posterior*.

L. ra'dio-carpa'lë poste'rius. (L. posterior, hinder.) The *Ligament of wrist, posterior*.

L. ra'dio-carpa'lë vola'rë. (L. vola, the palm.) The *Ligament of wrist, anterior*.

L. rec tum atlan'tis. (L. rectus, straight; atlas.) The *Ligament, occipito-atlantal, anterior, superficial*.

L. retrahens tuba'e. (L. retrahens, part. of *retraho*, to draw back; *tuba*, a tube.) The same as *L. salpingo-pharyngeum*.

L. rhomboi'deum carpi. See *L. carpi rhomboideum*.

L. rhomboi'deum clavic'ulae. (Ρομφωσούδης, like a rhomb; *clavicle*.) The same as *L. costo-claviculare*.

L. rotundum acetabuli. (L. rotundus, round; *acetabulum*, a drinking cup.) The same as *L. teres acetabuli*.

L. rotundum antibrachii. (L. rotundus, round.) The same as *L. obliquum antibrachii*.

L. rotundum fem'oris. (L. femur, the thigh.) The *L. teres acetabuli*.

L. rotundum hep'atis. (L. hepar, the liver.) See *Ligament of liver, round*.

L. rotundum uteri. See *L. uteri rotundum*.

L. sacciformë. The *L. capsulare sacciforme*.

L. sa'cro-coccyge'um ante'rius. (L. anterior, upper. G. *vorderes Kreuzsteissband*.) A triangular ligament, sometimes composed of two converging stræ, which proceeds from the anterior surface of the apex of the sacrum to that of the first caudal vertebra. It is homologous with the *L. longitudinale anterius*.

L. sa'cro-coccyge'um me'dium. (L. medius, middle.) A band of fibres which runs along the posterior surface of the body of the last sacral and the first two coccygeal vertebrae. It is connected by tendinous fasciæ with the ligamentum sacro-coccygeum posterius, and coalesces above with the lower end of the dura mater of the spinal cord. It is homologous with the *L. longitudinale posterius*.

L. sa'cro-coccyge'um poste'rius. (L. posterior, hinder.) A strong quadrangular band which extends between the cornua sacralia and coccygea, and the posterior surface of the caudal vertebra. It closes the hiatus canalis sacralis, but leaves two small foramina beneath the cornua sacralia and coccygea, and frequently also a median longitudinal opening.

Also, the same as *L. sacro-coccygeum medium*.

L. sa'cro-coccyge'um posti'cum profundum. (L. posticus, behind; *profundus*, deep.) The same as *L. caudate*.

L. sa'cro-ilia'cum ante'rius. (*Sacrum*; *ilium*; L. anterior, in front.) A ligament consisting of short, flat, transverse and oblique bands of fibres which extend from the upper and anterior surface of the sacrum to the adjacent surface of the ilium.

L. sa'cro-ilia'cum interos'eum. (L. inter, between; *os*, a bone.) The numerous short, transverse, and oblique ligamentous fibres which completely occupy the irregular depression between the posterior surface of the sacrum and the tuberosity of the ilium, behind the amphiarthrosis.

L. sa'cro-ilia'cum obli'quum. (L. obliquus, slanting.) A superficial band of fibres stretching between the posterior superior iliac spine and the third and fourth spurious transverse processes of the sacrum.

L. sa'cro-ilia'cum posti'cum bre'vë. (*Sacrum*; *ilium*; L. posticus, hinder; *brevis*, short.) A band of fibres arising from the posterior inferior spine of the ilium and inserted along with the *L. sacro-ilia'cum obliquum*.

L. sa'cro-ilia'cum posti'cum lon'gum. (*Sacrum*; *ilium*; L. posticus, hinder; *longus*, long.) The *L. sacro-ilia'cum obliquum*.

L. sa'cro-ischia'dic'um anti'cum.

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(*Sacrum* ; *ischium* ; *L. anticus*, in front.) The *Ligament, sacro-sciatic*, lesser.

L. sa'cro-ischiad'icum ma'jus. (*Sacrum* ; *ischium* ; *L. major*, comp. of *magnus*, great.) The *Ligament, sacro-sciatic*, great.

L. sa'cro-ischiad'icum mi'nus. (*L. minor*, comp. of *parvus*, small.) The *Ligament, sacro-sciatic*, lesser.

L. sa'cro-ischiad'icum poste'rius. (*L. posterior*, hinder.) The *Ligament, sacro-sciatic*, great.

L. sa'cro-spino'sum. (*Sacrum* ; *L. spina*, the spine.) The *Ligament, sacro-sciatic*, lesser.

L. sa'cro-tubero'sum. (*Sacrum* ; *L. tuberosus*, bulbous.) The same as *Ligament, sacro-sciatic*, great.

L. salping'o-pharynge'um. (Σαλπίνγιον, a tube; dim. of σάλπιγξ, a war-tumpe; φάρυγξ, the gullet.) A band of connective and elastic tissue which is attached in front to the external surface of the outer and lower border of the internal cartilaginous plate of the Eustachian tube, and passing backwards to the superior and middle constrictors of the pharynx, loses itself in the submucous tissue of the pharynx. It enables the constrictors to draw the inner plate of the tube backwards, and therefore to widen it.

L. salping'o-pterygoi'deum. (Σαλπίνγιον; πτέρυξ, a wing.) A few fibres of the bucco-pharyngeal aponeurosis situated between the tensor palati muscle and the internal pterygoid muscles. It extends from the hamulus pterygoideus to the spine of the sphenoid bone.

L. salping'o-pterygoi'deum pro'prium. (Σαλπίνγιον; πτέρυξ, a wing; *L. proprius*, one's own.) A band of fibres, 4—6 mm. long and about 2 mm. broad, which springs from the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone, extends between the tensor palati muscle and the Eustachian tube, and passes upwards, backwards, and a little inwards, to be attached to the lower part of the outer cartilage of the tube.

L. scap'ulæ poste'rius. (*L. scapula*, the shoulder-blade; *posterior*, hinder.) The same as *L. transversum scapulae superius*.

L. scap'ulæ pro'prium. (*L. scapula*; *proprius*, peculiar.) The *Coracoïd ligament*.

L. scap'ulæ pro'prium mi'nimum. (*L. scapula*, the shoulder-blade; *proprius*, proper; *sup. parvus*, small.) The *Coraco-acromial ligament*.

L. scap'ulæ pro'prium mi'nus. (*L. scapula*, the blade-bone; *proprius*; *minus*, comp. of *parvus*, small.) The *Coracoïd ligament*.

L. scap'ulæ pro'prium poste'rius. (*L. scapula*; *proprius*; *posterior*, hinder.) The *Coracoïd ligament*.

L. scap'ulæ pro'prium transver'sum anter'ius. (*L. scapula*; *proprius*; *transversus*, turned across; *anterior*, that is in front.) The same as *L. coraco-acromiale*.

L. scap'ulæ pro'prium transver'sum ma'jus. (*L. major*, comp. of *magnus*, great.) The same as *L. coraco-acromiale*.

L. sclerotico-chorioida'le. (*Sclerotic coat*; *choroid coat*.) The *Ciliary body*.

L. serrat'um medullæ spina'lis. (*L. serratus*, saw-edged; *medulla*, marrow; *spina*, a thorn.) The same as *L. denticularis*.

L. Soemmerring'ii. (*Soemmerring*.) The *L. glandulae lacrimalis*.

L. sphen'o-maxilla'rè. (Σφήνη, a wedge;

είδος, likeness.) The same as *L. maxillare infernum*.

L. spino'so-pterygoi'deum. The *L. pterygo-spinosum*.

L. spino'so-sa'crum, *Soemmerring*. The same as *L. sacro-spinosum*.

L. spino'so-sa'crum supe'rius. (*L. spina*, the spine; *sacrum*, the bone of that name; *superior*, upper.) A band of fibres running from the occasionally-present spina accessoria ossis ischii to the ligamentum sacro-spinosum. When present it forms with the last-named ligament a foramen ischiadicum medium.

L. spira'lè access'o'rium. (*L. spira*, a coil; *accessus*, an approach.) A slight spiral prominence on the outer wall of the scala media of the cochlea caused by the *Vas prominens*.

L. spira'lè coch leæ. (*L. spira*; *cochlea*, a snail shell.) A triangular or semilunar band of fibrous tissue on the outer wall of the cochlea, to the apex of which the membrana basilaris is attached. It consists of retiform connective tissue with long cells radiating from the point of attachment of the membrana basilaris, which some have supposed to be muscular fibre-cells.

L. splen'ico-gastr'icum. (Σπλήν, the spleen; γαστήρ, the stomach.) The same as *L. gastro-lienale*.

L. stella'tum. (*L. stellatus*, part. from *stello*, to set with stars.) The same as *Costovertebral ligament, anterior*.

L. ster'no-clavicularè. (*L. sternum*, the breast-bone; *clavicle*. *F. ligament sternoclaviculaire*.) The whole fibrous capsule of the sterno-clavicular articulation, consisting of the *Sterno-clavicular ligament, anterior and posterior*.

L. ster'no-costa'lè interarticula'rè. (*L. sternum*, the breast-bone; *costa*, a rib; *inter*, between; *articulus*, a joint.) A fibro-cartilaginous ligament at the apices of the second to the fifth cartilage of the ribs.

L. ster'no-costa'lè radia'tum. (*L. sternum*; *costa*; *radiatus*, furnished with spikes.) The *Costo-sternal ligament, posterior*.

L. ster'no-pericar'diacum infe'rius. (*L. sternum*; *pericardium*; *inferior*, lower.) A band of fibres, about one inch in length and one eighth of an inch in breadth, extending between the pericardium and the xiphoid cartilage.

L. ster'no-pericar'diacum supe'rius. (*L. superior*, upper.) The fibres of the deep cervical fascia which become attached to the periosteum of the posterior surface of the sternum and the pericardium.

L. sty'lo-auricula'rè. (*Styloid process*; *L. auricula*, the outer ear.) A band of tendinous fibres that sometimes replaces the stylo-auricularis muscle.

L. sty'lo-hyo'i'deum. (*Styloid process*; *hyoid bone*. *F. ligament stylo-hyoïdien*; *G. Griffelzungenband*.) A thin, loose, fibro-elastic band, which extends from the styloid process of the temporal bone to the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. It is enveloped in the deep layer of the cervical fascia, and sometimes contains spiculae of bone.

L. sty'lo-maxilla'rè. (*Styloid process*; *maxilla*, the jaw. *F. ligament stylo-maxillaire*; *G. Griffelunterkieferband*.) A thin, loose band which springs, in common with the stylo-hyoid ligament, from the styloid process and extends as a flat band to the inner side of the angle of the lower jaw. It is enveloped in the bucco-pharyngeal fascia.

L. sty'lo-myloi'deum. (*Styloid* process; *myloid*.) The same as *L. stylo-maxillare*.

L. subcruentum. (*L. sub*, under; *cruentus*, blood-red.) A band of fibres which connects the interarticular fibro-cartilage of the lower radio-ulnar articulation with the apex of the styloid process of the ulna. The fasciculi enclose some blood-vessels, which give the ligament a reddish colour.

L. subpubicum. (*L. sub*, under; *os pubis*. *F. ligament sous-pubien*.) A strong band of fibres of triangular form situated below the symphysis pubis, and occupying the upper part of the pubic arch. The apex is above, and is in contact with the cartilage of the symphysis, and the base contained within the triangular ligament is turned towards the membranous part of the urethra.

L. superius coxæ. (*L. superior*, upper; *coxæ*, the hip.) The same as *L. ilio-femorale*.

L. superius diaphragmatis. (*L. superior*, upper; *Gr. διάφραγμα*, the diaphragm.) Some fibres of the deep layer of the cervical fascia which extend from the lateral surfaces of the lower cervical and upper dorsal vertebrae to the pericardium.

L. superius humeri. (*L. superior*; *humerus*, the shoulder.) The same as *Coraco-humeral ligament*.

L. suprascapula'rë. (*L. supra*, above; *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) The *Coracoid ligament*.

L. suspensorium clitoridis. (*L. suspensus*, part. of *suspendo*, to hang up; *Gr. κλειτορίς*, the clitoris. *G. Aufhängeband des Kitzlers*.) A ligament analogous to, but smaller than, the *L. suspensorium penis*.

L. suspensorium dentis epistrophei anticum. (*L. suspensus*; *dens*, a tooth; *Gr. ἐπιστροφεύς*, the first cervical vertebra; *L. anticus*, in front.) The anterior layer of the *L. suspensorium epistrophei*. It is not always separable from the rest of the ligament.

L. suspensorium dentis epistrophei posticum. (*L. suspensus*; *dens*; *Gr. ἐπιστροφεύς*; *L. posticus*, behind.) The posterior part of the *L. suspensorium epistrophei*.

L. suspensorium epistrophei. (*L. suspensus*; *Gr. ἐπιστροφεύς*. *G. Aufhängeband des Zahnes*.) A band of fibres, 2-5 mm. broad, which extends from the apex of the odontoid process to the anterior border of the foramen magnum, between the ligamentum obturatorium anterium atlanto-epistropheum and the upper limb of the ligamentum cruciatum atlantis.

L. suspensorium glandulae lacrimalis. (*L. suspensus*; *glandula*, an acorn; *lacrimalis*, belonging to the tears.) The same as *L. glandulae lacrimalis*.

L. suspensorium hepatis. (*L. suspensus*; *Gr. ἥπαρ*, the liver. *G. Aufhängeband der Leber*.) The *Ligament of liver, falciform*.

L. suspensorium humeri. (*L. suspensus*; *humerus*, the shoulder.) The *Coraco-humeral ligament*.

L. suspensorium incudis. (*L. suspensus*.) The *L. incudis superior*.

L. suspensorium lentis. (*L. suspensus*; *lens*, a lentil.) The *Zonula of Zinn*.

L. suspensorium lienis. (*L. suspensus*; *lien*, the spleen.) The same as *L. phrenico-lienale*.

L. suspensorium mallei. (*L. suspensus*.) The *L. mallei superior*.

L. suspensorium mesenterii. The root of the *Mesentery*.

L. suspensorium ossis hyoides, *Weithrecht*. The same as *L. stylo-hyoidem*.

L. suspensorium penis. (*L. suspensus*; *penis*. *G. Aufhängeband der Ruthe*.) A strong, triangular fascia which supports the penis. It is situated behind the fat cushion of the mons pubis, and is composed of fibres, which descend from the anterior surface of the symphysis pubis to that part of the penis which is just in front of the point of union of the two crura penis. It is strengthened by fibres from the median crura of the recti abdominis and from the superior crura of the inguinal ring.

L. suspensorium penis laterale. (*L. suspensus*; *penis*, the male organ; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The fibres by which the crus corporis cavernosus of the penis is connected with the periosteum of the corresponding crus ischii.

L. suspensorium penis medium. (*L. suspensus*; *medium*, middle; *penis*, the male organ.) The same as *L. suspensorium penis*.

L. suspensorium penis profundum. (*L. suspensus*; *penis*; *profundus*, deep. *G. Aufhängeband*.) That part of the suspensory ligament of the penis which proceeds from the median crura of the recti muscles.

L. suspensorium penis superficialë. (*L. suspensus*; *penis*; *superficialis*, belonging to the surface.) That part of the suspensory ligament of the penis which is derived from the internal pillar of the inguinal ring.

L. suspensorium vertebra'rum. (*L. vertebra*, a spine-bone.) A delicate ligament which in birds passes from centre to centre of the vertebrae through an aperture in the meniscus. The meniscus is a thin plate of cartilage formed by the intervertebral rings.

L. suspensorium vesicæ. (*L. suspensus*; *vesica*, the bladder.) The *L. vesicæ medium*.

Also, a term for the *Urachus*.

L. ta'lo-calca'neum interos'cum. (*Talus*; *calcaneum*; *L. inter*, between; *os*, a bone.) See under *Astragalo-calcaneal ligaments*.

L. ta'lo-calca'neum laterale. (*L. lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The external one of the *Astragalo-calcaneal ligaments*.

L. ta'lo-calca'neum media'le. (*L. medialis*, middle.) A band of fibres stretching between the tuberculum mediale tali and the processus medialis calcanei.

L. ta'lo-calca'neum poste'rius. (*L. posterior*, hinder.) See under *Astragalo-calcaneal ligaments*.

L. ta'lo-fibula'rë ante'rius. (*Talus*; *fibula*; *L. anterior*, in front.) The anterior band of the external lateral ligament of the *Ankle-joint*, stretching from the anterior border of the external malleolus to the front of the external malleolar surface of the astragalus.

L. ta'lo-fibula'rë poste'rius. (*Talus*; *fibula*; *L. posterior*, hinder.) The hinder band of the external lateral ligament of the ankle-joint stretching from the posterior border and pit of the external malleolus to the posterior surface of the astragalus.

L. ta'lo-navicula'rë dorsa'le. (*Talus*; *L. navicularis*, belonging to a ship; *dorsum*, the back.) A strong, broad band of fibres extending between the astragalus and scaphoid or navicular bones.

LIGAMENTUM.

L. ta'lo-navicula'rē inter'num. (*Talus*; *L. navicularis*; *internus*, within.) The thickened internal part of the *L. talo-navicularē dorsale*.

L. ta'lo-tibia'lē. (*Talus*; *tibia*.) A band of fibres, about 5 mm. broad, extending from the inferior border of the internal malleolus to the internal surface of the astragalus and the inner process of the os calcis; being part of the internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint.

L. ta'lo-tibia'lē anti'cum. (*Talus*; *tibia*; *L. anticus*, in front.) The deep layer of the *L. talo-tibiale*, which extends between the margins only of the adjacent bones.

L. ta'lo-tibia'lē posti'cum. (*Talus*; *tibia*; *L. posticus*, hinder.) That part of the *L. talo-tibiale* which is attached below to the inner surface of the astragalus.

L. tar'seum transvers'um latera'lē. (*Tapos*, the flat of the foot; *L. transversus*, turned across.) The same as *L. tarso-metatarsae plantare laterale*.

L. tar'seum transvers'um media'lē. (*Tapos*; *L. transversus*; *medialis*, middle.) The *L. tarso-metatarsae plantare mediale*.

L. tar'si anter'ius. (*Tapos*; *L. anterior*, in front.) The *L. cruciatum tarsi*.

L. tar'si inter'num. (*Tapos*; *L. internus*, internal.) The *L. cruciatum tarsi*.

L. tar'so-calca'neum planta'rē. (*Tapos*; *L. calcaneum*, the heel; *planta*, the sole of the foot.) The inferior calcaneo-cuboid, or long plantar ligament.

L. tar'so-metatar'seum planta'rē latera'lē. (*Tapos*; *metatarsus*; *L. planta*, the sole; *lateralis*, on the side.) A ligament connecting the external cuneiform bone with the tuberosity of the fifth metatarsal bone on the plantar surface.

L. tar'so-metatar'seum planta'rē media'lē. (*L. medialis*, in the middle.) A ligament connecting the outer edge of the internal cuneiform bone with the base of the third metatarsal bone.

L. tectorium. (*L. tectorius*, belonging to a roof.) The *Ligament, occipito-axial*.

L. ter'es acetab'uli. (*L. teres*, round; *acetabulum*, a drinking cup. *F. ligamentum round*; *G. rundes Schenkelband*.) A strong band of fibres situated within the hip-joint. It springs proximally from the margins of the cotyloid notch by two portions, which blend with the transverse ligament; distally it is inserted by a single band into the depression a little below and behind the centre of the head of the femur. The ligament is surrounded by a sheath of synovial membrane. It is rendered tense in movements of flexion and rotation outwards of the femur when the thigh is flexed.

L. ter'es antibra'chii. (*L. teres*, round; *antibrachium*.) The same as *L. cubito-radiale*.

L. ter'es femoris. (*L. teres*; *femur*, the thigh.) The same as *L. teres acetabuli*.

L. ter'es hepatis. (*L. teres*; *hepar*, the liver.) See *Ligament of liver, round*.

L. ter'es u'teri. See *L. uteri rotundum*.

L. thyreo-epiglot'ticum. (*Thyroid cartilage*; *ἐπιγλωττίς*, the valve which covers the larynx.) A long narrow band of elastic fibres proceeding from the inferior pointed extremity of the epiglottis to be inserted into the incisura thyreoidea superior.

L. thyreo-hyoideum medio'm. (*L. medius*, middle.) A ligament

occasionally found between the subhyoid bursa and the *L. thyreo-hyoideum medium*.

L. thyreo-hyoideum medio'm. (*Thyroid cartilage*; *hyoid bone*; *L. medius*, middle.) A thick, elongated band forming the median part of the thyro-hyoid membrane. It is composed chiefly of elastic fibres, which are attached to the incisura thyreoidea superior and the upper border of the body of the hyoid bone.

L. tib'io-calca'neo-navicula'rē. (*Tibia*; *L. calcaneum*, the heel; *navicular bone*.) That part of the internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint which is connected with the calcaneo-navicular fibro-cartilage.

L. tib'io-fibula'rē infe'rius anti'cum. See *Ligament, tibio-fibular, inferior, anterior*.

L. tib'io-fibula'rē infe'rius posti'cum. The *Ligament, tibio-fibular, inferior, posterior*.

L. tib'io-fibula'rē supe'rius anti'cum. The *Ligament, tibio-fibular, superior, anterior*.

L. tib'io-fibula'rē supe'rius posti'cum. The *Ligament, tibio-fibular, superior, posterior*.

L. tib'io-fibula'rē transversum. The *Ligament, tibio-fibular, inferior, transverse*.

L. tib'io-navicula'rē. (*Tibia*; *navicular bone*.) The part of the internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint which is attached to the navicular bone.

L. transversa'rium bre've anter'ius. The *L. costo-transversarium breve anterior*.

L. transversa'rium exter'num. (*L. transversarius*, lying across; *externus*, outward.) The *L. costo-transversarium breve posterior*.

L. transversa'rium inter'num. (*L. transversarius*; *internus*, within.) The *L. costo-transversarium longum anterior*.

L. transvers'um acetab'uli. See *Ligament, transverse, of acetabulum*.

L. transvers'um atlan'tis. See *Ligament of atlas, transverse*.

L. transvers'um cru'ris. (*L. transversus*, turned across; *crus*, the leg. *G. Querband des Unterschenkels*.) The name given by Henle to the upper band of the anterior annular ligament of the ankle. It extends from the lower end of the fibula to the lower end of the tibia.

L. transvers'um den'tis. (*L. transversus*; *dens*, a tooth.) The *L. of atlas, transverse*.

L. transvers'um den'tis epis-troph'eal. (*L. transversus*; *Ἐπιστροφεύς*, a pivot.) The *L. of atlas, transverse*.

L. transvers'um digito'rum ma'nus. (*L. transversus*; *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand. *G. Querband der Finger*.) A superficial band of transverse fibres of the fascia of the palm in the clefts between the four fingers.

L. transvers'um digito'rum pe'dis. (*L. transversus*; *digitus*; *pes*, the foot. *G. Querband der Zehen*.) A thin band of fibres from the plantar fascia contained in the folds of skin in the clefts of all the toes.

L. transvers'um genu. (*L. transversus*; *genu*, the knee. *G. Querband der Bandscheiben des Kniegelenks*.) The band of fibres connecting the anterior extremities of the semilunar cartilages of the knee-joint.

L. transvers'um pelvis. (*L. transversus*; *pelvis*.) Henle's term for a thickened part of the triangular ligament of the urethra which bounds the opening for the dorsal vein of the penis. It is about 5 mm. broad.

L. transvers'um planta'rē. (*L. trans-*

versus; *planta*, the sole of foot.) A transverse band of fibres situated on the plantar surface of each of the digital articulations.

L. transversum scapulae inferius. (*L. transversus*; *scapula*, the shoulder-blade; *inferior*, lower. G. *unteres Querband des Schulterblattes*.) A band of fibres extending between the upper border of the glenoid cavity and the base of the acromion process. It bridges over the incisura colli scapulae.

L. transversum scapulae superius. (*L. transversus*; *scapula*; *superior*, upper. G. *oberes Querband des Schulterblattes*.) A thin flat band of fibres stretched over the incisura scapularis and converting it into a foramen. The *Coracoid ligament*.

L. transversum volarè digitorum manus. (*L. transversus*; *volarè*, the hollow of the hand; *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand.) A thick, elongated, quadrangular band of fibres situated on the volar surface of each of the phalangeal articulations.

L. trapezio-trapezoidem. (*Trapezium*; *trapezoid* bone.) A feeble band of fibres connecting the trapezium of the carpus with the trapezoid on the volar surface.

L. trapezium pedis. (*L. pes*, a foot.) The internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint.

L. trapezium scapulae. (*L. scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) Same as *L. trapezoides*.

L. trapezoides. (Τραπέζιον, an irregular four-sided figure; εἶδος, likeness.) The anterior quadrangular portion of the *L. coracoclaviculare*.

L. triangulare femoris. (*L. triangulus*, having three corners; *femur*, the thigh.) The reflected portion of Gimbernat's ligament, sometimes named Colles's ligament, and also *Fascia, triangularis*.

L. triangulare lineae albae. (*L. triangulus*; *linea*, a line; *albus*, white.) A fibrous band which strengthens the inner and lower part of the linea alba. It is broad below at the symphysis pubis, and narrow above.

L. triangulare scapulae. (*L. triangulus*; *scapula*, the blade-bone. F. *ligament triangulaire*.) The *Coraco-acromial ligament*.

L. triangulare urethrae. (*L. triangularis*; Gr. *ὀρθήρα*, the tube by which urine is passed from the bladder.) The *Fascia, perineal, deep*.

The term is by some restricted to the anterior layer of the *Fascia, perineal, deep*.

L. triangulare vesicae. (*L. triangulus*; *vesica*, the bladder.) The same as *L. triangulare urethrae*.

L. triquetrum. (*L. triquetrus*, three-cornered.) The *L. calcaneo-fibulare*.

Also, the same as *L. erico-arytenoideum posterius*.

L. trochleare. (*L. trochlearis*, belonging to a pulley.) The same as *L. transversum volare digitorum manus*.

L. tuberculi costae inferius. (*L. tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*, a hump; *costa*, a rib; *inferior*, lower.) The *L. costo-transversarium breve posterius*.

L. tuberculi costae superius. (*L. tuberculum*; *costa*; *superior*, upper.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium longum anterius accessorium*.

L. tuberositatum vertebrae. (*L. tuber*, a swelling; *vertebra*, a spine-bone.) The same as *Intertransverse ligaments*.

L. tuberoso-sacrum. The same as *L. sacro-tuberosum*.

L. urachi. The suspensory ligament of the bladder consisting of the *Urachus*.

L. urethrae. (ὀρθήρα, the urinary duct.) The *L. triangulare urethrae*.

L. uteri anteriora inferiora. (*L. uterus*, the womb; *anterior*, in front; *inferior*, lower.) The *Vesico-uterine folds*.

L. uteri latum. (*L. uterus*, the womb; *latus*, broad. F. *ligament large de la matrice*; G. *breites Mutterband*.) A fold of two layers of the peritoneum which extends, on each side, between the lateral borders of the uterus and the margin of the brim of the pelvis and the interior of the cavity of the pelvis. It is 9 mm. wide above and 5 mm. below, and in the direction of the axis of the pelvis 5 mm. high; internally, it is continuous with the peritoneum covering the anterior and posterior surfaces of the uterus; below, with the plicæ vesico-uterinae and plicæ recto-uterinae; externally, with the peritoneum on the inner side of the psoas major; the upper border is free. The surfaces look forwards and backwards. It contains between its layers the Fallopian tube, the *L. uteri rotundum*, the ovary, with its ligament, vessels and nerves, the vessels, lymphatics, and nerves of the uterus, and unstriped muscular fibres extending from those of the uterus.

L. uteri rotundum. (*L. uterus*; *rotundus*, round. F. *ligament rond de la matrice*; G. *runder Mutterband*.) A long, rounded, somewhat flattened, tapering cord, five inches to six inches long, extending from the upper angle of the uterus on each side in front of, and just below, the commencement of the Fallopian tube to the corresponding internal inguinal ring, which it enters, traverses the inguinal canal, and escapes from the external inguinal ring on the outer side of the spine of the os pubis to become attached to the connective tissue of the upper part of the labium of the mons veneris by fibrous expansions. It consists of fibrous tissue and blood-vessels, and is covered, especially at the uterine end, with a layer of unstriped muscular fibre-cells; at its outer extremity it contains also some striped muscular fibres; it lies between the two layers of peritoneum of the *L. uteri latum*, a prolongation of the anterior of which, as the canal of Nuck, extends, in young subjects, into the inguinal canal. Its arterial supply is derived from the ovarian artery and the deep epigastric artery; there are corresponding veins as well as a plexus which joins the pampiniform plexus; the lymphatics are connected with the uterine plexuses; and the nerves are offsets from the sympathetic plexuses of the uterus and from the genital branch of the genito-erural nerve.

L. uteri suspensorium. (*L. uterus*, the womb; *suspensus*, part. of *suspendo*, to hang up.) The *L. uteri rotundum*.

L. uteri teres. (*L. uterus*; *teres*, round.) The *L. uteri rotundum*.

L. vaginae vaso cruralium. (*L. vagina*, a sheath; *vas*, a vessel; *cruralis*, belonging to the thigh.) The same as *L. ilio-pectineum*.

L. vaginae. (*L. vagina*, a sheath.) The *Rudimentum processus vaginalis peritonci*.

L. vaginae cruris. (*L. vagina*; *crus*, the leg.) The *L. transversum cruris*.

L. vaginae tibiae. (*L. vagina*; *tibia*, the bone of that name.) The *L. transversum cruris*.

L. Valsalvæ. (*Valsalva*, an Italian anatomist.) The posterior fibres of the *Ligamenta auricularia*.

L. venæ cavæ sinistræ. (L. *vena*, a vein; *cavus*, hollow; *sinister*, left.) A fold of the serous membrane lining the pericardium which proceeds from the upper wall of the sinus pericardi, below the *venæ pulmonalis sinistra* and the *arteria pulmonalis*, backwards and to the left.

L. venosum. (L. *venosus*, full of veins.) The same as *Chorda ductus venosi*.

L. vertebro-pulmonalè. (L. *vertebra*, a spine bone; *pulmo*, a lung.) That portion of the deep layer of the cervical fascia which, descending in front of the lateral surface of the vertebrae from about the fourth cervical to about the fourth dorsal vertebra, extends to the trachea and right bronchus.

L. Vesalii. (L. *Vesalius*, an Italian anatomist.) The same as *Poupart's ligament*.

L. vesicalè spurium lateralè. (L. *vesica*, the bladder; *spurium*, false; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The lateral false ligament of the bladder; it is the fold of peritoneal membrane on each side of the upper part of the bladder, which contains the remains of the hypogastric artery. It is chiefly composed of elastic tissue.

L. vesicalè spurium me'dium. (L. *vesica*; *spurium*; *medius*, in the middle.) The *L. vesicale spurium superius*.

L. vesicalè spurium posterius. (L. *vesica*; *spurium*; *posterior*, hinder.) The posterior false ligament of the bladder, or *Rectovesical fold*.

L. vesicalè spurium superius. (L. *vesica*; *spurium*; *superior*, upper.) The superior false ligament of the bladder. The sheath of connective and elastic tissue, being a peritoneal fold, which extends from the upper part of the bladder to the navel, and surrounds the *urachus*; it is the portion of peritoneum which extends between the hypogastric arteries.

L. vesicalè verum anterius. (L. *vesica*; *verus*, true; *anterior*, in front.) Each of the *Ligamenta pubo-prostatica*.

L. vesicalè verum inferius. (L. *vesica*; *verus*; *inferior*, lower.) The *L. vesicale verum laterale*.

L. vesicalè verum lateralè. (L. *vesica*; *verus*; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The lateral true ligament of the bladder, being the part of the pelvic fascia which descends to the side of the bladder and prostate gland.

L. vesicalè verum superius. (L. *vesica*; *verus*; *superior*, upper.) The superior true ligament of the bladder, or *Urachus*.

L. vesico-umbilicalè lateralè. (L. *vesica*; *umbilicus*, the navel; *lateralis*, lateral.) The obliterated hypogastric artery.

L. vesico-umbilicalè me'dium. (L. *vesica*; *umbilicus*; *medius*, middle.) The *Urachus*.

L. Zinnii. The *Zonula of Zinn*.

L. zona'lè fem'oris. (L. *femur*, the thigh.) The same as *Zona orbicularis*.

Ligation. (L. *ligo*, to bind or tie. F. *ligation*; G. *Unterbindung*, *Abbinden*.) The act of tying, or of applying a ligature, as to an artery, or to the base of a tumour.

Also, the condition of being tied, or of having a ligature applied.

L., elas'tic. The application of an india-rubber band around a limb. If tightly drawn

mortification of the part below the ligature may occur.

L. of arteries. (F. *ligature des arteres*; G. *Unterbindung der Schlagader*.) The tying of an artery in its course to obstruct the current of blood, as in an aneurysm; or either in its course or at its cut end to arrest hæmorrhage. The artery, unless diseased, is separated from the surrounding structures. The material of which the ligature is formed varies, silk, catgut, tendon, ox-aorta, and other substances are employed, which have for some time previously been kept in an antiseptic solution. Formerly ligatures were allowed to hang out of the wound, so that having cut through the vessel they might be removed; but now they are cut short off, and either become absorbed or encapsuled. Wire ligatures have also been employed.

L. of arteries, dist'al. (L. *disto*, to be distant.) The tying of an artery for the cure of aneurysm on the further side of the tumour; it was proposed by Brador, first accomplished by Deschamps in 1799, and improved by Hodgson, who required that no branch should be given off from the artery between the ligature and the aneurysm.

L. of arteries, proximal. (L. *proximus*, nearest.) The tying of an artery, for the cure of aneurysm, between the heart and the aneurysm. Anel's method was to apply the ligature close to the aneurysm. John Hunter's improvement consisted in its application at some distance, so that one or more branches were given off between the ligature and the aneurysm.

L. of bones. (F. *ligature des os*.) The application of a metallic cord round the extremities of fractured bone to maintain the fragments in apposition.

L. of iris. The same as *Iridodexis*.

L. of the cord. The tying of thread, twine, or a tape round the umbilical cord after birth. Two may be applied near the umbilicus of the child, and the cord divided between them; or one may be tied about two inches from the navel, and the cord divided nearer the placenta.

L. of tumours. The tying of the base of a tumour, so as to arrest its blood supply and produce its death.

L. of veins. The tying of a wounded vein just above and below the injury by means of an aseptic ligature.

L., temporary. (L. *temporarius*, lasting for a time only.) The tying of an artery for a short time only. It was suggested by Jones, and employed by Travers and others, in the treatment of aneurysm, under the belief that obliteration would take place and secondary hæmorrhage be avoided.

Ligature. (F. *ligature*; from L. *ligatura*, a binding, a band; from *ligo*, to bind. I. *legatura*; S. *ligadura*; G. *Binde*, *Unterbinden*, *Schnurr*.) Anything that binds or ties.

In Surgery, a thread of silk, flax, wire, or other material, for tying arteries or other parts.

Also, used in the same sense as *Ligation*.

L., artic'ulated. (L. *articulus*, a joint. F. *ligature articulée*.) The *Ecraseur*.

L., asep'tic. (A, neg.; *σήψις*, putrefaction.) Ligatures made from catgut, kangaroo tendon, or whale tendon, and rendered aseptic by soaking them in olive oil and carbolic acid, or other antiseptic. They are cleanly, they do not cause suppuration, and owing to their being

readily absorbed they do not interfere with union by first intention.

L., carbolised. A ligature rendered aseptic by carbolic acid.

L., catgut. A ligature made from the middle coat of the sheep's intestine, called *Catgut*, and rendered aseptic and tough by carbolic acid, chromic acid, or perchloride of mercury.

L., chromicised. (Χρώμα, colour.) A ligature rendered aseptic by chromic acid.

L., deer-skin. A ligature formed of a thin strip cut from prepared deer-skin and rendered aseptic.

L. elastic. A thread or thin band of india-rubber applied tightly to a part so that by its continued elastic pressure it may destroy the tissues and produce separation. It is employed for the removal of a pedunculated growth and for the opening up of a fistula.

L., hemp. Used as *L., silk*.

L., immediate. A ligature including the vessel alone.

L., intermittent. (*L. inter*, between; *mitto*, to send.) A tourniquet or ligature which is applied above a poisoned wound so as to interrupt the current of blood and so stop the absorption of the poison; it is occasionally relaxed to allow of renewal of the circulation.

L., kangaroo. Ligatures made from the smaller tendons of the kangaroo's tail dried and carbolised. They are stouter than the catgut ligature, and resist the action of the tissues longer.

L., mediate. (*L. medius*, middle.) A thread enclosing some of the soft parts as well as the artery.

L., ox-aorta. A form of broad ligature introduced by Barwell for the purpose of tying an artery without lacerating its inner and middle coats; it consists of the middle coat of the aorta of the ox, cut spirally, allowed to dry, and ten minutes before using soaked in a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid in water. It is cut short and becomes absorbed.

L., silk. A thread of silk rendered aseptic; after tying it can be cut off and left in the wound.

L., tendon. The tendons, or strips of tendons, of various animals, as those of the kangaroo, deer, and whale, dried and carbolised; used as ligatures for arteries and other structures.

L., wire. A metallic wire for the ligation of arteries and other parts. It is cut short off and allowed to become encapsuled.

Light. (Sax. *leoht*, from base *lih*, to shine. F. *lumière*; I. *luce*; S. *luz*; G. *Licht*.) The form of energy which by its action on the retina, or distal extremity of a special optic nerve, results in the sensation of vision.

L., absorption of. (*L. absorbo*, to suck up.) The extinction of light rays, to a greater or less degree, by the medium through which they pass; being the conversion of the ether-waves into some other force than light, usually heat.

L., chemical action of. Chemical changes take place under the influence of light which do not occur in the dark. A good example of such action is observed in the case of a mixture of equal volumes of hydrogen and chlorine, which, on exposure to sunlight, instantly combine to form hydrochloric acid. The violet rays are the most potent in effecting this combination. Chlorine water, exposed to sunlight, disengages oxygen. Ethylene, butylene, and other hydrocarbons, are violently decom-

posed by chlorine in sunlight. Similar phenomena, though less intense, occur with bromine and iodine. A solution of sulphur in carbon bisulphide deposits sulphur at the point where a solar ray strikes the vessel. Nitric acid is decomposed in sunlight, oxygen being set free. The action of light in effecting the decomposition of chloride, bromide, and iodide of silver is the basis of photography.

Many organic compounds, such as turpentine, oils, bitumen of Judaea, and tannin, oxidise under the influence of the sun's rays. In plants, light is essential to the production of the colour of leaves and flowers, chlorophyll failing to be developed in the dark. Its influence on animals, though marked, is not accurately determined; generally it develops pigment, but dark races are found both near the tropics and the poles.

L., composition of. (*L. compositio*, arrangement.) Newton held that white light is composed of seven primary colours: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet; Wünsch, in 1792, and Young, in 1801, admitted only three primary colours: red, green, and violet.

L., concentrated. (*L. con*, for *cum*, together with; *centrum*, a centre.) The point from which light emanates, or the point to which it can be brought by the action of a convex lens or a concave mirror.

L. concentrator. (*L. con*; *centrum*.) An apparatus devised by Sir Morell Mackenzie to intensify the light of a lamp or candle. It consists of a small metal cylinder 3·5 inches long and 2·5 inches in diameter, closed at one end and fitted with a plano-convex lens at the other; the plane face towards the flame. The upper and under surfaces of the cylinder are perforated for the admission of the caudle or lamp chimney, and two arms with a screw serve to fix it.

L., decomposition of. See *Decomposition of light*.

L., diffraction of. See *Diffraction*.

L., diffus'd. (*L. diffusus*, spread abroad.) Applied to the general light of day, or to the light which has passed through a concave lens or reflected from a convex mirror.

L., diffusion of. See *Diffusion of light*.

L., dispersion of. (*L. dispersus*, part of *dispergo*, to scatter about.) The separation of the several coloured rays that, owing to their different refrangibilities, occurs in the refraction of light through a prism. The point where the rays begin to diverge is termed the point of dispersion. The dispersive power of different substances for light varies considerably. The proportionate length of the red, blue, and other colours in the spectrum differs with different substances; to this the term irrationality of dispersion is applied.

L., electric. See *Electric light*.

L., emission of, by animals. (*L. emissio*, a sending out.) Many animals are phosphorescent. The best known in this country is the *Lampyris noctiluca*, or glow-worm. The noctiluca and various siphonophores and pyrosomata make the waves of the sea sparkle with a soft, lambent light. In the warm regions of Europe fireflies are common, and are represented by the *Pyrophorus noctilucus* and *Luciola italica*. In South America the *Fulgora lateranaria*, in China the *Fulgora candalaria*, in India the *Fulgora pyrrhorhynchus*, and in the West Indies the *Elatér noctilucus*, all known as lantern flies, emit light. The *Pyro-*

phorus has been studied by Dubois. In this animal the ovum is luminous even whilst in the oviduct. In the larva the light emanates from a region between the head and the anterior border of the first thoracic segment. After the second month the thoracic focus still exists, and in addition the first eight rings of the abdomen each bear three shining points, two lateral, very brilliant, and one median; the ninth has a brilliant, single luminous point. The light is only emitted at the approach of night. It gives a continuous spectrum from red to blue. It contains sufficient actinism to give photographs. No movement of a radiometer could be obtained from the light of six insects. Melloni's pile showed slight evolution of heat. The insect deprived of water loses its light-giving property, but plunged into water regains it. Oxygen does not appear to be necessary.

L., emission of, by plants. (*L. emissio.*) Light of a phosphorescent character is given off by rotting wood. The thallus of some fungi, as *Rhizomorpha subterranea*, *Agaricus olearius*, is luminous. The *Dietamnus* is said to give off flashes on sultry evenings.

L., flashes of. See *Photopsia*.

L., fluorescence of. See *Fluorescence*.

L., homogeneous. (*Ὁμόσ*, one and the same; *γένος*, a kind.) A light which consists of only one colour, as yellow or red.

L., intensity of. (*L. intensus*, stretched out. *F. intensité de la lumière.*) The strength or power of illumination of light as it is visible to the eye directly or in relation to its power of illuminating objects; it is inversely proportional to the square of the distance from the source of light; the intensity of oblique light is proportional to the cosine of the angle which the rays of light make with the perpendicular to the illuminated surface.

L., interference of. See *Interference of light*.

L., intraocular. (*L. intra*, within; *oculus*, the eye. *F. lumière intraoculaire.*) A supposed light which exists in the eye itself. See *L., proper, of retina*, and *Phosphenes*.

L., invisible rays of. Those rays of light which are situated beyond the visible violet and red extremities of the spectrum. The rays beyond the violet may be brought into view, may be rendered visible, by being allowed to enter solution of quinine and other substances when the phenomena of fluorescence are exhibited.

L., magnetisation of. The action of magnetism on light. It may be shown by allowing a beam of light to pass through a Nicol's prism, by which it is polarised, then through a cylinder of Faraday's heavy glass situated between the poles of an electro-magnet, then through a second Nicol, and finally to fall upon a screen. If the prisms be crossed the screen is dark, but on exciting the magnet light instantly appears upon the screen, an effect which is stated to be due to the plane of vibration of the particles of ether being caused to rotate.

L., monochromatic. (*Μόνος*, single; *χρωματικός*, relating to colour.) Light which consists of one colour only.

L. of chaos. (*F. lumière du chaos.*) Same as *L., proper, of retina*.

L., oxyhydrogen. See *Oxyhydrogen light*.

L., perception of. (*L. perceptio*, a

receiving.) A term used in ophthalmology to indicate the capacity for recognising the presence of light with inability to distinguish objects. The letters P.L. are used as its symbol.

L., polarisation of. See *Polarisation of light*.

L., proper, of retina. (*F. lumière propre de la rétine.*) An intraocular light which the retina always possesses, having its source in the movements of the blood in the vessels, in the mechanical actions which accompany every movement of the eyes or eyelids, and in the molecular movements of the elements of the tissues which, being communicated to the retinal elements, effect the production of light.

L., radiation of. (*L. radio*, to emit beams.) The emission or diffusion of light from a luminous body.

L., recomposition of. (*L. re*, back; *compono*, to put together.) The production of white light by the collection and combination of the coloured rays of a spectrum by means of a prism or mirrors properly adjusted.

L., reflection of. (*L. reflecto*, to bend back.) Light is reflected from all substances to some extent, and from some substances to a large extent. If the surface be smooth and polished, the law of reflection of light is, that the angles of incidence and reflection are equal; and further, the incident and reflected rays always lie in a plane perpendicular to the reflecting surface. When a ray of light attempts to pass obliquely from a more refracting towards a less refracting medium, it is found that at a certain angle total reflection occurs. The angle which marks the limit beyond which total reflection takes place is called the limiting angle, and this diminishes as the refraction increases. For water it is 48°5', for flint glass 38°41', and for diamond 23°42'.

L., refraction of. (*L. refractus*, part of *refringo*, to break up.) The change of direction which occurs in a ray of light in passing from one medium into another of different density. In passing from a rarer into a denser medium, a ray of light is refracted towards the perpendicular; in passing from a denser into a rarer medium, from the perpendicular. The degree of refraction which the ray undergoes varies with the nature of the medium and with the angle at which the ray enters the medium.

L., refraction of, double. See *Double refraction*.

L., sources of. The sun constitutes the principal source of light, but subordinate sources are found in the fixed stars and meteors, in incandescence, phosphorescence, chemical action, and electricity. All bodies when raised to a sufficiently high temperature become luminous. Visible red rays are first emitted at 550° C.—720° C. (1022° F.—1328° F.) The spectrum is complete at 780° C. (1436° F.) A white heat is about 1160° C. (2120° F.)

L., spectrum of. (*L. spectrum*, an appearance.) The long particulate stripe which is formed when a beam of light that has passed through a prism is allowed to fall on a screen. The succession of colours, commencing with the least refrangible, is red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. Besides the colorific rays, the spectrum contains calorific or heating and actinic or chemical rays. See *Spectrum*.

L., the'ory of, corpuscular. (*L.*

corpuseculum, dim. of *corpus*, a body.) Same as *Emission theory of light*.

L., theory of, electro-magnetic. Maxwell's theory that light is an electrical vibration and not a material one, being the rapid alternation of energy from the static form of electrical energy to the kinetic form. It is based on the fact that that rate at which an electro-magnetic wave disturbance travels is almost the same as the rate at which the light wave travels.

L., theory of, emission. See *Emission theory of light*.

L., theory of, Newtonian. The *Emission theory of light*.

L., theory of, undulatory. The theory of the nature of light maintained by Huyghens, Euler, and especially by Young, and after him Fresnel, and now generally entertained, that light consists in the rapid transversal vibrations of the molecules of the imponderable, invisible, luminiferous ether which fills all intermolecular and interstellar space, exciting in its undulations which, falling upon the retina, produce the sensation of light.

L., theory of, wave. The *L., theory of, undulatory*.

L., unit of. A standard by which the intensity of light may be measured. A common unit is a sperm candle of six to the pound, burning 120 grains in the hour.

L., velocity of. (*L. velocitas*, swiftness.) This was estimated by Römer from observation of the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter at different points of the earth's orbit; by Bradley, from observation of the movements of the fixed stars; by Foucault, by the rotation of a mirror. It is about 186,000 miles per second.

Light. (*Sax. leóht*; *G. leicht*. *F. leger*; *I. leggero*; *S. ligero*.) Not heavy.

L. carbonate of magnesia. See *Magnesia carbonas levis*.

L. carburetted hydrogen. A synonym for *Marsh gas*.

L. magnesia. See *Magnesia levis*.

L. oil. The brown oily liquid obtained from the distillation of coal-tar which floats on water; it consists chiefly of benzol, toluol, xylo, and isocol. It is also called crude naphtha.

L. oil of cloves. See under *Oleum caryophylli*.

L. oil of wine. See *Oil of wine, light*.

Lighterman. A man who manages a lighter, or large flat-bottomed open barge, used in unloading and loading ships.

L's bot tom. An old term for inflammation of the bursa ischiadica glutei maximi from pressure, such as occurs in sitting much on a hard seat.

Lightning. (*E. lighten*, to make light; *Sax. leóhtan*. *F. éclair*; *I. fulmine*; *S. reampago*; *G. Blitz*.) A flash of light accompanying a discharge of electricity in the atmosphere; the time of its duration does not exceed the ten-thousandth part of a second; it may be several miles in length, and is white in the lower regions, but often violet in the higher regions where the air is more rarefied.

L., ascending. (*L. ascendo*, to mount up.) A lightning flash which proceeds from the earth to a cloud; it probably occurs when the earth is positively and the cloud negatively electrified.

L., back-stroke of. See under *Back-stroke*.

L., blindness from. This may be partial or complete, causing therefore amblyopia or amaurosis. Optic neuritis is usually the first visible symptom, from which recovery may take place, or the case may pass into one of white atrophy of the optic disc.

The lens is said to have been rendered opaque by a lightning stroke.

L. conductor. Same as *L. rod*.

L., death by. This may be caused either by an ascending or descending discharge of the electric current. It acts chiefly through the nervous system, the cause of death being shock, or hæmorrhage into the brain, or rupture of an important internal organ. Rigor mortis comes on rapidly, but the coagulation of the blood is delayed.

L., fork'ed. A brilliant white zig-zag line of light accompanying an electric discharge between a cloud and the earth, or between two clouds. The zig-zag shape is thought to be caused by the resistance of the air condensed by the transit of a powerful discharge.

L. globe. A rare form in which the flash appears like a globe of fire; it is slow in movement, sometimes lasting eight or ten seconds, and occasionally appears to rebound when it touches the earth.

L. heat. The reflection from a cloud of a flash of lightning occurring beyond the horizon, or between cloud and cloud at such an elevation that the accompanying thunder cannot be heard.

L. pains. (*F. douleurs fulgurantes*.) Sharp, shooting pains of momentary duration which are felt by patients who suffer from locomotor ataxy. They are usually deeply-seated, and most commonly occur in the lower extremities, but may be felt in the trunk, arms, or head, or in the bladder and rectum. Though the pains are of short duration they may be repeated almost constantly for some time, even for days; they may be accompanied by spasms of the limb or by sudden loss of power; and in some cases are followed by ecchymosis of the painful spot.

L. print. The picture-like impression on the skin or clothes of persons struck by lightning and supposed to be a representation of some surrounding object. The mark often bears some resemblance to a tree with branches.

L. rod. (*F. paratonnerre*; *I. parafulmine*; *G. Blitzableiter*.) An insulated rod of metal projecting by a point above the highest part of a building and continued into the ground, where it should be attached to a large plate of metal, or led into water or moist chareoal. Its purpose is to protect the building from the destructive effects of lightning by conducting the electricity to the earth.

L., sheet. A shapeless, widely extended flash, probably due to a brush discharge within a cloud; it may be white or violet in colour.

L., silent. Same as *L., heat*.

L. stroke. A stroke of lightning may be direct or indirect; in the former when the disruptive discharge of electricity is received directly on some part of the body death usually occurs at once; in the latter the discharge is received by some neighbouring object, and the symptoms are either produced by nervous shock or they are the result of electric induction, and are rarely fatal. There may be more or less unconsciousness or coma with contracted pupil, partial or complete loss of sight or hearing, or anaesthesia or paralysis. The skin may be

burned, or the so-called *L. print* may be produced, or the bones may be fractured, or a limb may be torn off, or an internal blood-vessel may be ruptured, or a viscus rent. See *L., death by.*

L., summer. The same as *L., heat.*

Lights. The name given by butchers to the lungs, from their lightness. Pigs', bullocks', and sheep's lights are eaten as food.

Lign al'oës. The same as *Lignum aloes.*

Lign'atile. (*L. lignum*, wood. *F. lignatile.*) Living or growing upon wood, as certain mushrooms.

Lign'eous. (*L. lignum*, wood. *F. ligneux*; *I. ligneo*; *S. leñoso*; *G. holzig.*) Woody. Of the nature of, or resembling, wood.

L. acid. (*F. acide ligneux.*) Same as *Pyroligneous acid.*

L. body. (*F. corps ligneux.*) That part of the stem of plants which lies between the bark and the medulla.

L. layer. (*F. couche ligneuse.*) The ring of woody fibre formed each year in the stem of a plant.

L. plant. A plant which has a stem of solid wood.

Lign'erolle. A French surgeon of the present time.

L.'s amputa'tion. This operation consists in removing all the bones of the foot, except the astragalus, and making a heel flap, as in the case of Syme's amputation.

Lign'ic. (*L. lignum*, wood. *F. lignique.*) Woody. Relating to wood.

L. acid. Same as *Pyroligneous acid.*

Lignico'lous. (*L. lignum*, wood; *colo*, to inhabit. *F. lignicole*; *G. holz-bewohnend.*) Established or living in wood.

Lignif'erous. (*L. lignum*, wood; *fero*, to bear. *F. lignifere.*) Applied to branches which yield nothing but wood, neither flowers nor fruits.

Lignifica'tion. (*L. lignum*; *fo*, to become. *F. lignification.*) The process of becoming woody.

Lign'iform. (*L. lignum*; *forma*, shape.) Having the appearance of wood.

L. asbestos. See *Asbestos, ligniform.*

Lignihum'ic. (*L. lignum*; *humus*, the soil. *F. lignihumique.*) Same as *Ulmic.*

Lign'in. (*L. lignum*, wood. *F. lignine*; *G. Lignin, Holzstoff.*) The woody fibre constituting the fibrous structure of vegetable substances, and which is the most abundant principle in plants; it exists to the extent of 96 per cent. in the various kinds of wood, has neither taste nor smell, does not change by keeping, and is insoluble in alcohol, water, and the dilute acids. It has not been isolated, but Schultze proposes for it the formula $C_{19}H_{24}O_{10}$, and Sachsé that of $C_{18}H_{24}O_{10}$.

Also, a synonym of *Cellulose.*

Ligniro'dent. (*L. lignum*; *rodo*, to gnaw. *F. lignirode.*) Eating, or living on, wood.

Ligniro'dium. See *Gum, lignirodium.*

Lign'ite. (*L. lignum*, wood. *F. lignite*; *G. bituminoëses Holz.*) Fossil wood imperfectly converted into coal, and showing its ligneous structure. It is dark brown in colour, and has a sp. gr. of 1.15 to 1.3. It is chiefly a tertiary formation, and consists of the remains, wood, fruits, and leaves, of palms and other trees and shrubs now existing on the earth, as well as extinct ones.

Lignitic. Resembling *Lignite.*

Lignitiferous. (*Lignite*; *L. fero*, to bear.) Containing *Lignite.*

Ligniv'orous. (*L. lignum*, wood; *oro*, to devour. *F. lignivore.*) Living on, or eating, wood.

Lignoceric acid. (*L. lignum*, wood; *cera*, wax.) $C_{21}H_{42}O_2 = C_{23}H_{47} \cdot CO_2H$. A fatty acid contained in paraffin and in beech-wood tar; it melts at about $70^\circ C.$ ($158^\circ F.$) It crystallises in needles.

Lign'oin. $C_{20}H_{23}NO_2$. A brown substance obtained by Reichel from old Huanuco bark. According to Hesse its composition is $C_{20}H_{20}O_2$, and it is probably identical with *Cinchona red.*

Lign'one. The same as *Xylite.*

Lign'ose. (*L. lignum*, wood.) A name proposed for the compound of lignin and cellulose which is supposed to exist in wood.

Also, $C_{18}H_{26}O_{11}$, a reddish-yellow substance obtained, along with glucose, by boiling glycolignose or firwood with hydrochloric acid.

Lignosity. (*L. lignum*. *F. lignosité.*) The condition of being, or being like, wood.

Lign'ous. (*L. lignum*, wood. *F. ligné*, *lignoux*; *G. holzartig, holzig.*) Consisting of, or resembling, wood; woody.

Lign'um. (*L. lignum*, wood; probably from *lego*, to gather. *F. bois*; *I. legno*; *S. leña*; *G. Holz.*) See *Wood.*

L. abietis. (*L. abies*, the silver fir. *G. Tannenholz.*) The wood of *Abies picea*, or silver fir.

L. agal'lochi ve'ri. (Arabic *aqhaludjy*; Heb. *ahaloth*; Gr. ἀγάλλοχον, an Indian bitter wood; *L. verus*, true.) The same as *L. aloes.*

L. al'oës. (Arab. *aloech*; Heb. *hatal*, shining, bitter. *F. bois d'aloës.*) A name used in the Bible and many ancient writings to designate the resinous wood *Aquilaria agallocha*, which was used for incense.

The lign aloes of Mexico is ascribed to an *Anyris.*

L. anachuf'të. See *Anacahuite wood.*

L. aquilæ. (*L. aquila*, eagle.) The same as *L. aloes.*

L. aspal'athi. The same as *L. aloes.*

The term was probably also given to the wood of a *Cytisus.*

L. benedic'tum. (*L. benedictus*, blessed.) The wood of the *Guaiacum officinale.* See *Guaiacæ lignum.*

L. brasilë. The same as *L. brasiliense.*

L. brasiliën'së. (*F. bois du Brésil, Brésillet.*) Brazil wood, obtained from the Genus *Cesalpinia*, and especially from *Cesalpinia sappan*, *L.*

L. brasiliën'së ru'brum. (*Brazil*; *L. ruber*, red. *F. bois de Brésil, brésillet*; *I. verzin*; *G. Fernambukholz, rothes Brasiliënholz.*) Brazil wood, obtained in Brazil from the *Cesalpinia echinata*, Lam., or *Guilandina echinata*, Sprengel. It yields a red dye. A similar dye is obtained from the redwood of Costa Rica and St. Martha. In Jamaica the *Cesalpinia erista* furnishes yellow Brazilian wood, and similar dyes are obtained from *Cesalpinia brasiliensis*, *L.*, *C. bijuga*, Schwartz, *C. vesicaria*, *L.*, and *C. bahamensis*, Lam. It contains tannin and sugar, and a crystallisable colouring matter, Brazilin, $C_{22}H_{20}O_7$, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, which is coloured yellow with acids, violet with alkalies, and easily bleaches in sunlight.

L. cæruleum. (*L. cæruleus*, blue.) The same as *L. campechianum*.

L. calambac. Another name for the *L. aloes*.

L. campechen'sc. (*F. bois de campêche, bois d'Inde*.) The wood of the *Hæmatoxyton campechianum*, or logwood tree. See *Hæmatoxyli lignum*.

L. campechia'num. The wood of the *Hæmatoxyton campechianum*, *L.*, or logwood tree. See *Hæmatoxyli lignum*.

L. campesca'num. The wood of the *Hæmatoxyton campechianum*, *L.*, or logwood tree. See *Hæmatoxyli lignum*.

L. citrinum. (*Mod. L. citrinus*, yellow. *G. Gelbholz*.) The wood of a tree growing in Central America and the Antilles, named *Maclura tinctoria*, *Don.*, *Morus tinctoria*, *Jacquin*, *Broussonetia tinctoria*, *Kth*. It contains two yellow pigments, morin and morin-tannic acid.

L. colubri'num. (*L. coluber*, a snake. *G. Schlangenholz*.) The wood of *Strychnos colubrina*, a tree growing in the Moluccas. It has a bitter taste, contains brucin and a little strychnia, a green butter-like fat, yellow extractive gum and wax. It is in great repute in India as a remedy against the bite of snakes. The wood of *Strychnos nux vomica* is often substituted for it.

L. excrementari'um. A tree indigenous in Java, the wood of which has a stercoraceous odour.

L. febrifugum. (*L. febris*, fever; *fugio*, to put to flight.) Quassia wood.

L. fernambu'ci. (*Fernambuco*.) The same as *L. brasiliense rubrum*.

L. flavum. (*L. flavus*, yellow.) The same as *L. citrinum*.

L. gua'iaci. *G. Ph.* (*Hoaxacan*, the name of the tree in Hayti in America. *F. bois de Guayac*; *G. Guajakholz, Pockenholz, Franzosenholz*.) See *Guaiaici lignum*.

L. hæmatoxyli. (*F. bois de campêche*.) See *Hæmatoxyli lignum*.

L. indicum. (*F. bois d'Inde*.) Indian wood. A name for the wood of the *Hæmatoxyton campechianum*.

Also, a term for guaiacum wood.

Also, the wood of *Myrtus acris*.

L. infelix. (*L. infelix*, unfruitful.) The *Sambucus nigra*.

L. juniperi. (*G. Wachholderholz*.) The wood of *Juniperus communis*. It contains resin and an ethereal oil.

L. moluccen'sc. A name for the wood of the *Croton tiglium*.

L. nephrit'icum. (*Νεφρός*, the kidney. *G. Griesholz, blaues Sandelholz*.) The wood of *Moringa pterygosperma* and *M. aptera*.

L. nys'sæ. The wood of *Nyssa aquatica*. Used to make tents, otherwise called *Tents, tupelo*.

L. papua'num. The wood of *Altingia excel'sa*.

L. pava'næ. A name for the *Croton tiglium* wood, which is a drastic purgative.

L. pic'cæ. (*L. pic*, pitch. *G. Fichtenholz*.) The wood of *Picea excel'sa*.

L. pi'ni. (*L. pinus*, a pine tree. *G. Kiefernholz*.) The wood of the *Pinus sylvestris*.

L. pterocarpi. (*F. bois de santal rouge*; *G. rothes Sandelholz*.) Red sanders-wood. The wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*, *L.*

L. quas'siæ. (*F. bois de quassia, b. de la Jamaïque, b. amer*; *G. Jamaica Quassiahholz*.)

Quassia or bitter wood. Obtained from the *Picrana excel'sa*, *Lindl*.

L. quas'siæ spurium. (*L. spurius*, false.) A wood the origin of which is unknown, though it has been attributed to the *Rhus metopium*, *L.*, or *Pseudodendron Stœncii*.

L. Rho'dii. (*G. Rhodiserholz, Rosenholz*.) The woods obtained from the convolvulaceous plants, indigenous in the Canary Islands, named *Convolvulus scoparius*, *L.*, and *Convolvulus floridus*, *L.* A rose-perfumed oil is extracted from them which is used in perfumery.

The term is also applied to rosewood, the wood of *Zanthoxyllum emarginatum*, and also the root of *Genista canariensis*.

Guibourt is of opinion that the name is not derived from the supposed source of the wood, the island of Rhodes, but that it signifies a wood with the smell of roses.

L. sanctum. (*L. sanctus*, sacred. *F. bois saint*.) The same as *L. guaiaci*.

L. santali ru'br. (*L. ruber*, red.) Red sandal, or sanders-wood. Same as *Pterocarpus lignum*.

L. santalinum album. (*L. albus*, white. *G. weisse Sandelholz*.) The wood of the young branches of the *Santalum album*.

L. santalinum citri'num. (*L. citrinus*, lemon-coloured. *G. gelbes Sandelholz*.) A wood obtained from the elder branches of the *Santalum album*, *L.* Indigenous in the Sunda Isles.

L. santalinum ru'brum. (*L. ruber*, red. *F. bois de santal rouge*; *G. rothes Sandelholz, Caliarholz*.) Same as *L. pterocarpi*.

L. sap'pan. (*F. bois de campeche, brésillet des Indes*; *G. Sappanholz*.) A name for the wood of the *Cesalpinia sappan*, *L.*

L. sas'safras. (*G. Sassafrasholz, Fenchelholz, zerzel*.) The wood of *Sassafras officinalis*, *Nees*, *Laurus sassafras*, *L.*

L. serpentinum. The wood of the *Ophioxylum serpentinum*.

L. tilia'e. (*G. Lindenholz*.) Wood obtained from the *Tilia ulmi'folia* and *Tilia platyphyllos*, *Scop*. It supplies lime charcoal.

L. tu'pelo. Same as *L. nys'sæ*.

L. vitæ. (*L. vita*, life. *F. bois de vie*; *G. Guajakholz, Lebensholz*.) A synonym of *L. guaiaci*, from its hardness and durability.

Lignyo'des. (*Λιγνώδης*, smoky; from *Λιγνός*, thick smoke mixed with flame.) Fuliginous; smoky. Applied to the brown coating on the tongue in some diseases.

Lignys. (*Λιγνός*.) Soot.

Ligou'rio. Greece, between Epidaurus and Nauplia, near the ruins of a temple of Esculapius. Ancient mineral waters, but their composition is not known.

Ligro'ine. A synonym of *Petroleum ether*.

Lig'ula. (*L. ligula*, a little tongue; dim. of *lingua*, the tongue. *F. ligule*; *G. Züngelchen*.) A small tongue-like or strap-like body. Also, a species of bandage.

Also, a name for the clavicle, the glottis, and the epiglottis.

Also (*F. ligule, languette*), the tongue of the Crustacea, Arachnida, and Insecta; it is formed by the union of the stipes, squama and mala.

Also, a thin lamina occupying the angle between the cerebellum and the restiform body. It consists of epithelium, continuous with that

forming the roof, and lining the floor of the fourth ventricle, with some white nerve-substance; commences at the clava of the funiculi graciles; forms part of the lateral boundary of the fourth ventricle, and terminates near the place whence the roots of the vagus and glosso-pharyngeal nerves issue. It is called the smaller pons by Meckel.

Also, a measure containing three drachms and a scruple.

See also *Ligule*.

L. sinus rhomboidalis. (*L. sinus*, a gulf; *rhomboid*.) The cerebral structure described under the chief heading.

Lig'ula. (*L. ligula*. *F. ligule*.) A genus of sexually mature cestoid worms of the Family *Ligulidæ*.

The worms are said to be used as a delicate food, when fried, in Italy.

L. cris'pa, Rudolphi. (*L. crispus*, curled.) Found in the small intestine of *Phoca vitulina*.

L. digram'ma, Creplin. (*As*, twice; *γράμμα*, a drawing.) A larval form found in the abdominal cavity of *Perca fluviatilis*.

L. Manso'ni, Cobbold. A name given to a worm, twelve to fourteen inches long, found by Manson in the subperitoneal tissue about the kidneys and iliac fossæ of a man suffering from lymph-serotum with filariæ in the blood. It possesses no sexual organs, being a larval form, the adult form having not yet been seen. It is called by Leuckhart *Bothriocephalus liguloides*.

L. monogram'ma, Creplin. (*Μόνος*, single; *γράμμα*, a drawing.) A larval form found in the abdominal cavity of *Morhua americana*.

L. nod'osa. (*L. nodosa*, knotted.) Found in the trout, *Salmo trutta*; probably a larval form of *Bothriocephalus latus*.

L. pauc'er'i, Polonio. Found under the skin of *Tropidonotus natriz*.

L. proglot'tis, Wagener. Found in the large intestine of *Scymnus niacensis*.

L. reptans, Diesing. (*L. repto*, to creep.) Found encapsuled under the skin in *Chrysothrix sciurea*.

L. simplicis'sima, Rudolphi. (*L. simplex*, simple.) The larval form of the genus when in the peritoneal cavity of a fish; it contains well-developed generative organs. See *Ligulidæ*.

L. tu'ba. (*L. tuba*, a trumpet.) Found in the intestinal canal of the tench, *Tinca vulgaris*.

Lig'ulate. (*L. ligula*, a little tongue. *F. ligule*; *I. ligulato*; *G. bandig*, *bandförmig*, *zungenförmig*.) Strap- or riband-shaped.

Lig'ulated. (*L. ligula*.) Same as *Ligulate*.

Lig'ule. (*L. ligula*. *F. ligule*; *G. Blatthäutchen*.) A strap-shaped or small tongue-shaped body.

In Botany, the thin and scarious projection from the summit of the sheath of the leaf of grasses. It is the analogue of a stipule.

Also, a strap-shaped body arising from the base of the leaf of some Filicinae, as selaginella.

Also, an outgrowth from the inner face of certain petals, as in *lychnis*, *euscuta* and *larrea*.

Also, the broad expanded part of the corolla of the ray florets in Composite.

Ligulidæ. (*L. ligula*; *Gr. εἶδος*, likeness. *F. ligulidés*; *G. Rirmenwürmer*.) A

Family of the Order *Cestoda*, Class *Platyhelmintha*. Body soft, with irregular transverse folds, but no distinct joints; the embryo possesses at first a ciliated coat which it casts, and, developing six hooks, has an independent existence; in some way it gains entrance to the peritoneal cavity of a fish, especially one of the *Cyprinidæ*, where it grows to a large ribbon-shaped cestoid larva, then being swallowed by a carnivorous fish, or a fish-eating animal, it assumes in the intestine of its host a complete sexual form. Occasionally the immature worm leaves the body of the fish and leads a free life.

Ligulif'erous. (*L. ligula*; *fero*, to bear.) Having a *Ligula*.

Ligulifloræ. (*L. ligula*, a little tongue. *F. liguliflores*.) A Suborder of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*, having all the florets perfect and ligulate, and the juice milky.

Liguliflorate. (*L. ligula*; *flos*, a flower.) Same as *Liguliflorus*.

Liguliflorous. (*L. ligula*; *flos*, a flower. *F. liguliflore*; *G. zungenblüthig*.) Applied to the corona of the *Compositæ* when it is entirely composed of ligulate florets.

Liguliform. (*L. ligula*, a little tongue; *forma*, likeness. *F. liguliforme*.) Strap-shaped.

Lig'ulin. A non-nitrogenous colouring matter, of beautiful crimson tint, obtained from the ripe berries of the privet. It is soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether.

Ligus'ticum. (*Λιγυστικόν*, an umbelliferous plant growing in *Λιγυστική*, Liguria. *G. Liebstöckel*, *Leverstock*.) The same as *Levisticum*.

L. actæo'lium, Michaux. (*Ἄκτία*, the elder tree; *L. folium*, a leaf.) The root is aromatic and carminative.

L. aj'owan, Flem. The *Ptychotis ajowan*.

L. capilla'ceum, Lam. (*L. capillus*, hair.) The *Meum athamanticum*.

L. car'um. The same as *Carum*.

L. cornubiens'é, Linn. The *Physospermum cornubiense*.

L. fœnic'ulum, Roth. (*L. fœniculum*, fennel.) The *Feniculum vulgare*.

L. levist'icum, Linn. The *Levisticum paludapifolium*.

L. me'um, De Cand. The *Meum athamanticum*.

L. nodiflo'rum, Vill. The *Meum nodiflorum*.

L. peloponesi'acum, Linn. The *Molspermum cicutarium*.

L. phellan'drium, Crantz. The same as *Ananthe phellandrium*.

L. podagra'ria, Crantz. The *Egopodium podagraria*.

L. sila'üs. The same as *Peucedanum silaüs*.

Ligus'trin. (*L. ligustrum*, the privet.) A bitter substance obtained from the bark of the privet. Believed to be identical with *Syringin*.

Ligus'tron. A bitter, crystalline, fusible substance obtained by Kromayer from the *Ligustrum vulgare*.

Ligus'trum, Linn. (*L. ligustrum*, the privet, or perhaps the syringa.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Oleaceæ*.

L. ægypt'iacum. The same as *Lausonia inermis*.

L. ibo'tu, Sieb. Hab. Japan. Seeds used as a substitute for coffee; they contain no caffeine.

L. vulgare. (*L. vulgaris*, common. *F. troëne*; *G. Hartriegel*.) The privet. The leaves are astringent and bitter, the flowers aromatic, the berries purgative. The leaves and flowers have been used in decoction as a gargle in sore-throat and buccal ulcerations, and internally in diarrhoea and hemorrhages. The eating of the berries has proved fatal to children, producing vomiting, purging, collapse and convulsions before death. The leaves and shoots have caused similar symptoms, but not death.

Lil'traa. Same as *Radesyge*.

Lilac. (*S. lilac*, *lila*; from Turk. *leilaq*; from Pers. *lilaj*; from *nilak*, bluish. *F. lilas*; *I. lila*; *G. spanischer Flieder*.) The *Syringa vulgaris*. A watery extract of the capsules is said to possess febrifuge qualities.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Oleaceæ*.

L. Chinese. The *Melia azederach*.

L. common. The *Syringa vulgaris*.

L. Indian. The *Melia azederach*.

L. Persian. The *Syringa persica*.

L. vulgaris, Lamb. The *Syringa vulgaris*.

Lila'ceæ. (*Lilac*.) Ventenat's term for *Oleaceæ*.

Lila'ceous. (*F. lilas*, the lilac. *G. lila-blau*.) Of, or belonging to, a lilac colour; a clear blue which changes to a reddish hue.

Lilacin. The same as *Syringin*.

Lili. A Paracelsian term for either the substance used in making a certain tincture which was called *Leo ruber* or *Leo rubeus*, or the tincture itself. See *Lilium Paracelsi*.

Lilia'ceæ. (*F. liliacées*; *I. gigliacee*; *S. liliaceas*; *G. Liliengewächse*.) An Order of the Cohort *Liliales*, most abundant in temperate climates; being hypogynous, bisexual, hexapetaloid endogens, with copious fleshy albumen; perianth naked, flat when withering; anthers introrse, styles consolidated.

Lilia'ceous. (*L. lilium*, a lily. *F. liliacé*; *G. lilienförmig*.) Belonging to, or resembling, the lily.

Lilia'go. (*L. dim. lilium*, the lily; from the resemblance of its flower.) Name of the spider-wort; the *Athericum liliastrum* of Linn., formerly said to be alexipharmic and carminative.

Lilia'les. (*L. lilium*, the lily.) A cohort of the Sub-series *Syncearpe*, Series *Supera*, Sub-class *Petaloidæa*, Class *Monocotyledones*, having hermaphrodite, rarely unisexual, generally hexapetaloid, flowers, a superior ovary, axile placentæ, and copious albumen.

Lilia'strum. (*L. lilium*, a lily; *aster*, a star.) The same as *Liliago*.

Liliifloræ. (*L. lilium*, a lily; *flos*, a flower.) An Order of the Class *Monocotyledones*, the calyx and corolla generally petaloid, each whorl usually consisting of three members, and the seeds with endosperm.

Liliifoliosus. (*L. lilium*, a lily; *folium*, a leaf. *F. liliifolié*; *G. lilienblättrig*.) Having leaves like a lily.

Lilium. (*L. lilium*, a lily; cognate with *Gr. λειπρον*, a lily.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliacæ*.

Also, the same as *Lili*, or the tincture of metals; also, an old term for a mixture of copper, antimony, regulus of antimony, tin, nitre, and tartar melted together in a crucible and then poured into a mortar, and introduced as hot as possible into matrices, and then having

spirit of wine poured on them; the mixture is digested till it has acquired a red colour. Also, the quintessence of sulphur, and *Sulphur fixum*.

L. album. (*L. albus*, white.) The *L. candidum*.

L. bulbiferum, Linn. (*L. bulbosus*, a bulb; *fero*, to bear.) Root cathartic; leaves cooling. The pollen is said to have produced vomiting, purging, and drowsiness in a child who had introduced it into her nostrils.

L. candidum, Linn. (*L. candidus*, white. *F. lis blanc*; *I. lilia*; *S. azucena blanca*; *G. die weisse Lilie*; *Port. lilio branco*; *Dan. lillie*; *Swed. lilja*; *Arab. azucena*.) The white lily. An oil is obtained from the flowers, which is used as a popular remedy in ear-ache; and the bulbs boiled in milk are used in the form of poultices as emollients and maturants.

L. convallium. A name for the *Convallaria majalis*, or lily of the valley.

L. martagon, Linn. (*G. Türkenband*.) Martagon. Turk's cap lily. Hab. Alps of Europe. Root diuretic and emmenagogue. The root is used in the ordinary food of the Siberians.

L. Paracel'si. (*Paracelsus*.) A cordial employed by Paracelsus. It was prepared by the action of alcohol on antimony mixed with nitrate of potash and salt of tartar.

L. pomponium. (*Pomponius*, an ancient geographer.) Hab. Kamschatka. Tubers used as food.

L. purpureum. (*L. purpureus*, purple.) The *Heimerocallis fulva*, or tawny day-lily.

L. rubrum. (*L. ruber*, red.) The same as *L. purpureum*.

Lily. (*Mid. E. lillie*; *Sax. lillie*; from *L. lilium*; from *Gr. λειπρον*, a lily. *F. lilas*; *I. giglio*; *S. lilio*; *G. Lilie*.) The name of the plants of the Genus *Lilium*.

L.-among-thorns. The plant mentioned by this name in the Canticles is supposed to be the honeysuckle, *Lonicera caprifolium*.

L., checquered. The *Fritillaria meleagris*.

L. convally. The *Convallaria majalis*.

L., ground. The *Trillium latifolium*.

L., May. The *Convallaria majalis*.

L. of the valley. The *Convallaria majalis*.

L. oil. (*F. huile de lis*.) An infusion of white lily flowers in olive oil. It is emollient.

L., orange. The *Lilium bulbiferum*.

L., pond, white. The *Nymphaea odorata*.

L., pond, yellow. The *Nuphar advena*.

L., red. The *Lilium bulbiferum*.

L., toad. The *Nymphaea odorata*.

L., Turk's cap. The *Lilium martagon*.

L., wa'ter. (*F. nêruphar*; *G. Wasser-lilie*.) Common name for several species of the Genus *Nymphaea*.

L., wa'ter, dwarf. The *Limnanthemum nymphaeoides*.

L., wa'ter, Jama'ica. The *Nelumbium speciosum*.

L., wa'ter, lit'tle. The *Hydropeltis purpurea*.

L., wa'ter, sweet-scented. The *Nymphaea odorata*.

L., wa'ter, white. The *Nymphaea alba*.

L., wa'ter, yellow. The *Nymphaea lutea*.

Also, the *Nelumbium luteum*.

L., white. The *Lilium candidum*.

Lilyworts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Liliacæ*.

Lîma. (L. *lima*, a file. F. *lime*; G. *Feile*.) A file or rasp. An instrument by which the ingredients of certain medicines are obtained, as iron, tin, or gold filings.

L. dentaria. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) A dentist's file for use on the teeth.

Lîma. A town of Peru.

L. bark. See *Bark, Lima*.

Lîma'ceous. (L. *limax*, a slug.) Resembling, or like, to a slug or snail.

Lîma'cidæ. (L. *limax*, a slug.) Air-breathing Gasteropods, belonging to the Subkingdom *Mollusca*. The slugs are the best known examples.

Lîma'ciform. (L. *limax*; *forma*, shape.) Resembling a slug or snail. Applied to the larvæ of some Lepidoptera.

Lîmacin. (L. *limax*, a snail.) A white earthy substance obtained by Braconnot from the slime of the *Limax agrestis*. It dissolves easily in water and in boiling alcohol. The watery solution is precipitated by tannin. On dry distillation it yields ammonium carbonate and leaves a carbonaceous residue, a kind of mucosin.

Lîmacine. (L. *limax*.) Viscous or slimy, like a snail.

Lîma'cous. (L. *limax*.) Slimy, like a snail.

Lîma'cum cor'nuâ. (L. *limax*, a snail; *cornu*, a horn.) The lacrimal ducts.

Lîman'chia. (Λιμαρχία, a weakening by hunger; from λιμός, hunger; ἀρχή, to kill. F. *limarchie*.) Old term for extreme hunger, or total abstinence from everything, by which any one dies.

Lîma'tion. (L. *limo*, to file, or polish. F. *limation*; G. *Feilen, Abschlechten*.) Filing. An old term for the operation of rubbing down asperities or prominences of the teeth; also, for that of removing inequalities of bones.

Lîmatu'ra. (L. *limatura*, file-dust; from *lima*, a file. F. *limaille*; G. *Feilspäne, Feilstaub*.) A term for the filings of a metal.

L. au'ri. (L. *aurum*, gold.) The filings of gold, or gold dust.

L. fer'ri. (L. *ferrum*, iron. F. *limailles de fer*; I. *limatura di ferro*; S. *limatura di hierro*; G. *gepulvertes Eisen, präparirte Eisenfeile*.) Iron filings. Used as a mild chalybeate.

L. mar'tis. (L. *Mars*, the god of war, an old name of iron.) Iron filings.

L. mar'tis præpara'ta. The *Ferrum pulveratum*.

L. stan'ni. (L. *stannum*, tin. F. *limailles d'étain*; G. *Zinnfeile*.) Tin filings, which were sometimes used as vermifuge, so acting by their mechanical irritation.

Lîmax. (L. *limax*, a slug; akin to *limus*, slime. F. *limac escargot*; G. *die Wegschnecke, die nackte Schnecke*.) A Genus of the Order *Pulmonifera*, Class *Gastropoda*. Term for a naked snail or slug; it abounds with gelatinous matter, and forms a nutritious decoction with milk or water; formerly used in consumption and atrophy.

L. rufus, Linn. (L. *rufus*, red.) Made into soup for pulmonary diseases.

Lîmb. (Mid. E. *lim*; Sax. *lim*; originally a twig, a branch broken off; from Teut. base *lam*, to break. F. *membre*; I. *membro*; S. *mienbro*; G. *Glied*.) An extremity, or arm or leg, of an animal body.

Also, in Botany (F. *limbe*; I. *lembo*; S. *limbo*; G. *Rand*), the terminal and usually spreading part of a petal or a sepal; the expanded part of a monopetalous corolla; a thick branch of a tree.

L.s, artific'ial. A mechanical substitute of greater or less complexity for an amputated limb.

L.s, develop'ment of. Limbs employed for locomotion apart from ciliated organs or regions are invariably developed as folds of the epiblast supported by an axial column of mesoblast.

In fishes, the fin arises as a lamellar fold of the epiblast, within which the mesoblast is modified to form muscles, and at a later period slender supporting rods or fin rays are developed, which are quite independent of the axial skeleton.

In the chick, the limbs first appear towards the end of the third day as flattened conical buds projecting from the Wolffian ridge. The fore-limbs or wings arise just behind the level of the heart, and the hind limbs in the immediate vicinity of the last. About the middle of the fifth day the end of the limb becomes expanded, the cartilaginous precursors of the bones appear, and the angles of the knee and elbow are perceptible. On the eighth day the elbow looks backwards and the knee forwards, and consequently the digits of the fore-limb point directly forwards, those of the hind limbs directly backwards. A rotation then occurs by which, on the tenth day, the toes are directed forwards and the digits of the wing backwards. The three digits of the wing and the four or five of the foot are visible on the sixth or seventh day.

The process of development is similar in the human embryo; the limbs making their appearance in the third week of pregnancy in embryos of about 4 mm. in length.

L.s, homologous bones of. (Ὁμόλογος, agreeing.) The homologous bones of the anterior and posterior limbs of the higher Vertebrata are not accurately settled in detail, but the following list is adopted by most authorities: the scapula is the homologue in the thoracic limb of the ilium in the pelvic limb, the precoracoid of the os pubis, the coracoid of the ischium, the humerus of the femur, the radius of the tibia, the ulna of the fibula, the scaphoid and semilunar of the astragalus, the cuneiform and pisiform of the calcaneum, the centrale, which is absent in man, and part of the scaphoid of the navicular, the trapezium of the internal cuneiform, the trapezoid of the middle cuneiform, the magnum of the external cuneiform, and the unciform of the cuboid.

L.s, hyper'trophy of, congenital. (Ἐπίρ, above; τροφή, nourishment; L. *congenitus*, born together with.) A condition of increased size of one or more limbs, or of a part of one or more, existing in an infant at birth; it may be symmetrical or unsymmetrical, and may involve the whole limb or some only of the tissues, as the adipose and connective tissues.

L.s, motions of. The motions of a limb consist of *Flexion*, when it is bent; *Extension*, when it is straightened; *Abduction*, when it is moved away from the median line of the body; *Adduction*, when it is moved towards the median line of the body; *Rotation*, when it is turned on its own axis; and *Circumduction*,

when it is made to describe round an imaginary axis a cone with its apex at the proximal end of the limb.

L. s. motor centres of. The immediate motor centres of the forelimbs are probably situated in the cervical region of the spinal cord, those of the hind limbs in the lumbar region. These are symmetrical, and in some animals, as in some birds and the hind limbs of kangaroos, act simultaneously, whilst in other animals they act alternately. Besides these are other motor centres situated in the medulla oblongata, cerebellum, and cortex cerebri.

Also, see under *Motor centres*.

L. s. paired. (G. *gepaarte Glieder*.)

Limbs arranged symmetrically in pairs. They are developed in all Craniota higher than Cyclostomi, except in a few groups in which they have become lost. In the higher vertebrates there is usually an anterior pair attached to the shoulder girdle, and a posterior pair attached to the pelvic girdle.

L. s. pectoral. (L. *pectus*, the breast.) The anterior paired limbs of a vertebrate animal, so called from their attachment to the chest.

L. s. pelvic. (*Pelvis*.) The posterior paired limbs of a vertebrate animal, from their attachment to the pelvis.

L.-ray. The cartilaginous rod projecting from a basal girdle of the embryo of Craniota, and which forms, in its farther stage of more or less development, the limb of the adult animal.

L. s. spontaneous amputation of. See *Amputation, spontaneous*.

L. s. thoracic. (Θώραξ, the chest.) The anterior paired limbs of a vertebrate animal, so called from their attachment to the thorax.

L. s. unpaired. (G. *ungepaarte Glieder*.) Limbs arranged unsymmetrically, as the median ventral and median dorsal fins of Ichthyopsida.

Limbar. (L. *limbus*, a border. F. *limbaire*; S. *limbar*; G. *gesäumt*.) Of, or belonging to, a limb or border, as the limbar expansion of a corolla.

Limbate. (L. *limbus*.) Bordered, as when a corolla is bordered with a different colour to that of the main portion of the petals.

Lim'bic. (L. *limbus*.) Edged.

L. lobe of cerebrum. (F. *grande lobe limbique*.) Term applied by Broca to the gyrus foveatus and its prolongation, constituting the anterior part of the uncinatus gyrus, because they are marked off in nearly all mammals from the surrounding convolutions.

Lim'biferous. (L. *limbus*, a hem or border; *fero*, to bear. F. *limbifère*.) Having a border or margin.

Limbo'lec oil. A clear yellow oil obtained from the seeds of *Berbera Kwinigi*.

Lim'bus. (L. *limbus*, a border. F. *limbe*; I. *lembo*; S. *limbo*; G. *Rand, Saum*.) The border or hem of a garment or other thing.

Also, a term applied to any distinct member of the body, as the upper or lower limbs or extremities.

Also, the circumference of the valves of a bivalve shell from the disc to the border or margin.

Also, in Botany, the expanded part of a corolla, or a petal, or a leaf.

L. acetabuli. (L. *acetabulum*, the socket of the hip-bone. G. *Pfannenrande*.) The fibro-cartilaginous lip of the acetabulum.

L. alveola'ris maxilla' inferioris. (L. *alveolus*, a little trough; *maxilla*, a jaw; *inferior*, lower. G. *Zahnrand des Unterkiefers, Zahnfächergrande*.) The free border of the lower jaw which presents pits for the insertion of the teeth.

L. alveola'ris os'sis maxilla'ris superioris. (L. *alveolus*; *os*, a bone; *maxilla*; *superior*, upper. G. *Zahnrand des Oberkieferbeins*.) The free border of the upper jaw into which the teeth are inserted.

L. angulo'sus. (L. *angulus*, a corner.) The *Linea obliqua cartilagineus thyroidea*.

L. cartilagin'eus. (L. *cartilago*, gristle.) The cartilaginous border of a socket of a joint.

L. cavitatis glenoideæ. (Mod. L. *cavitas*, from *caus*, hollow; Gr. γλήνη, a shallow joint-cavity; εἶδος, form.) The thickened bony margin of the glenoid cavity of the scapula.

L. conjunctivæ. (G. *Bindehautring*.) The *Annulus conjunctivæ*.

L. corneæ. (L. *corneus*, horny. G. *Hornhautrande*.) The margin of the cornea which is somewhat thicker than the centre. It is continuous with the sclerotic.

L. dentalis. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) Same as *L. alveolaris*.

L. fenestra' ovale's. The thickened bony margin of the *Fenestra ovalis*.

L. fossæ ovalis. (L. *fossa*, a ditch; *ovalis*, oval.) The margin of the fossa ovalis of the heart, which is formed by a thick circular bundle of muscular fibres. The *Annulus Vircussenii*.

L. interauricula'ris. (L. *inter*, between; *auricle*.) The *L. fossæ ovalis*.

L. lamina' spiralis. (L. *lamina*, a thin plate; *spira*, a coil.) The thickened layer of tissue which lies upon the outer border of the osseous lamina spiralis of the cochlea, having a crest-like edge, with an underlying concavity, the inner spiral groove, and presenting on its upper surface a series of tooth-like projections, hence its other name *Lamina denticulata*. It consists of connective tissue, having few corpuscles, except at its under and inner part, and being more fibrous at the crest where there are regularly arranged nuclei. Its surface is covered with epithelium continuous with that of Reissner's membrane, except on the denticulations; the epithelium of the spiral groove is continuous with the cells of Corti's organ.

Also, called *Crista spiralis*.

L. Lancisi'i. (*Lancisi*, an Italian anatomist, circa 1713.) The external fasciculus of the nerves of Lancisi on the corpus callosum.

L. luteus foraminis centra'lis. (L. *luteus*, yellow; *foramen*, a hole; *centrum*, a centre.) Sommering's term for the *Macula lutea*.

L. luteus retina'. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) The *Macula lutea*.

L. palpebra'lis. (L. *palpebralis*, belonging to the eyebrow.) The free border of the upper and of the lower eyelids. They are from 1.7 to 2.3 mm. broad, and have an anterior and posterior border, of which the anterior is the sharper.

L. posterior corporis striati. (L. *posterior*, hinder; *corpus*, a body; *stria*, a furrow.) The *Tonia semicircularis*.

L. sphenoida'lis. (Σφήν, a wedge; εἶδος, likeness.) The ridge which bounds the sulcus chiasmatis in front, and limits the anterior part,

or jugum sphenoidale, of the upper surface of the body of the sphenoid bone behind.

L. Vieusse'nii. The *Annulus Vieusse'nii*.

Lime. (Mid. E. *lym*, *liim*, *lyme*; Sax. *lin*; G. *Leim*; L. *limus*, mud; formed from base *li*, to pour; from Aryan root *ri*, to pour. F. *glu*; I. *vischio*; S. *liga*.) The original meaning was a viscous substance, otherwise called birdlime.

Subsequently it came to mean *Calcium monoxide*, or *Calx*.

Lime acts as a caustic, and in solution as an antacid and astringent.

L., ben'zoate of. Benzoin and slaked lime are boiled together in water, and the liquid filtered from the sediment and concentrated till the salt is precipitated. Used in gout and uric acid gravel.

L., burn'ed. Same as *L., quick*.

L. burn'ers, disea'ses of. (*G. Krankheiten des Kalkbrenners*.) Lime burners are exposed to a heat of 104° F. (40° C.), and suffer from sudden changes of temperature, which produce acute pulmonary affections, rheumatism, and gastro-intestinal disorders.

L., carbonate of. Same as *Calcium carbonate*.

L., car'bonate of, precipitated. See *Calcis carbonas precipitata*.

L., caust'ic. See *L., quick*.

L., chlo'ride of. The same as *Calx chlorata* and *Calcii chloridum*.

L., chlo'rinated. See *Calx chlorata*.

L., chlo'rite of. The same as *Calx chlorata*.

L., chlo'uret of. Same as *Calx chlorata*.

L., hy'drate of. The same as *Calcis hydras*.

L., hydrosulph'ate of. See *Calcis sulphuretum*.

L., hypochlo'rite of. The same as *Calx chlorata*.

L., hypophos'phite of. See *Calcis hypophosphis*.

L., lactophos'phate of. See *Calcium lactophosphate*.

L., lin'im'ent of. See *Linimentum calcis*.

L., metas'tasis of. (*Μεταστάσις*, a being put into a different place.) Term employed by Virchow to indicate a form of occlusion of capillary vessels of the brain, in which there is such extensive deposition of lime in their walls as to effect their complete occlusion. Virchow believes the lime is in the first instance absorbed from the bones, which are generally diseased. The occlusion of the vessels leads to anæmia, and subsequently to various states of necrobiosis.

L., milk of. Slaked lime diffused in water. The lime is present in a very finely divided state.

L., muriate of. Same as *Calcii chloridum*.

L. oint'm'ent. Spender's formula is four parts of washed slaked lime mixed with one part of fresh lard, and three parts of olive oil, previously warmed together. Applied to foul ulcers.

L., ox'alate of. See *Calcium oxalate*.

L., oxy'muriate of. See *Calx chlorata*.

L., phos'phate of. See *Calcii phosphas* and *Calcium phosphate*.

L. pro'cess of sew'age purifica'tion. The sewage is mixed with a certain proportion

of lime suspended in water when a copious precipitate falls. The supernatant fluid flows off in a milky condition. The process is a failure.

L., quick. CaO. Calcium monoxide. A white caustic powder, prepared by heating calcium carbonate or limestone in kilns with coal; the carbonic acid escapes and quicklime remains.

L., sac'charated solu'tion of. See *Liquor calcis saccharatus*, B. Ph., and the *Syrupus calcis*, U.S. Ph.

L.-salts, tests for. See *Calcium salts, tests for*.

L., sla'ked. Same as *Calcis hydras*.

L., solu'tion of. See *Liquor calcis*.

L.-stone. See *Limestone*.

L., sulph'ate of. See *Calcium sulphate*.

L., sulph'ite of. See *Calcium sulphite*.

L., sulph'urated. B., Aust., Belg., Russ. and U.S. Ph. A mixture of calcium sulphide and calcium sulphate. Dose, 1-10th to 1 grain in pill. Useful for boils and in other cutaneous diseases. In large doses a gastric irritant. It is the *Calx sulphurata*, B. Ph.

L., sulph'uret of. See *Calcium sulphide*.

L., superphos'phates of. A substance made by heating ground bones with about 50 per cent. of their weight of sulphuric acid; it contains, besides the organic matter of the bones, 50 per cent. of calcium sulphate, 22 of acid calcium phosphate, and some salts of magnesium.

L., syr'up of. The same as *Liquor calcis saccharata*.

L. wa'ter. A solution of hydrated lime in cold water. It contains about one part of lime in 700 parts of cold water. Lime is less soluble in hot than in cold water, but more soluble in syrup than in water. Lime water is used as a test for carbonic acid, which instantly renders it turbid; and as an astringent and antacid in medicine. Same as *Liquor calcis*.

L. wa'ter, com'pound. The same as *Liquor calcis compositus*.

Lime. (F. *lime*; from Pers. *limū*, a lemon. F. *limon*; I. *cedro*; G. *Limonen*.) The fruit of the *Citrus acris*.

L., ac'id. The *Citrus bergamia*.

L.-juice. The juice of the fruit of *Citrus acris*, or *C. limetta*.

Also, a synonym of *Lemon juice*.

L., sweet. The *Citrus limetta*.

Lime. (E. a corruption of an earlier spelling *lime*, for *lind*, the lime tree. F. *tilleul*; I. *tiglio*; S. *tilo*; G. *Lindenbaum*.) The *Tilia europæa*.

L. flow'er oil. (*G. Lindenblüthenöl*.) A colourless or yellowish volatile oil obtained by distillation from the flowers of *Tilia europæa* and other species.

L. flow'ers. The flowers of *Tilia europæa*.

L. tree. The *Tilia europæa*.

Also, the *Citrus limetta*.

Limekiln. (*Lime*; Sax. *cyln*, a drying-house; from *L. culina*, a kitchen.) A furnace in which limestone is heated to a high temperature with coal in order to produce quicklime.

The vapours, containing carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, and sulphurous acid, have frequently proved fatal to persons sleeping near them.

Limestone. An impure form of carbonate of calcium, CaCO₃. It generally occurs in the form of rocks of sedimentary origin; the

older ones containing few animal remains, the newer being chiefly formed of shells. It yields lime when burnt.

Limetta. The *Citrus limetta*.

L. oil. The oil of the fruit of *Citrus limetta*; it contains terpene, has a sp. gr. of .905, boils at 176° C. (348.8° F.), and furnishes cymol on the addition of bromine.

Limetic acid. (F. *acide limettique*.) $C_{11}H_{10}O_6$, or $C_{22}H_{20}O_{12}$. A colourless, crystalline substance obtained by the action of potassium bichromate and sulphuric acid on oil of rosemary.

Limetuft. The *Agaricus mutabilis*.

Limic. (Λιμός, hunger. F. *limique*.) Of, or belonging to, hunger.

Limic'olæ. (L. *limus*, mud; *colo*, to inhabit.) A Suborder of the Order *Oligochaeta*, having no segmental organs in the genital segments.

Limic'olous. (L. *limus*, slime; *colo*, to inhabit. F. *limicole*.) Living in mud.

Lim'inal intensity. (L. *limen*, the lintel of a door; *intensus*, strong. G. *Schwellexerth*.) Fechner's term for the intensity which a stimulus must have in order that it may just produce a trace of a sensation.

Lim'it. (Mid. E. *līmiten*; from F. *limiter*; from L. *limes*, a boundary; akin to *limen*, the lintel of a doorway. I. *limitare*; S. *limitar*; G. *begrenzen*.) To set bounds to.

Also (F. *limite*; I. *limite*; S. *limite*; G. *Grenze*), a boundary.

Lim'itans. (L. *limitans*, part. of *limito*, to inclose within boundaries.) Limiting, or bounding.

L. inter'na primiti'va. (L. *internus*, within; *primitivus*, first of its kind.) Kölliker's term for a thin membrane, essentially part of the retina, which separates it, in the eye of the early embryo, from the vitreous body.

Lim'itate. (L. *limitatus*, part. of *limito*, to bound.) Bounded by a distinct line.

Lim'iting. (Lim'it. F. *limitant*.) Bounding or defining.

L. fi'brin. The wall of an abscess.

L. mem'brane. (F. *membrane limitante*.) A thin transparent layer on which the epithelial cells of glands rest; by some it is believed to be composed of flattened cells.

Also, the same as *Basement membrane*.

Also, see *Membrana limitans externa* and *M. limitans interna*.

L. mem'brane, exter'nal. Von Brunn's term for a cuticular lamina of the olfactory mucous membrane through apertures in which the olfactory and columnar cells project.

Also, see *Membrana limitans externa*.

Limitrophic. (F. *limitrophe*; from L. *limitrophus*, with *ager* understood, land set apart to furnish subsistence to the troops stationed at the frontiers; from *limes*, a boundary; Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment.) A name given by Remak to the great ganglionic cord of the sympathetic nervous system on each side of the vertebral column. The French *cordon limitrophe* is the term used to translate Remak's *Grenzenstrang*.

Limmer. Germany, in Hanover. A mineral spring containing hydrogen sulphide, carbonic acid gas, and very small quantities of sodium chloride and other salts.

Limnantha'cæ. An Order of the Cohort *Geraniales*, having regular flowers, perigynous stamens, and erect ovules; formerly a

Suborder of *Tropaeolacæ* under the term *Limnanthæ*; and by some included in *Geraniacæ*.

Limnanthæ. R. Brown's term for *Tropaeolacæ*.

Also, a Suborder of the Nat. Order *Tropaeolacæ*, having regular flowers and erect ovules.

Limnanthemum. (Λίμνη, a marshy lake; *ἄνθος*, to blossom.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Geraniacæ*.

L. in'dicum. Gmelin. The *Willarsia indica*.

L. nymphaeoides. Link. (*Νυμφαία*, a water-lily; *εἶδος*, likeness.) Fringed bog beam. Stem bitter, tonic, and febrifuge.

Lim'ne. (Λίμνη, a pond. F. *étang*; G. *Sumpf*.) A pond or collection of standing water; a marsh.

Limn'emic. (Λίμνη, a marshy lake.) Due to marsh fever or to malaria.

Limno'bius. (Λίμνη, a pond; *βίος*, life. F. *limnobie*.) Living in marshes.

Limnomephit'is. (Λίμνη, a pond; L. *mephitis*, a noxious emanation from the ground. F. *limnomépite*; G. *Sumpfmephitis*.) Marsh miasm, or the effluvia arising from vegetable matter in a putrescent state, as in moist or marshy ground.

Limnoph'ila. (Λίμνη; *φιλέω*, to love.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariacæ*.

L. gratis'sima. Bl. (L. *gratus*, agreeable.) Hab. India, Java. Aromatic and tonic. Used in Malabar in fevers.

L. trif'ida. Spreng. (L. *trifidus*, three-cleft.) Hab. India. Aromatic, balsamic, and pectoral.

Limnoph'ilos. (Λίμνη; *φιλέω*, to love. F. *limnophile*.) Flourishing in marshes or mud.

Limocton'ia. (Λιμοκτονία; from *λιμός*, hunger; *κτείνω*, to destroy. G. *Hungertod*.) Death by abstinence from food.

Limodo'ra. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidacæ*.

L. al'tum. Linn. (L. *altus*, high.) The *Bletia verecunda*.

Lim'on. (Mod. L.) A lemon tree. Also, a lemon.

Limona'da. (L. *limon*, a lemon or lime. F. *limonade*; G. *limonade*.) Lemonade; a mixture of lemon juice, water, and sugar.

Limonia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Avantiacæ*.

L. acidis'sima. Linn. (L. *acidus*, sour.) Hab. India. Pulp used instead of soap; leaves used in epilepsy; root purgative and diaphoretic; dried fruit tonic, febrifuge and alexipharmic.

L. crenula'ta. Roxb. (L. *crena*, a notch.) The *L. acidissima*.

L. madagascariensis. Lamk. Used as *L. acidissima*.

L. monophylla. De Cand. (Μόνος, single; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) Hab. India. Used as a tonic and antirheumatic.

Limonia ma'la. (Mod. L. *limonia*, a lemon; L. *malum*, an apple.) A name for lemons, or the fruit of the *Citrus medica*.

Limoni'n. $C_{14}H_{32}O_{14}$. A crystallisable bitter principle obtained from the kernels of lemons and oranges. It is slightly soluble in water and ether, freely soluble in alcohol and acetic acid.

Limonis. Genitive singular of *Limon*.
L. cortex. B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (L. *cortex*, bark. F. *écorce de limon*, *zeste de citron*; G. *Limonschale*, *Citronenschale*.) The outer part

of the rind of the fresh fruit of the *Citrus limonum*, or lemon peel. It contains a bitter substance, probably *Hesperidin*, and an essential oil, the *Oleum limonis*.

L. pericarpium. Same as *L. cortex*.

L. succus, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (*L. succus*, juice. *F. suc de citron, s. de limon*; *G. Citronensaft, Limonensaft.*) Lemon juice; the freshly expressed juice of the ripe fruit of *Citrus limonum*. It contains citric acid, gum, sugar, and inorganic salts, and sometimes a little volatile oil from the rind. It is a refrigerant and antiscorbutic; locally it is used in pruritus pudendæ and scroti, in freckles, and as a gargle in sore throat.

Limonite. Same as *Hæmatite, brown*.

Limonium. (*Λιμόνιον*, sea-lavender.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Plumbaginaceæ*.

Also, applied to the *Pyrola rotundifolia*, or round-leaved winter green.

Also, a name for the lemon.

L. maritimum. (*L. maritimum*, relating to the sea.) The *Statice limonium*, or sea lavender.

L. vulgare, Münch. (*L. vulgaris*, common.) The *Statice limonium*.

Limonium. Genitive plural of *Limon*.

L. bacca. (*L. bacca*, a berry.) See *Aurantia immatura*.

L. cortex. See *Limonis cortex*.

L. malum. (*L. malum*, an apple.) A lemon.

Limophoitas. (*Λιμός*, hunger; *φοιτάς*, from *φοιτάω*, to roam about in frenzy.) Insanity caused by hunger.

Limophthisis. (*Λιμός*, hunger; *φθίσις*, a wasting. *F. limophthisis.*) Tabes, or wasting, arising from privation of food.

Limopsi'thos. A misspelling of *Limonophoitas*.

Limopsora. (*Λιμός*, hunger; *ψώρα*, itch. *F. limopsora*; *G. Hungerkrätze.*) A kind of scabies said to attack both man and the lower animals from long sustained hunger or privation of food.

Limos. (*Λιμός*. *F. faim*; *G. Hunger.*) The Greek term for hunger.

Limose. (*L. limus*, mud or slime. *F. limoneux*; *I. limoso*; *G. schlammig, lehmig.*) Having, or full of, mud; muddy; slimy.

Also, applied to plants that grow in muddy soils.

Also, applied by Brongniart to a group of soils, comprehending those that are composed of mud, argillaceous marl, or sand, either separate or combined.

Limosis. (*Λιμός*, hunger. *F. limose.*) Morbid appetite. A name given by Dr. Good to a genus of diseases characterised by depraved, excessive, or defective appetite.

L. a'vens. (*L. avens*, part. of *aveo*, to long for.) Good's term for voracity.

L. cardial'gia. Good's term for *Cardialgia*.

L. dyspep'sia. Good's term for *Dyspepsia*.

L. em'esis. (*Ἐμεσις*, vomiting.) Good's term for sickness of the stomach.

L. exp'ers. (*L. expers*, devoid of.) Good's term for long fasting from loss of appetite.

L. fla'tus. Good's term for *Flatulence*.

L. pic'a. Good's term for *Pica*.

Limotherapia. (*Λιμός*, hunger; *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. *F. limothérapie*;

G. Hungerkur.) The mode of treatment of disease by abstinence from food.

Limous. Same as *Limose*.

Lim'bach. Switzerland, Canton Bern. An earthy mineral water containing a small quantity of calcium carbonate with free carbonic acid. Used in the treatment of neuroses.

Lim'pet. (Probably from a non-recorded *F. lempette*; from *L. lepas*; from Gr. *λεπάς*, a limpet.) The *Patella vulgaris*. Used as food.

L.-eye. An artificial eye, from its shape.

L.-shaped crusts. Scabs having the shape of a limpet shell; they are characteristic of syphilitic rupia.

Lim'pid. (*F. limpide*; from *L. limpidus*, clear. *I. limpido*; *S. limpido*; *G. klar, wasserhell.*) Clear; like pure water. Possessing the highest degree of liquidity.

Lina'cæ. (*L. linum*, flax. *F. linacées.*) An Order of the Cohort *Geraniales*, Series *Discifloræ*, being hypogynous exogens, with monodichlamideous, symmetrical flowers; definite stamens, distinct styles, axile placentæ; carpels longer than the torus, and seeds with little or no albumen.

Lina'g'us. (*Λίνον*, a flaxen thread; *ἄγω*, to lead. *F. linagogue*; *G. Fadenführer.*) An instrument employed by Beaumont for effecting the suture required in the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula.

Also, called a *Filiductor*.

Lina'grostis. (*Λίνον*, flax; *ἄγρωστις*, grass.) Name for the cotton grass, from its softness; the *Eriophorum* of Linnæus.

Lina'mentum. (*Λίνον*, flax.) Old name for a tent made of lint which is introduced into wounds to check hæmorrhage.

Lina'ngina. (*L. linum*, flax; *angina*, the quinsy; from *ango*, to strangle.) A name for the *Cuscuta europæa*, because it twines round the flax plant and chokes it.

Lina'ra'crin. (*Linaría*; *L. acer*, pungent.) A brownish yellow, amorphous, resinous substance obtained from *Linaría vulgaris* by Walz.

Lina'res. Spain, Province of Segovia. A mineral water containing some sodium chloride, and having a temperature of 22-6° C. (72-68° F.)

Lina'res'in. (*Linaría*; *L. resina*, resin.) A substance obtained by Walz from *Linaría vulgaris*.

Lina'ria. (*L. linum*, flax; because its leaves or blades resemble those of the flax plant.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Also, the *L. vulgaris*.

L. cymbalaria, Mill. (*Κύμβαλον*, a cymbal. *F. cymbalaire*; *G. Cymbelkraut.*) The ivy-leaved toad-flax. Said to be antiscorbutic. Juice used for foul ulcers and cancers.

L. elati'ne, Mill. The *Antirrhinum elatine*.

L. mi'nor, Desf. (*L. minor*, less.) The lesser toad-flax. Used against cancer.

L. ramosis'sima, Wall. (*L. ramosus*, branched.) Hab. India. Used with sugar in diabetes.

L. spuria, Mill. (*L. spurius*, false.) Used as *L. cymbalaria*.

L. triphy'lla, Mill. (*Τριεῖς*, three; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) Used as *L. cymbalaria*.

L. vulga'ris, Mill. (*L. vulgaris*, common. *F. linaire commune*; *I. linaria*; *G. Leinkraut.*) Purgive flax. It is a diuretic and

purgative, and has been used in dropsy, jaundice, and skin diseases; an ointment of the flowers and also the bruised plant have been used as a local application to piles.

Linarin. (*Linaria*.) A white, crystalline, bitter substance obtained from the *Linaria vulgaris* by Walz.

Linarosmin. (*Linaria*; Gr. *λίπος*, a smell.) A fatty substance obtained by Walz from the distillation of *Linaria vulgaris* in water.

Lincoln Valley warm springs. United States of America, Idaho, Oneida County. A calcareous mineral water, of a temperature of 69° F.—87° F. (20.5° C.—30.55° C.)

Linctuarium. (*L. linctus*, part. of *lingo*, to lick.) Same as *Linctus*.

Lincture. Same as *Linctus*.

Linctus. (*L. linctus*, part. of *lingo*, to lick up. F. *célegme*; G. *Lecksaft*.) A medicine which has to be licked off the spoon because of its adhesive consistence.

L. ad aphthas. (*L. ad*, to; *aphthæ*.) The *Mel boracis*.

L. albus. Same as *Looch album*.

L. amygdalinus. (*L. amygdala*, an almond.) Same as *Looch album*.

L. communis. (*L. communis*, ordinary.) The *Looch album*.

L. de bora'cæ. (*L. de*, from.) The *Mel boracis*.

L., white. The *Looch album*.

Linden tree. (An adjectival form from Sax. *lind*, the lime tree. G. *Lindenbaum*.) The *Tilia europæa*.

Lindenblooms. The plants of the Nat. Order *Tiliaceæ*.

Lindenholzhausen. Germany, in the Tannus mountains, 450 feet above sea level. A mineral water containing sodium sulphate 4.5 grains, sodium carbonate 3.1, calcium carbonate 3.98, and ferrous oxide .55 in 16 ounces, with free carbonic acid. Used in anæmic conditions.

Lindera. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauracæ*.

L. benzoin. Meissner. The *Benzoin odoriferum*.

Lindernia'cææ. (F. *linderniacées*.) Applied by Reichenbach to a section (*Linderniaceæ*) of the *Serophulariæ*, having the *Lindernia* for their type.

Lindley, John. An English botanist, born at Catton, near Norwich, in 1799, died at Turnham Green, near London, in 1865.

L.'s classification of plants. Lindley in 1846 divided plants into asexual or flowerless plants, which included Thallogens and Aerogens, and sexual or flowering plants, which included Rhizogens, Endogens, Dictyogens, Gymnogens, and Exogens. The Thallogens he subdivided into Algales, Fungales, and Lichenales. The Aerogens into Muscales, Lycopodiales, and Filicales.

Line. (*L. linea*, a linen thread; usually through F. *ligne*. I. *linea*; S. *linea*; G. *Linie*.) A thin thread, or something resembling it; a small thin mark or furrow.

In Mathematics, that which has length but not breadth.

Also (G. *Strich*), the twelfth part of an inch, equal to 2-116628 millimetres.

Also, the *Linden tree*.

Also, the *Linum usitatissimum*.

See also *Linea* and *Linæa*.

L., acclin'ic. See *Acclinic line*.

L., agon'ic. See *Agonic line*.

L., alveolar, of Vogt. (*L. alveolus*, a little trough, a tooth-socket.) A line extending from the punctum occipitale magnum to the superior alveolar point.

L., ba'sio-al'veolar. (*L. basis*, a base; *alveolus*, a little trough, a socket of a tooth.) A line passing from the basion, or middle of the anterior border of the occipital foramen, to the alveolar point, or middle of the upper alveolar border.

L., ba'sio-bregmat'ic. (*Basis*, a base; *βρίγμα*, the front of the head.) The vertical diameter of the cranium measured from the vertex above to the spheno-occipital suture.

L., Bau'deloque's. (*Baudeloque*.) The external conjugate diameter of the pelvis.

L., Cam'per's. See *Facial line*.

L.s, col'oured. Certain concentric lines seen in the enamel when a vertical section is made through a tooth. They are brown in appearance, which is due rather to lamination than any deposit of pigment.

L.s, con'tour. Certain irregularities in the deposition of dentine which are seen as concentric lines when a vertical section of a tooth is made.

L., curv'ed, of il'ium, inf'e'rior. (*L. inferior*, lower. F. *ligne courbe inférieure d'ilion*; G. *untere bogenförmige Gesässlinie*.) A projecting curved line of the dorsum of the ilium commencing just above the anterior inferior spine, and ending at the fore part of the great sciatic notch.

L., curv'ed, of il'ium, mid'dle. A projecting curved line on the dorsum of the ilium commencing about 1.5 inch from the anterior extremity of the crest of the ilium, and ending at the upper margin of the great sciatic notch.

L., curv'ed, of il'ium, supe'rior. (*L. superior*, upper. F. *ligne courbe supérieure d'ilion*; G. *obere bogenförmige Gesässlinie*.) A projecting curved line on the dorsum of the ilium commencing at about the fourth of the length of the crest of the ilium from the posterior superior spine, and ending at the hinder part of the great sciatic notch.

L., curv'ed, of occip'ital bone, inf'e'rior. (F. *ligne courbe inférieure de l'os occipitale*; G. *untere Hinterhauptsleiste*.) A projecting line arching outwards on each side of the external occipital crest from about its middle. It gives insertion to the rectus capitis posticus major and minor.

L., curv'ed, of occip'ital bone, supe'rior. (F. *ligne courbe supérieure de l'os occipitale*; G. *obere Hinterhauptsleiste*.) A projecting line arching outwards on each side of the external occipital protuberance to the lateral angles. It gives attachment to the occipito-frontalis, the trapezius, and the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscles.

This line is very frequently broadened as it stretches from the protuberance, and consists of an upper and lower ridge enclosing a half-moon-shape area, having its convexity upwards. Under these circumstances the lower line retains the name of superior curved line, and the upper one is called *Linea nuchæ suprema*.

L., Dauben'ton's. (*Daubenton*.) A line passing from the posterior border of the occipital foramen to the lower rim of the orbit.

L., equinoct'ial. (*L. aquus*, equal; *nox*, the night.) A line drawn between places where the nights and days are equal in length.

L., fa'cial. See *Facial line*.

L., fo'cal. See *Focal line*, *anterior*, and *F. line, posterior*.

L., fron'tal, min'imum. (*L. frons*, the forehead; *minimus*, least.) A line extending from one temporal crest of the frontal bone to the other at the part where the distance between them is the least.

L., ge'nal. (*L. gena*, the upper part of the cheek.) It reaches from the centre of the nasal line, which it joins at an angle, almost to the malar bone; and in certain faces forms the dimple of the cheek. Like the nasal line, its presence in young children indicates disease of the digestive passages and the abdominal viscera.

L., gingi'val. See *Gingival line*.

L.s., Göttingen. (*G. Göttingentinie*.) Term applied to two horizontal lines employed in craniometry, one of which runs forwards from the upper border of the zygomatic process, whilst the other runs in the same direction from the external auditory foramen.

L., ilio-pectine'al. See *Ilio-pectineal line*.

L., infe'rior sin'uous, of the a'nus. (*F. ligne sinueuse dentelée, L. festonnée inférieure de l'anüs*.) The line of demarcation between the cloacal portion of the anus and the cutaneous part marked by folds.

L., intertrochanter'ic, ante'rior. See *Intertrochanteric line, anterior*.

L., intertrochanter'ic, poste'rior. See *Intertrochanteric line, posterior*.

L., isoclin'ic. See *Isoclinic line*.

L., isodynam'ic. See *Isodynamic line*.

L.s., isogon'ic. See *Isogonic lines*.

L., isothermal. See *Isothermal line*.

L., la'bial. (*L. labia*, a lip.) A line beginning at the angle of the mouth, and directed outwards, to be lost in the lower part of the face. M. Jadelot believes it to be a sign of disease of the lungs and air-passages when it is found in very young children.

L., lat'eral. See *Lateral line*.

L., maxil'lary. (*L. maxilla*, the jaw. *F. ligne maxillaire*.) The mylohyoid ridge of the lower jaw.

L., me'dian. (*L. medius*, middle. *F. ligne médiane*.) An antero-posterior line dividing a body vertically into two equal sides.

L., na'sal. (*L. nasus*, the nose.) A line which rises at the upper part of the ala of the nose and, passing downwards, forms a rough semicircle round the corner of the mouth, joining the genal line about its centre. It indicates, according to Jadelot, in young children disease of the digestive passages and the abdominal viscera.

L., na'so-al'veolar. (*L. nasus*, the nose; *alveolus*, a little trough, a tooth-socket.) A line extending from the nasal point, or middle of the naso-frontal suture, to the alveolar point, or middle of the upper alveolar arch.

L., na'so-bas'ilar. (*L. nasus*, the nose; *basis*, a base.) A line extending from the basion to the nasal point.

L., Nelaton's. See *Nelaton's line*.

L., oblique, of low'er jaw, exter'nal. See *Linea obliqua externa mandibule*.

L., oc'ulo-zygoma'tic. (*L. oculus*, the eye; *zygoma*.) A furrow which begins at the inner

angle of the eye, and, passing outward underneath the lower lid, is lost a little below the projection formed by the cheek bone. It points to disorder of the cerebro-spinal system when found in young children. M. Jadelot believes that it is specially marked in those diseases whose primary seat is the brain or nerves, or where those organs become affected secondarily, the disease having commenced in other parts.

L. of accommo'da'tion. (*L. accomodo*, to adjust.) Czermak's term for the line in which lie the several points seen behind each other when the eye is accommodated for a near or distant object; it lengthens in the proportion to the distance.

L. of bear'ing. The line of direction of the outcrop, or slope above the plane of the horizon, of strata of the earth's crust.

L. of demarca'tion. See *Demarcation, line of*.

L. of dip. The line of direction in which strata of the earth's crust slope beneath the plane of the horizon.

L. of force. See *Force, line of*.

L.s. of separa'tion. The imaginary horizontal and vertical meridians crossing each other at the fovea centralis which divide the retina into four quadrants.

L. of sight. See *Sight, line of*.

L.s. of spec'trum. See *Spectrum, lines of*.

L. of Vir'chow. The line which, in craniometry, extends from the root of the nose to the lambda.

L., pall'ial. (*L. pallium*, a coverlet, a mantle.) The line of attachment of the muscular fibres of the mantle to the shell in lamelli-branchiate Mollusca.

L., partu'rient. See *Parturient line*.

L., pectine'al. See *Ilio-pectineal line*.

L., poplite'al. (*L. poples*, the ham. *G. Kniekehlenlinie*.) The popliteal line; a line crossing obliquely the upper part of the posterior surface of the shaft of the tibia from above downwards and inwards. It gives origin to the soleus muscle.

L., prim'itive. See *Linea primitiva*.

L., Rolan'do's. See *Rolando, line of*.

L.s., Schre'ger's. See *Schreger's lines*.

L., semicir'cular, of Dougl'as. Same as *Douglas's fold*.

L., semilu'nar, of Spi'gel. See *Linea semilunaris Spigelii*.

L., supe'rior cir'cular sin'uous, of the a'nus. (*F. ligne sinueuse circulaire supérieure de l'anüs*.) A line about 8 mm. above the inferior sinuous or dentated line of the anus; below it are the columns of Morgagni.

L.s., supracondylar, of fe'mur. (*L. supra*, above; *condyle*; *L. femur*, the thigh-bone.) The two lines into which the linea aspera divides at its lower part and which enclose the smooth popliteal surface.

L.s., tempo'ral. See the several sub-headings of *Linea temporalis*.

L., trap'ezoid. The rough line on the outer part of the under surface of the clavicle for the attachment of the trapezoid ligament.

L.s., vis'ual. See *Visual lines*.

Line spring. United States of America, Tennessee, Sevier County. A chalybeate water.

Linea. (*L. linea*, a linen thread; from *linum*, flax. *F. ligne*; *G. Linie*, *Strich*.) A line, or thread; also, the twelfth part of an inch. See also *Line* and *Linea*.

L. al'ba. (*L. albus*, white. *F. ligne blanche*; *G. weisse Linie*.) A white fibrous band, broader above than below, formed by the junction of the aponeurosis of the abdominal muscles in the middle line, and extending from the xiphoid cartilage to the pubes. It is perforated by small holes, and a little below the centre is the umbilicus.

L. arcua'ta exter'na infe'rior os'sis occipita'lis. (*L. arcuatus*, bent like a bow; *externus*, outward; *inferior*, lower; *os*, a bone.) The *Line, curved, of occipital bone, inferior*.

L. arcua'ta exter'na supe'rior os'sis occipita'lis. (*L. arcuatus*; *externus*; *superior*, upper; *os*, a bone.) The *Line, curved, of occipital bone, superior*.

L. arcua'ta inter'na os'sis ilii. (*L. arcuatus*, arched; *internus*, inner; *os*, a bone; *ilium*.) The *Ilio-pectineal line*.

L. arcua'ta inter'na pel'vis. The *L. arcuata interna ossis ilii*.

L. as'pera fem'o'ris. (*L. asper*, rough; *femur*, the thigh. *F. ligne äpre*; *G. rauhe Linie*.) A prominent rough ridge extending along the central third of the posterior surface of the shaft of the femur. It is trifid above and bifurcates below, the branches enclosing the popliteal space, and presents two sharp margins and an intervening flat surface. It gives attachment to the vasti, the adductor longus, brevis, and magnus and the short head of biceps. The outer limb of the upper trifurcation runs up to the great trochanter and presents a rough surface, the analogue of the third trochanter in the horse for the attachment of the gluteus maximus, the vastus externus, and the upper part of adductor magnus are also attached to it; the median limb runs up to the small trochanter and gives attachment to the iliacus, pectineus, and the upper part of adductor brevis; the internal limb runs to the inner side of the neck of the femur, and gives attachment to the upper part of the vastus internus. The external limb of the lower bifurcation runs to the outer condyle, and has attached to it the vastus externus, the short head of biceps plantaris, and the outer head of the gastrocnemius. The internal limb runs towards the internal condyle, and has attached to it the vastus internus, the adductor magnus, and the inner head of gastrocnemius. It presents a slight groove above for the femoral artery.

L. axilla'ris. (*L. axilla*, the armpit.) A line extending perpendicularly downwards from the middle of the armpit.

L. candid'ula abdom'inis. (*L. candidulus*, shining white; *abdomen*, the belly.) A synonym for the *L. alba*.

L. central'is. (*L. centralis*, in the middle.) The *L. alba*.

L. cos'to-articula'ris. (*L. costa*, a rib; *articularis*, belonging to a joint.) A line extending from the sterno-clavicular articulation to the apex of the eleventh rib, which marks the junction of the osseous with the cartilaginous portion of the ribs.

L. Douglas'ii. Same as *Douglas's fold*.

L. em'inens. (*L. eminentis*, projecting.) A line on the posterior surface of the patella, dividing it into a larger external and a smaller internal part.

L. exter'na supe'rior. (*L. externus*, outward; *superior*, upper.) The superior curved line of the dorsum ilii.

L. fus'ca. (*L. fuscus*, dusky.) The pig-

mented line which is often seen during the later months of pregnancy, extending down the skin of the abdomen in the situation of the linea alba.

L. glute'a ante'rior. (*Γλουτός*, the rump; *L. anterior*, in front. *G. vordere Geässlinie*.) The middle curved line of the dorsum ilii.

L. glute'a infe'rior. (*Γλουτός*; *L. inferior*, lower.) The inferior curved line on the dorsum ilii.

L. glute'a poste'rior. (*Γλουτός*; *L. posterior*, hinder.) The superior curved line of the dorsum ilii.

L. ilio-pectine'a. (*Ilium*; *pectineal line*.) See *Ilio-pectineal line*.

L. innomina'ta. (*L. innominatus*, unnamed. *F. ligne innominée*.) The brim of the true pelvis, formed by the promontory, the rounded angle between the upper and lower surfaces of the sacrum, the ilio-pectineal line, the crista pubis, and the ligamentum arcuatum superius, or upper border of the symphysis pubis.

Also, the same as *Ilio-pectineal line*.

L. intercondylo'idea fem'o'ris. (*L. inter*, between; *condyle*; *L. femur*, the thigh.) A transverse ridge which separates the *Fossa intercondyloidea femoris anterior* from the *Fossa intercondyloidea femoris posterior*.

L. interme'dia cris'tae os'sis ilii. (*L. intermedius*, that is in between; *crista*, a crest; *os*, a bone; *ilium*. *G. Zwischenlinie des Hüftbeins*.) The rough prominent line which occupies the intermediate space between the external and internal lips of the crest of the ilium.

L. mamilla'ris. (*L. mamilla*, a teat.) An imaginary line extending perpendicularly downwards from the right nipple.

L. mamma'lis. (*L. mamma*, the breast.) Same as *L. mamillar'is*.

L. mamma'lis hep'atis. (*L. hepar*, the liver.) The same as *L. mamillar'is*.

L. medulla'ris. The same as *Medullary groove*.

L. mylohyoi'dea. (*Mylohyoid*.) The prominent ridge on the inner surface of the inferior maxillary bone, which extends on each side from the internal mental spine upwards and backwards to the base of the coronoid process, and to which the mylohyoid muscle is attached.

L. nu'chae infe'rior. (*Nucha*; *L. inferior*, lower. *G. untere Nackenlinie*.) The *Line, curved, of occipital bone, inferior*.

L. nu'chae media'na. (*Nucha*; *L. medianus*, belonging to the middle.) Henle's term for the external occipital crest which runs from the external occipital protuberance to the foramen magnum.

L. nu'chae supe'rior. (*Nucha*; *L. superior*, upper. *G. obere Nackenlinie*.) The *Line, curved, of occipital bone, superior*.

L. nu'chae supre'ma. (*Nucha*; *L. supremus*, highest.) See under *Line, curved, of occipital bone, superior*.

L. obli'qua cartilag'inis thyreo'i'dea. (*L. obliquus*, slanting.) An indistinct ridge commencing at a tubercle on the hinder part of the upper border of the thyroid cartilage and stretching obliquely downwards and forward to another tubercle near the processus cricoideus, to which the sterno-thyroid and sterno-hyoid muscles are attached.

L. obliqua externa mandibulæ. (*L. obliquus*, slanting; *externus*, outward; *mandibula*, the lower jaw.) An oblique line on the external surface of the inferior maxillary bone, which commences below the mental foramen and runs upwards and backwards to the anterior border of the coronoid process.

L. obliqua femoris. (*L. obliquus*; *femur*, the thigh.) The *Intertrochanteric line, anterior*.

L. obliqua fibulæ. (*L. obliquus*; *fibula*, a clasp.) The anterior sharp border of the fibula.

L. obliqua interna mandibulæ. (*L. obliquus*; *internus*, within; *mandibula*, the lower jaw.) The same as *L. mylohyoidea*.

L. obliqua tibiarum. (*L. obliquus*; *tibia*.) The popliteal line of the tibia.

L. ophryo-alveolaris. (*Ὠφρύς*, the brow; *L. alveolus*, a tooth socket.) The simple length of the face.

L. papillaris. (*L. papilla*, a nipple.) Same as *L. mamillaris*.

L. parasternalis. (*Παρά*, to one side of; *στέρον*, the chest.) An imaginary line running perpendicularly downwards from the junction of the inner and middle third of the clavicle.

L. primitiva. (*L. primitivus*, first of its kind. *F. ligne primitivæ*; *G. Primitivstreifen* of Von Baer, *Axenplatte* of Remak.) An opaque thickened band at the narrower end of the area pellucida of a fertilised ovum of the Amniota, which is the first indication of the future embryo; it speedily presents in its axis a shallow groove, the *Primitive groove*. Also called *Primitive streak*.

L. quadrata. (*L. quadratus*, square.) A ridge on the posterior surface of the femur, which commences at the middle of the posterior intertrochanteric line, and extends vertically downwards for about four inches. It gives attachment to the quadratus femoris muscle.

L. scapularis. (*L. scapula*, the blade bone.) An imaginary line running perpendicularly downwards from the lower angle of the scapula, parallel with the vertebral spines.

L. semicircularis Douglasii. (*L. semicirculus*, a half-circle.) Same as *Douglas's fold*.

L. semicircularis inferior ossis occipitis. (*L. semicirculus*; *inferior*, lower; *os*, a bone; *occiput*, the back of the head.) The *Line, curved, of occipital bone, inferior*.

L. semicircularis ossis frontis. (*L. semicirculus*.) The same as *L. temporalis ossis frontis*.

L. semicircularis ossis parietalis. (*L. semicirculus*; *os*, a bone; *parietal bone*.) The same as *L. temporalis inferior ossis parietalis*.

L. semicircularis superior ossis occipitis. (*L. semicirculus*; *superior*, upper; *os*, a bone; *occiput*, the back of head.) The *Line, curved, of occipital bone, superior*.

L. semicircularis superior ossis parietalis. (*L. superior*, upper; *os*, a bone; *parietal bone*.) The same as *L. temporalis superior ossis parietalis*.

L. semilunaris. (*L. semi*, half; *luna*, the moon.) A curved tendinous line placed on each side of the linea alba in the abdomen. Each corresponds with the outer border of the rectus muscle, and extends from the cartilage of the eighth rib to the pubes. They are formed by the aponeurosis of the internal oblique at its

point of division to enclose the rectus, where it is reinforced above and behind by the external oblique and transversalis muscles.

L. semilunaris Spigelii. (*L. semi*; *luna*; *Spigel*.) The *L. semilunaris*.

L. Spigelii. Same as *L. semilunaris Spigelii*.

L. splendens. (*L. splendens*, shining.) The name given by Haller to the longitudinal fibrous band which extends down the anterior surface of the pia mater of the spinal cord.

L. sternalis. (*L. sternum*, the breast bone.) An imaginary line running perpendicularly downwards along the median line of the sternum.

L. temporalis inferior ossis parietalis. (*L. tempora*, the temples; *inferior*, lower; *os*, a bone; *parietal bone*.) The lower of the two arched lines on the outer surface of the parietal bone, situated just above the squamous suture. It is the upper border of origin of the temporal muscle.

L. temporalis ossis frontis. (*L. tempora*; *os*; *frons*, the forehead.) A rough curved line separating the frontal from the temporal surface of the frontal bone. It gives attachment to the temporal fascia.

L. temporalis superior ossis parietalis. (*L. tempora*; *superior*, upper; *os*.) The upper of the two arched lines on the outer surface of the parietal bone; it gives attachment to the temporal fascia.

L. terminalis. (*L. terminalis*, of a boundary.) The same as *L. innominata*.

Lineæ. Nominative plural of *Linea*. See also *Line* and *Linea*.

L. albicanæ. (*L. albicans*, part of *albus*, to be white.) The shining, reddish and whitish lines which traverse the skin of the abdomen, especially extending from the groins and pubes to the navel, during and after pregnancy; sometimes they extend to the thighs and buttocks; they frequently remain for life. They are also seen on the abdomen after dropsical distension, on the lower limbs after anasarca, and on the skin over the mammary gland after distension by lactation. They are caused by development of the fibrous bundles of the corium.

L. arcuatæ externæ ossis ilii. (*L. arcuatus*, curved; *externus*, external; *os*, a bone; *ilium*.) See *Line, curved, of ilium, inferior*; *L., curved, of ilium, middle*; and *L., curved, of ilium, superior*.

L. atrophicæ. See *Skin, atrophy of, linear*.

L. cruciatæ. (*L. cruciatus*, part of *crucio*, to crucify; from *crux*, a cross. *G. Kreuzlinien*.) The grooved lines on the inner surface of the pars squamosa of the occipital bone, which meet at the internal occipital protuberance, and serve for the attachment of the falx cerebri and falx cerebelli, and for the tentorium cerebelli, and for the reception of the superior and inferior longitudinal and lateral sinuses.

L. eminentes. (*L. eminens*, standing out.) Three or four prominent lines crossing the anterior or internal surface of the scapula from above downwards and inwards, to which the subscapularis muscle is attached.

L. intertrochantericæ. See *Intertrochanteric line, anterior*, and *L. line, posterior*.

L. semicirculares ossis ilii. (*L.*

semicircularis; *os*, a bone; *ilium*.) The superior, middle and inferior curved lines on the outer surface of the *os ilii*.

L. tib'iae. The angles of the *Tibia*.

L. transversæ abdominis. (*L. linea*, a line; *transversus*, stretched across; *abdomen*, the belly. *G. Querstreifen des geraden Bauchmuskels*.) Three or four narrow transverse lines which intersect the rectus muscle of the abdomen. They connect the *lineæ semilunares* with the *linea alba*. One is usually situated opposite the umbilicus, one corresponds with the ensiform cartilage, and another with the interval between the ensiform cartilage and the umbilicus, whilst there is an occasional one below the umbilicus.

L. transversæ costar'ie. (*L. transversus*; *costa*, a rib.) Flat lines running from the second, third and fourth spurious transverse processes of the sacrum to the border of its auricular surface.

L. transversæ of fourth ventricle. (*L. transversus*; *ventricle*.) Several white lines which cross the lower part of the floor of the fourth ventricle; some enter the *crus cerebelli*, others the roots of origin of the auditory nerve, whilst others pass upwards and outwards on the floor of the ventricle.

L. transversæ of sacrum. (*L. transversus*; *sacrum*.) Four transverse lines situated on the anterior surface of the *os sacrum*, indicating the lines of fusion of the sacral vertebrae.

L. vitill'ines. (*Vitiligo*.) A synonym for the *L. albicantes*.

Lineament. (*F. lineament*, from *L. lineamentum*, a line made with a pen; from *linea*, a linen thread. *I. lineamento*; *S. lineamiento*; *G. Gesichtszug*.) A feature; the outline of the face.

Also, Bonnet's term for the primitive line of the embryo.

Linear. (*L. linearis*, pertaining to a line. *F. linéaire*; *I. lineare*; *G. linienförmig*.) Disposed in lines; strap-shaped.

In Botany, applied to a leaf which is narrow, with margins parallel nearly as far as the apex; also to a petal or sepal of the same shape; and also to the lobes of an anther of a similar form.

L. atrophy. See *Atrophy, linear*.

L. atrophy of skin. See *Skin, atrophy of, linear*.

L. crushing. The action of the *Ecraseur*.

L. expansion, co-efficient of. See *Expansion, co-efficient of*.

L. extraction. See *Cataract, extraction of, v. Gräfe's*.

L. osteotomy. See *Osteotomy, linear*.

L. proctotomy. See *Proctotomy, linear*.

Linear-ensate. (*L. linea*; *ensis*, a sword.) Applied to a leaf shaped like a long narrow sword.

Linear-lanceolate. (*L. linea*; *lanœa*, a light spear. *G. lineal-lanzettlich*.) Applied to a long and narrow lanceolate leaf.

Linearifolious. (*L. linea*; *folium*, a leaf. *F. linearifolii*; *G. linienblättrig*.) Having linear leaves, as the *Bupleurum linearifolium*.

Linearilobate. (*L. linea*; *lobus*, a lobe. *F. linearilobé*.) Having leaves with linear lobes, as the *Clematis lineariloba*.

Lineate. (*L. linea*, a line. *F. fourré*; *G. gestrichelt, linirt*.) Having lines; lined.

In Botany, marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines.

Lineated. Same as *Lineate*.

Lineatifolious. (*L. linea*, a line; *folium*, a leaf. *F. lineatifolié*.) Having leaves of which the nervures run parallel from the base to the summit, appearing like lines.

Lineola. (*L. lineola*, dim. of *linea*. *F. lineole*; *G. Strichelchen*.) A little line.

L. mamma rum. (*L. mamma*, the female breast.) The small white lines which sometimes appear on the female breast, especially after lactation.

Lineolar. (*L. lineola*. *F. linéolaire*.) That which pertains to, or appears like, a little line or tracing.

Lineolate. (*L. lineola*, a little line. *F. linéolé*; *G. feingestrichelt*.) That which is marked by rays, or small lines.

Ling. (According to Skeat not found in A.S., but answering to A.S. *lenga*, weakened form of *tanga*, the long one, definite form of *lang*, long. *F. linguard, lingue, norue sèche*; *G. Länge, Klippfisch*.) The *Gadus molva*. Used as food, and furnishes some of the cod-liver oil of commerce.

Also a Scandinavian word; *Icel. lyng*; *Sw. ljung*), the common heather, *Calluna vulgaris*.

Ling, Pehr Henrik. A Swedish physician, born in 1776, died in 1839.

Lingaste. The *Ixodes ricinus*.

Lingism. (*Ling*, a Swedish physician.) *Ling's* mode of treating disease by the use of gymnastics and appropriate movements. Weakened muscles or groups of muscles are strengthened by making them act so as to overcome the operator's resistance, either by opposing a movement that the patient is making, or by making a movement which the patient is endeavouring to oppose. In addition to this, the chief distinguishing character of the system, active and passive gymnastic exercises are employed, the former being accomplished by the patient alone, the latter by the operator alone. The details are very complicated.

Lingua. (*L. lingua*.) The *Tongue*.

Also, the central well-developed portion of the ligula of some insects, as bees.

L. avis. (*L. avis*, a bird.) The fruit of the *Fraxinus excelsior*; employed as a diuretic.

L. bovina. (*L. bovinus*, pertaining to neat cattle.) The *Boletus bovinus*.

L. bovis. (*L. bos*, a bull.) The *Anchusa officinalis*.

L. canina. (*L. caninus*, pertaining to a dog.) A name for the *Cynoglossum officinale*.

L. cervina. (*L. cervinus*, relating to a stag.) The *Scelopendrium vulgare*.

L. exigua. (*L. exiguis*, small.) The *Epiiglottis*.

L. felis. (*L. felis*, a cat.) A term applied to the tongue when it is rough to the touch, like that of a cat.

L. fræna'ta. (*L. frænum*, a bridle.) The condition called *Tongue-tie*.

L. propendula. (*L. propendulus*, hanging forth.) A synonym of *Macroglossia*.

L. serpentina. (*L. serpens*, a snake.) The *Ophioglossum vulgatum*.

L. vituli. (*L. vitulus*, a calf.) A synonym of *Macroglossia*.

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